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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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SUMNER WELLES

By H. R. P.

Although it may still be premature to draw final conclusions, the result of Sumner Welles's visit to Europe is beginning to become plainer. The very fact that he came to this country as an alleged representative of F. D. Roosevelt personally and not as a representative of the U.S. Government, indicated that his mission was of such a shady character that in no circumstances could it be allowed to be represented as a U.S. Government responsibility. The whole of the theatrical background attaching to Sumner Welles's mission and progress through Europe also made it clear that whatever he was engaged on, would not stand the light of day.

Up to the time of Sumner Welles arriving, there was in many quarters a distinct spirit of optimism as far as the outcome of this war was concerned. Spain, for instance, was definitely friendly to the Allies and Italy was clearly preparing itself for a break with Berlin and an approach to the Allies. Judging by recent events, it would appear that Sumner Welles's mission was approximately as follows:

Unless he came to deliver some sort of threat, it is very unlikely that his visits to Paris and London were more than a smoke screen to hide the real objectives of his visit to Rome and Berlin. As far as Germany is concerned, it appears that Hitler has called back Dr. Schacht. As Hitler and the Nazi Government have very few illusions about the gold standard, the present financial system, or the reliability from their point of view of Dr. Schacht, the German Government would not have agreed to such a course without receiving a valuable *quid pro quo*. What this was still remains to be seen. It may have been financial assistance to Germany, it may have been an offer to arrange for better communications through Russia, and the delivery of vital

supplies from America via Russia or it may simply have been an offer to buy Mussolini. Time will show. Whatever it was, it cannot have been anything to help the Allies or democracy.

As far as Italy is concerned, this country has suddenly shown renewed hostility to Britain and France. It would never do to allow this change in attitude to be attributable to an emissary of Jewish High Finance. To divert attention and to make it appear as if the present hostility was due to something other than Sumner Welles's mission, the meeting between Hitler and Mussolini at the Brenner Pass was stage-managed. The chances are that all major lines of policy had been laid down before that meeting and that they merely discussed details which could just as well have been settled another way. To the world, however, it looks as if Italy's changed political direction was due to that meeting. If from a military point of view the Allies were gradually getting into a more and more favourable position and there was a possibility of the Allies actually breaking the power of Nazi Germany without themselves becoming exhausted, then the Jewish International plot would have failed.

The enemy in New York would have two alternatives. Either they would call off the war completely and prepare for another war in 10 or 20 years time. By that time the constellation of powers could have been changed, Russia could have been re-organised and the U.S. people been educated up to a definite hostility towards France and Britain. The other alternative is to strengthen the military position of Germany. This could be brought about in a number of ways, in view of the fact that Germany enjoys internal lines of communication, and by additions to the military power of Germany by Italy and Spain. If these two countries

are involved, Russia might also be brought in. It was recently shown that it was a grave diplomatic error to try and involve Russia against the Allies first as this was antagonising Italy and Spain.

The second alternative would therefore involve buying Mussolini and his Government. For Jewish High Finance this is quite easy, by promising finance with a view to exploiting the Balkans jointly with Italy. Mussolini was bound to rise to this bait. There is, of course, no doubt that Jewish International Finance intends to double-cross Mussolini and Hitler as soon as it suits them, but not before they have dealt Britain a fatal blow. If Jewish High Finance has come to such an arrangement, then we shall also find that our internal difficulties are increasing, because that arch-enemy of Britain and of democracy has a foot-hold in this country. It is to be hoped that true lovers of England and of democracy will more and more realise how it is part of the enemy's tactics to rely on treachery. This treachery, in the military sense, was amply shown in the recent German occupation of Norway. Such treachery is showing itself in this country in a financial sense and an economic sense. It behoves all those who are aware of the real enemy, to do their utmost to spread this knowledge.

On Other Pages

The Influential Rothschilds
by John Mitchell

Behind Procedure
by B. M. Palmer

Denmark . by Børge Jensen

AUTHORITY, CRIME AND LABOUR

The following passage is from "The Soul of Man under Socialism" by Oscar Wilde. Oscar Wilde's Socialism was unorthodox. He did not believe in "standardisation", nor in work for all.

Individualism, then, is what . . . we are to attain. As a natural result the State must give up all idea of government. It must give it up because, as a wise man once said many centuries before Christ, there is such a thing as leaving mankind alone; there is no such thing as governing mankind. All modes of government are failures . . . authority is quite degrading. It degrades those who exercise it, and it degrades those over whom it is exercised. When it is violently, grossly, and cruelly used, it produces a good effect, by creating, or at any rate bringing out, the spirit of revolt and Individualism that is to kill it. When it is used with a certain amount of kindness, and accompanied by prizes and rewards, it is dreadfully demoralizing. People, in that case are less conscious of the horrible pressure that is being put on them, and so go through their lives in a sort of coarse comfort, like petted animals, without ever realizing that they are probably thinking other peoples' thoughts, living by other people's standards, wearing practically what one may call other people's secondhand clothes, and never being themselves for a single moment. "He who would be free," says a fine thinker, "must not conform." And authority by bribing people to conform produces a kind of over-fed barbarism amongst us. With authority, punishment will pass away. This will be a great gain—a gain, in fact, of incalculable value. As one reads history, not in the expurgated edition written for schoolboys and passmen, but in the original authorities of each time, one is absolutely sickened, not by the crimes that the wicked have committed but the punishment that the good have inflicted . . . For what are called criminals nowadays are not criminals at all. Starvation, and not sin, is the parent of modern crime. That is indeed the reason why our criminals are so absolutely uninteresting from any psychological point of view. They are not marvellous Macbeths and terrible Vautrins. They are merely what ordinary, respectable, commonplace people would be if they had not got enough to eat . . .

Up to the present man has been, to a certain extent, the slave of machinery,

HOW DO WE REACT?

War Begins At Home. By Tom Harrison and Charles Madge. Chatto and Windus.

This book is a report of the result of mass-observation of cross-sections of the population with the aim of finding out what public opinion really is, and how people react to the war. The authors scout the notion that newspapers and other propaganda media are really representative of public opinion, and accordingly they have tried, by means of a special organization, to get in touch with people and find out their real views either by asking questions or by listening to spontaneous conversations. Social Crediters will be grateful for the book for the sake of the facts which are frankly recorded therein, though they are likely to disagree with some of the conclusions drawn by the authors. They will probably find Chapter 4, *Telling the People*, and Chapter 12, *Evacuation* the most interesting.

No doubt there is danger in the emphasis which the authors lay on the idea that politicians are leaders rather than representatives, and in the possibility that the type of organization for which the authors are working is just as likely to be used for "picking people's brains" as for discovering their real thoughts in order to serve them; but the authors have nevertheless collected a goodly number of facts.

The authors quote typical reactions to the Government posters. Here is one

and there is something tragic in the fact that as soon as man has invented a machine to do his work for him he began to starve . . .

All unintellectual labour, all monotonous, dull labour, all labour that deals with dreadful things, and involves unpleasant conditions, must be done by machinery. Machinery must work for us in coal mines, and do all sanitary services, and be the stoker of steamers, and clean the street, and run messages on wet days, and anything that is tedious and distressing.

At present machinery competes against man. Under proper conditions machinery will serve man. There is no doubt at all that this is the future of machinery; and just as trees grow while the country gentleman is asleep, so while Humanity will be amusing itself, or enjoying cultivated leisure—which, and

from a housewife: "The Freedom in Peril one annoys me intensely in view of the daily increase in restrictions on one's freedom here. I think each time I see it 'I'll say it's in peril!' and I react badly to each new regulation in consequence."

People have been quick to notice the incongruity between "Your courage, your cheerfulness, your resolution" and "will bring us victory." A young man is quoted as saying: "Your courage will bring US victory. Yes, and feather the nests of the armament racketeers, the heavy industries and the politicians." Near the truth, but not quite on the bull's-eye.

The authors, however, obviously do not realize that banks create credit; or if they do they do not appreciate the full implications of that fact. They think in terms of Hitler, and are unaware of the danger from 'the enemy in the rear.' Consequently they fail to realize that some of the sacrifices we are called upon to make are unnecessary.

For the results of 'mass-observation' are an estimation of the effects on the people of this country of a carefully chosen diet of information and pseudo-technical discussion of questions that, policy once defined, should be left to experts. They are not—and in the circumstances could not be—a measure of a free opinion. This realised, they are of interest. C. R. Y-S.

not labour, is the aim of man—or making beautiful things, or reading beautiful things, or simply contemplating the world with admiration and delight, machinery will be doing all the necessary and unpleasant work.

The fact is that civilisation requires slaves. The Greeks were quite right there. Unless there are slaves to do the ugly, horrible, uninteresting work, culture and contemplation become almost impossible. Human slavery is wrong, insecure and demoralizing. On mechanical slavery, of the slavery of the machine, the future of the world depends.

And when scientific men are no longer called upon to go down to a depressing East End and distribute bad cocoa and worse blankets to starving people, they will have delightful leisure in which to devise wonderful and marvellous things for their own joy and the joy of everybody else.

NEWS AND VIEWS

ANONYMOUS DICTATORS

On April 16, 1940, Mr. Stokes asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons whether he would introduce legislation to alter the charter of the Bank of England so as to enable the names of the bank proprietors together with the capital holding of each of such proprietors, to be published.

Sir John Simon: No, Sir.

Mr. Stokes: In view of the disastrous policy followed by the Bank after the last war and the part they are believed to have played in the re-arming of Germany, does the right hon. Gentleman not consider it time that the people knew a bit more about the proprietors of this unique concern?

WHO RUNS B.I.S.?

On April 16, Mr. Arthur Henderson asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Bank for International Settlements is still operating; and whether Germany remains a member of the board of control?

Sir John Simon: The Bank for International Settlements is still operating, but on a reduced scale. Germany is still, I believe, represented upon the board of the bank, but no meetings of the board have been held since the outbreak of war.

Mr. Wilmot: Then who is directing the policy of this institution?

Sir John Simon: I do not know.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA?

Rumours are current that England and Soviet Russia are to fix up a trade agreement in the near future. We must—at least—hope that adequate provisions are being made to prevent the possibility of our supplying Germany through Russia, with the means of making war against us. There is evidence that the co-operation between Russia and Germany is far closer than either would like us to believe. Soviet Russia would have had more difficulty with Finland if Germany had not obligingly put pressure on the Scandinavian States not to allow passage of Allied troops.

The increase in the exports of United States commodities to Russia since the war began gives strong reasons for supposing that much of Russia's imports are sent to Germany. Since September, United States exports to Vladivostok, for instance, have been

greater than the pre-war totals to all Soviet ports.

The Times reports on the published statistics:

"A comparison of this very modest record in 1938 with the figures for the seven months from September, 1939, to March, 1940, is very striking. The United States then exported to Russia at least 1,600 tons of aluminium, 6,000 tons of rubber, 2,200 tons of tin, 60,000 to 70,000 tons of copper, and 6 million lbs. of molybdenum. In connexion with the rubber and tin it should be noted that since February American shipments have ceased because the United States Government is conserving these commodities for its own measures of defence.

"Total entries at Vladivostok are shown to be abnormal when contrasted with Russia's aggregate requirements for the 12 months before the outbreak of hostilities. These were: Copper 70,000 tons, tin 13,500 tons, rubber 27,500 tons and molybdenum 3,000,000 lbs. Russian imports via Vladivostok since September 1, 1939, from all sources, were: Copper 70,000 tons (namely, Russia's total needs for one year), tin 7,500 tons, rubber 40,000 tons, and molybdenum 6 million lbs.

"As this traffic, except for about 5,000 tons or rubber imported in October, did not begin until November, the disproportion between pre-war needs and recent imports is actually greater than the contrasted figures indicate. The United States supplied the copper and molybdenum, but only a small proportion of the rubber and tin, the rest of which came from the Dutch East Indies."

BUDGET

Sir John Simon still calls for sacrifice. At 2½d. a time correspondence becomes a luxury that will be considered before use. With an increase of 15 per cent. on telephone calls, the retailer will have fewer orders, and the extra threepence on an ounce of tobacco and penny on a pint of beer strike again, presumably, at the people's pleasures. A purchase tax when the wholesaler sells to the retailer is another new feature of taxation. It can scarcely be doubted that this also will be passed on by the retailer to the consumer.

The Chancellor has refrained, however, from using the cunning psychological methods proposed by *The*

Economist to condition us to a higher income-tax. The journal calculated that if a 'standard income-tax rate' was no longer openly cited it could actually in practice be raised as high as ten shillings in the pound. Sir John Simon announced that after very serious consideration he had rejected Mr. J. M. Keynes's plan for Deferred Pay. He said he had come to the conclusion that it would not do what is claimed for it.

TWO LITTLE PIGS

A farmer in Lancashire wanted to kill two pigs. You need permission to kill pigs, these days; so he wrote to Southport, the nearest town, and asked for authorisation to kill his own pigs. A few days later Southport wrote back, very officially, and informed him that *they* couldn't give him permission to kill his pigs; he must apply to Preston. Dutifully the farmer asked Preston whether he might kill his pigs. Preston evidently considered the matter, for there was some delay, and finally replied that while he was undoubtedly correct in applying to Preston, they were authorising Ormskirk to give him the necessary permission. Would he please apply there?

The farmer applied to Ormskirk for the Requisite Form: But meanwhile foot-and-mouth disease had broken out in the district, and he could not kill his pigs any way.

An inspector of wooden products in the course of his duties travels hundreds of miles from London to inspect and pass (or otherwise, as the case may be) wooden products at the places where they are made, before they are fit to use. He is provided with a fine piece of blue chalk. It is no infrequent occurrence for him to travel for many hours for the purpose of inspecting particular consignments of goods, to find that the consignment has already been shipped to its destination a month back. Enquiry by telegram as to subsequent action elicits the limpid reply "If job completed, return to headquarters."

Readers who have experienced or who know of instances of inefficiency arising from bureaucratic centralisation are asked to send a brief account of them to The Manager, K.R.P. Publications Ltd., 12, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2.

BEHIND PROCEDURE

By B. M. PALMER

Possibly satire is one of our shortest cuts to a common-sense outlook. It is a method of approach which the English understand. Few situations, not excepting the present, are so desperate that no element of humour can be found therein, and as for institutions, once you have laughed at them you are in a fair way to complete disillusionment.

Take the overseas investment market, the practical application of the Bankers' Mercantilist Theory, that a country grows richer the more it exports. If you can only get people to laugh at this insanity the solemn statements of orthodox economists will carry no further weight with them.

A small pamphlet has come my way: *Our Strategy in War* by Major General Sir Geoffrey Marsland.* He states that in collaboration with Professor Nigel Smith and Doctor Geoffrey Braune he has thoroughly examined our war strategy. "Humanitarian" war has no meaning, therefore sentiment could find no place in their report. Since Front Line Procedure leads to a strategic stalemate, for modern equipment results in the complete annihilation of both sides, they advocate our concentration on what they call the Behind Procedure. We should do everything possible to disrupt the enemy's social life, by exporting to him all those things which have proved most harmful to ourselves.

Why not export to the enemy black rats and Colorado beetles; why not poison water works, and arrange for internal sabotage on a grand scale? The I.R.A. exploits serve as a crude example of what can be done in time of national emergency.

And why not present the enemy with a large tract of undeveloped Africa? The enemy would fall into the trap, lend money to the new colony, and in order to recoup the interest be forced to buy the colony's produce. Thus the produce from the newly acquired territory "would compete with the produce of the enemy's own home farmers. This, as has been proved in Devonshire, Cornwall, Yorkshire and Somerset, would ruin them completely, and cast their honest farmers into

the silent vaults of banks, and the noisy corridors of insane asylums."

The committee further suggests "that a *huge* loan of our paper money, the interest payable in eggs, fish, cheese or onions, be made to the enemy. For by this economic arrangement although we lend the enemy several million pounds, we give him only paper and lose nothing, in return for which he pays us in eggs with which we can make an omelet."

"Our printing bill is negligible, not worth the skin of an onion."

"Our brave British Banks and Loyal Utility Companies should give the Germans the full advantages of our unlimited resources. The enemy's citizens will no doubt borrow from our Brave Banks and Blessed Utility Companies, and in return for our flimsy paper their solid farms and industries will gradually fall into the lap of our usury."

It would perhaps be invidious to criticise in detail a writer who has already made his mark near the bull's eye. This is good going in the right direction and all I will do is to make one or two suggestions which may lend more power to his elbow.

Sir Geoffrey has noted the more immediate causes of the disruption of our own social life. They may be listed as the overseas investment market, the use of money as a marketable commodity, sabotage (including human sabotage) and muzzy ideas concerning the nature of democracy. While quite rightly believing that such factors would be just as injurious to the enemy as to ourselves, has it not occurred to him that this is exactly what is happening?

Some agency is hard at work spreading what we will call "the system" over the whole inhabited world, and the object of this war is to make it supreme.

To quote Douglas, "while it is incontestable that the monetary system as it is operated will account for all of these [processes noted above] it will not account for the persistence of the system. Let us see how war fits into them.

"War is a contest of tools of sabotage."

The present war is an attempt to destroy abundance of every kind and to make the world safe for those who wish to operate "the system" for their own

ends. For you can control people who are so poor that they must occupy themselves in securing food, clothing and shelter. People who are economically secure cannot be ruled so easily.

Will Sir Geoffrey turn the sword of his satire in this direction and rout these rats out of their holes?

And one word of caution not to throw away the baby with the bath water. It is perfectly true that our House of Commons and present "democratic" government mean that "Everyone is a Governor and nobody is responsible," and the people are "silenced and insulted, not knowing who or where their bully or persecutor is." Nevertheless it is only from the people that the cure for these ills can come. The process by which the English will once more assert their authority over their representatives has already begun in Alberta. The people of this small state are showing us what can be done when a government is made responsible to its electors for carrying out a definite, concrete policy.

We may call this process "Democracy" or we may call it "Social Credit" but it is the only way to overcome the enemy in the rear.

Before Sir Geoffrey has finished I believe he will find he has to draw rather fine distinctions. To lump together the works of Priestley, Wells, Winston Churchill, Karl Marx, Shelley, the Wallace Collection, Elgar, Bax, Walton and Marie Stopes as being influences calculated to demoralise the enemy is to

"Protect the Homes of Our Fighting Men"

This leaflet, which was enclosed in the last issue of *The Social Crediter* may be obtained at the following prices:

1,000 for 10/-; 500 for 6/-;
100 for 1/6.

from—

K.R.P. PUBLICATIONS LIMITED,
12, LORD STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 2.

* *Our Strategy in War* by Major General Sir Geoffrey Marsland. Bunhill Press; London, E.C.1; one shilling.

throw away one of his best weapons. It must never be forgotten that when the citizen says to the artist "I can't understand you," the artist's retort "Don't you wish you could?" is perfectly justifiable.

I suggest that Sir Geoffrey ask himself WHO is responsible for the widening breach between the people and the artists; a poor thin trickle of English art is still persisting, still perceptible to those who look for it, but almost choked

in the sand of Hollywood "culture." The fact that the people cannot recognise it is partly due to writers like H. G. Wells who spread the doctrine of "internationalism" as advocated by Karl Marx. For though it is true that all great art must have a universal appeal the phrase "international art" makes almost complete nonsense.

To go further into this matter would mean the writing of another article. If

I may leave with Sir Geoffrey the thought that there is something in the English character, as manifested in their feelings and actions, and in the best of their art and poetry, that in the end will overcome the enemy in the rear—a something which is so vital and urgent that many of us know it must win in the end—perhaps it will lead him to look still more searchingly for the real nigger in the woodpile.

FRENCH IRON ORE FOR GERMANY

One of the most extraordinary transactions is the recent sale of 4,000,000 tons of Belgian coal to France and 6,000,000 tons of French iron ore to Belgium, which was transacted by a group of French iron ore mining companies and the Belgium coal cartel. The exchange should be completed within nine months beginning December 1. It is easily established that Belgium can neither consume this quantity of ores, nor supply the 4,000,000 tons of coal. Belgium iron production is only about 230,000 tons average in its best months. About 85 per cent. of the ores needed for this production come from national resources. The import demand is therefore rather small. Six million tons of iron ore represents (on French average) about 2,700,000 tons of iron, or far more than the total Belgian production of nine months. On the other side Belgium suffers a lack of coal and coke.

How can Belgium supply 4,000,000 tons of coal and coke and absorb 6,000,000 tons of ore? Your correspondent is not entitled to draw positive conclusions, but as both the coal and ore will be loaded on Belgian cars, the assumption is that most of the coal will come from Germany and the iron ore will go to Germany, the former French-German iron ore-coke exchange (or barter) thus furnishing another example of the many abnormalities in this curious war. That there is also a not unimportant other trade (machinery, tools, implements, etc.) via Belgium between France and Germany has but recently been confirmed by Belgian sources.

—*"The Iron Age," December 21, 1940.*

INTER-AMERICAN BANK

The chairman of the committee set up to establish the new 100 million

dollar Inter-American Bank is Under-secretary Sumner Welles. The Bank, according to Mr. Cordell Hull "will seek to promote the use and distribution of gold and silver and facilitate the transfer of international payments" between the nations involved. Four states (United States, Mexico, Brazil and Columbia) out of the twenty listed, are said to have indicated their willingness to co-operate. Just what this means can be gauged by the fact that Congress has not been asked even to consider the Inter-American Bank. Mr. Hull simply announced that he would observe Pan-American Day—April 14—by signing a convention establishing it. In a letter to Mr. Welles, published in the press, he described the bank as "a step of major importance in the development of Inter-American finance and economic co-operation."

—*"Social Justice," April 4, 1940.*

TAXATION IS COMPULSORY SAVING

"I don't believe the adoption of compulsory savings will come to pass in this country," said Sir Robert Kindersley, President of the National Savings Committee, opening a savings week at Chingford. He was criticising the plan of Mr. J. M. Keynes, the economist, for compulsory saving.

"There is one method open to every one of us: that is of our own free will and as best we can to save and lend to the nation.

"I believe sufficiently in the patriotism, the good will, the commonsense, and the generosity of the English people as a whole to be confident that they will follow this course.

"If compulsory saving were decided upon, what would be the reaction of the average man or woman? Surely they would look upon the exaction in almost the same light as taxation. They would

feel no satisfaction arising from their payments."

But, to the taxpayer, taxation itself is compulsory saving. Ask any taxpayer how he collects the money for his income tax. Why, then, do we have no 'savings certificates,' no bonds, and, in due course, no interest on taxation?

POST-WAR FUND

Mr. A. E. Boswell of Coventry has suggested a plan to the Warwickshire council of the British Legion by which the Government could set aside not less than 2s. a day for every service man—for use after the war.

On the basis of a three-year war with 4,000,000 men under arms, that would mean £100 to the credit of every man.

Why not bonds for indirect taxation? Then those who carry on the fight on the home front against those who are trying to steal our freedom under cover of the war would also have some security to look forward to.

NOT RATIONED

Ilford (Essex) people have been eating thousands of free oranges. Fifteen to twenty truckloads of oranges—about 120,000 in all—were recently dumped because they had been condemned. It is understood that they came from Dagenham docks.

Only some, however, were bad, and people came for the others with perambulators and sacks.

—*"Daily Express," April 22, 1940.*

It is reported that Mr. J. M. Keynes's book on Compulsory Saving or Deferred Pay is being issued in Braille, for the benefit of blind readers.

The blind, however, are traditionally able to find their way about in the thickest fog.

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COMMENTARY

"The Fuhrer . . . had abolished the provincial divisions of the country, established the authority of the Central Government throughout the Reich, and enormously increased its prestige *abroad* [our italics]. The Ambassador rightly refused to be deterred . . . by his knowledge of the bestialities and ruthlessness by which Hitler had achieved his internal changes."

—*"The Times," April 15, 1940.*

You can see at a glance that a strong Central Government would be popular from the very first, can't you? And just look at its prestige abroad now.

" . . . the home market must be considered last. The procedure is simple but effective. The Board of Trade estimate the total supplies available to us of essential commodities, and the requirements of the defence services and of export, and then allocate what is left to home consumption.

This practice will be continued, and further restrictions on home supplies may be regarded as certain."

No, Clarence, this isn't an extract from *Punch*. It's a statement of Government policy, as reported in the *Evening News*. If nothing's left for the native, it's just too bad.

A contemporary complains that we have misrepresented Mr. Cromwell, the U.S. Ambassador to Canada, as at one time a partner in J. P. Morgan and Company. The facts are: Mr. Cromwell is a stepson of E. T. Stotesbury, a senior partner in J. P. Morgan and Company. He was in the firm of Drexel & Company (a Morgan affiliate) for some time, and connected with the Cromwell-Dodge

Corporation which eventually was concerned with the acquisition by Dillon, Read, another Morgan affiliate, of the Dodge Motor Corporation. Obviously, Mr. Cromwell may have been an office boy, operating with the stamp-money.

Mr. Cromwell thinks Bankers are fine, but that they *will* bank, and our contemporary thinks Social Credit is fine, but that Social Crediters *will* try to put it into operation.

Manitoba Resolution

A resolution moved by Miss Hall-dorson in the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, calling for the financing of the war by means of debt-free money issued through the Bank of Canada was lost by 13 votes to 32.

The moving of such a resolution, even though it does not proceed directly from the electors of the province and has not the pressure and so the sanctions of the people behind it, shows an admirable awareness, on the part of some members of the assembly, of the true location of the danger in war.

It is to be noted that 13 representatives voted for the resolution—and only five of them were Social Credit members.

Manitoba farmers are in severe straits, as economic and drought conditions have in many cases made it impossible for farmers to fulfil their mortgage operations.

About one-third of the 57,000 farmers of Manitoba, farm mortgaged land with mortgages valued at \$60 million (about £12 million). During the past ten years the price of wheat has been half that of the previous decade.

Federal Union in Eire

The following letter is reprinted from the "Dublin Evening Mail" of April 1:

Sir—If the Clann na Saoirse movement is to be judged by the muddled thinking embodied in the letter on the above subject published in your paper on March 28, Ireland is not likely to benefit from such a movement. Your correspondent has not even got his facts correct, much less the conclusions to be drawn from them. Federal Union is not "a British conceived scheme." It is not aiming "at bolstering up the disintegrating Empire." Whilst the publication of the book, "Union Now," by Clarence Kirshman Streit, League of Nations correspondent of the Jewish-owned *New York Times* was the ostensible start of the Federal Union movement, the plan had long before been hatched and promoted in quiet bank parlours in New York and probably in Basle.

Far from bolstering up the British Empire, the ideals behind Federal Union as applied to Europe involve its disintegration and subjugation to a Central Government, which, in turn, would be controlled by an International Bankers' World Government. It surely must be obvious that any nation that surrendered—as is proposed—its control of its own defence forces and order, of customs, of communications, of citizenship, and of its own financial credit ceases to be an effective power in world politics. They might continue to control their own drains, but not much besides. Granted that there are a number of suspiciously vocal British citizens in quite prominent positions who favour these seditious proposals, I cannot believe that the common sense of the British nation will ever accept them, and already we have clear signs of an awakening as to what is happening in their midst.

If your correspondent and his movement wish to get a clear grasp of what Federal Union really means, I suggest that they invest 1/- in a copy of "Tax-Bonds or Bondage and the Answer to Federal Union," by John Mitchell. We might then be spared some of the senseless emotionalism which inspires so much Irish political thinking and renders it so futile when measured in any aspect of our national well-being. It is merely a disservice to Ireland to confront the problems of 1940 with emotional reactions which were out of date 50 years ago.

T. KENNEDY.

DENMARK

Poor little Denmark. So peace-loving, so progressive, so democratic, says the world press. "And now 'she' is gone," says the British public, wiping away a tear and thinking of their bacon.

'Her' demise, however, has given to the same press the hope that now 'we' shall at last be able to get at 'that man'. And 'things' actually do seem to be moving at last: the wireless triumphantly booms out the 'success' of the 'Allies' in assisting the 'Norwegians' in bombing their own homes; and Mr. Churchill during a night vigil in the Admiralty Map Room coins another racy phrase: the first 'crunch' of the war; and best of all, 'America' once again offers her sympathy and almost threatens to join in.

Denmark is a proper noun; it is the name of a country numbering some three and a half million individuals. These individuals elect a body of men called the government: it is fatal to confuse the Danish people with the Danish government.

As individuals, Danes are liable to take on the colour of the surroundings in which they live. Except for a certain section of the Jutland farming population they are not very pronounced characters. They are malleable. Good as well as bad influences can easily make themselves felt, and, owing to the geographical position, they have been exposed to very strong influences indeed.

In spite of much 'conditioning' however, it is even to-day possible to talk of a Danish national character, and it is perhaps true to say that most Danes have a natural gift for friendly co-operation, an inborn preference for small things, and a sense of humour. The world's best butter and tenderest fairy-tales are the visible manifestations of these national characteristics.

Butter and fairy-tales are the results of individual efforts and are not, as the world press would have us believe, due to the favourable conditions resulting from an exceptionally progressive and democratic regime. The Danish government is as reactionary and undemocratic, i.e., as unrepresentative of its people as any other Government in the world (except, perhaps, one), just as that universal paralysis of the will of the individual (which has made the present situation possible) is as marked in Denmark as anywhere else, perhaps more marked in Denmark than in the other Scandinavian countries. Denmark's nearness to the 'European scene' may account for this fact.

THE KINGS OF DENMARK

There reigned in Denmark from 1648-70 a king by the name of Frederick, who said:

"'Jews have stolen into Denmark contrary to long-standing custom, and have dared to traffic with jewels and the like.' A few years later, however, the tables were turned. Frederick, being in need of funds for his wars with Sweden, borrowed money from the Jew, Abraham Teixeira de Mattos of Hamburg, who also supplied the Swedish Queen with the sinews of war. Teixeira thereupon made such good use of his influence with the Danish king that as early as January, 1657, 'Portugese professing

the Hebrew religion were permitted to travel everywhere within the Kingdom.'"*

Three years later Denmark was turned into an absolute monarchy (the king's power had till then been modified by a council of landowners) after the general European fashion, and Norway, which belonged to the Danish crown, with it.

From 1800-1806, Mayer Amschel Rothschild, founder of the Rothschild dynasty, invested large sums on behalf of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel in Danish government loans, and the Danish government hastened to grant certain civil rights to the Danish Jews. In the light of this it seems strange that Denmark should support Napoleon in the ensuing wars, as the Anti-Napoleonic league is known to have been financed, like Denmark, by the Frankfort Rothschilds. This venture resulted in the loss of Norway, which 'went' to Sweden, where one of Napoleon's officers, Bernadotte, had been put on the throne. So that, by supporting Napoleon, Denmark lost the larger part of her territory to one of Napoleon's supporters.

Nor was this all. The Napoleonic Wars had cost enormous sums and

"since neither taxes nor loans were available the bank of issue had had to meet the expenses by a limitless issue of notes—in 1813 the bank went bankrupt and a new National Bank was founded which in 1818 became a private concern entirely independent of the State."†

By the middle of the century Denmark, in common with all the countries which had received loans from the Rothschilds, experienced a revolution. But the Danish revolution, unlike the revolutions in the rest of Europe, was completely bloodless.

Like the recent invasion, the last Danish revolution went off like clock-work. After a stormy meeting the people of Copenhagen decided to march to the Royal Castle. On their arrival their representatives were immediately received by the King, who at once promised to appoint a 'popular' government. After which he stepped out on the balcony, acknowledged the homage of his people, thanked them and asked them to remember him to their wives and children. The Danish revolution was over and the people, in their gratefulness, started to erect statues of their beloved and rotund monarch.

Shortly afterwards occurred the first Prussian invasion, which resulted in a three-year war.

Frederick left no children, and the Great Powers of Europe signed a treaty at London, according to which Christian and Louise of Glucksburg ascended the throne of Denmark. Louise was born a princess of Hesse-Cassel, and she came to be known as the mother-in-law of Europe. Her children were Alexandra, Queen of England; Dagmar, Empress of Russia; Georg, King of Greece; and, of course, Frederick, King of Denmark.

Shortly after the ascension of the new monarchs Denmark was invaded for the second time by the Prussians,

* *Jewish Encyclopaedia*.

† *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

and lost Schleswig-Holstein. But the Danes, although stunned by the blow soon rallied their spirits round the slogan: 'What has been lost outwardly, must be gained inwardly', and they started to break up new agricultural land in the vast moors of Jutland, and reorganized their farming on co-operative lines. In Copenhagen there was an enormous expansion, the old walls of the city were demolished, and stucco-architecture introduced after the European fashion. The word 'modern' became the rage.

This is the comment of the *Jewish Encyclopaedia*:

"Since the middle of the century Jews have concentrated themselves more and more in the capital . . . the sphere and influence of the Copenhagen Jews were now widely extended. Many achieved distinction as bankers, manufacturers and merchants, among them being the Meyers, Goldsmidts, Rubens, Melchior and Hambroes."

Charles Joachim Hambro, who founded the London bank in 1839, was made a baron by the Danish King for services rendered in 'financing the Danish throne' in the critical year of the revolution. He was also court-financier to the (French) King of Sweden and the (Danish) King of Greece. Carl Joachim Hambro, the present Speaker of the Norwegian Parliament, and his relative, Charles Hambro, the English banker, who arrived in Stockholm recently for trade talks, are both his descendants.

THE FOUR YEARS WAR AND AFTER

During the first Great War "there was an expansion of credit stimulated to no slight degree by the considerable loans advanced by the National Bank and the leading private banks to German, English and French banks," writes Mr. Einar Cohn in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Heading the Danish government during the war was the Jew, Mr. Zahle, (who has been in and out of every cabinet ever since) with Mr. Brandes (also a Jew) as Foreign Secretary. One morning the Danish people learned that their government had entered into negotiations with the Government of the U.S.A. about selling the Danish West Indies to that country. There was a great outcry against the sale. A plebiscite was demanded, accorded and held. The result showed a majority for the sale. *Politiken*, the largest Scandinavian paper, and controlled by Jews, was at the time the government's organ. And now the so-called 'Radical' government began their policy of socialisation.

In 1919 a very far-reaching measure was passed abolishing the special law (in force since 1671) by which the bigger land properties passed in undivided succession to the eldest son, making such properties free on the condition that a certain percentage of the area is ceded to the State. The State-farms resulting from this measure very quickly proved unable to 'pay for themselves' and the State-farmers became completely dependent on State-grants and were thus merely transformed from estate-tenants into State-tenants. While the estate-tenant either had been Conservative or Farmer-party (in Scandinavia curiously termed 'Left') the state-farmer invariably turned 'Socialist vote-cattle' as the Danish idiom has it, thus making the Socialist rule absolute.

The first step of the first Socialist Government (1924), which comprised a large number of intellectuals and one woman, was to submit a bill that the army and the navy should be transformed into an armed police force. This was rejected. They were more successful in bringing the krone back to the full gold value, which (unhappily for a

workers' government), brought the unemployment figure up to 89,000, a third of the total number of workers. The Socialist rule has only been interrupted by a short-lived farmers' government, one of the chiefs of which, Dr. Kragh, was later made chief director of the National Bank.

The last ten years has seen an unprecedented growth of taxation, bureaucracy, unemployment and an alarming flight from the country to the towns. Almost a third of the population is engaged in administering the affairs of the remaining part and almost one half of 'pastoral Denmark' (*Daily Mail*) is now concentrated in towns. Out of a population of three and a half million, one million is now living in Copenhagen, for the most part in vast red brick barracks (many of which contain a bath just big enough to sit, but not to lie in) thus forming the most 'progressive' and 'democratic' proletariat in the world. In the country the remaining 'independent' farmers have become deeply mortgaged to the banks and forced auction sales are the order of the day.

A movement started among the farmers of Jutland for 'Economic Liberation' by means of barter offices, etc., was ruthlessly suppressed by the Government.

This, then, was the kind of country, which for the third time within a century has been invaded by 'the Germans'. The German troops, it was announced, would use Reich credit notes as money for purchases in Denmark. Hitler, in other words has taken the place of the Director of the National Bank. Unlike the latter he can dispense with the subterfuge of issuing his dictates through a 'National' assembly. An indirect relationship has been substituted by a direct one, concealed dictatorship by an open one, invidious financial sanctions (bankruptcy) by brutal military ones (machine-guns).

For the Danes, it is not improbable that the shock of the German invasion will stimulate them from their placid ways to resist the real tyranny. Through the monetary experiments in Jutland, so abruptly suppressed, the fallacy of the money system and the line of its correction are widely and practically known.

THE FAROE ISLANDS

The Danish dependencies, the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland, are all remnants of the mediaeval Federation of Scandinavian countries under a centralized Danish government.

The Faroe Islands are a prolongation northwards of the Shetlands; they are (like Iceland) peopled by descendants of the Norwegian nobles who preferred exile to the absolute rule of their king. For centuries they lived as farmers, each head of the family surrounded by a group of dependents, who were not allowed to marry. (Birth-control has been practiced in the islands for centuries.) For some centuries they lived completely isolated from the general European culture, and preserved their language and customs (such as the mediaeval chain dance) fairly intact. They also preserved their old assembly the "Lagting," which, however, was abolished by the Danish king in 1814. It was a shadow of this old 'ting' that was revived in 1849 (when the rest of the Kingdom was given a 'free' constitution) as a consultative body. This once independent body was then allowed to advise the Danish Governor of the Island who, in his turn, advised the government at Copenhagen. Besides this, the islanders were allowed to send one representative to each of the Danish

chambers. This constitution was a source of 'everlasting confusion. The responsibility was nowhere and everywhere', as one member of the Faroe assembly puts it, and resulted in a policy of delay which has hardly a counterpart in Europe. 'Modern times' have come to the islands in the shape of the vast fishing opportunities off the coast of Greenland.

During the winter the people return to their old occupation of farming. This life of combined farming and fishing has produced a sturdy independent type of person with which the Danish Socialist government has recently found it very difficult to cope. They have, in fact, shown such persistent and united opposition to the government's many attempts at socialisation that many Danish laws have had to be suspended on the islands. It is significant that a few years ago the prime minister cancelled a long scheduled trip to the islands at the last moment. The trouble with the Faroe Islanders is, of course, that there are no 'workers' among them. They are small (in most cases very small) individual capitalists or have hopes of one day becoming one.

The Faroe Islanders have a knowledge of what freedom is worth and this should make them a valuable (even though temporary) addition to the Anglo-Saxon commonwealth of nations.

ICELAND

The Icelandic chief of the ninth century presided as priest at the feasts and sacrifices, acted as speaker of the moots, and as representative to the neighbouring chiefs. He was not, however, a feudal lord, for any frankling or freeman could change his chief when he would and the right of 'judgement by peers' was in full use.

All this was changed when later Iceland was re-united with Norway and all the enterprise of the islanders was absorbed in finding ways and means of providing the taxes to the Norwegian King. When still later the three Scandinavian kingdoms were federated under the Danish kings all the original rights of the islanders were disregarded.

After thirty years of agitation home rule was conceded by Denmark in 1874, and in 1918 she was recognized as a separate kingdom with unlimited sovereignty; but till 1940 Denmark was provisionally to have taken charge of Foreign Affairs of Iceland. This year's plebiscite which was to have determined whether or not complete separation from Denmark should take place has been rendered unnecessary by the events of the last few weeks.

GREENLAND

The name of Greenland is misleading as the island is mostly covered with snow and ice, but Eric the Red, who discovered it, found it necessary to give his colony an attractive name in order to induce his fellows to emigrate there. Greenland is ruled according to the oldest (or, if you prefer, newest) administrative pattern.

The trade of Greenland is a monopoly, dating from 1774, and is administered in Copenhagen by a Government board, and in the country by various government officials. The officials are all-powerful, and in addition to being inspectors and magistrates are the trade-superintendents. The principle upon which the government acts is to give the

natives low prices for their produce, and to sell them European articles of necessity at prime cost. The prices to be paid for European and native articles are fixed every year, the price current in Danish and Eskimo being printed and distributed by the Government. A special paper currency is in use in Greenland.

The Greenlanders themselves, some 16 thousand, are the fruits of the union between the native Eskimos and Danish state-officials, the only white people who (with the exception of a few arctic explorers) are allowed to enter the country. They are part and parcel of the trade-arrangement, have no political status and completely depend for their least move upon permits issued by the Royal Danish Greenland Board of Trade. Since 1857 they have been allowed to elect members to local councils whose discussion is 'entirely in the Eskimo language'. No Danes are eligible. This does not matter since the Danish officials are all-powerful. There have been no perceptible changes in the Danish governmental policy as regards Greenland since the year 1776, and the following passage in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* reflects perfectly the official attitude adopted by all Danish governments since that year:

"The object of the monopoly is solely for the good of the Greenlanders, to prevent spirits being sold to them and the vice, disease and misery which usually attend the collision between natives and civilisation of the traders type being introduced into the primitive arctic community."

How far the administration attained this objective can be judged by the fact that since the eighteenth century the population has been halved owing to 'infectious diseases, especially a very severe epidemic of small-pox'. A Danish Greenland doctor, Pontoppidan, maintains that all diseases are known on the island except measles!

In spite of the constant denial of the Danish government it has of late years transpired that Greenland is the depositary of the vast quantities of various minerals. In fact, the mining of cryolite, which has been leased out by the state, produced, even in 1924, 31,800 tons of which 22,400 went to Copenhagen and the rest to the United States.

In the early thirties an American engineer by name of Rawlin came from the United States to Copenhagen. He entered into negotiations with the government concerning the right to exploit the substrata of the Kingdom of Denmark (in which is included the colony of Greenland.) The prime minister who had never given a thought to potentialities of his native soil quickly had the appropriate legislation framed and appended his signature to a document which conferred to the company represented by Mr. Rawlin all right to exploit Danish substrata for a period of fifty years. The U.S. minister to the Danish Court was at the time Mrs. Bryant-Owen, a close relative of Mr. Rawlin, and a fervent supporter of President Roosevelt. She was constantly seen together with the Prime Minister, and copied his example by paying a summer-visit to Greenland where she is reported to have encountered an American Man-of-War full of American geologists. Shortly after the conclusion of the deal she left for the States to take part in the Presidential campaign. Some time afterwards the Rawlin company offered its Danish shares on the American exchange. It would be interesting to know the identity of the present possessors of the substrata of the late Danish kingdom.

THE INFLUENTIAL ROTHSCHILDS

By JOHN MITCHELL

Gentile Folly: The Rothschilds. By Arnold Leese: A. S. Leese, White House, Pewley Hill, Guildford, Surrey. Price 1s.

This is a history of the Rothschilds over the past 150 years, compressed into 64 pages. It is an extremely useful handbook of facts about Jewish activities, carefully annotated with references to the sources from which it is compiled, and contains a "Rothschild Stud-Book."

That the existence of a Money Power is not fiction is clearly shown by the evidence presented in this book, if there were not plenty elsewhere. The book is particularly interesting, however, in the way it reveals the ramifications of the Rothschild interests and connections.

"Metternich wrote in 1845 'By reason of natural [sic!] causes which I cannot regard as good or as moral, the House of Rothschild is a much more important influence in French affairs than the Foreign Office of any country, except perhaps England. The great motive force is their money. People who hope for philanthropy, and who have to suppress all criticism under the weight of gold, need a great deal of it. The fact of corruption—that practical element, in the fullest sense of the word,—in the modern representative system, is recognised quite openly.'"

"When Trotsky escaped to the United States in 1934 it was through a western port, disguised as an employee of a Paris Rothschild bank.

"This followed two secret meetings in France, one in 1933 between Litvinoff, Trotsky, Baron Rothschild and R. Moley, once a lecturer at a Rand School for Social Science, New York; the other in May, 1934, between Litvinoff, Barney Baruch, Trotsky and Baron Maurice de Rothschild. All are Jews except Moley."

"It is of great interest to note that on 5th October, 1935, when Italy was attacking Abyssinia, both the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Financial Times* reported that a loan, one-third from the Rothschilds, of eight million pounds had been granted to the Credit Italiano Bank; this was denied two weeks later! But on 21st October, the *Internationale Presse Agentur* stated that the French House of Rothschild had given Italy a credit of 750 million francs. No wonder Britain could not get France to apply "sanctions" against Italy under the Covenant of the League of Nations! Baron Franchetti, the chief "Italian" expert on Abyssinia,

who was killed in an aeroplane accident on his way there, was the grandson of Wilhelm Rothschild!"

"When Pius IX had sought safety from the revolutionaries of 1848, he needed Rothschild loans to enable him to regain his temporal power: they did not grant him the loan until he promised to pull down the ghetto walls in Rome and establish freedom of movement and abolition of special taxes for Jews; this he refused to do until 1850, when the loan of thirty-three million francs was granted to him on that condition. Payments of interest soon got into arrears (*Daily Telegraph*, 2nd November, 1935), which may be the reason that long after the Rothschild House in Naples had been closed down, the Rothschilds remained guardians of the Papal Treasury!"

"In 1893, Pierpoint Morgan, Belmont and the Rothschilds supplied the U.S.A. Government with three-and-a-half million ounces of gold in exchange for bonds carrying four per cent. interest and at a price far below the current market price of such securities. This transaction was very unpopular in the States, and with good reason, for the relief offered to the country's finances was only of ten months' duration after which the situation was worse than ever. Then, however, the U.S.A. Government floated a loan selling its bonds to the public, with gratifying results.

"August Belmont, the Rothschild representative, became Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society which ran Tammany Hall, the centre of boss rule and corruption in New York; this position was extremely useful to the House considering the amount of Rothschild money that was invested in New York. Tammany Hall is a sort of Gentile front for the Jewish Kehilla, or Jewish secret government.

"August Belmont died in 1890. His sons, Perry and August, were both prominent in the corrupt politics of the country. Perry Belmont was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1885-9, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, 1888-9, and held other important posts. The second August Belmont had a son, Morgan Belmont, and through him a grandson, John Mason Belmont; he carried on the firm for the Rothschilds until his death and now Morgan represents the family in it."

"Lord Kitchener was 'on terms of

the deepest intimacy' with Alfred Rothschild from the time of Kitchener's first Egyptian years. He received valuable presents from this Rothschild.

"General Ludendorff said of Kitchener, in a letter on view in the United Services Museum in Whitehall:

"His mysterious death was the work neither of a German mine nor of a German torpedo, but of that power which would not permit the Russian Army to recover with the help of Lord Kitchener because the destruction of Czarist Russia had been determined upon. Lord Kitchener's death was caused by his abilities.'"

"The following is an extract from *The Diary of Lord Bertie*, 1914-18: 'The Dardanelles expedition was known only to the Inner Ring; Louis Mallet heard of it at a dinner from Leo de Rothschild, who had learned it from Alfred de Rothschild, who may have picked up the information in the course of his daily visits to Kitchener at the War Office and 10, Downing Street. There is no such thing as a secret nowadays . . .

"Count Ciano was a friend of the Rothschilds and stayed with them when he came over to this country on a political visit.

"His father, Admiral Constanzo Ciano, is stated in Rabbi S. S. Wise's paper *Public Opinion*, November, 1939, to have married a Jewess; this statement was made in an article by a Jewess, Gina Lombroso. Italian anti-Jewism is rather an anaemic affair, as the Fascist Government contains several members of Jewish blood."

"We know that the Rothschilds are chief shareholders in *The Economist*.

"We know that Alfred Rothschild

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gave *The Evening Times* a gift of £1,000 to enable it to carry on."

"Not only do the Rothschilds control the mining of South African gold, but they control also its price. In London, all gold bullion passes through the hands of three Jewish firms who govern the price of gold from day to day; these are N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Mocatta & Goldsmid, and Samuel Montagu & Co.

"Several incidents reveal the commanding position of the Rothschilds in the Great War, 1914-18. In 1915, when Haig was made Commander-in-Chief, 'The first definite information that reached him with regard to his promotion came, curiously enough, from his old friend, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, who was a regular correspondent. On December 7th he wrote from London that all had been satisfactorily arranged.'"

"Until 1938, the Rothschilds had a large interest in the multiple shops of Woolworth's Chain Stores, amounting to two-and-a-quarter million ordinary and 4,800,000 preference shares. The ordinary shares were sold in 1938 through the Jew firm Phillip Hill & Partners."

"Before leaving the English scene, the development of the Alliance Assurance Co. which we have seen was started by Nathan Rothschild, calls for a few sentences. Lloyds and the Alliance are now united. Lord Wardington, Chairman of Lloyds is a director of the Alliance. Sir Austin Harris, Deputy-Chairman of Lloyds, and a Director of the Commercial Union Assurance Co. has a son married to the granddaughter of Nathaniel Rothschild. Nathaniel and Lionel Walter Rothschild were both Chairman of the Alliance in succession. The Alliance Assurance Co. has the controlling interest of the Rio Tinto Company which manages the Rothschild copper mines in Spain, the Chairman of which is Sir Auckland Geddes. No wonder the Geddes family gets on! The other Directors of the Alliance Assurance Co., include representatives of the Bank of England, of Baring Bros., and the Oil Jew, Lord Bearsted of the Shell Co., and of M. Samuel & Co."

One of the most interesting features of Mr. Leese's book is the presentation of facts showing how the Rothschilds would back both sides in a war, e.g.:

"In the years between, Bleichroder in Berlin and Alphonse Rothschild (Jame's son) in Paris were the secret purveyors of news to Bismarck and

Napoleon III, being in constant communication. They were thus able to tell Bismarck what they thought he ought to know about Napoleon III and Napoleon what they thought he ought to know about Bismarck. During the Franco-Prussian War it was in Alphonse Rothschild's castle at Ferrieres that Bismarck made his headquarters when besieging Paris. The same two Jews, Bleichroder for Prussia and Alphonse Rothschild for France, made the arrangements for the satisfactory payment of the indemnity by the vanquished"

But the author, notwithstanding what he recognises has happened in the past, is unable to see that both sides in the present war are being backed by Jewish International Finance. He has a blind spot for that tool of International Finance, Hitler, whom he regards as a demi-god.

His liking for Hitler is only equalled by his dislike of "Democracy":

"Democracy, the great political fraud, must be scrapped and the nation and the empire must be placed in the hands of a few great patriots whose race and character are above suspicion, and under whose influence even fallen Royalty can regain its sense of serious duty."

The political and economic order

which Mr. Leese labels as "Democracy" is, of course, not democracy at all. In labelling it democracy, he has become, albeit unwittingly, himself the tool of Jewish International Finance, by employing their misrepresentations.

How can "a few great Patriots" assume positions of administrative authority in the State in the teeth of the opposition, concerning which Mr. Leese has compiled such useful information, except by the conscious aid and will of the people? If the people can be got to see the reasons for supporting such patriots and to exercise their power to put them in a position to produce the results they want, they can more easily be got to exercise their power in insisting on obtaining results from any government, so that that government must yield or make way for such patriots as Mr. Leese would have assume office, but with more certainty of getting true patriots instead of pseudo patriots and the certainty of getting results. That would be democracy.

VIEWPOINT

"Elephants are always drawn smaller than life, but a flea always larger."

—Dean Swift.

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NEWCASTLE and GATESHEAD Social Credit Association are compiling a register of Social Crediters on the Tyneside. Register now and keep informed of local activities. What are YOU doing? Let us know, we shall be glad of suggestions. Write W. Dunsmore, Hon. Secretary, 27, Lawton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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12, LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL, 2.

I wish to support Social Credit Policy as defined in the terms of association of and pursued by The Social Credit Secretariat under the Advisory Chairmanship of Major C. H. Douglas.

I will, until further notice, contribute

£ : : , { per month,
per quarter,
per year,

towards the funds of the Social Credit Secretariat.

Signature.....

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

Signature.....

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

EXPANSION FUND

To the Treasurer,
Social Credit Expansion Fund,
c/o The Social Credit Secretariat,
12, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2.

I enclose the sum of £ : : , as a donation towards the Social Credit Expansion Fund, to be expended by the Administrators at the Sole Discretion of Major C. H. Douglas.

Name

Address

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

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