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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Suppose for a moment that, just as Hitler was brought to power by Jewish international finance, so he is still controlled by it. What would be the advantages to Jewry of his alleged "anti-Semitism?" Well, he is trying to destroy Britain, and the British Empire. If he can persuade the British to believe that he hates the Jews, then they may believe that the Jews are their friends, and the enemies of Hitler.

This would tend to make the British think that the enemies of the Jews are the enemies of England. It would reconcile the British to the appointment of Jews, or their nominees, to all the key positions in the British Government who would then arrange for the absorption of the British Empire into the United States which is controlled by Jews. So that it wouldn't matter who won the war, except to the British and the Germans. The Jews couldn't lose it.

But if Hitler hadn't been "anti-Semitic," he couldn't have (a) kept the German Jews out of the war (b) made the British receive and maintain them, and at the same time infiltrate Britain with spies and provide a "persecuted Jews" issue, (c) take their property into safe-keeping and restore it with interest after the war if "Germany" wins.

If "England" wins, then Mr. Greenwood has assured the Jews that "the British Government" will right their "wrongs." So their property is safe anyway.

But, you say, what about the barbarities, the physical sufferings, inflicted on the Jews in Germany and elsewhere?

There is, all over the Continent, a very large and growing anti-Jew and anti-Masonic sentiment, sufficient to account for, as distinct from excusing, far more rough treatment than can be proved against the German authorities, who have, so far as can be gathered, *protected the Jews from the mob.*

Numbers of cases have come before London Police Court magistrates in which alien Jews have pleaded for leniency on the ground that they have been brutally flogged or otherwise maltreated in Germany. In every case in which these stories have been investigated, they have been shown to be false.

But the main answer to this objection is that no sensible person supposes that the Jews as a whole have any voice in framing such a policy, if it exists, any more than soldiers have any voice in choosing the enemy against whom they are obliged to fight. As their leaders alternatively affirm or deny, as suits their purpose, the Jews are a nation, and just as soldiers are sacrificed so that the ends of their leaders may be attained, so the ordinary Jew may be a casualty for the policy of his race. From this point of view, the casualties are insignificant.

In a book written by a lecturer of the London School of Economics, and published by the Jewish Firm of Gollancz, it is stated that "It is perhaps easy to under-estimate the extent to which this doctrine (Social Credit) is prevalent to-day, despite the repeated demolition of the theoretical basis for Major Douglas's proposals."

Can't leave it alone, can they?

A Jew Commissar of the Moscow Government when asked what he thought about Social Credit, replied, "We know all about it. It is the only theory of which we are afraid."

PARIS, PTT

Paris PTT broadcasting station (occupied territory) announced on the 9th inst., (6-46 p.m.) that an exhibition was to be opened in Paris of a collection of Masonic and other secret society "original documents" to demonstrate the activities of such societies behind the

scenes of French politics since before the French Revolution. The station announced at the same time that a short series of talks would be given on "World Masonry."

FREEMASONS AND POLITICS

P. Colville Smith, K.C., C.V.O., Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of England, in 1930, on instructions from the Grand Master, issued a statement designed to remove misapprehension concerning the "aims and relations of the Craft." It contains the following:—"... the Grand Lodge of England never takes part in *any Masonic or quasi-Masonic gathering* in which the fundamental antient Landmarks of Freemasonry—which have been indicated above [non-participation in "public or political affairs, either national or international"]—*are allowed to be regarded as open questions.*" (Our italics).

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Grain as Security for Supplies in Canada

Federal Action

The first sign of common sense in the attitude of the Canadian Federal Government to the wheat problem was evident in the recent announcement that farmers will be permitted to deliver wheat to merchants as security for supplies.

This follows directly upon a move on the part of the Alberta provincial government which passed an order in council enabling the farmers to apply the proceeds of five bushels per acre or more where necessary, to paying for harvesting expenses and their maintenance costs.

"I feel like a sentinel in the tower watching the dawn of a new day," said Mr. Aberhart (according to the *Edmonton Journal*). "If Ottawa, after all our efforts to show that production rather than money is wealth, can see at last that grain can be used as the basis for the settlement of debt, perhaps they will realise shortly that negotiable paper backed by grain can be utilised more conveniently.

"That's my reaction to Hon. James A. MacKinnon's statement, as reported in the press, that farmers will be allowed to give wheat as security for supplies.

"This capitulation in part to what we have advocated all along is, however, merely a makeshift barter on a stone age basis. In this modern age, it is laughable to think of a farmer having to haul a load of wheat and dump it on the grocer's doorstep in payment for food and other supplies.

"Why can't the dominion government do the job correctly and issue negotiable grain tickets? There is only one reason. That would be a complete surrender to the forces of reason, common sense and progress and it would be against the dictates of the financiers.

"The great difficulty of farmers and merchants trying to handle grain of various grades in bulk would be eliminated by adopting the more convenient practice of dealing with grain tickets of convenient denominations representing the grain.

"Surely thinking people can see that the sensible thing for Ottawa to do is to authorise the wheat board to issue negotiable grain tickets which would be used to settle debt and could be liquidated with cash when the grain is delivered.

"The makeshift arrangement announced yesterday, except that it reveals that Ottawa is weakening, will be virtually useless to business. It merely provides that grain can be used as security for supplies.

"It does not permit the merchant to restock his shelves, so it will not help the wholesaler and manufacturer who will still have to carry the debts of the retailer. Negotiable grain tickets could be used all down the line from farmer to manufacturer.

"But since our Ottawa representatives cannot see this, the only thing to do is to make our demands more insistent.

"Retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers will undoubtedly keep demanding even more forcefully that Ottawa apply commonsense methods to solve the serious problem which faces western Canada business.

"It is becoming increasingly evident that our grain can be turned into purchasing power without borrowing. It is the duty of the dominion government to make this possible."

Provincial Action

Suspending the priority of certain debt claims or liens against farmers on the first five bushels per seeded acre of this year's wheat crop, the Alberta provincial government had previously passed an order designed to protect producers in the present wheat marketing crisis.

Premier Aberhart, said the *Edmonton Journal*, stated that legislation validating the order would be passed at the next session of the Alberta house. (This session is not expected to be held before next February).

Provision is made in the order for the provincial government, through the minister of municipal affairs (Hon. Lucien Maynard, K.C.), the council of any municipal district, hail insurance board, or the board of any irrigation or drainage district waiving prior claims against the farmer's grain.

Some time ago, the provincial government announced that it was waiving prior claims against the crop to assist the farmer to meet threshing costs and machinery repair bills.

The new order provides that those who supplied twine, fuel oil, repairs or

groceries for the production or harvesting of the 1940 crop, shall have a binding charge against the wheat upon delivery. In regard to groceries, these must have been purchased on or after August 1 last.

Those who have claims for threshing or wages, of those who made money advances to the producer on or after August 1 last, also shall have a lien against the wheat upon delivery.

Mr. Aberhart's statement explaining the reasons for the government's action follows:

"It has now become clear that the dominion government does not propose to take effective measures to deal with the wheat crisis. For two months, representations have been made to Ottawa requesting immediate assistance in order to help the farmers finance their harvesting operations and other current obligations, including their livelihood.

"A representative delegation of western Canada was sent to Ottawa to impress on the dominion government the necessity of immediate action. The only result of these representations was a trip west by Hon. James A. MacKinnon (minister of trade and commerce), who apparently was delegated to check up on the accuracy of the reports of the delegation.

"Since his return to Ottawa, there has been no announcement from the dominion government about any assistance to the western farmer.

"Under the circumstances, I feel it is up to the province to step in and provide some assistance to help clear up the situation the farmer finds himself in because of the difficulty of meeting all his obligations.

"Legislative action should be taken in this matter, but until the legislation meets it is felt that an order-in-council should be passed, to be validated at the next session of the legislature, clarifying the whole situation, not only for the farmers and creditors, but also for the grain companies, the parties responsible for the actual payment for the grain delivered.

"We have therefore to-day passed an order-in-council clearing the first five bushels of wheat per acre, or so much more as is necessary, to pay harvesting liens on the 1940-41 crop.

"The object is to give prior right of collection to those who have made advances thus far or who hereafter make advances to enable the farmers to harvest and thresh their crops. If these advances had not been made, it is obvious that the farmers would have found it impossible in many cases to harvest their crop and consequently no creditor would have been able to collect.

"The order sets out the nature of the priority, as well as the method of exercising the liens. It will be noted that government claims, for seed grain and taxes, as well as claims for hail insurance are exempt from the operations of the order-in-council, but provision is made in the order for the

waiver of all of these claims either by the government, the municipal districts or the hail insurance board.

"We realise the necessity of legislative action to validate this order-in-council. This will be done at the next session of the legislature when legislation will be introduced to clarify the whole situation in connection with liens and charges against crops.

"Although this order-in-council will not give the farmers the much needed funds in order to enable them to provide for all their needs, we feel that we have gone as far as our constitutional rights will allow us to assist the farmers to harvest their crops.

"We still feel that some action is

necessary on the part of the dominion government in order to provide advances to the farmers and we regret the delay on the part of the dominion in announcing a definite policy in this respect."

The order says in part that "there are various statutes, liens and charges against the crops of many of the farmers of the province and it is deemed desirable that the farmers should be enabled to market said quotas (originally fixed at five bushels per seeded acre for wheat and later increased to eight bushels) free from said liens and charges save as hereinafter stated, without affecting such liens and charges insofar as the balance of the crop is concerned."

NAZIS SUPPRESS DUTCH FREEMASONRY

"Seyss-Inquart, the German Commissioner in the Netherlands, has dissolved all Masonic lodges and confiscated their funds, which 'will be devoted to public purposes'—a sufficiently vague term.

"Freemasonry was flourishing in Holland. It consisted of the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands and over 60 local lodges. The capital of the Grand Lodge alone can be estimated at £200,000. It included many buildings, which were used as lodges, schools, orphanages, and rest houses.

"Dutch Freemasonry followed the principles laid down by its elder sister, the Grand Lodge of England, and the Constitution of Freemasonry established in this country in 1717 and 1723. It never allowed politics to enter into its moral and social work.

"The close links between Dutch Freemasonry and the House of Orange are shown by the fact that many royal princes have been members. A brother of the late King William I, Prince Frederick, has been Grand Master of the Grand Lodge for many years."

— "The Times," October 14, 1940.

JAPAN AND U.S.A.

"... If we are embroiled in a war with Japan, we cannot lay all the blame on the Japanese. The deterioration in Anglo-Japanese relations began in 1922, when under pressure from the U.S.A., we denounced the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, notwithstanding that Japan has stood loyally and ungrudgingly by all her treaty obligations to us right through

the war of 1914-18. The second point is connected with this passage in Mr. Churchill's speech:—

However that is for the Japanese to judge for themselves—with whom we have never wished to quarrel and to whom we have rendered great services in the past. Great services have been rendered to them by the people of the United States and Great Britain in all lives since 1907.

"That may be true of us; it is certainly true of America, for the amount of goods—especially war materials—that America has sold to Japan since 1936 is, without exaggeration, staggering. That was good business for the land of the Almighty Dollar, the land where money does not talk but screams."

— From "Truth," October 11, 1940.

"MORALITY"

Dear Sir,

The use of this word, in inverted commas, by Mrs. Palmer in "Music at the Bench" prompted me to seek enlightenment in the *New English Dictionary*. Nor was I disappointed for it is one of those nondescript terms which, like swear words, come in handy when one is stuck for something expressive.

The question arises really whether it would not be better to stop using all bad language. (Immoral language if you like). By that I mean language that does not fit. Fit what? Ah! that is the question. How can sound waves fit anything?

The answer is that if they often do not, they sometimes can. The siren

warning as described in your issue of September 21 is proof enough for me. Let me requote:—

"Now the tritone or augmented fourth which bisects the octave on the piano has been regarded as an evil thing" (sez which?) "for centuries. In the middle ages it was solemnly considered to have some association with the Devil himself."

To put it another way, there is nothing in nature which this sound can fit. But it does fit some THING.

No I shall not be drawn into a controversy, for while I have partly dodged the issue, I agree that finance should not be the instrument to enforce any aspect of an ethical code.

We all have our ideas of what is good for others and readers of this paper would no doubt show a remarkable unanimity as to the identity of certain individuals who would benefit by a day in the stocks.

Faintly yours,

PASCO LANGMAID.

October, 1940.

LECTURES AND STUDIES

The syllabus (3d. post free) may be had on application to:

Mrs. B. M. Palmer,
35, Birchwood Avenue,
Sidcup, Kent.

The correspondence course is being distributed on the same terms and conditions which held previously.

Answer to a Correspondent

By B. M. Palmer

My dear girl,

Four extremely loud guns have just gone off with great gusto. We burst into laughter and said "All quiet on the western front" (one of our feeble jokes, you know) and then I took my favourite pencil and began to write to you. It occurred to me again, as it does now twenty times a day, how *should* we ever have got through this had Major Douglas not shown us how we could defy those clinging, hampering abstractions that pull us down towards death like weeds in a stream? They shorten our real lives. You mention the bogey of "sacrifice" as being one of the worst, and wrote to me of your blessed relief in realising that as an abstraction or "end-in-itself" it was simply a question of meeting every situation in life with the correct action, just as an engineer finds the best way of doing every job. There are no *degrees* in correctness, so that we cannot say one action is more correct than another. The solution of the problem is its own reward. How much simpler life becomes! Whole libraries have been written about "sacrifice," and aeons of human time spent on elevating the *effort* made in finding our solution into the end itself. Yet even the sermon-makers have stray doubts. One of them writes: "In the hours of clear reason we should say that we had never made a sacrifice." We may add to this that the greatest men of all never think about it.

In your letter you suggest that "temptation" is the moral obverse of "self-sacrifice," that to the social creditor with the untroubled mind the conception of temptation has no meaning. You add "provided that you're very clear about what you want. You weigh all the factors concerned, and consciously take everything into account. So how can there be an undertone of regret?"

I am afraid there is at least one, who, if he reads this, will deprecate the tendency of social creditors to pontificate upon ethical matters. And we are certainly mistaken if we think of ourselves as being different from or superior to others because we have seen things in a simpler light, divested of the cloud of abstractions. But it is not possible to draw a line between ethical and non-ethical matters. It is a false distinction to say the political or money

system can be considered apart from the philosophy that lies behind them. We find that the present day "leaders" of political and religious thought are using the abstractions of "sacrifice" and "temptation" as a blind; it seems to me essential that we should understand exactly how they are misunderstood.

"The curious amalgam of tabu and folk-lore which most of us derived from the teaching in our school days in the hours of religious instruction bears about the same relation to Christianity that the Government of England does to democracy, or the policy of the Bank of 'England' to Social Credit."

These words are quoted from Chapter XII of *Whose Service is Perfect Freedom*.^{*} You have, of course, read it. The answer to our problem is found there. It will repay the most constant study. No attempt is made in that chapter to give a comprehensive definition of what Christianity *is*; but it is made plain to us what it *is not*. It is not "institutional Sovereignty over the Person."

"Every extension of extraneous control—if you prefer it, of non-immanent sovereignty—is demonstrably against the inherent nature of the human individual, i.e. is contrary to reality."

It is a question of policy. If our policy is to guard our own personal sovereignty so that, with increasing freedom we may "choose one thing at a time," we shall find that it can only be done by respecting the personal sovereignty of those with whom we associate. Tabu and folk-lore disappear. The only question is "Will such a course of action interfere with policy?" If it does, it must be abandoned. To those with the "clear and untroubled mind" there would certainly be no "temptation" to jeopardise personal sovereignty.

It is a matter of understanding. "The truth of knowing and the truth of being are one." I believe that if we lived in the light of clear reason we should say we had never been tempted.

If this letter seems in some sort a poor recapitulation of what H. E. wrote three weeks ago, I need not apologise for quoting words which have

^{*}*The Social Crediter*, December 16, 1939.

never been over-prized.

"The primary requisite is to obtain in the re-adjustment of the economic and political structure such control of initiative that by its exercise every individual can avail himself of the benefits of science and mechanism; that by their aid he is placed in such a position of advantage that in common with his fellows he can choose, with increasing freedom and complete independence, whether he will or will not assist in any project which may be placed before him."

We should remember that we have to choose "in common with our fellows" and that they also must preserve "increasing freedom and complete independence." I think that in the fair prospect of personal freedom we have been inclined to overlook these phrases. They are very important. Although the issue is so confined to-day by economic restrictions and prudery (what people will think or say—how this monster lies in wait for us, comes to life when we believe it dead, and shames us once again), yet I do not believe every problem will be solved when those two restrictions have gone. We shall still have to choose "in common with our fellows." C. H. Douglas once used the simile of traffic on a main road. He said it was a question of regulation, not of restriction. I once heard it suggested that until we had decided on a policy of regulation as distinct from restriction, we could not understand what was meant by the seven deadly sins. There are different degrees of misapprehension of policy. To keep to the terms of the metaphor, there could still be speeding, cutting in, driving in the middle of the road, or acting as an amateur policeman. No one who has ever watched the impinging of a powerful personality on a weaker can fail to realise this.

When all economic restriction and "moral" restriction has gone, we shall still wish to live with our fellows, if we are human. We must learn how best to do it.

There is only one possible policy for human beings; it is the personal sovereignty set forth in the quotation above—"in common with his fellows... choose... increasing freedom." In so far as the planner believes there is another policy he is suffering under a

complete delusion. Every restriction he places upon others will in the end be a restriction upon himself; "it is against the inherent nature of the individual i.e. contrary to reality." It seems that as soon as the planner

understood this he would, in his own interests, cease to be a planner. He would be appalled at the price to be paid.

I have written this with, I hope,

becoming modesty; I cannot forget that word "pontificate." It *does* indicate a possible pitfall, one that can only be avoided by keeping these words always in mind, "in common with his fellows." October 22, 1940.

PRIORITY

"First things first."—C. H. DOUGLAS.

Life does not really ask us to do impossible things. It does not even ask us to do things in themselves difficult; though what may be understood as the moral demand, the code enunciated from our pulpits, is calculated to give the impression that it does both these things.

The "problem of life" would appear to arise solely from the fact that we find a difficulty in setting about it in the right way. Whereas the moral code is presented to us as a long catalogue of prohibitions and demands and abstinences, ultimating in the deferred and arbitrary reward of a heavenly crown of doubtful appropriateness, the fact would seem to be that Nature asks of us but *one* thing, and that is that we go about this matter of living in the right way, tackle things in the right order—first things first—and it is only because we do not understand this that any difficulty arises.

To employ a simile, we attempt to throw a bridge across a river in order to get to the other side before we have built the piers to support it. Hence the effort of existence. Man is in too great a hurry, too impatient. His eyes are already fixed on his goal, and it is an end that appears so essential to him that it transcends the means of its attainment,—the natural course of events is too slow to serve his purpose, and therefore he seeks *unnatural* courses. And from that over-eagerness, comes not some, nor even most, but *all* the difficulty of Life, all the apparent impossibility

Now how is this to be cured? What is the best antidote to impatience? Surely the love of truth; for the reason that it recognises what man's impatient egotism refuses to recognise, the Law of Nature—the process, if you like, by which God works.

Put your proposition to the engineer in your own egotistical way. I *must* have a bridge over this river. The answer will be an affirmative; but—and science at once brings you back in the order of nature, from your cherished

objective to a prior objective—you must first build piers to support your bridge.

There is nothing inherent in the cosmos to prevent you bridging the stream, if you are prepared to obey the laws of the cosmos. It is by virtue of that humble and implicit obedience, that all progress has been made in the past, and will be made.

But if we refuse, as is our cursed way, then we are assuredly in for trouble (if you stop to think of it, why in heaven's name should it be otherwise) and the universe, by our refusal, is rendered *for us* difficult and complex, and finally impossible. None-the-less the fact remains that there is nothing inherently complex or unworkable in the universe. Life asks of us nothing really difficult or impossible, as it should help us constantly to remember. On the contrary, and quite literally, Life is simplicity itself—if we will *only* observe the natural order and sequence.

N. F. W.

PILGRIM TRUST

"PILGRIM TRUST.—The address is Secretary, Pilgrim Trust, Harlech, North Wales."

—'Personal' advertisement in "The Times."

SCHEMES AND THE FACT

A correspondent who has been associated in London with the registration of mothers and children for evacuation, writes:

"... You would be surprised, however, how many complications arise. Almost *no* case is a straightforward one—there is always someone of the wrong age or something, who comes under a different scheme, and who cannot be joined on to the Mothers and Children. Then one tries to wangle it, and trips up."

PARENTS AND CHILDREN

A Liverpool Education official said recently that the attitude of many Liverpool parents was incalculable and, despite acute bombing in certain areas, they were reluctant to send children to reception areas.

"Children whose homes have been demolished by enemy action have been sent away to good billets, and within a few days they have been brought back again."

"In recent weeks more children have returned to Liverpool from reception areas than we have been able to get away. In addition to private billeting arrangements, we have a large residential school at the Loggerheads, and some children have been brought back from that school after a few days. There is nothing wrong with conditions in the reception areas. The children there have received full-time education almost from the outbreak of war; they are comfortably billeted, have restful nights undisturbed by air-raids, and are benefiting physically, mentally, and from the point of view of morale. Considering all this, the attitude of some parents is incomprehensible."

CAPTAIN MARGESSON

"Now 50, Margesson was at Rugby and Cambridge before he got a job as shopwalker in the Chicago store of Marshall Field. He did not stay there long, took a secretarial post in England and then secured a seat in the House. He has held it since 1924. Soon after his entry into politics he was made a Government Whip and became a favourite of Premier Stanley Baldwin. He and his American wife were divorced this year.

"The Captain lives in a single room at the luxurious Carlton Club four days a week; the other three days he spends in the country homes of his influential friends. As Chief Whip he gets £3,000 a year from the Treasury, but to this is added an extra £2,000 by a Tory Party which used to think he was worth a Cabinet Minister's wage.

— "News Review," October 17, 1940.

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Saturday, November 2, 1940.

Ultimate Victory

It is now apparent to Mr. Churchill as well as to those over whom he rules that vituperation in three languages, English, French and American, has as little effect as blarney in one, when it comes to winning the war. Mr. Churchill belongs to the 'long war' party, a party one of whose major strategies has for many years been the substitution of long-range objectives, unintelligible to the people of this or any other country for a series of short-range objectives clearly comprehended by them, cumulative in their effects, constant in their direction, and attractive enough to unify without the aid of expensive press advertisements and still more costly secret propaganda designed to give the advertising an air of verisimilitude.

In religiosity (not religion), this party has played religion almost to extinction. Its advocates gained a not inconsiderable terrestrial dividend by promising those from whom they took it a much bigger, brighter and better one 'bye-and-bye.' On what might be called 'street-level' this trick has played itself out; but on the level, vaguely associated with Kantian philosophy (or at least metaphysics), mainly, no doubt, because of General Smuts's association with both, the way the device works is much less familiar than the increasing wind-power used to blow it into a front position in the public mind. When General Smuts lectured the students of the University of Aberdeen in 1934, he was quite sure (or pretended to be) that we were not on the verge of another great war. (Not a bad thing to remind folk what wretchedly bad prophets our 'great leaders' are!) He seemed to be sorry about it (and doubtless, if the belief was genuine, he was!). The last one had been such a great privilege!

"There is no reason here for tears. Rather let us be proud and grateful that we have in our generation been privileged to see the human soul stand probably the most awful ordeal to which it has ever been subjected in its long history."—His own words! There follows a long passage of impeccable sentiment about 'Tyranny,' 'Freedom,' 'Democracy.' The threat to liberty formed the real spur, "the lure of our race in its ceaseless striving towards..." (no, not anything concrete; just...) "the future!" Just that: the same thing, perhaps, as M. Bergson's "ever-present, ever-becoming NOW."

"THAT FREEDOM WHICH NO GOOD MAN WILL SURRENDER BUT WITH HIS LIFE." was how the Nobles and Commons of Scotland described what it was they fought for. The words occur in the Manifesto sent from Arbroath to the Pope in 1320. They fought FOR SOMETHING THEY HAD GOT, not for something they had not got, but had a right to, a right they would continue to enjoy *ceaselessly*, which they would, however, never realise, but which their descendents might realise, ULTIMATELY (which, by-the-bye, means in THE END—after which, nothing, for the end is the end).

It will not escape notice that Mr. Churchill, also, is fighting (or, rather setting the Air Force to fight) for ULTIMATE victory—a sinister phrase!

T. J.

'POWERS OF DARKNESS'

The last paragraph of a letter from Lord Selborne to *The Times*, and a letter from Sir A. Hazlerigg are of interest:—

"Mr. Fordham is absolutely right.

Once give the man who lives by the land, be he owner or occupier or labourer, stability of conditions and all that Lord Bledisloe and Sir George Stapledon so rightly desire can be made to follow."

(Lord Selborne thinks the sacrifice of farmers has benefited 'the distributors'—which distributors, the taxers of distribution? One section of the community at the cost of another? The rich are rich BECAUSE the poor are poor?).

"Sir,

"Lord Noel-Buxton's letter in your issue of October 19 appears to many land-owners and farmers to be not only a travesty of the history of farming during the last twenty years but also to be a most unfair attempt to pave the way for nationalisation of the land. While we are at war and the united efforts of all parties are needed to bring us victory, it is lamentable to see so many people who appear to be unable to rise above their personal prejudices.

"I could write pages on these matters, but as your columns are doubtless needed for subjects of more immediate importance I will content myself by asking one question and by making one appeal. The question is: Is it so absolutely certain, as Lord Noel-Buxton seems to think, that the nation prefers Government departments to private individuals—either in farming or in business? The appeal: Could all who believe we must be united in fighting the 'Powers of Darkness' stop airing their personal prejudices and party war cries until we have obtained victory?

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"ARTHUR HAZLERIGG.

"Noseley Hall, Leicester, Oct. 21."

DAMP SQUIB

The D.A. bombs that Hitler sends
To serve his terroristic ends
Do not produce the dire effect
That Goering and his crew expect
Because it is our British way
To be accustomed to delay.

JOYS OF FEDERATION

How the idealist loves a phrase!
And how this "federation" craze
Has captured minds that lack precision,
And so mistake mirage for vision.
Not one woolly fool relates
How in the United States
Federation is enjoyed
By ten million unemployed.

— EXCALIBUR.

Mr. Churchill's Utopian World

By JOHN MITCHELL

Reflecting upon the disillusionments of the aftermath of the last war, Churchill in one of his books asks the reader to leave the regions of "what happened" for those of "what might have happened" and then proceeds to record his own dream of a Utopian World which is built upon the principle of "equality of sacrifice," a "world bank-note on the double security of Victory and Reconciliation" and the "master-plan," which is none other than the establishment of an international air-force by a World Government simultaneous with the elimination of all national air-forces. As the statesmen who were arranging this matter were going to bed on the third night of their talks an awkward question occurred to one of the dreamers: "What will happen if our peoples will not take our advice?" he enquired. Then they all said "Let them get somebody else. We shall have done our bit."

Mr. Churchill concludes his account: "It was at this moment that the spell broke. The illusion of power vanished. I awoke from my Armistice dream, and we all found ourselves in the rough, dark, sour and chilly waters in which we are swimming still."

The illusion of power vanished! Power for whom? Everything that happened at the Versailles Peace Conference tended to show that evil schemers operating behind the hosts of idealists who flocked to that gathering were determined either to centralise power in a World Government or, if that project failed, to leave so many strains and maladjustments in Europe that another World War could be arranged if desired. Among the realities ("the rough, dark, sour and chilly waters" as Churchill calls them) which could not be ignored, however, was the British public. Germany had agreed to an armistice on the basis of President Wilson's Fourteen Points, and Wilson with strong threats endeavoured to make it a point of honour that the British and French, who had not been consulted, were committed and must also therefore accept these Points. Point 2, if accepted, would have meant that the British would have had to give up the right of using their Fleet. Lloyd George knew perfectly well that he would not remain Prime Minister for another week if he accepted this proposal and consequently in spite of the threats it was rejected.

The hope that a World Government could be established through the League of Nations possessed of sufficient sanctions to impose its will upon the world indefinitely did not materialise. The evil schemers behind the willing politicians and the well-meaning idealists who nourished the hope have brought about another war. The evidence of their scheming for a World Government has multiplied since war started, and Churchill is again deep under the spell which entrances him. The most hopeful means by which these schemers could erect a World Tyranny has disappeared with the failure to invade and occupy Great Britain, and the refusal of France to engage in a union with this country. But the scheming is still going on.

What are the conditions for the maintenance of an open World Tyranny which will endure for any length of time? Consider this statement taken from the 1936 programme of the Communist International: "... the

dictatorship of the world proletariat is the necessary prior condition for the transition from a world-wide capitalist economy to a socialist economy. That dictatorship can be established only by the victory of socialism in different countries or groups of countries, after which the new proletarian republics would unite on federal lines with those already in existence and this system of federal unions would expand and embrace colonies emancipated from the yoke of imperialism, until at length they formed the World Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and united all mankind under the international domination of the proletariat organised as a State."

The phrasing of that statement is typically communist. How many of our prominent clerics, writers and politicians would like to associate themselves openly with that statement? I do not think there are many. Yet nothing is more commonplace nowadays than to pick up almost any newspaper or listen to a talk on the wireless and to find someone suggesting, perhaps ever so gently, that "victory" or a "real" peace are dependent upon "sacrifice" and the giving up of some or all property rights, as well as the yielding of sovereignty over important national functions to an international organisation. It is impossible truthfully to say that by so doing they are not in fact helping "the transition from a world-wide capitalist economy to a socialist economy." The centralisation of ownership and power, which the yielding of property rights mean, is socialism, whether administration is subsequently *delegated* regionally or not. Typical of these publicists of a "New Order" are J. B. Priestley and the Archbishop of York, who have been broadcasting weekly. Both of them are haloed with an aura of "moderation" and "respectability" and consequently are listened to without political prejudice by large sections of conservative Britain. The results of their efforts are a very definite aid to the establishment of a "World Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

The *Communist International* is an important organ of the Bolshevik Government.

A member of the British Government, writing to Lord Curzon in 1922 about Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill said: "... The great objective of the Prime Minister's policy has been Moscow, to make Great Britain the nation in the closest possible relations with the Bolsheviks, and to be their protectors and sponsors before Europe. I have been unable to discern any British interest, however slight, in this ..."

In his book *The World Crisis*, published in 1929 when Stalin had taken over Russia, Churchill wrote: "... Russia was, as she is still, beyond the pale. Her people lie prostrate under the hardest tyranny yet seen in Asia. Her rulers, mocked by natural and economic facts, are condemned by their creed to an indefinite process of self-impoverishment and self-torture.

"Russia has gone into ruin. What is left of her is in the power of these deadly snakes.

"... I do not of course believe that any real harmony is possible between Bolshevism and present civilisation."

It was popular to write those views then. Bolshevism

is still in power in Russia, but Churchill is to-day struggling for an alliance with Russia. Others acting with motives more naive than Churchill's are also anxious that we should work to gain Russia as an ally, which they think can be brought about if we are polite and make it clear that we have no intention of interfering with Russia's internal policy. In the light of the statement quoted above and much other evidence it is obvious that Russia does not want Britain to win the war unless in doing so we emerge as a socialist unit of an international union of States; and that she will do nothing whatever to assist us unless we concede our liberties to "deadly snakes" and prepare to "lie prostrate under the hardest tyranny yet seen" in the World. If the Russian Government desires to see Germany beaten whilst Britain remains free to decide her own destiny, or if she is genuinely threatened by Germany she will fight *in any case*, if she ever intends to do so. Otherwise the only help she will give us will be conditional, and will mean we lose the peace, whatever we do with the war. Well-meaning advocates of an alliance with Russia are only making it easier for those with ugly designs to force an alliance on conditions which weaken us.

On the subject of relations with Russia the following remarkable statement appears in the October *Memorandum* of the Imperial Policy Group:

"These are facts well known to the public. Behind the scenes, however, has been an almost imperceptible, though very distinct movement, which may one day decide the course of great affairs through the world. Alongside adherence to a policy of neutrality, contacts between Washington and London have become so close, and have developed along such highly satisfactory lines, that it can now be said that *at least* [my italics] in respect of two major world issues the initiative rests with the State Department, with the willing acquiescence of Great Britain. One of these questions is that of the Far East and the other that of Soviet Russia.

"Events have decreed that in future the main responsibility for diplomatic relations between the English speaking world on the one side and Russia and Japan on the other, will rest in Washington. Great Britain will take no action, positive or negative, except in complete accord with the White House."

The Chairman of the Imperial Policy Group is Lord Phillimore.

Concerning the origins of the League of Nations Churchill records in his book *The World Crisis*: "... Lord Robert Cecil... wrote a paper on this subject at the end of 1916. His thesis, though necessarily undeveloped, amounting indeed only to a rough draft of what now forms Articles XV and XVI of the Covenant, provided a basis for a committee set up in 1917 under Lord Phillimore's presidency to work upon..."

"... Many minds had made their contribution to the Covenant of the League: Phillimore, Robert Cecil, Smuts and Hurst are names which for ever link the British Empire with its institution...."

The Economist of October 19 has an article entitled *The Atlantic Link* in which it says: "If the general principle of a community of interest is accepted, we shall have to learn that we must consult the American Government at every stage of our diplomacy. On no other basis can we expect to receive even sympathetic consideration.

"If, in the cause of Atlantic collaboration, Britain's freedom to act will have to be curtailed, then the American contribution that can properly be asked for is a similar limitation of her freedom to be inactive... this war is also proving, America cannot cling to isolationism or even to a one-hemisphere diplomacy. The line of advance for both countries is to accept in time of peace what they are compelled to admit in time of war.

"The question of leadership or dominance need hardly arise. If any permanently closer association of the two nations is achieved, an island people of less than 50 millions cannot expect to be the senior partner... the centre of gravity and the ultimate decision must increasingly lie in America. We cannot resent this historical development. We may rather feel proud that the cycle of dependence, enmity and independence is coming full circle into a new interdependence which may yet, in a world freed from predatory aggression, set an example in free international relationship, comparable to the example of free citizenship which the Western world has already achieved."

On the one hand we have the un-English Gollancz and a tribe of socialist propagandists, a disguised but more or less socialist Government, and the arch-socialist Sir Stafford Cripps in Moscow as our Ambassador; while on the other we have the un-English Sir Henry Strakosch, Chairman of *The Economist* and a tribe of federal unionists, a Government secretly working to weaken our national sovereignty (*vide* Churchill's proposal for Union with France) and the pro-federal union Lord Lothian (ex-secretary to Lloyd George) as ambassador in Washington. The two sides add up to "World Union of Soviet Socialists Republics"—*on paper*.

Considering what *The Economist* and the Imperial Policy Group have to say about the future of Anglo-American relations it is interesting to reflect upon the following from a leader in the *Daily Telegraph* of October 22: "Signor Giovanni Ansaldo, writing in the Leghorn newspaper *Il Telegrafo*, expresses a serious concern about the future of Great Britain. He makes the assumption—interesting in itself—that the United States will shortly intervene in the war as our ally and he warns us of the

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inevitable consequences. Britain will pass completely under the control of the United States; her independence will be gone forever. There is but one way, he says, by which this disaster can be avoided; we should make peace immediately. The Empire is lost to us; will Britain still continue the hopeless struggle with nothing better to hope for than absorption in the American Union?"

The heading of the leader is in quotation marks and is "Swindle and Humbug." That Britain is likely to make peace with Germany in present circumstances is certainly humbug; the movement which is afoot to cause Britain to

lose her independence to the U.S.A. is also certainly a swindle. The *Daily Telegraph* however did not make it at all clear which is regarded as a swindle and which as humbug. Who has put a spell upon Churchill? It is said that certain important Jews are deciding the present policy of the British Government. Is it coincidence that the population of the Jews, whose religion forbids them to eat pork, is increasing rapidly in Great Britain at the same time as the Government's policy has been announced to be to reduce the pig population? But the British are fond of their bacon—and other things; and illusions are always based upon insecure foundations.

THE UNITED STATES

FEDERAL UNION

"Since Lord Halifax's broadcast reply to Hitler last month, many indications have reached here that leaders of opinions in countries outside Germany and Italy are seriously considering Federal Union as the most hopeful solution of Europe's political problem.

"Lord Halifax, General Smuts, Mr. Arthur Greenwood and many others have pictured Europe of the future as a 'free association of independent States,' but some Continental Statesmen, while favouring the Federal idea, are a little dubious about its feasibility.

"Mr. Churchill is President of a society called 'The New Commonwealth,' which advocates federation of Europe as a first step towards world reorganisation. Mr. Eden, Mr. Duff Cooper, Mr. Amery, Mr. Attlee, Mr. Bevin, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Harold Nicholson, Dr. Hugh Dalton, Mr. R. Law and others are all reported to be sympathetic towards the movement."

—*Newcastle Journal and North Mail*,
August 19, 1940.

It has been announced in Washington that the standardisation of United States military equipment with the British will be one of the aims of a new committee appointed by President Roosevelt. Ten additional British technical experts are travelling to the United States to assist in the work of standardisation.

British and American planes will be of the same design, including the calibre of the guns, it is learned. Mr. Morgenthau, secretary of the Treasury, who is a member of the committee, said: "We look forward to having the same type of guns and the same type of turret—the whole thing." Naturally the

army and the navy will listen to the experience the British have and gain by it.

LEAVE IT TO MAX!

"What I fear—what Churchill, himself half-American, fears—is that if we make clear to what wide-embracing ocean the Mississippi 'just goes rolling along,' Americans will draw back fearful, resentful, suspicious of being used by others for their own ends. It is this risk which makes it better that the Government should keep silence while the free *Daily Express* hoists the balloon, holds out for hope, states the arguments, and watches for the response from America and at home."

—(From a 'balloon' for 'Reunion with America' by J. C. Wedgwood, M.P.)

News of the Franco-German accord, despite the cordial message of encouragement from the King and of the warning from President Roosevelt, is said to have caused dismay in the United States.

The *New York Times* heads its dispatch: "United States will occupy French Colonies if Vichy aids Germany militarily."

H. G. WELLS

"Socialist H. G. Wells spent four days in our White House in 1934; then went to Moscow for similar conferences with Stalin; and reported in his later book, in effect, that the ideas of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Stalin were so much the same that they should unite to bring about world socialism.

"And we might add that a Socialist like Mr. Wells is not deceived as to who is for or against his cause, just as a thoroughly honest man is seldom taken

in by crooked men and schemes."

—A. B. Gilbert of Mound, Minnesota from an article written for the "*Fairmount (Minnesota) Sentinel*" and reprinted in "*Social Justice*," September 9, 1940.

Mr. EDEN AND SOVIET RUSSIA

"In the light of these tactics, [Germany's tactics in the Balkans and Near East] it is not surprising that certain persons inside the Government should be clamouring for the removal of Lord Halifax, a confirmed anti-Soviet, and his replacement by someone more acceptable to the Kremlin.

"When 'Tony' Eden was at the Foreign Office he made a trip to Moscow which even the Soviet leaders admitted was a great success.

"Now, it is significant that only one newspaper last week revealed the fact for the first time since 1937 a Russian military attaché had arrived in Britain.

"That newspaper is the *Yorkshire Post*, owned for many years by the Beckett family into which Anthony Eden married. On various occasions the former Foreign Secretary used the *Post* as a medium of expression, and at one time used to contribute political notes.

"Giving the news, its diplomatic correspondent said last week that the Soviet attaché, Colonel Ivan Sklaroff, was accompanied by Major Boris Shvetzoff, Air Attaché.

"He added: 'Though these arrivals may betoken an intensified Russian interest in the Battle of Britain, it would be unwise, I understand, to expect Soviet misgivings about the long-term implications of the Axis-Japanese Pact to engender any sudden or spectacular change in Moscow's attitude towards Britain.'

—*News Review*, October 17, 1940.

EYE ON PARLIAMENT

The following passages are taken from the House of Commons Official Report (Editor, P. Cornelius), known as 'Hansard'. The date and occasion of the words are given above each section, and the speakers' names by the side. The number of columns occupied by the printed report of each section cited is also given. Lack of space imposes a severe limitation on the selection of matter for reproduction.

October 16.

Oral Answers to Questions (29 columns)

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Mander asked the Prime Minister whether he will consider the advisability of requesting the economic section of the League of Nations now at Princeton, United States of America, to study and report on the economic measures required for the transition period from war to peace in the period immediately after the war, and for general economic reconstruction in the post-war world?

The Lord Privy Seal (Mr. Attlee): This matter has already been considered, and I am informed that the delegation of the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations, now in the United States of America, will concern itself with post-war, as well as current, economic and financial problems.

Mr. Mander: Will the British Government keep in touch with the section concerned and do their best to stimulate them to produce a report?

Mr. Attlee: Certainly, Sir.

DAKAR.

Sir A. Knox asked the Prime Minister whether an enquiry has been instituted into the incident at Dakar; when he expects the report to be made; and whether it will be published?

Mr. Attlee: I would refer my hon. and gallant Friend to the reply given yesterday by my right hon. Friend the Prime Minister to a question on the same subject.

Sir A. Knox: Would the right hon. Gentleman consider the possibility of issuing a fuller report to the public about this disgraceful incident, as there is a grave danger of there being doubt and mistrust as to the efficiency of our intelligence and the supreme direction of the war?

Miss Rathbone: Cannot we be given an opportunity of discussing this matter in Secret Session and of hearing more about it?

Mr. Attlee: I will bring the hon. and gallant Member's point to the notice

of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Thurtle: Can the right hon. Gentleman say whether this expedition was undertaken with the approval of the Admiralty or against the advice of the Admiralty?

Miss Rathbone: Will the right hon. Gentleman also bring before the Prime Minister the idea of giving us a further statement in Secret Session? May I have a reply to that Question?

Mr. Attlee: The Prime Minister made his position perfectly clear on this point—that he did not consider it to be in the national interest that the matter should be discussed further at the present time.

FRENCH REPUBLIC (PROPOSED UNION WITH GREAT BRITAIN).

Mr. Stokes asked the Prime Minister whether he will make available for the information of Members of this House the terms and conditions forming the basis of union offered to the French Republic in June of this year?

Mr. Attlee: I am circulating in the OFFICIAL REPORT the full text of the proposed declaration of Union which was published in the Press on 18th June.

Following is the Declaration of Union:

"At this most fateful moment in the history of the modern world the Governments of the United Kingdom and the French Republic make this declaration of indissoluble union and unyielding resolution in their common defence of justice and freedom, against subjection to a system which reduces mankind to a life of robots and slaves.

The two Governments declare that France and Great Britain shall no longer be two nations but one Franco-British Union. The constitution of the Union will provide for joint organs of defence, foreign, financial, and economic policies. Every citizen of France will enjoy immediately citizenship of Great Britain, every British subject will become a citizen of France.

Both countries will share responsibility for the repair of the devastation of war, wherever it occurs in their

territories, and the resources of both shall be equally, and as one, applied to that purpose.

During the war there shall be a single war Cabinet, and all the forces of Britain and France, whether on land, sea, or in the air, will be placed under its direction. It will govern from wherever it best can. The two Parliaments will be formally associated.

The nations of the British Empire are already forming new armies. France will keep her available forces in the field, on the sea, and in the air.

The Union appeals to the United States to fortify the economic resources of the Allies and to bring her powerful material aid to the common cause.

The Union will concentrate its whole energy against the power of the enemy no matter where the battle may be. And thus we shall conquer."

Written Answers (14 columns).

AIR RAID DAMAGE (REBUILDING).

Mr. De la Bère asked the Minister of Health, whether, in the rebuilding which has been necessitated by the destruction by enemy aircraft, every endeavour will be made for the retention of the small house and fair-sized backyard wherever possible, as opposed to flats which do not lend themselves so much to home life?

Miss Horsbrugh: I can assure my hon. Friend that when rebuilding becomes possible the question of the most appropriate forms of dwelling will receive careful consideration in the light of all the circumstances.

Supply: Committee.

VOTE OF CREDIT. (17 columns).

Sir Stanley Reed (Aylesbury): . . . This House has set its fact like flint against profiteering, yet there is a very large amount of salary profiteering. Many officials are drawing salaries on a far higher scale than ever before, while thousands who receive substantial pensions are now drawing substantial salaries in addition. I asked the pre-

decessor of my right hon. Friend, and I now ask my right hon. Friend himself to bring all these excess salaries within the scope of the Excess Profits Tax and treat them accordingly.

Professor Keynes' plan for deferred wages, which aroused so much attention at the time, seemed to me to break down on a point which was put before this House on many occasions by hon. Friends opposite. You cannot ask a family whose budget is calculated down to the last penny to accept any portion of its essential income at a time like this in the form of deferred obligations. Nevertheless, some forms of expenditure on wages are to-day showing a dangerous increase. I hope my hon. Friends opposite will not misunderstand me; I refer to the enormous sums which are being spent on overtime. I ask them and the Committee to consider whether some portion of this expenditure should be made in the form

of Defence Bonds, or other Government security, which could be realised at a later date. I put these points to my right hon. Friend because I think they go to the very root of what he and his colleagues want—the most efficient prosecution of the war, without the danger of inflation, which, if it comes, will hit all classes, and particularly the classes which are the most deserving members of our community.

Adjournment: Education.

(PHYSICAL TRAINING).

(51 columns).

Sir F. Freemantle: ... The fourth point is the danger of militarisation. The Spartan ideal is to teach youth to obey without thought and to obey orders literally without regard to changing circumstances. It means loss of initiative, resource and responsibility, and relies

on the two motives of patriotism or punishment. Neither of these will in the end be an enduring motive to the ordinary British youth. They will not be mere pawns in the game, mere automata and mere cannon fodder. We must, of course, have discipline and subordination to the common good, and they must be taught. I fear that these have been much neglected in some of the modern movements of education. The difficulty is to keep up that discipline and subordination, which is as essential as the initiative which we want to maintain. Private initiative and resources are essential for efficiency and that must be pointed out to those who may be inclined to be martinets. A substitute for militarisation is leadership. The leaders must be inspired organisers and they must be in touch with the ideas of the young. We want directors and organisers who are more in the 20's than in the 40's or 50's.

ON COMFORT

The Englishman's need of "comfort" is one of his best characteristics; the possibility that he may change in this respect, and become indifferent to his old ideal of physical and mental ease, is the gravest danger manifest in our day. For "comfort," mind you, does not concern the body alone; the beauty and orderliness of an Englishman's home derive their value, nay, their very existence, from the spirit which directs his whole life. Walk from the village to the noble's mansion. It, too, is perfect of its kind; it has the dignity of age, its walls are beautiful, the gardens, the part about it are such as can be found only in England, lovely beyond compare; and all this represents the same moral characteristics as the English cottage, but with greater activities and responsibilities. If the noble grow tired of his mansion, and, letting it to some crude owner of millions, go to live in hotels and hired villas; if the cottager sicken of his village roof, and transport himself to the sixth floor of a "block" in Shoreditch; one sees but too well that the one and the other have lost the old English sense of comfort, and, in losing it, have suffered degradation alike as men and as citizens. It is not a question of exchanging one form of comfort for another; the instinct which made an Englishman has in these cases perished. Perhaps it is perishing from us altogether, killed by new social and political

conditions; one who looks at villages of the new type, at the working-class quarters of the towns, at the rising of "flats" among the dwellings of the wealthy, has little choice but to think so. There may soon come a day when, though the word "comfort" continues to be used in many languages, the thing it signifies will be discoverable nowhere at all.

... There can be no home without a sense of permanence, and without home there is no civilisation—as England will discover when the greater part of her population have become flat-inhabiting nomads.

—From *"The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft,"* (1903), by George Gissing.

CLOTH WITHOUT LOOMS

Addressing the Lancashire Textile Teachers' Association at Blackburn recently, Mr. F. Mercer, a manufacturer, ex-president of Blackburn Textile Society, forecast the time when cloth would be produced without looms.

The principle had already been established, though practical conditions had to be surmounted, he said. If this went through, one machine would be capable of producing as much cloth as a thousand looms.

CIVIL SERVICE AND EXPERTS

"Why are brains and efficiency debarred from functioning in this the greatest trial in our history?" asked Mr. Buchanan-Taylor, president of the Incorporated Society of Administrative Consultants, at Leeds recently.

"The chief resistance" he said "comes from the existence of a bureaucracy which has got completely out of hand. It has no relationship with the natural order of things. As a vehicle it has reached the post-creaking era. But, and here's the rub, it has been running this country for years, baffling the ordinary intelligent citizen with a labyrinth of jargon woven into meaningless patterns—like warp without a weft.

"Because civil servants are so abundantly equipped with a knowledge of how little the professional or business man knows about his profession or business they resent in their midst specialists who have spent their lives learning their jobs. In times of stress like the present they and their political friends get the best paid executive jobs and they then use the advice of the experts to hold down those sinecures.

"I know all these things" concluded Mr. Buchanan-Taylor, "because during the last twelve months I have been given an insight into a new world as divorced from practical and progressive methods as a bastion from a baby's rattle."

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