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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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THE BIG IDEA (XIII)

By C. H. DOUGLAS

If I have been successful in presenting the outlines of the picture as it presents itself to me in the light of incidents of which I have direct knowledge, certain conclusions to be drawn from it would appear to be inescapable. They are:

(1) That International Financiers may be said to have a key "affix" the mono-syllable "mon-". *Money, monopoly, monotheism, monarchy* (not kingship, but totalitarianism), *monstrous*.

(2) That International Financiers, the richest body of men in the world, consciously propagate the theory that the poor are poor because the rich are rich, thus providing a body of uninformed voters always eager to support taxation, so preventing the rise of any considerable body of men with sufficient economic power to oppose international Financiers. There is, of course, no difficulty in paying taxes when you create the money with which to pay them. Once admit this thesis and it is easy to transfer the resentment against taxation to an allegedly "Democratic" Government which is as "Democratic" as the Bank of "England." The object of the present fantastic taxation is not to win the war but to ruin the people. The whole theory rests on the patent fallacy that there is a fixed, insufficient, amount of wealth.

(3) International Socialism is simply world monopoly. It is propagated by International Financiers everywhere, and an elaborate organisation of teaching bodies such as the London School of Economics, is subsidised by them to turn out quantities of "intellectuals" with no practical knowledge of any economics other than the rules of the Gold Standard. No Labour Government ever attacks International Finance.

(4) For the better attainment of these ends, the obvious truth that the objective of "government"-*"Industry"-*"Employment" is simply increased human satisfaction, is perverted to convey the idea that the object of government is to provide employment, with or without satisfaction, and therefore the "Government" should employ everyone. The abolition of private property, which merely means absolute centralisation of economic power, is the "primary means to this end."

(5) While all international Financiers are not Jews, many are, and the observable policy of these Jews and of Freemasonry is that of the Talmud. This group can be identified first with Pan-Germanism, and secondly with Pan-Americanism, both of which aim at the destruction of British culture and prestige either by conquest or absorption.

(6) Since 1917, at least, but probably for much longer, the most dangerous enemy of the British people has been

a group of German-American Jews operating mainly in America who used Germany first, and the United States later. Had Germany won the 1914-1918 phase of the war, the United States would soon have been put in her place. As soon as it became evident that Germany had lost the first trick, and the Jews had won it by the dismemberment of Russia and the control of the Russian development, along Talmudic lines, the whole weight of this group was directed to obtaining control of the Armistice *via* the United States. The decline of the British Empire, and the rise of Hitlerian (Totalitarian) Germany is the direct result of this control.

(7) The link between the international Jew Financiers and such politicians as can be easily identified as having facilitated this plot (whether knowingly or because it is part of the equipment of a successful politician) is undoubtedly secret societies such as Grand Orient Freemasonry and the New York B'Nai B'rith. What is the bearing of English Freemasonry on the matter, I am not clear, but I am convinced that it has put the whole weight of its influence in opposition to Social Credit proposals, which I am also quite satisfied offered, at the time they were put forward, the only concrete method of dealing with the menace. The Moscow Government knew it, and said so.

It must be remembered that the essence of Freemasonry is that 99 per cent. of Freemasons don't know what it is about, or what they are doing, if anything.

There is no difficulty in recognising the Masonic group in English politics—it is the group which rushed off to the United States for instructions after the Munich postponement of the second phase of the war. If this war is won by Great Britain, it will be because Mr. Chamberlain delayed it for twelve months, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Baldwin's "white haired boys." If it is lost, it will be partly because of the success of Masonic influence in putting the British Army under the control of a senile incompetent, General Gamelin, and largely by the mass of useless officials foisted on us by the Fabian-P.E.P. agencies of international monopoly. But it isn't going to be, in spite of them.

What bearing, if any, on more recent events, the fairly well established fact that Hitler is the grandson of an illegitimate daughter of Baron Rothschild of Vienna, has, I do not know. But the naïve idea that attention should be focussed on the largely verbal "anti-Semitism" of German, rather than on the Talmudic Jew policy and philosophy which has been steadily pursued equally by Hitler as by the Kaiser with his entourage of Ballin, Rathenau, Bleichroder and many others, ought by now to be untenable.

The very large increase in the membership of the Fabian Society, it is stated, is almost entirely due to German-Jew "refugees," who thus mould the "Planners." I have direct evidence that many of these pre-war refugees worked furi-

ously for war, and hardly troubled to conceal their belief that Germany would win it.

It is convenient to mention at this point, that the present and preceding articles of this series were written without having the advantage of having read Mr. A. N. Field's informative book *All these Things*, although, of course, I was aware of its existence. Various attempts to obtain it from time to time have been met with the reply, "Out of print—Temporarily unobtainable." By the kindness of a friend, I have now been able to profit from it. Mr. Field is evidently informed in much greater detail in regard to, for instance, the Marconi affair, than I am. Such information as I had was derived through entirely distinct channels, and the fact that Mr. Field's interpretation of the facts and the general situation coincides with my own is therefore the more significant.

All these Things is in no sense a book on monetary reform, which lends additional interest to the following paragraphs:

"If the existing social order is violently overthrown as Mr. [G. H. D.] Cole advocates, it will only be because the mass of people are suffering want and privation. The existing order is capable of producing in abundance all that the people require. If they are unable to obtain all that they require, it is mainly because they lack the money to buy it. The problem is thus a monetary one. But if by monetary reform this state of things were remedied, a violent overthrow of the existing social order would be most unlikely. It is a very striking fact that, taken generally, Communists and Socialists are as violently opposed to monetary reform as is the moneyed interest itself. Their *sine qua non* is not so much the betterment of conditions, as the violent overthrow of the whole present constitution of society. Destruction is the immediate objective."

Quis beneficiat?

(To be continued)

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

"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 writer is Mr. Arnold Leese in a pamphlet published by himself from White House, Pewley Hill, Guildford, price 1/-. It is called *Gentile Folly: the Rothschilds*, and is packed with information of the kind usually designated 'useful.' Useful to whom? Since Mr. Leese is at present labouring under the delusion that 1939 saw the start of "the Jewish War of revenge against Hitler" it need not be inferred that the little work is useful only to those who disagree with him. Moses Meyerbeer, alias 'Admiral' Canaris, "the most powerful man in Germany," is not mentioned; nor does Mr. Leese see farther into the nature of Talmudism than its futherance of a policy (inimical to gentiles, it is true) by financial weapons. *The Jewish Encyclopaedia* is quoted for the statement that of 58 marriages contracted by the descendants of Mayer Amschel Rothschild, no fewer than 29 were, up to 1905, between first cousins.

Mr. Leese almost proves that the Jews haven't left us even "a few" great patriots. So what?

The *News Chronicle* reports that the Court of the Bank of "England" is recommending the Hon. Josiah Wedgwood as candidate for a directorship of the bank on the retirement of Mr. Cecil Lubbock this month. Mr. Wedgwood is managing director of the pottery firm Josiah Wedgwood and Sons, Limited. He is 42 and the second son of Lord (till recently Colonel Josiah) Wedgwood, the enthusiastic pro-semitic and advocate of Zionism.

"The British Government is considering the revoking of passports of British slackers in the U.S., leaving them men and women without countries, according to Cholly Knickerbocker, New York columnist.

"At last," he wrote yesterday, "the British Government is going to rouse these slackers on our shores out of their ease and luxury. Too long have these unpatriotic Britishers come in herds to our fashionable restaurants."

—Daily Mirror.

"—To the last Englishman?"

It does seem a shame that odd Britishers should be crowding the Yanks out of the fashionable restaurants in wartime.

'Pressure Politics in the Fruit Market

"The fresh fruit and vegetables department of the Ministry of Food is largely staffed by representatives of the wholesale fruit and vegetable merchants," said Mr. E. C. Cooper, who was recently on the staff of the Ministry of Food and is now Southern Regional Organiser of the National Growers' Association.

"They are naturally inclined to the view that growers are only concerned with production and that distribution should be left to the wholesale trade.

"It was only a storm of protests from growers that forced the Ministry to modify that view and to admit that growers have the right to sell at least part of their produce."

"THE SOCIAL CREDITER" CLUBS

A Midland reader tells us he is supplying a copy of *The Social Crediter*, which he obtains from his newsagent, to three sets of six people who pay him 1d. each weekly for the privilege of reading it.

Few copies of *The Social Crediter* are read by only one person, and the extension of our Midland subscriber's practice should not lead to a reduction in the circulation of *The Social Crediter*.

Budget Address in Alberta

In his budget address to the Alberta Legislature Mr. Solon Low, Provincial Secretary, announced increases in the appropriations for public services, notably health, education and old age pensions.

Unemployment was down considerably, and business was touching new high levels. Alberta showed improvement generally.

Alberta harvested 181 million bushels of wheat in 1940, out of a Western total of 525 million bushels. Last year, because of restriction orders Alberta harvested 88,500,000

bushels, losing \$50 million income.

This decline was offset to some extent by livestock and coarse grains increases and by dominion subsidies.

Granting that subsidies have brought some relief to grain growers, Mr. Low said, "however, in spite of such measures, the problems confronting the wheat grower will not be solved, until he is assured a fair and equitable price for his products."

Production from natural resources had grown, and was now second only to agriculture as a revenue producer.

Production in the oil industry in the McMurray sands areas was encouraging. From May 19 to September 30, 18,852 tons of sands were mined, which produced 16,928 barrels of crude, 1,069 of gasoline, 3,479 of diesel and burning oil.

Intensive efforts to increase production there were forecast.

Oil production for the province was nearly 10 million barrels, or 98.08 per cent. of Canada's supply, and 18.3 per cent. of the whole Empire's supply.

Natural gas consumption was increasing, and new drilling is proceeding.

Coal production was up 500,000 tons, to a total of 6,700,000 tons, worth \$17,621,000.

Salt production was also up with 16,610 tons valued at \$166,100.

Lumbering rose in value by \$1,600,000 to a total of \$4,133,000.

All products brought a total of \$35,694,000, a gain of more than \$5,000,000.

In 1935 the total value was \$16,722,000. "I submit that a gain of nearly \$19,000,000 since that time is conclusive evidence of the growing importance of these resources to the people of the province."

Dealing with public accounts, Mr. Low said those for the preceding year had been tabled. He told how they showed an operating surplus of \$2,270,845.19 on both income and capital accounts.

"The surplus is arrived at after providing for all ordinary capital expenditures, unemployment relief and certain statutory payments, but does not include debt retirements. A total of \$831,363.44 was expended for this purpose, included \$554,071 for redemption of savings certificates, \$241,735 for accounts payable, and \$23,000 as payment on treasury bills issued to the Dominion government."

Net funded and unfunded debt at March 31 was \$144,741,018, as compared with \$147,940,221 the previous year. The decrease was due to accretions to sinking funds, redemption of savings certificates and increased cash and investments.

Estimates for health were increased, as were those of education, the University, and highway building.

Also it was determined to increase the Old Age Pension by \$5 a month.

Mr. Low spoke at length on plans for refunding the provincial debt. "We want to refund the whole of the debt," he said. We feel that it is possible to evolve a plan that will be satisfactory and equitable to both the province and the debenture holders."

He told of the work of the joint committee investigating refunding possibilities, and said pending a final settlement

the province would continue to meet interest payments at half rate.

He also announced that the government would authorise lending of £1,000,000 to the Victory Loan.

In a final plea for unity of purpose in the prosecution of the war, Mr. Low said: "Our war effort will never be sufficient until the enemy has been overwhelmed, not only on present battle fronts, but also in their homelands by allied men and arms.

"Until these forces have been equipped and these objectives accomplished, I say we shall not have done enough; we shall not have done our part.

"I repeat this government has co-operated with the federal government in every way possible to further the war effort, and we shall continue to do so."

CORRESPONDENCE

Albertans and the Albertan Government

Sir,

In 1937 Douglas wrote, in *The Alberta Experiment*:—

"Nevertheless, although it might, with some justice be said that almost every mistake of strategy which could be made in Alberta has been made, I find myself in complete disagreement with those who regret that the adventure should ever have been embarked upon or suggest that it must inevitably fail. One of the most remarkable features in the situation is the unshakeable grip which the idea of financial emancipation has obtained upon the Western population, not merely in Alberta, but to a growing extent in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. I do not believe that those populations will ever abandon the vision that they have seen. By a process of trial and error and with more or less struggle and suffering, the money-changers will be cast out of the Temple and it will become impossible for human-beings to starve in the midst of plenty."

In view of the foregoing, your readers may be interested in the following excerpt from a letter written recently by a sergeant-observer in the Royal Air Force. The writer is not a social creditor and knows nothing about Alberta.

"We have a lot of Canadian blokes on our squadron, one of them from Alberta. I have never managed to get talking to him much but I asked them all what they thought of Social Credit, as I thought you might be interested to know, and without exception they all thought it a great scheme. They proceeded to tell me what a change had come over Alberta in the past few years and how conditions had improved out of all recognition. They were very peeved at the way attempts were made to kill the scheme. Apparently a lot of big firms outside of Alberta with interest there refused to accept some credit vouchers or something of that sort, but found after a few months that the people refused to do business except in their own way, so in the end they had to climb down and accept them. It just shows you what can be done if people get together and insist on something which they can have."

Some day Douglas will be wrong—when pigs fly or when their lower relations, the international financiers, practise the philosophy of *The Sermon on the Mount*.

Yours faithfully,

J. SCOTT KYLE.

115, Marlborough Park Central, Belfast; April 2, 1942.

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DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT

The point of difference between Douglas and *all* those who ask, when 'expenditure' on some desirable programme of production is mooted, 'where is the money to come from?' is that the question has been, for nearly twenty-five years, as absurd to him as it has been to *The Times* for the past twenty-five days.

The point of difference between Douglas and most (but by no means all) of those who know where money comes from, as well as the rest who are literally 'behind *The Times*' and don't know where money has 'come from' for centuries past, is that he does not believe that an oligarchy (and particularly the oligarchy which rules the world by its manipulation of finance) knows or can discover what is 'good' for other people any better than they know or can discover for themselves.

These differences of opinion seem quite simple, and, having thoroughly understood them, there would seem to be little doubt which side the unimpeded and undistracted mind would take. If there is any doubt among those whose minds are not undistracted, there is none at all among the choice spirits of the oligarchy itself, and this fact is nowhere shown more clearly than in its efforts to distract attention from Douglas.

If *The Times*, entitled, since March 25, to regard itself as a Social Credit newspaper (it will not do so, of course, until such time as the claim 'suits the book' of the oligarchy—but the time may not be far distant) knows a worse or more persistent distractor of attention from Douglas whom its correspondents have been studying with such assiduity for many years past, let it publish the name, with complete assurance that it will become a by-word, which the dictionary says is 'an object of common derision.' To understand Douglas is to understand the importance as well as the uses and misuses of money—a guard against passing the buck of oligarchy from Finance to Bureaucracy.

On April 6, 1934, *The Times* published a paragraph of eleven lines from its Edmonton (Alberta) correspondent stating that "Before a crowded audience of 1,000 Major C. H. Douglas to-day explained his social credit plan in the Alberta Legislature"—a statement in itself completely false, but as completely in line with the 'distraction policy' consistently pursued by the money power throughout the world, of confusing a plan with a policy, the latter the motive behind the former, which is the means of satisfying it. Major Douglas's meeting with the Legislative Assembly "took the form of a general cross examination upon the whole subject of money and finance by practically every Member of the House, and had the effect which might have been expected,

but was certainly not intended." (*The Alberta Experiment*: C. H. DOUGLAS., p. 25.)

Edmonton is a long way from Printing House Square; but by the application of that peculiar technique of Relativity (relative to communications and finance, which are 'concentric') which enables the innocent to anticipate the future, ten gentlemen, not all of whom, if any did, knew that Major Douglas was in Canada, wrote to *The Times*, for publication on April 4, to 'open' (quite unwittingly, of course) an extended correspondence which, in printed form, fills two notebooks of the size once sold for 1d. each, a modest price which taxation has now raised by the addition of three to four hundred per cent.

The letter signed "G. R. Clarke, Robert James, Maurice Jenks, Stanley Machin, James Martin, A. G. Pape, Reginald Rowe, Sempill, A. Verdon-Roe, and Vincent C. Vickers," began with a quotation from the address of H.M. King George V at the opening of the World Economic Conference the year before:—

"It cannot be beyond the power of man so to use the vast resources of the world as to ensure the material progress of civilisation. No diminution in these resources has taken place. On the contrary, discovery, invention and organisation have multiplied their possibilities to such an extent that abundance of production has itself created new problems." The correspondence, which, interspersed with a sprinkling of 'leading' articles and leading 'special' articles, continued until May 5, was chiefly remarkable for the fact that at least three well-known social crediters (and the Dean of Canterbury, then, for the second time in his varied life a 'social creditor'), participated. But in all this the name of Major Douglas was not mentioned once. Major Douglas has written a great deal during the past twenty odd years, and there is scarcely a sentence, certainly there is not a paragraph, which does not bear the stamp of his great and original mind. (*Le style est l'homme même*). For that reason alone, one wonders why such meticulous care is taken, not by *The Times* alone, but by all those varied agencies of publicity ranging from the "B".B.C. upwards to the funny newspapers, to avoid mention, if possible (and it usually is possible), of Douglas's name. The *Scots Independent* must now be excepted from this hypnotised herd, it having permitted some accurate and respectful references to a subject and a name albeit offset by some errors which Scottish social crediters will be quick to correct. What does the ostracism effect? The list is certainly incomplete; but among the results secured are the following:—

(1) Nothing is so discouraging to incompetency as to be asked to perform side by side with excellency. The story (which is not apocryphal) of the still famous 'financial expert' who, invited to second a chairman's inanities concerning trade and money, excused himself with the remark that "in the presence of the greatest living economist*... ." reveals something much higher—something at least as high as the traditions Sir Warren Fisher referred to the other day. But, speaking of fools, they are both gregarious and exclusive. And papa wants them to remain efficient fools (and tools), efficiently disseminating folly, as unconscious as may be of its foolishness.

(2) *Divide et impera*. There must, for the continuance of error, be no wide sense of the unity of truth.

(3) The equality which goes with 'the Fraternity' (R.F.=Rothschild Frères, not République française.) is

*The reference was to Major Douglas.

shocked out of countenance by individual exceptional performance. The illusion must be created that the law of averages (whatever that is) works universally.

Wisdom = truth plus error

2

and in the multiplicity of disputants there is wisdom! The perversion of democracy knows no absolutes. Jack is as good as his master (when the master is out of sight). The sentiment while intended, no doubt, to strengthen a sense of 'justice,' is more effective to sabotage appreciation of standards of performance. "Broad and hazy's" the style.

(4) Meanwhile, the third eleven are being billed as stars—and see how easy it is to make stars! All that is necessary is to knock the public on the head with a large bundle of 'illustrateds'!

But other forces offset these. Douglas is known throughout the world. His force is felt throughout the world. The very blanket of disregard which surrounds him commends him to a disturbed, uneasy public, suspicious and resentful of Great Names Vastly Magnified. "Caesar's history will paint out Caesar." Salt is not made to lose its savour by dissolving it in water.

THYSSEN SPEAKS

For ten years before the war Mr. Emery Reves was the director of an international newspaper syndicate 'Co-operation' which had its headquarters in Paris. The organisation's programme was "to unite the leading international statesmen and publish their views of international affairs all over the world," and the syndicate obtained, states Mr. Reves in his foreword to Thyssen's Memoirs, of which he is the publisher, an "almost monopolistic position" in handling the world copyrights to the writings of about a hundred leading statesmen, such as Winston Churchill, Anthony Eden, Duff Cooper, Lord Samuel, Clement Attlee, Hugh Dalton, Paul Reynaud, Edouard Herriot, Leon Blum, Flandin, etc., etc. One of Mr. Reves's first contributors was Lord Cecil of Chelwood, whose 'Co-operation' articles were published "by a group of over twenty leading independent newspapers in the United States."

At the outbreak of the war Herr Thyssen fled with his family from Germany and his 'farewell' letters to the Nazis were published by the leading newspapers of Europe and America. It was rumoured at the time that Herr Thyssen intended to go to the States where he had valuable connections but, as it happened, he never got further than France. He knew personally most of the leading French statesmen, whose writings his future publisher had endeavoured to bring to the notice of the world. He was further a friend of Aristide Briand whose proposal to the League of Nations for a United States of Europe, the 'great German nationalist' supports:

"Europe must definitely be given political security such as exists, for instance in America. Otherwise this will be the end of our old Continent and of the civilisation of which Europe is the cradle. If the present ordeal is to have any meaning whatever, it must lead to the foundation of the United States of Europe in one form or another," says Thyssen in his foreword to his now famous confessions *I Paid Hitler*. If one agrees, as do all the 'leading statesmen' mentioned above, that Europe must be united 'in some form or another,' one can hardly blame Mr. Thyssen

for having devoted his life to that particular German form of unity which was advocated by the Prussian Illuminatus and Jew-defender Anacharsis Cloutz in his book *La Republique Universelle* one hundred and fifty years ago:

"The Universe will form one State, the State of the United Individuals, the immutable Empire of Great Germany, the Universal Republic."

Since then this idea has been advocated by Continental Masonry which is avowedly political (in England, where Masonry is said to be strictly non-political, the prominent Masonic politicians who advocate Federation in 'some form or another' must have picked up this idea from strictly non-Masonic sources?) and practically all successive Congresses, peace or otherwise, where 'leading statesmen' foregathered, led a step further towards the realisation of the United-Europe idea.

As his chief excuse for financing the Nazis Mr. Thyssen adduces his belief that Hitler was going to bring back those Hohenzollerns who, ever since they ceased to be Grand Masters of the Teutonic Knights (Motto: 'Obedience') to become rulers of Prussia (an event known to history as the 'Lutheran' Reformation), have persistently laboured, by oppressing their own subject, and butchering their neighbours, to bring about the 'Immutable Empire of Great Germany.'

It is significant that Herr Thyssen has next to nothing to say about Herr Hitler's expansionist proclivities, and it is likely, therefore, that Hitler's financier finds himself in agreement with the objective of all Prussian rulers, including the last: and that is only *in regard to methods* that he finds fault with his former protégé.

The economic policies of Imperial Germany, dictated as we know, by the Warburgs, Rathenau, etc., were safely anchored in the orthodox theories of the Jewish banker Ricardo. The founder of the House of Thyssen had no doubt as the true aim of Industry: "My father, August Thyssen, spent his whole life working with the purpose of finding and preserving export markets for his enterprises... And I fully agree with him that the maintenance of a sufficient German export trade would be the only sound basis for the country's well-being."

Thyssen is irritated by Hitler's lack of orthodoxy in economic matters and very much regrets the fact that it was his friend the respectable Dr. Schacht who "at the beginning of the New Regime showed the Nazis how to use credit" and thus encouraged ideas of economic self-sufficiency, which all Masons, political or otherwise, agree to detest as 'autarky.' But it was the Jew-persecutions of 1935 that made Thyssen give up his councillorship of state, and cease to have further *personal* contacts with the Nazi leaders. In the same year many of the leading Jewish banks were 'suppressed.'

Whether the break was merely a 'diplomatic' one or not is uncertain: the fact is that Thyssen stayed on in Germany and continued to the last to be a member of the German Reichstag. And there were many things that might have encouraged him to do so, for in spite of superficially novel techniques it must have been quite obvious to him that the ancient Prussian policy was still being pursued by the German leaders. Not only was it comforting that the raucous shouts for self-sufficiency in economic matters alternated with equally loud cries of "Export or Die" (inspired by the 'geo-politician' Haushofer

who, in spite of his Jewish wife, had gained Hitler's confidence), but there were many indications that notwithstanding official anti-jew propaganda the age-old tie between Jewry and the rulers of Prussia still held. Unlike most 'anti-nazis' Thyssen is not concerned to minimise the important part played by Jews in building up the Nazi Reich.

"The Jewish banks saved German economy after the war. . . some of the large firms succeeded in floating loans in America. But most of the others, unknown to the leaders, could only get money through the Jewish banks. . . The Simon Hirschland Bank of Essen . . . negotiated the important American Krupp loan in collaboration with another Jewish bank, Goldman, Sachs and Company of New York."

The enormous sums of dollars invested by American bankers, particularly during the Bruening regime had "the effect of inflating stocks. . . in this way Bruening prepared the situation very well for the Nazis—so well in fact that Nazism ought to have honoured him with a monument." But there were others who deserved even larger monuments than Bruening. The Young Plan, framed by American bankers, "was one of the principal causes of the upsurge of National Socialism," and Thyssen agreed with the Nazis in condemning it.

"My position was largely determined by what an American banker told me and Voegler. I refer to Mr. Clarence Dillon, of the firm of Dillon Read and Company, a Jew, with whom we were in very friendly relations. Mr. Dillon expressly said 'If I may give you a piece of advice, don't sign.'"

On the question of the connection between the Nazi leaders and Jewish High Finance, Herr Thyssen has several interesting passages, one of which is bound to become of historical importance. From the first Rudolph Hess acted as middleman between Hitler and the vested interests. Hess is reported to be the son of an Alexandrian Jewess:

"Rudolph Hess was instrumental in bringing about a closer personal association between the Nazis and myself. . . He came to me sometime during 1928, on the initiative of old Geheimrat Kirdorf, for many years director-general of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate. . . it happened that Kirdorf was much beholden to the Jews for the success of his career. In spite of this he became the great financial backer of the Nazis."

Hess had come to Thyssen for money, and the latter, "merely arranged for a foreign loan for the National Socialist Party through the banks." On another important occasion when an interview was arranged by von Papen between Hitler and the Jewish banker of Cologne, von Schroeder (a cousin of the London banker of the same name), Herr Hess was also present.

Thyssen further tells us of Geheimrat Kastle, "formerly a Jew," who for a time was among the higher Nazi officials of the dominant financial-industrial group and who to-day is a much respected lawyer in Munich; he relates the controversies regarding the alleged Jewish extraction of the present Head of the German Air Force, General Milch, and about the genealogy of the Fuehrer himself, he has this to say:

"According to the published records, Hitler's grandmother had an illegitimate son, and this son was to become the father of Germany's present leader. But an inquiry once ordered by the late Austrian Chancellor, Engelbert Dollfuss, yielded some interesting results, owing to the fact

that the dossiers of the police department of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy were remarkably complete. According to these records, the Fuehrer's grandmother became pregnant during her employment as a servant in a Viennese family. For this reason she was sent back to her home in the country. And the family in which the unfortunate girl (afterwards Frau Schickelgruber) was serving, was none other than that of Baron Rothschild."

When Herr Thyssen had finally left Germany and was about to join Mr. Emery Reves's illustrious company of 'Leading United Statesmen,' all his property was confiscated by the order of Reichspräsident Goering who appointed as state trustee the 'Nazi' banker Kurt von Schroeder, of Cologne.

This incident should make the various 'anti-nazi' industrialists and statesmen who believe with Thyssen that their chief task is to provide their fellow-men with continuous opportunity for exercising the Virtue of Labour, pause to reflect upon what will happen to them when the process of enlarging businesses and countries, to which they have contributed so much, is complete, and *their* services no longer required.

B. J.

According to the *Review of World Affairs*, Thyssen is at liberty in Berlin and Hitler is again in touch with large capitalists, to whom, nevertheless, he is strongly antagonistic.

Points from Parliament

MARCH 25.

Written Answers

TEACHERS AND YOUTH LEADERS (RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING)

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence asked the President of the Board of Education whether he is now in a position to make any further announcement about the appointment of a committee to consider and report upon the training of teachers and youth leaders?

Mr. Butler: Yes, Sir, I have now appointed a Committee to investigate the present sources of supply and the methods of recruitment and training of teachers and youth leaders and to report what principles should guide the Board in these matters in the future. I am happy to say that Dr. A. D. McNair, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool, has consented to be Chairman of the Committee. The Chairman will have power to co-opt other persons to serve on any sub-committee, particularly in regard to the training of youth leaders, as the committee may decide to appoint.

The names of the Committee are:

- Dr. A. D. McNair (Chairman)—Vice-Chancellor, University of Liverpool.
- Professor F. Clarke—Director, University of London Institute of Education.
- Dr. A. P. M. Fleming—Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd.
- Mrs. Lionel Hichens—Member, Oxfordshire County Council.
- Sir Frederick Mander—General Secretary, National Union of Teachers.
- Mr. P. R. Morris—Director of Education, Kent Education Committee.
- Miss A. H. Ross—Organising Secretary, London Union of Girls' Clubs.
- Mrs. J. L. Stocks—Principal, Westfield College, University of London.

Mr. B. B. Thomas—Sometime Warden, Coleg Harlech, Harlech, Merioneth.

Mr. S. H. Wood—Board of Education.

Mr. S. H. Wood will act as Secretary to the Committee, and will be assisted in this capacity by H.M. Inspector Miss E. C. Oakden.

PRODUCTION

Mr. Edwards:... When the Minister referred to vast Ordnance factories employing 20,000 or 30,000 people, I wish he had taken the opportunity to say that it was a ghastly mistake on the part of his Department to have such factories. What I am concerned about sometimes in these Debates is that Ministers do not concern themselves about changing the mentality of their Departments. They were built without ever taking into consideration whether there would be living accommodation or transport accommodation, and it resulted in great difficulties for various Ministries—Transport and Labour. Later, hostels were provided, hastily and not very satisfactorily. The people who could devise a factory to employ 20,000 or 30,000 people and say the manager should not receive more than £1,000 salary and must be a trained chemist from Woolwich are almost criminals. I am concerned that time after time these things are mentioned, but the Department do not seem to remove any of the personnel who have been responsible for these stupid mistakes...

... Within the last two weeks I have had occasion to take up a matter with the Ministry of Aircraft Production. Someone was producing something of which the country was in urgent need. Nobody else had attempted to design this thing, but these people designed it in a very short time and it was satisfactory, and they said "All right, we will go into production. Our production line is only 50 per cent. occupied and we want to get 100 per cent. if we can." What happened then? After a little consideration the Ministry said "Oh, we think somebody else should take it on now." These people wanted to produce the thing as quickly as possible, but the permanent official said, "Oh, no. It is somebody else's job." I have another case—it would probably be too long to quote it in full—where the Ministry uses the phrase—or at any rate the Ministry is made to use it—"I don't think we should take this job out of the ring." There are people outside the ring who can do mighty good work. If the Minister of Production will look into this matter I will give him some information. I should be very glad if after he were able to look into it he could get up in this House and say that the statement I had made was wrong, but I have never yet had the pleasure of hearing that.

Mr. Hopkinson: I think the hon. Member is getting mixed up between the actual manufacturer and the designer. The designing is, of course, in the ring, it has been so ever since the time of Lord Swinton, and that is really the basis of most of our lack of aircraft. As far as manufacture is concerned, the manufacture goes outside the ring. The design is always kept closely within the ring.

Mr. Edwards: It is not the design that I referred to. This designer is not in the ring, and these people are producing them just as well as those who are in the ring...

Mr. Cyril Lloyd (Dudley):... I have reviewed the three elements of Production. Now the problem before the Minister,* and I think it is one which calls for the

heartfelt sympathy of the House, is to co-ordinate and control, if he can, the operations of what I might call the various Ministries contributing to Production. If he simply adds on the top of the existing organisations yet another organisation, I do not think we shall benefit very much. It has been our experience in the past that with each change of Ministers comes a change of organisation. That means that the previous Minister's organisation is to some extent dissipated, the statistics which have been collected for him are set aside and disregarded, and a new series compiled. But each Minister leaves behind him a trail of staff which is not entirely eliminated. The consequence has been the building-up of staffs through successive appointments, and certainly a considerable amount of overlapping...

MARCH 26.

PUBLIC HEALTH—TUBERCULOSIS

Sir Robert Young asked the Minister of Health to what the increase of tuberculosis during the war period is due; what steps have been taken to cope with the disease; and what further steps he proposes to take, especially for the safety of young persons?

Mr. E. Brown: The causes of the increase in tuberculosis are the subject of a special inquiry, which is at present being actively pursued by a committee of the Medical Research Council. Without anticipating their report, it may be said that the predisposing factors are undoubtedly related to the abnormal conditions of living and working in war-time. Both the causes and the action to be taken are highly complex, and cannot be dealt with adequately in reply to a Question. I hope to have an opportunity of making a fuller statement on this matter, particularly on the question of early diagnosis, which is undoubtedly of the highest importance, and to which special attention is being given.

POST-WAR HOSPITAL POLICY

Mr. Jewson asked the Minister of Health whether he is able to make any further statement with regard to the Government's post-war hospital policy in relation to teaching hospitals?

Mr. E. Brown: Yes, Sir. My right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for Scotland and I have decided to set up a Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. M. Goodenough, D.L., J.P., with the following terms of reference:—

"Having regard to the statement made by the Minister of Health in the House of Commons on October 9, 1941, indicating the Government's post-war hospital policy, to inquire into the organisation of medical schools, particularly in regard to facilities for clinical teaching and research, and to make recommendations."

I will circulate the names of the ladies and gentlemen who have consented to serve on the Committee.

Following are the names:

Professor T. R. Elliott, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., A. M. H. Gray, Esq., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Professor J. Hendry, M.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.O.G., Professor A. V. Hill, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., M.P., Sir Wilson Jameson, M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor J. R. Learmonth, M.B., F.R.C.S., Ed., Sir Ernest Pooley, M.A., LL.B., Sir John Stopford, M.B.E., M.D., F.R.S., Miss Janet Vaughan, D.M., F.R.C.P.

*The new Minister of Production.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Lindsay asked the Prime Minister whether, to encourage the faith and determination of the people, and assist in political warfare overseas, he will make a statement in the near future on the development of our social and economic order, in response to the declared desire from industrialists, churchmen, and men and women of all political parties?

Mr. Eden: While I have sympathy with my hon. Friend's suggestion, I am sure that he will understand that it would clearly not be possible to deal with such large and general matters at Question time.

SCOTLAND—DEER FORESTS (CATTLE)

Mr. Leslie asked the Secretary of State for Scotland, whether he is aware of the ranch scheme for the New Forest where, with Government aid, cattle are to be raised and sold under the Government Marketing Scheme; and will he consider formulating a similar scheme for the Highlands by utilising deer forests suitable for the purpose?

The Secretary of State for Scotland (Mr. T. Johnston): On common lands comprising about 1,000 acres in the New Forest, Hampshire, an experimental scheme on about 400 acres is being carried out with a view to the improvement of grazings. In Scotland Club sheep stocks and cattle on common grazings are a normal feature of crofting practice, and I will be glad to extend the operation of any communal stocking to any deer forest where a recommendation is made by the local Agricultural Executive Committee. As the hon. Member may be aware, we have already taken over four deer forests.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Petty-Officer Alan Herbert (Oxford University): The foundation of all liberty is personal liberty.

Well, we have surrendered *Habeas Corpus*; and not merely baronets with odd ideas but Members of this House can be arrested, imprisoned, and detained for goodness knows how long—perhaps for 10 years—without trial. Secondly, there is free speech: Any old woman in a pub or anybody in Hyde Park who said one millionth part of what the *Daily Mirror* says every day would be cast into gaol or fined for spreading rumours, alarm and despondency. Thirdly, the other day we thrust the most drastic wedge into the principle of fair play in the courts, when we said that certain black marketeers were going to be assumed to be guilty until they proved themselves innocent. That, as principle, was a most terrible thing, but hon. Members liked it. Fourthly, there is freedom of contract. Is there anybody in this House who would say that the institution of freedom of contract has to be preserved in a permanent and inviolable condition for the rest of the war? There is not one who would say it. Lastly, there is the free Parliament. In the old days we private Members used to have a lot of fun and games—and much more than that—introducing private Parliamentary Bills on Fridays. We have surrendered all that. There is not a private Member who can put a Motion on the Paper with any hope of getting it discussed, because the Government take all our time.

What is the relevance of all this? All these are fundamental liberties into which we have permitted wedges to be

thrust, in this catastrophe and crisis of our lives, because there is no man so wise and so good, no institution so profound and so perfect, that some derogation of its totality may not be asked in the present conditions. Why is it that members of the Press alone—I will not say that—why is it that such a paper as the *Daily Mirror* alone should be sacrosanct in this general orgy of sacrifice? I do not want to press the argument too far, but that seems to me to be the general idea.

BOOKS TO READ

By C. H. Douglas:—

Economic Democracy	(edition exhausted)
Social Credit	3/6
The Monopoly of Credit	3/6
Credit Power and Democracy	(edition exhausted)
Warning Democracy	(edition exhausted)
The Use of Money	6d.
"This 'American' Business"	3d.
Social Credit Principles	1½d.

ALSO

The Bankers of London by Percy Arnold	4/6
Hitler's Policy is a Jewish Policy by Borge Jensen and P. R. Masson	6d.
Southampton Chamber of Commerce Report	6d.
Democratic Victory or the Slave State? by L. D. Byrne	4d.
How Alberta is Fighting Finance	2d.

Leaflets

The Attack on Local Government by John Mitchell	9d. doz.; 50 for 2/6
Taxation is Robbery	50 for 1/9; 100 for 3/-
(Please allow for postage when remitting).	

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Information about Social Credit activities in different regions may be had by writing to the following addresses:

- BELFAST D.S.C. Group: Hon. Sec., 20 Dromara Street, Belfast.
- BIRMINGHAM (Midland D.S.C. Association): Hon. Sec., 20 Sunnybank Road, Boldmere, Sutton Coldfield.
- BLACKPOOL D.S.C. Group: Hon. Sec., 73 Manor Rd., Blackpool.
- BRADFORD United Democrats: R. J. Northin, 11 Centre Street, Bradford.
- CARDIFF S.C. Association: Hon. Sec., 8, Cwrt-y-vil Road, Penarth, South Wales.
- DERBY: C. Bosworth, 25 Allestree Road, Crewton, Derby.
- LIVERPOOL S.C. Association: Hon. Sec., 49 Prince Alfred Road, Liverpool, 15. Wavertree 435.
- LONDON D.S.C. Group: Mrs. Palmer, 35 Birchwood Avenue, Sidcup, Kent. Footscray 3059.
- Lunch hour re-unions on the first and third Thursdays of the month at 12-30 p.m., at The Plane Tree Restaurant, Great Russell Street, W. C. 1. Next Meeting April 16.
- NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE D. S. C. Association: Hon. Sec., 10 Warrington Road, Fawdon, Newcastle, 3.
- SOUTHAMPTON D.S.C. Group: Hon. Sec., 19 Coniston Road, Redbridge, Southampton.