

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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### From Week to Week

IN WINSTON'S STEPS—"Aneurin Bevan told a press conference in the Israel sector of Jerusalem . . . that any attempt violently to alter Israel's frontiers or 'expunge Israel from the map' might start a third world war."

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"Not all my time in Philadelphia has been spent listening to talk of slump, although I rate this the major topic of conversation here." (Don Iddon's Diary in the *Daily Mail*, January 13.)

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How the emphasis changes! Sir Benjamin Cohen's daughter, Miss Ruth Cohen who succeeds Dame Myra Curtis as Principal of Newnham, was trained as an economist and became a temporary civil servant; Dame Myra read classics and commuted between Ministries for 26 years, acquiring economics in the process. Miss Cohen's brother is Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, who expelled the Kabaka of Buganda. She will be the first Jewish woman ever to head a woman's college at Oxford or Cambridge. The only other Jew to be a college principal is Professor Arthur Goodhart, the Master of University College, Oxford. But what does it matter with so many gentile Judaists? And, after all, wasn't Lady Violet Bonham Carter's little girl right when she said: "But it's all right, mummy: after all, God's a Presbyterian."

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Concerning the Bricker Amendment, the Wall Street, correspondent of *Human Events* for January 6 writes:—"Down here they're nicknaming it a 'Goldman-Sachs operation'—meaning the Committee formed last week to defeat the Bricker Amendment (which is designed, as we see it here, to protect American sovereignty from treaty law). The new committee is called 'Committee for Defence of the Constitution by Preserving the Treaty Power.' Last week, we revealed that Mr. Arthur J. Goldsmith was active in forming this group. Mr. Goldsmith promoted the 'Committee for National Affairs' in the early post-war years to defeat 'isolationists'; his efforts are said to have helped in the defeat in 1946 of Senator B. K. Wheeler of Montana, but failed to overturn Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada.

Columnist Westbrook Pegler has devoted some interesting pieces to the subject of Mr. Goldsmith.

"John W. Davies, whose law firm is connected with J. P. Morgan & Company, is one co-chairman; another is General Lucius Clay (former U.S. commander in Germany). That is where the 'Goldman-Sachs' comes in. For Clay is now Chairman of the Board of Directors of Continental Can Company, and Goldman-Sachs—together with Lehman Brothers—helped finance Continental Can. Lehman Brothers is owned by the family of that name, of which Senator Herbert Lehman, New Deal Democratic Senator, is a member.

"But down here, near Broad and Wall, we think that Goldman-Sachs is the most powerful in this matter. Mr. Sidney J. Weinberg is considered to be the moving spirit behind Continental Can. It is said that he was instrumental in putting General Clay in as Board Chairman. He is himself on the Can Board. Also on the Board is Junius S. Morgan (of J. P. Morgan & Company) and Paul C. Cabot (a J. P. Morgan director and Harvard Treasurer). It is rumoured that Weinberg also got these Morgan men on the board. Weinberg is known as a 'New Deal Republican' and was prominent in the fight to nominate Ike at Chicago a year ago last summer.

"Another prominent figure on the committee is Professor Edward S. Corwin, of Princeton University, known as an expert on constitutional law. The *Chicago Tribune*, in an editorial (January 5), recalls that Corwin in his book *Total War and the Constitution* (1947) said: 'Today it is the overwhelming verdict of practice, at least, under the Constitution, that no treaty provision which deals with subject matter falling to the jurisdiction of Congress by virtue of its enumerated powers can have the force of "law of the land" unless Congress has adopted legislation to that effect.' The *Tribune* notes a disparity between what Corwin said in 1947 and what he says today and concludes, 'In a realm of legal dialectic as slippery as this, the only sure safeguard is to require everybody charged with the conduct of government to live within the limits of the Constitution. This the Bricker Amendment does. Those who oppose it are arguing for a government without constitutional restraint.'

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The veteran Sir D'Arcy Thompson not very long before his death wrote to us to say that "Democracy does not understand education."

Dr. Eric James, the distinguished High Master of Manchester Grammar School, has begun a series of articles for the *Sunday Times* under the title "Crisis in Education: Grammar Schools in Danger." It is not, of course, fair to judge a series of articles by an introductory statement of a problem, unless that introduction discloses the axioms on which future arguments are to be based. We compare Dr. James's programme with that of Lord Radcliffe, whose broadcasts were subjected to minute analysis in this review some little time ago. His subject was Power and the State, and his axioms disclosed themselves—or his axiom disclosed itself—surreptitiously as he went along. It was the false axiom that Power and Authority were synonymous. "Knowledge is Power" said Tennyson. If Dr. James's subject is really "Knowledge and the State," what he has to say, together with his axioms, will deserve very close attention.

### Descent Into Slavery

An American asked me recently how it was that the British raised such mild objections to their descent into slavery. They were lords of the earth in 1913, but now were *servi glebae*, not allowed to travel or to take money abroad. I was not sure whether he had in mind the prophetic reference to "hewers of wood and drawers of water," or the law of parochial settlement.

In the Europe of 1912, he added, he had never seen a passport. They were only needed for Russia, which he called the rump of creation, and for Turkey, considered the sick man of Europe. He had walked about France carrying twenty coins, which were common for Austria, Bavaria, Spain, Switzerland and France. But he carried no documents.

I might have added that it cost me eight dollars (a head) and no end of time to get into America last year, and it cost 5/- or 10/- a head to get out of England last May.

The Duke of Cumberland and King of Hanover, despite his unpopularity in England, foresaw some of this before his death in 1851. Roger Fulford quotes one of his letters in *Royal Dukes*: "England can stand many a blow and storms, but if the aristocracy and landowners are ruined, all is over . . . the whole of the riches of the country would by degrees come into the hands of the Jews, manufacturers, calico-makers, who would lord it over you." He saw right through Robert Peel ("you will always see the jenny: the manufacturer's blood will show"), but he omitted financiers from his list of lords in the making.

There is of course plenty of evidence that other rulers and responsible lawyers understood the constitutional importance of property. Charles I, for instance, claimed at his trial that he stood "more for the liberties of my people than anyone that is seated here as judge." And on the scaffold he said, "For the people . . . I must tell you that their liberty and freedom consists in having of government those laws by which their life and their goods may be most their own." He stood as King defending constitutional rights against the plunderers. Blackstone listed the right of property as an absolute right inherent in every Englishman.

The American complained about the degradation of the U.S.A. under Wilson and Roosevelt (George Washington did not know how to tell a lie, Roosevelt did not know how to tell the truth, Truman did not know the difference), and clearly it has taken longer to break down the British barriers. Cobbett saw the process violently at work in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. I suppose the landed interest had no counterpart in U.S.A. to prolong the struggle against alienation. Henry James missed the squire and the parson on his visit to America some fifty years ago. The years before 1914 saw something of a renaissance in England, and after 1918 the wreckers had Douglas also in their path.

Not that the pre-1914 years were untroubled. J. M. Barrie (*An Edinburgh Eleven*, 1907) recorded a Frenchman's conversation and commented on it. "His relations with the French government were cordial. 'The talk of Bismarck's shadow behind Rosebery,' a great French politician said lately, 'I put aside with a smile: but how about the Jews?' Probably few persons realise what a power the Jews are in Europe, and in Lord Rosebery's position he is a strong man if he holds his own with them. Any fears on that ground have, I should say, been laid aside by his record at the Foreign Office." Rosebery, of course, married a Rothschild, about whose weight the companions of Barrie's youth used to lay wagers.

While in France, Anatole France recorded in 1904 (*L'Eglise et La République*), "La religion romaine, telle que l'ont fait les Jésuites, . . . a perdu toute autorité morale . . . Les gros propriétaires, les industriels, les financiers, les juifs riches sont les colonels de l'Eglise romaine." (The Roman religion, such as the Jesuits have made it, has lost all moral authority. Great landowners, industrialists, financiers and rich Jews are the colonels of the Roman church.)

And the then Prince of Wales was receiving the right introductions. "To Mrs. Standish, Queen Alexandra's close friend, a long visit was paid, as also to Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild, from the windows of whose fine house in the Rue St. Florentin the Prince and Princess could—and did—look long on the scene of Royal martyrdoms." So the Florin edition of *George V* notes for the year 1908.

Sir Courtenay Ilbert served as Clerk of the House of Commons, and first wrote his book called *Parliament* in 1911. He had to revise it after the War, and it reappeared in the Home University Library in the twenties. Perhaps it marks the culmination of Whiggery, and it demonstrates how easily the irresponsibles could control the country. I quote from the edition of 1929. "It must be repeated that parliament does not govern, and is not intended to govern. A strong executive government, tempered and controlled by constant, vigilant, and representative criticism is the ideal at which parliamentary institutions aim." He does not ask whom the criticism represents. Lord Bryce, I believe, considered that the newspapers represented finance. Ilbert described an arrangement by which finance could hardly lose.

Yet frantic intrigue, in which Lord Cherwell (Lindemann) by no means takes a back seat, and ever more hair-raising threats from other backroom boys, imply that Great Britain may be dead, or should be dead, but refuses to lie down. Or rather, as presumably only individuals, in association or alone, can salvage other individuals, a number of persons are still throwing sand into the cogs of the juggernaut. H.S.

### References Wanted by Readers

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- Jew and Greek* by Dom Gregory Dix. Dacre Press: A. and C. Black. 12/6.
- Prometheus and Epimetheus* by Carl Spitteler, 1881, trs. Muirhead. Jarrolds, London.

### Social Credit Secretariat Lectures and Studies Section

Primarily for candidates in Australia and New Zealand, an examination for the Diploma of Associate will be held in March next.

Canadian candidates who did not satisfy the examiners at the 1953 examination and British candidates will be permitted to enter for the examination on payment of the fee of 10/6 to the Registrar, Mrs. Hyatt, 21, Milton Road, London, N.6., or, in cases in which repayment of entrance fee has been waived,\* on application to the same address.

\*NOTE: These are special cases in which the examination was not completed or was attended by some other special circumstance.

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