

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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### The Great Betrayal

by C. H. DOUGLAS

(Originally published in *The Social Crediter* in 1948)

In the course of a speech delivered on April 12, 1948, in the Canadian House of Commons, Mr. Norman Jaques, M.P., said:

“Speaking of internationalism and the real purpose and motive of internationalism, I have made a few notes on the social credit analysis of the hidden motives behind this drive for internationalism. It is an essential strategy for world dictatorship. The central strategy is to gain the monopoly of credit and of world propaganda so as systematically and continuously to spread false doctrines and to exploit the inevitable confusion resulting from putting such false doctrines into practice. This exploitation takes the form of centralising every kind of control, the creation of greater and greater monopolies leading to the police state, and to the final step of world government by world cartels controlled by international financiers. Some of the meshes of this international net are U.N.R.R.A., Bretton Woods, emergency food board and U.N.E.S.C.O., by which nations surrender control of their credit, food supplies and propaganda; in other words, a world cartel of credits, propaganda and food to be used as sanctions against any recalcitrant countries.

“National sovereignty is an obstacle in the way of these international socialists and would-be dictators. An inner ring of internationalists, extending to many countries, repudiate loyalty to the country of their adoption; they give their loyalty to their international ring and its ideals. Through their control of financial policy they are able to exert a controlling influence over the governments of the countries in which they live. Their plan is to replace national with corporate government, the control being within the international ring. This is the empire of international cartels with the international financier as the emperor. With them war is a means to an end. War is ‘the pursuit of policy by other means.’ These internationalists work to a plan. Let me name some of them. Mond sets up a chemical cartel linked with Germany and America. Samuel recommends state ownership of coal. Isaacs (Lord Reading) negotiates a war debt settlement with Wall Street, binding the British to undisclosed terms. Sieff sets up Political and Economic Planning, using the war as an excuse to overcome opposition. Cassel finances the London School of Economics to train the bureaucracy for the future world socialist state. Laski preaches class—that is civil—war. The state assumes the ownership of coal and other real assets, and international finance involves the state in dollar debt. The socialists

bankrupt the state, and the international financiers foreclose on the physical assets. In the meantime the people, forced into the factories under the slogan ‘Work or Want,’ are controlled by quotas and ration books, ticketed and dossiered by social security.

“That, Mr. Speaker, is a brief but, I believe, absolutely true picture of the real motives behind this drive for international government, and the surrender of national sovereignty to international control.”

About the same time, a circular emanating from the publishers of a much advertised Foreign Affairs précis, remarked, “The public is not only ignorant of large facts, as for example the reason why America [*sic*] changed her whole foreign policy, but also of almost all constructive information . . . That we should be in want is fantastic. It is the result of utter incompetence, lack of vision, of Government by managerial mediocrities.”

Now it would appear at first sight that Mr. Jaques and the author of the circular in question are putting forward mutually incompatible theories. Mr. Jaques is saying that the disintegration and betrayal of the British Empire is the outcome of internationalists possessing ability of the highest order, as well as immense, perhaps almost unlimited resources. The circular *seems* to contend exactly the opposite, that now, if not previously, “Britain” has come into the control of stupid “mediocrities” whose incompetence is a sufficient explanation of our discontents.

These two aspects of what is only one fact will be familiar, perhaps to the point of weariness, to the more serious students of Social Credit literature, to go no further afield. They relate, of course, to the utilisation of the proletariat to destroy the aristocracy for the benefit of High Finance. They can be synthesised in the statement that history is crystallised politics; it is not a string of disconnected episodes. It is not accidental that we are pursuing a suicidal policy under half-baked careerists trained by aliens sneering at patriotism; it is not accidental that such men as Mr. Benjamin Cohen and Mr. Schmucl Gilman (Sydney Hillman) spent much of their very valuable time in “Britain” when we were “in war, or under threat of war”; it was very far from accidental that Mr. Churchill adumbrated the liquidation of the British Empire in 1942, or that Mr. Attlee, who is reported to have said in 1934 “We have absolutely

(Continued on page 4.)

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### The Vultures Gather

*"The elimination of Great Britain in the cultural sense and the Substitution of Jewish-American ideals."*

(C. H. Douglas.)

A perusal of the article, "'Decline and Fall' of the British Empire?" in the *U.S. News and World Report*, goes to confirm Major C. H. Douglas's comment in 1938: "where-soever the carcass is, there will the vultures be gathered together."

The carcass being once-Great Britain, but now as the Report says "drawing back to the status of an island country—but no longer a power that leads."

For years we have been 'softened' for this by the weekly bleat of an overseas broadcast by the "B."B.C.: "Now you are about to hear of personalities and events in these islands on the other side of the world."

The world plot is almost within realisable limits, as the most formidable opponent of the planners is being pushed into oblivion, to make way for World Dominion. There is still a carcass to be blotted out by the 'vultures.' These birds of prey appear in the form of three inescapable 'possibilities,' as enumerated by the Report:

- (I) "Britain might adopt a neutralist attitude to Russia, make a deal with her."
- (II) "A second course that Britain might take is to move into much closer relationship with the United States." (Naturally, a 49th State position.)
- (III) "A third possibility is for Britain to team up with the countries of Western Europe" (a United States of Europe idea) but, says the Report, "Britain might not be pleased to see Germany take the leadership, yet that could happen with Germany getting stronger all the time."

After these confidences the Report concludes: "Then, of course, Britain might decide to turn down all of those possibilities and 'go it alone'—refusing to admit that her power and position have changed. But, after what happened at Suez that would be the most risky course of all."

Now let us consider a fourth 'possibility'—a course in which Britain (once Great) could "go it alone." Freed from world-wide financial and commercial entanglements, British people might in their extremity compel their Government to throw off the yoke of Financial Dictatorship and establish a self-regulating economy, and so save herself by her efforts and the Commonwealth by her example. It may be that Social Credit is destined to "win the last battle." G.A.M.

### The British Empire

"Upon the whole, it appears to us that the British Empire has made an advance in all the prime elements of greatness during the last hundred years, such as cannot be found paralleled on the same scale in any history. If we look into the past, we nowhere see such a bound forward made by any country; so we may fairly say that here is a new exemplification of the power of a naturally well-endowed race to advance in national greatness when circumstances of a greatly unfavourable kind, such as war, are not allowed a strong operation. It is very clear that no person living in 1645, and looking abroad on his past and present, could have seen grounds for supposing that a century later was to commence such a period as we now see closing. Does not that period argue a degree of *national improbability* to which it might be difficult to set limits? Does it not show that, if no worse catastrophe than has marked the past century shall mark the future career of this empire, the condition at which it shall have arrived in 1945, in physical and moral greatness, must be something of which we would vainly at present endeavour to imagine the particulars? What, this great and still increasing London may in 1945 be a town of eight million of inhabitants—a phenomenon which the world has not heretofore witnessed. A vast amount of the waste barbarous parts of the earth—perhaps all Asia, excepting that belonging to Russia—shall have yielded to the British sway, and begun to adopt the manners, language, and moral ideas of this people. To how many of distresses of the sons of earth will remedies have then been applied! How many great questions in physical science and ethics will then have been solved! How sweetly will the wheels of the social machine, as well as the current of individual life then move!

"Alas, why have we been condemned to live in the early part of this darkling century, streaked but with the dawnings of so much glory! How enviable these who shall be born unto our children's children!"

—*Chamber's Edinburgh Journal*, March 1, 1845.

"American pilgrims of our own generation simply do not know enough about anything to find out about anything more."—Ezra Pound.

### Colin Barclay-Smith

It is with regret that we report the sudden death of Mr. C. Barclay-Smith, Publisher and Editor of *The New Era*, at his Sydney home on May 19.

He will be long remembered for his great services to the early cause of Social Credit.

We offer our condolences to his wife and family.

### Social Credit and Suez

by BRYAN W. MONAHAN.

12 copies @ 2/6.      24 copies @ 4/6.  
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## The Development of World Dominion

During the period of the Socialist Administration in Great Britain, following the end of World War II, *The Social Crediter*, analysed the activities of that administration in our progress to disaster; and emphasised over and over that a change of administration would not mean a change of policy. The Constitutional issue, philosophy, politics, economics and strategy were examined in the notes under the heading "From Week to Week." Written or inspired by the late C. H. Douglas, these notes are a permanent and invaluable addition to our understanding of the policies of opposed philosophies, and we propose to re-publish a considerable selection of them, both for their relevance to a situation which has developed but not otherwise altered under a 'new' Administration, and for the benefit of new readers of this journal to whom otherwise they are not readily available.

The date of original publication is given in brackets after each item.

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From *Chamber's Edinburgh Journal*, April 11, 1846.

"Occasional Notes—*The Rage for Cromwell*.

"We shall now probably have a rage for Cromwell, to last some time, as a make-up for the injustice with which his memory has been treated during the past two centuries.

"Mr. Carlyle has set the fashion, and already Cromwell ribbons are sported at many inferior lapells. No one can now say a word against this celebrated personage, under pain of an imputation of Dryasdustism, flunkeyism, and many other *isms* terrible to weak brains. What perfect folly, nevertheless, is all this! The man who slaughtered thousands of defenceless people, in order to terrify a nation into submission—a very pretty example, truly, of the principle of 'doing evil that good might follow' who, finding parliaments troublesome, made his council ordinances pass as laws—who, having overthrown a monarchy, professedly for the benefit of the people, was not unwilling to take the crown to himself and his own family—this man to be an object of undivided worship! Surely nothing but the hatred of something else could make men love Cromwell so much—like Hazlitt lauding Napoleon because he was so detested by the legitimists."

It should be observed that this artificially stimulated admiration for the pattern of subsequent Dictators became current two or three years before the outbreak of revolutions in 1848. It was focussed by Carlyle, the author, or signatory of two of the most infamous perversions of history, "Frederick the Great" and "The French Revolution" which have disgraced the English language.

It will be remembered that at the outbreak of war in 1939, we had a spate of "Cromwellism" the Home Guard with difficulty eluding the title of "Ironsides."

(October 2, 1948.)

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There is higher authority than ours for the observation that though one rose from the dead, yet would they not believe. Yet, to take only the period of history covered

by the three hundred years since Cromwell, the evidence for the existence of a conscious organised, Evil Purpose in the world appears so overwhelming that it would seem axiomatic that mankind could have no prior interest than to root out its Incarnations wherever found. Yet, so far as we can judge there is general though not universal apathy on the subject, and where there is not, the concern lacks focus.

It is probable that one factor in this situation is the identification of nations with the policies they appear to pursue. For nearly two hundred years, Germany has been the embodiment of this Evil Power, yet it is not intrinsically German. Russia appears to compete with the United States for possession of the Banners of Hell, yet Russians, as individuals, like Americans, are no doubt good, bad, and indifferent.

The situation is in fact not greatly dissimilar to the group psychology explored by Gustave le Bon in such books as *Psychologie de Peuples*, and, recognising this, we can see that a nation, considered as a group, is not rational; it is a force, not an intelligence; and therefore one nation or group after another can be used and manipulated by a concentrated Supernatural, Conscious Intelligence. The geographical shift of the Storm Centre in Europe from Spain to France, *via* Holland and England to Germany, and now to Russia is paralleled by the shift of certain activities, largely but not wholly Financial. This Storm Centre has, of course, its secondaries, its "Fifth Column" everywhere.

"Britain" is now apparently the target of the most venomous hatred by its manipulators, a position we have usurped from Imperial Russia; and the practical lesson to be learnt from this analysis is to direct our attention to the current Storm Centre. It is not in Russia, except as a fulcrum for Wall Street; Russia is finished; it is in New York. (October 2, 1948.)

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It is becoming daily more obvious that the proximate agency for the suppression of vital information (which is not to say that it is the ultimate power) is Freemasonry.

While the financial-technical aspect of Social Credit was heartily disliked and ridiculed in influential quarters, it is possible to recognise in retrospect a well-known phenomenon—that an incomplete case always affords an opportunity to those who are in possession of one more comprehensive. Quite inevitably and logically, the financial-technical aspect of Social Credit was an attack on bankers, although a carefully premised attack.

Anyone who heard the late, and much belauded President of the United States deliver his Inaugural Address in 1933 when the economic life of the North American continent was paralysed, must be pardoned for believing, as so many Social Crediters did believe, that here was Social Credit enthroned in the seats of the mighty. No attack ever made in this country was half so virulent as that upon bankers (neither the system nor the money power) by the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The closest attention was directed to this speech by qualified Social Crediters, and the conclusion was reached

that it was a centralising speech—a conclusion soon confirmed by everything connected with the New Deal, including its *personnel*. The Buxton speech and policy was the outcome of this conclusion. But the point we have in mind at the moment is that some—quite a large number—of bankers were thrown to the wolves of an unrestricted and condemnatory publicity. Banking, *as such* was clearly not the Ark of the Covenant, and since hearing Mr. Roosevelt we have still more closely defined our criticism of banks. Centralisation was the signpost, and at the centre would be found the Centralisers.

Let us consider the views of Mr. Douglas Reed, whom we believe to be both well-informed and courageous. Writing in *London Tidings* of September 14, 1946, he observes "Is there an organised power in the world which pursues some world-wide aim and is powerful enough to promote, manipulate and prolong wars between nations and in the pursuit of this aim? Is there a super-national conspiracy, directed against the freedom of *all* peoples, which uses such men as Hitler as its servants? The strongest evidence in favour of this theory seems to us to be that there is a powerful ban, in practice, on the very suggestion; the mention of the word conspiracy is taboo. Politicians and newspapers shun it. Yet we have had abundant recent proofs that conspiracy is a very real and living thing in the world. The essence of conspiracy is secrecy. To our mind, that is why all attempts to penetrate this secrecy are so severely repressed. But they are also the proof that powerful conspiracy exists; they would not otherwise be necessary."

Ideas, and even whole paragraphs (but never those relating to a conspiracy which first see the light in *The Social Crediter* can be read in increasing numbers in various reviews and periodicals, and with the exception of journals carefully branded as crankish (*i.e.*, courageous), almost invariably without acknowledgement. So far from objecting to this, we welcome it; but that does not alter the confirmation, the procedure gives to Mr. Reed's thesis, which is also ours. (July 17, 1948.)

There is a curious, awful, inevitability in events at the present period which, it would appear, involves the conclusion that they really are out of hand—that while they are the outcome of long-laid schemes, the schemes themselves have taken charge of affairs and we have to endure their consequences.

This conclusion is strengthened by the evidences of panic discernible in many quarters which, not so long ago, showed every sign of confidence. It may be assumed that President Truman is a fair indicator of certain policies; and his poise is not impressive.

The more deeply these matters are pondered, the more important becomes the idea embodied in Captain Dunn's *Experiment with Time*. In one sense, of course, the idea is latent in every religion; it is latent in the commonplaces of engineering and architecture. Anyone with access to the blueprints of *e.g.*, the Sydney Bridge, could have "seen" the Sydney Bridge before even one of its girders was rolled. And anyone with experience of large undertakings knows how they acquire momentum, and after a certain point, resist innovation.

There are dozens of Plans extant in which no-one believes, not even their Planners; but they proceed to their inevitable failure. (May 15, 1948.)

**THE GREAT BETRAYAL—** (*continued from page 1.*) abandoned any idea of national loyalty, and we are deliberately putting a world order before loyalty to our own country," should have become Prime Minister of what we are so anxious to proclaim is a second-rate Power.

Perhaps, least of all, is it accidental that Earl Mountbatten, the son of a German and the husband of Sir Ernest Cassel's grand-daughter, should be the last Viceroy of India. When we examine even cursorily the fantastic financial transactions which have characterised the "defence" of India, the necessity for a Viceroy with the broadest possible views becomes evident, although it is equally evident that the British population "couldn't care less." The Soviet writer, E. Varga (*Foreign Affairs*, July, 1947), claims that "Britain" lost nearly a quarter of her national wealth, a figure he put at £7,500,000,000. These figures do not include war damage or depreciation.

In 1939 Great Britain had more (probably considerably more) than £1,500,000,000 in investments and credits in India. By 1946 she had lost all this and owed India £1,400,000,000.

The English middle classes are ruined, the "workers" temporarily are enriched, and permanently enslaved. We must not, however, make the mistake of assuming that no one has "won."

Even quite small traitors have done nicely.

(*To be continued.*)

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