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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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MODERN SCIENCE (XII)

Of the numerous attempts to provide a definition for the word 'science', two only have attached themselves to my memory. One is Karl Pearson's, that science is "the statement, in the briefest possible terms, of the sequences of our sense impressions." Adhering religiously to this idea, which is, in my opinion a typically encyclopaedist idea, and false, Pearson, quite naturally denied that 'science' could 'tell' you anything that was not, possibly, the answer to a question beginning with the word 'how?' 'Why?' questions must remain entirely outside its province. A leap to the position that all 'why?' questions are unanswerable is, of course, the habitual second false step of the so-called agnostic. Science is a pure abstraction, and can't 'do' anything. The other definition I remember is the passionate invention of an old man with lank, dark hair, crowning a long, quasi-ascetic face, set with frank, oddly-twinkling eyes, made to appear small by iron-rimmed spectacles. He was K. E. von Baer, who published his great work on the development of animals in 1828, and he wrote beneath a well-known portrait of himself: *Die Wissenschaft ist ewig in ihrem Quell, unermesslich in ihrem Umfange, endlos in ihrer Aufgabe, unerreichbar in ihrem Ziele*,—Science is eternal in its source, immeasurable in its range, endless in its task, unattainable in its goal.

Compared with this old German, for whom science was simply something constant to love, Darwin was a pretentious amateur, a collector of tit-bits, a listener-in to whatever brains trusts there be, a messer.

von Baer seemed to be glad that science was unattainable in its goal, though doubtless for different reasons from those which may well animate anyone who will examine dispassionately and objectively the results obtained by the meddlesome mediocrities for whom *die Wissenschaft* is measurable by their power to control its manifestations and whose goal is quite obviously a matter rather for enquiry than something to be taken for granted.

von Baer's little lyric is not a definition at all. So much the better. Clearly there is a gulf, unfathomable if not unbridgeable, between the two conceptions, both from "acknowledged authorities" of the nature of 'science.' Pearson spent his life measuring, contradicting, calculating, correcting, piling-up *numbers* which apparently represented to him, if only his vast labour could be completed, and in so far as it could be completed in any one 'area' of experience, all that nature had to give to the mind of man. These figures were his 'data'—what was *given*. When he began, under the guidance of that singularly inquisitive social accountant, Francis Galton, the 'eugenicist,' he was still an oddity, of vast erudition, at home with ideas, bent upon pressing, in season and out of season, the doctrine that if the standards of accuracy employed

in the measurement of crania and femora, *etc., etc., etc.*, could be improved to the point of satisfying a mathematical conscience, the *data* would do the trick. What trick? Aha! Few public figures have been more caustic or contemptuous at the expense of statesmen and moralists than Pearson. Nevertheless, he really seemed to believe and a vast army of machine-made 'scientists' now preach, that 'scientific' society consists in finding out what you can do (with, of course immense persistence and the pre-arranged degree of accuracy) and then doing it. If the 'unscientific' politician stood in the way, persistence in demonstrating what could be done would in the end break down his resistance, and an 'enlightened' democracy would begin to do whatever it was that nature in conjunction with the 'scientists' had shown to be possible. Pearson was a Fabian. The staircase of his laboratory (the Galton Laboratory) between the two entrances to University College in Gower Street used to be (and possibly despite the war it still is) decorated with a remarkable collection of contemporary prints, lampoons, cartoons and documents called forth by the first suggestion of "the Godless College of the Cockneys," whether in defiance or rebuke, the visitor might decide. It was Galton's pet aphorism that nothing was scientific unless it was capable of measurement, what he called *exact* measurement. Leaving out of consideration for a moment the fact (which is by no means unimportant, although it gains scarcely any attention at the present time) that we are not *bound* to be scientific, particularly we are not bound to be scientific of independent, individual or collective volition without in the least knowing what it is we are doing; leaving all that out of account, it seems to have escaped recognition that there are more standards than one of precision in measurement, and further that there are more measuring instruments than the straight edge divided into visible units. That a man may have no other means of measurement but a foot rule does not impose upon the Universe the necessity of being merely extension in length. Whether the Pythagorean numerologists knew what they were up to, I can't say, although there seems to be quite a lot of evidence lying about that they did, and that, in some respects the relationship between pure number and serial and harmonic properties generally was at one time better understood than it is at present. But our modern numerologists either do not know what they are up to or they are, quite literally, possessed of the Devil.

If a carpenter works to 1/16" he thinks he is a fine fellow. If an engineer makes a mistake greater than 1/1,000" he thinks he is a bad workman. There are physical instruments of precision which work quite easily on an almost incredibly smaller scale. What does it matter if your scale is not the appropriate scale for the purpose you have in mind? Human purposes are human purposes, not mathematical or scientific purposes, and is it humanly useless to act from the position that pre-

cision is important without considering whether the precision is not being devoted to the wrong measurement. The establishment of "a just relationship between the mind and things" concerning this matter is the problem of our lifetime: in other words, the problem of our lives is the *political* problem.

If I may interpose a personal opinion, I think that in its present state the human intellect is incapable of formulating *general* equations which are both serviceable in a restricted practical frame of reference, and valid in their implications when transplanted to a general frame of reference. And unless those who have care over the growth of the minds of others *know this*, at least 'through a glass darkly,' and act accordingly, our schools and colleges were better burned to the ground; for they are but compounds, concentration camps, lethal chambers of the human spirit.

But let us see how the abolitionists of 'educational destitution' regarded their opportunity!

(To be continued.)

TUDOR JONES.

The Controllers of Canadian Finance

According to *Toronto Saturday Night* the triumvirate who dictate the financial economy of Canada are Louis Raminsky, assistant executive to the Governor of the Bank of Canada, and chairman (chief executive officer) of the administration committee of the Exchange Control Office; Graham Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada, and chairman of the Exchange Control Office; and Donald Gordon (the Tsar of rationing), deputy-governor of the Bank of Canada.

Vers Demain summarises Louis Raminsky's career. Born in Montreal, the grandson of a Polish Jewish refugee, he is 35 years old. He was educated at Toronto, where he obtained a degree in Political Science at Toronto University, and at the London School of Economics. He then had a post in the Financial and Economic section of the League of Nations Secretariat. In 1937 he returned to Canada and married Miss Lyla Rotenburg, of Toronto, being transferred to the Health Section of the League of Nations. In the course of his duties he visited many countries in Europe. Returning to Ottawa in 1940 he was appointed to the Office of Exchange Control, and in 1941 was made assistant to the Chairman of this Office (Mr. Graham Towers). Mr. Towers and Mr. Raminsky could not have been unknown to each other. Mr. Raminsky's last work at Geneva consisted in preparing a study for the Delegation on Economic Depression. The first report of the Delegation, which has incorporated Mr. Raminsky's work, has recently appeared under the title *Transition from a War Economy to a Peace Economy*.

The Electricity Commissioners have forbidden the introduction of electricity into the County Council Houses at Corpach, Scotland. The Council wanted it and the Board of Health approved of it, but the Commissioners decided that no new electricity services could be sanctioned in war-time. Thus, as Cameron of Lochell has pointed out, the folk are compelled to use imported oil brought at the risk of men's lives.

American Suit against I. C. I., etc.

Mr. Francis Biddle, the United States Attorney-General, has announced the filing in the United States District Court of a civil complaint charging Imperial Chemical Industries, Lord McGowan (chairman of the I.C.I.), Lord Melchett, the American Dupont Corporation, and the Remington Arms Company with maintaining an international cartel agreement to restrain trade in the manufacture of chemical products, firearms, and ammunition in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

According to the Washington correspondent to *The Times* of January 6, the suit will ask an American Court to break up an alleged international combination. It is alleged that the two companies made a cartel agreement under which they divided up the world markets in certain chemical products. Among the defendants are Mr. Lamont Dupont, chairman of the Dupont de Nemours board; Mr. Waler S. Carpenter, president of the Remington Arms Company, and Mr. Charles K. Davis of that company; Lord McGowan and Lord Melchett, of I.C.I., and I.C.I. of New York, Limited, the American agent of I.C.I.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Francis Biddle, says the correspondent, has announced that the Government's complaint involved a charge of a continuous conspiracy since before 1920. He said it alleged that this conspiracy affected thousands of products, ranging from explosives to paints and varnishes. Mr. Biddle alleged that the defendants' firms reached agreements providing that Dupont and I.C.I. would not compete with each other; that competition between Remington and I.C.I. should be eliminated; that Dupont and I.C.I. should be assigned certain exclusive marketing areas; and that in non-exclusive territory they should sell products in accordance with agreed quotas and prices.

It is further alleged that the agreements provided that Dupont and I.C.I. should exchange exclusive licences under all patents and processes for their exclusive territories; that they should attempt to obtain benefits agreed upon with third parties for allocating world markets and acquiring technological developments; and that they cooperated to eliminate other competition throughout the world. Another assertion is that I.C.I., having a virtual monopoly of the British chemical industry, was formed by the merger of four major

ABERHART MANNING

The memoir of Mr. Aberhart published in the EDMONTON BULLETIN, and that journal's report of Mr. Manning's speech on policy broadcast on his becoming Premier of Alberta.

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British companies with the intention of monopolising the industry in the United Kingdom and of joining with other world chemical manufacturers, including the German *Farbenindustrie* and Dupont, to safeguard its position.

It is alleged that some time before 1920 Dupont and I.C.I. divided up the western hemisphere, and in 1925 they brought in the *Dynamit Aktiengesellschaft* of Germany, and in 1933 the Remington Arms Company, when further contracts were negotiated to eliminate competition in ammunition and sporting arms.

According to a Reuter message, the Assistant Attorney-General, Mr. Berge, said this case was particularly important because one of the defendants, Lord McGowan, had been very active in publicly espousing the cartel point of view. "Lord McGowan had been one of the most active proponents of world cartelisation," he said. Mr. Berge added: "Our view is that the cartel system is an obstacle to peace, and we think the facts of the last twenty-five years prove it."

The suit also named as co-conspirators Canadian Industries, Ltd., of Canada; Explosives Industries, Ltd., of Great Britain; and Compania Sud Americana de Explosivos of Chile, Duperial Argentina of Argentina, Industrias Quimicas Brasileiras of Brazil, and Bunge and Born of Argentina.

Mr. Berge said private cartel arrangements might result in conflict between business and national interests. The suit he said, alleged, for example, that the I.C.I. obtained certain advantages through the use of these agreements for the United Kingdom, which were not available to Canada and other parts of the British Empire. Foreign companies were already talking and planning a cartel economy for the post-war world, but American policy, as indicated in this suit, would favour free trade, competition, and unrestricted production. He recommended this suit last autumn and the authority for it was secured immediately without question.

The complaint charges that Dupont and I.C.I. instructed their Latin-American representatives to continue cooperation with the representatives of a German corporation in Chile and Bolivia after the outbreak of the war.

Lord McGowan, in a press statement before the terms of the indictment were published, said that pending receipt of the detailed indictment it was clearly impossible to comment on the particular points they might involve.

In a further statement to the press on January 7, Lord McGowan made "a flat denial to these iniquitous charges" and desired "to make it clear that we are prepared to meet them fully and in detail at the proper time and place."

The *Sunday Times* special correspondent in New York adds some details to earlier accounts of Mr. Berge's public statement, to show that the case against I.C.I., etc., is not regarded from the point of view of a mere technical infringement. Mr. Berge is reported to have described the suit as "a warning to American and foreign monopolists."

"However well meaning," he added, "these private groups may be, they have assumed sovereign and Governmental powers contrary to the American system of free enterprise. Many of the world cartel groups are now assembling to be able to continue their arrangements in the post-war world."

The trial of the suit is not expected to take place for some time—possibly a year.

Social Credit Secretariat FELLOWSHIP EXAMINATION

The following were successful in the examination recently held for the award of the Diploma of Fellow of the Social Credit Secretariat:—

L. D. BYRNE.
HEWLETT EDWARDS.
R. B. GAUDIN.
TUDOR JONES.
B. W. MONAHAN

Note: The successful candidates are the minority of the entrants to the examination, the standard of which was very high in view of the connection between Social Credit prestige and the world situation.

Revised regulations for an examination to be held in 1944 will be published by the Lectures and Studies Section soon, embodying the presentation of a written *Thesis* on a prescribed subject as the basis for future examination. That which is now concluded was the first organised by the Secretariat.

DIPLOMA OF ASSOCIATE (Overseas List)

The following have satisfied the Examiners:—

HENRY ROBERT ESAM.
WINIFRED JAMES (New Zealand).
ALLEN LESLIE JOHNSON (Tasmania).
KATHLEEN WINIFRED MARLOW.
STANLEY H. MORROW.
BERNARD VINCENT MURRAY.
WYCHERLEY H. PRESCOTT.
W. HORACE T. RIDING.
JOHN STIRLING.

Social Credit Secretariat

Dr. C. G. Dobbs has been appointed assistant to the Director of Overseas Relations, and Miss Elizabeth Edwards assistant to the Deputy Chairman, in addition to her present duties.

HISTORY

The *Liverpool Daily Post* for January 4, noticed "an interesting centenary" in the hundredth anniversary this month of the birth of Baron Louis Benas, "one of the outstanding figures in Liverpool Jewry."

His father had settled as a youth in Liverpool, where he had established a successful banking business.

"Baron Benas," the notice goes on, "was a grandson of Isabel Koff, who descended directly from Don Isaac Abarbanel a minister in mediaeval times to the King of Spain, King of Naples, and Republic of Venice. Another member of the family, David Abarbanel Dormido, in conjunction with Hannafer ben Israel, persuaded Oliver Cromwell to admit Jews freely into England. The late Countess of Orkney and Baron Henry de Worms, the Liverpool M.P., came of the same stock."

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

The remark of Sir Samuel Joseph, ex-Lord Mayor of London, that "throughout history, money has invariably lessened in value," does not appear to have received the comment it deserves, and such comment as has been made is curiously and almost studiously wide of the mark.

The statement is incontrovertible and is simply a reference to what at one time was a felony punishable by death—debasement of the currency. It is a curious instance of the new type of morality which goes with the claims to a New Order, that financial practices which once were felonious are now standard, and held up as desirable. You debase the currency, and then sell part of the value purloined back to the owner by means of saving certificates.

Debasement of the currency, by whatever means it is done, whether by clipping a coin and making the clippings into a new coin, or by issuing fresh money as a loan by banking processes, is simply theft, without qualification, from previous owners, whether wage-earners or otherwise. Those so-called monetary reformers who are agitating for stabilised prices through "spending money into circulation" are simply agitating for faster debasement of the currency and the theft from the general public of the increased spending-power (and consequent economic freedom) which ought to be theirs through a fall of prices. If the "reformers" don't know that, they should be told to keep quiet until they understand the elements of their problem.

Or do they?

In the important by-election for the Canadian Federal Constituency of Red Deer (rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Alfred Speakman, so-called Independent, but really Socialist) the Social Credit candidate was returned and the C.C.F. (Socialist) candidate was eliminated on the first count (Proportional Representation, transferable vote).

The seat was regarded as a test case. Mr. Manning, in accordance with the electoral truce, had recommended election by acclamation to the Independent candidate, but the C.C.F. refused, under the impression that they could win under their own name in a constituency which had not supported Social Credit, and which was deprived of the outstanding personality of Mr. Speakman. The result of their miscalculation, besides increasing the Federal representation of Social Credit at Ottawa, is an indication that the link be-

tween the Socialist C.C.F. and international Big Business is being realised.

We present the result, with our compliments, to that polished commentator on Social Credit, the *Economist*, for transmission to the "B."B.C. Brains Trust, when revived.

According to that curious animal, the neutral observer, as quoted in the press, bets are being laid everywhere in Europe at evens, that the war will be over by April 15, and two to one that it will be over by June 15.

Having consulted the Pyramids, we find this is correct, but otherwise we should have said that it would just be getting into its stride.

There are said to be three principal centres of occult activity, Tibet, Denmark, and the island of Capri, where Bulwer Lytton spent so much time.

General Eisenhower has been spending a week in Capri, after leaving Algiers, the headquarters of *l'Alliance Univer-selle pour l'action Maçonnique*.

"The power of the Central Government has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

If any additional evidence were necessary as to the world-wide nature of the plot against the individual, it would be furnished by the simultaneous attack on local government where it still exists, and the transfer of its powers to a centralised government, *en route* to a World Super-State. In England and Scotland, parish councils have gone and County Councils are marked out to follow them. In Canada and Australia, the war is a pretext for emasculating Provinces and States. President Roosevelt's New Deal and the various war-time boards are all directed to the obliteration of the original local supremacy of the "States" in whom was expressly vested all power which was not conceded by them to the Federal Government. The object is simple and indisputable. It is to transfer power in a bureaucracy, the appointment and promotion of which will be completely insulated from the general population, whose role is merely that of military or industrial cannon fodder. And the amazing feature of the plot is that very large numbers of the intended victims see in it their millenium, even in the face of evidence from every totalitarian country.

"We National Socialists have never maintained that we were representatives of a democratic viewpoint. We have openly declared that we only made use of democratic means to gain power, and after the seizure of power we would ruthlessly deny to our opponents all those means which they had granted to us during the time of our opposition."—GOEBBELS.

Compare with the pronouncements of Socialist leaders everywhere. You have been warned.

The latest from New York is that pleasure seekers can now put dimes or quarters into the Wurlitzer to secure silence. The "B."B.C. is said to take the view that that's all very well for Wurlitzers; but no use for wireless.

THE WILL TO POWER*

By J. SCOTT KYLE.

No long examination is needed to assure the observer of society that it is the will-to-power which is the mainspring of anti-social activity. The lust of domination, as Douglas calls it, is an observable fact coeval with, and inseparable from, human existence; but what causes it is more obscure. It is possibly the impulse of personal sovereignty engrossed beyond the sufficiency necessary for a balanced mentality. If the human mind be looked on as a multi-phase energy converter, each of the various impulses which precede action being the input at one phase, there would appear to be an overload at the personal sovereignty phase which causes unbalance. Persistent overloading ends in disruption, that is, mania.

Since the will-to-power is coeval with humanity, its result in action has altered in appearance contemporaneously with the altered actions of humanity consequent on the progress of civilisation. The primitive despot's lust of domination impelled him to take the land, cattle or women of his weaker associates, simply for the satisfaction of his physical desires. The more civilised despot, however, depouls and expropriates not so much for direct physical satisfaction as for the psychological assurance of his superiority to his opponent. The school bully who takes a smaller boy's cap and tramples it in the mud, saying "that's jest ter show yer," is of this type. The still more civilised power maniac shows the influence of his hyperactive will-to-power by his assumption of infallibility in knowing what is good, according to his ethics, for the rest of his associates. Not only does he advise them to "make sacrifices" for the good of the State, but he compels them to do so by the taxation that despoils and the debt which expropriates. Not the least of the causes of social friction is the struggle between the ideological, imposed ethical "good" and the realistic pragmatic "good."

The will-to-power in action is most perceptible in the control exercised by the monopolists of financial credit, and it is not, perhaps, entirely coincidental that these anti-social individuals should be, as are a great many of them, Jews. The Jehovah of the Old Testament was, presumably, the Hebrews' ideal Hebrew, and it is interesting to observe how the treacherous, bloodthirsty braggart of the early books gradually changes to the omniscient omnipotence of the later chronicles. The unique nature of the Hebrew God, typifying the complete centralisation of power, is also noteworthy compared with the polytheism of the Hindu who is, racially, lacking in the will-to-power.

There is, along with the desire to dominate, another impulse common to human individuals which, for lack of a better phrase, can be called the will-to-associate. Once again sufficiency is all; action impelled by it results in Ely Cathedral or the "Queen Mary," while excess leads to the goose step or the Glasgow slum. It is a more complex impulse than the will-to-power, because power is an end in itself, whereas association is not. Association is a material action taken for a specific objective; power is psychological expression and an objective in itself. It is this complexity which makes "the tragedy of human effort," as Douglas calls it. The will-to-power individual, being direct, can and

does force the much more numerous associative individuals into believing that association is an end in itself. The result in action of this belief is the demand for work instead of the fruits of work, or the demand for a strong State instead of strong individuals. The power maniac is not associative himself—he crosses the Atlantic under an assumed name or retires frequently to a lonely villa—but he has an acute perception both of the increment and of the principles of association. Indeed, his continual filching of the increment is possible only because of his recognition of the principles. The hierarchical or pyramidal organisation of society is, pragmatically, the best for obtaining the maximum material increment. But, in an association where money is paramount, the financier, the monopolist of financial credit, is automatically placed at the apex of the pyramid, with a potential lien on the total material increment of that association. It is natural that the greatest power maniacs should be the financiers. Among them the change mentioned earlier is observable over the last fifty years; from the robber baron methods of the eighties and nineties in the U.S.A., to the unctuous Methodism of the present day.

The question arises, though, of the weapon used to force the associative individual into a belief whose result in action leads to tragedy. Since the end desired is psychological, the weapon is psychological; it is fear. Fear may be defined as a lively sense of unhappiness to come, and unhappiness is caused largely by lack of material security. By continuously depriving a large minority of almost all the increment of association, the financier holds up to the rest of society an awful example of what may befall it, and so fear is instilled. To the will-to-power individuals of less degree it gives spur to further ruthlessness. The disruptive effect on society of such processes is only too patent, but they prevent reasoning on the part of those who fear.

All fear derives from the Father of Lies, and this is particularly true of the fear of material insecurity. To fear is to doubt; to doubt is to disbelieve. Material security depends fundamentally on belief—the belief of individuals that in association they can get what they want, provided it is available in Nature.

If this belief were firmly and consciously held by a numerical majority in a society, action impelled by it would be automatically irresistible. Such action would, through modern energy conversions, ensure to each individual continuous material security. Furthermore, disbelief, doubt, fear, would come to an end, on being confronted by established fact. It follows that with the removal of its chief weapon the will-to-power exercised through the monopoly of financial credit would be effectively choked.

The prime tasks, then, devolving on those balanced individuals who perceive the danger to society inherent in the will-to-power are to foster belief, to resolve the complexity of the associative impulse and to guard against any attempts on the part of the power maniacs to alienate the sanctions which, by democratic usage, pertain to the majority. Only the continual presentation of pragmatic truth (in which task the genius of Douglas is supreme) can ensure a society perfectly balanced between centripetal organisation and centrifugal individual desires; the will-to-power will always seek to dominate the latter through the former.

This presentation can be done both by precept and example; by the instilling of ideas and the directing of action

*First published in *The Fig Tree*, September, 1938.

consequent on the ideas. It is important, for instance, to talk to one's neighbours about democratic principles, but it is more important still to get them to form a united and successful demand for a reduction in local taxation, and so let them see the dynamic application of those principles. More people act by habit than by reason; before walking to the bus every morning one does not calculate that by placing the feet alternately in front of each other the distance between home and bus will eventually be covered. Similarly society could, after a period of conscious trial, habitually take the pragmatially correct action to achieve its desires.

It is of first importance that, while society is learning to walk, all passive obstacles be cleared out of the way. There are many of these, such as the superstitious virtues attributed to tradition, the abstractionist influences in organised religion, the unaccountable reluctance to express ideas in action and many others. They mostly derive their force from authoritarian ethics and would tend to disappear with the presentation of truth, which alone can reconcile the ethical with the pragmatic, the metaphysical with the physical.

In the meantime, it is the clear duty of all seekers after truth which will render assistance in society's trial and error experiment, to distinguish clearly between organisation and policy. The distinction is vital, but at the moment obscure to the majority. Habitual recognition of it by individuals would form the basis on which the most complex form of society could be erected with safety. In it the power maniac would be easily recognised as the *saboteur* he is, and could be treated as a temporary inconvenience, instead of being as he is now, a permanent omnipotence.

FOUR FREEDOMS IN THE ZOO

In a letter to the *Sunday Express* of January 5, Canon Hannay wrote:—

"The bear rattles the bars of his cage in the Zoo. He rattles them noisily all day long, and gives the spectator the impression that he wants to get out. If he really does, he is a most ungrateful bear, for he already has the whole Four Freedoms for which we and all the Allied Nations are striving.

"He has freedom from want, for his food is provided for him every day regularly, and he has a nice shelter and sufficient warmth; things which are to form a great part of our Brave New World.

"He has freedom from fear, for no one is going to shoot at him with a gun or set nasty traps for him. He has freedom of speech, for he can growl all day long and all night, if he likes, without any interference from anybody.

"He has freedom of conscience. Whatever a bear's religion may be, he can practise it without the risk of persecution.

"Thus he has all Four Freedoms, and yet, since he goes on rattling the bars of his cage, he does not seem to think he is free. Is he?"

The campaign to "Make General McArthur Commander-in-Chief" (*i.e.*, President) has been launched in Illinois, where his supporters have begun to collect petitions.—
The Economist.

'Citizenship' in Scottish Schools

A dangerous conception of the nature of citizenship is shown in the passage from a report on *Training for Citizenship*, made by the Advisory Council on Education to Scotland, chosen for quotation by *The Times* of January 5. "They point out that the practical application of citizenship training in many Scottish schools," says *The Times*, "is hindered by home and social conditions over which the schools have no control. . ." Then a quotation is given from the Report itself:—

"No school must be allowed to relax its efforts on the ground that the home conditions make training useless or to a great extent ineffective. These conditions must rather be regarded as a challenge, and the vision of better conditions in the post-war world as an incentive, calling for increased effort. A concerted plan for training for citizenship must be evolved in which the schools, the homes, and all other agencies concerned with children play their part. . ."

'Citizenship' is evidently conceived as a thing to be imposed on individuals even against the grain of their own mode of living, and it seems that the Advisory Council for Education in Scotland is determined to turn Scots children into submissive citizens well-adapted for handling by authoritarian bureaucrats.

Now any validity which may attach to the notion of citizenship must be concerned, in a democracy, with the summation, conveyance and achievement of policies derived from and dependent on the policies of men who are primarily and by nature individuals and only secondarily citizens. 'Citizenship' should be a varying and direct function (in the mathematical sense) of a man's independent preferences, and to teach it otherwise, to mould preferences by its use, is to pervert (if it is capable of further perversion) the whole system of Government *service* into government dictatorship.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS (British Section)

The following were some of the office-holders in the British Section of the World Jewish Congress before the National Congress held in October, 1943:—

President: The Marchioness of Reading.

Vice-Presidents: The Rt. Hon. Lord Melchett; Professor S. Brodetsky, M.A., Ph.D.; Philip Guedalla.

Chairman: The Rev. M. L. Perlzweig, M.A. (on special mission in the U.S.A.)

Acting Chairman: S. S. Silverman, M.P.

Treasurer: Alec Nathan.

Chairman, Finance Committee: Ben Rubenstein.

Hon. Secretaries: N. Barou, Ph.D. (Econ.); Professor E. J. Cohn, LL.D. (on Active Service); A. L. Easterman, M.A., LL.B.

Executive Officers: Mrs I. M. Sieff; Monsieur Albert Cohen; Ernest Frischer; Dr. S. Levenberg; Maurice Orbach, L.C.C.; Dr. I. Schwarzbart.

Since the conference in October, 1943, the following are the chief office-holders:—

President: The Marchioness of Reading.

Vice-Presidents: The Rt. Hon Lord Melchett; Philip Guedalla; Mrs. I. M. Sieff.

Chairman: S. S. Silverman, M.P.

Vice-Chairmen: The Rev. Dr. A. Cohen, M.A. (Birmingham); Norman Jacobs, B.Com. (Manchester); Fred Nettler, J.P. (Glasgow).

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MR. WINCH'S PLAIN STATEMENT

"Mr. Harold Winch, the C.C.F. leader in British Columbia has let the cat out of the bag and told the world just what the C.C.F. plans are, if *and when* they come into power in Ottawa.

"According to the Press report Mr. Winch stated very definitely that 'When the C.C.F. became the Government it would establish Socialism immediately' and that 'the power of the police and military would be used to *force* (emphasis is mine) those opposed, to obey the law.' And he added 'Those who defied the Government's will would be treated as criminals, and if *Capitalism says no then we know the answer—so did Russia.*'

"Yes Russia knew the answer,—Wholesale murder on a grand scale."

"In spite of the weak unconvincing explanations of Mr. Coldwell and the pussy-footing of other C.C.F. leaders, it is now apparent to everybody that the C.C.F. plan is a form of the National Socialism that the Hitlerites planned and carried out in Germany, and which the best of our manhood are giving their lives to defend Canada from.

"Mr. Coldwell, Mr. Roper and other leaders have been going around the country telling everybody within hearing of their voices that their brand of Socialism was so mild that it would hardly make any difference in our lives, and that expropriation or robbery under arms was the very last thing they thought of. Mr. Winch, either more indiscreet or more honest, has cast aside the camouflage and brought the whole unsavoury mess out into the open daylight, and though the smell is very unpleasant to endure we should be grateful to him for giving us the warning before it is too late." —*Today and Tomorrow.*

THE BEVERIDGE PLOT

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The Money System of the U.S.S.R.

"*Would it meet the needs of Canada?*" asks TODAY AND TOMORROW from which this review is reprinted.

It has been generally known that the Soviet Government in Russia, in common with the governments of most other nations, had centralised their money system by establishing a central bank. Because they have somewhat deviated from certain conventions, it has been sometimes assumed that "Social Credit and Communist, or Socialist, ideas on money are practically alike." But, are they? It is true that the Social Credit proposals contain some fundamental changes in financial policy, but that does not mean to say that ANY set of changes in banking and finance can be associated with Social Credit. There have been many instances of this faulty reasoning and the assumption that Social Credit has anything in common with communist finance is one of them.

Our attention has been drawn to a book, published in the United States this year, entitled, *The Russians* by Albert Rhys Williams. The author has written a number of books upholding the activities of the present government of Russia, as he does in this one, and claims a first hand knowledge of the facts from his own observations, besides having them confirmed by recognised authorities. In any case, we can assume that his statements are prepared for the purpose of putting these matters in the best light from the point of view of advocates of the existing regime in Russia.

The following are among some of the statements which the author makes in endeavouring to show what a splendid banking system Russia possesses:

P. 156—"In both countries (Russia and U.S.A.), banks cash checks, float loans for the government, grant credit."

P. 157—"To begin with, their money system is secured by precious metals largely because the outside world uses gold as a standard of value."

Of course, the writer goes on to state that, besides the reserves of gold and silver behind their currency, there are the tremendous stocks of commodities which have been produced by the community. But, cannot the same be said of any nation's currency?

However, it will be noted that the bulk of the money for government expenditure in Russia comes from the well known method of "sound" "orthodox" finance—that of taxation—indicated as follows:

P. 160—"The great bulk of the revenue, about 75 per cent, is derived from the State-owned industries and trade. It comes mainly from first, the TURNOVER TAX, which is a mark-up on the cost of production; and secondly, a TAX ON THE PROFITS of State enterprises."

On the same page we learn the extreme rates of TURNOVER TAX levied: "... the rates rise to 13 per cent on articles such as sickles and toys, to 40 per cent on sausage and soap. These are doubled on luxury articles ... 83 per cent. is levied on vodka." As to TAX ON PROFITS, "from 10 to 80 per cent." is taken for government services.

Part of the remainder of government income comes from imposing a number of direct taxes:

"AGRICULTURAL TAX ... 4 to 8 per cent. ... from the sale of products of the farms"; "INCOME TAX ... from persons earning more than 150 roubles (about \$30) a month"; "INHER-

ITANCE TAX. . . steeply graduated . . . 90 per cent. over half a million rubles (about \$100,000)." Then we have "MASS LOANS . . . bring in about 10 billion rubles a year . . . Vivid posters of the long-bayoneted Red Army guarding arrays of smoke-belching mills, summon the workers to subscribe at least a month's wages paid in instalments. . . They bear interest at 4 per cent. They are tax free." The list is completed with the mention of a "stamp tax" and "export and import duties."

With respect to their central bank, *gosbank*, on page 164 we find it is "the most important nerve centre of the financial system . . . the only agency granting short-term credit . . . the bank of issue . . . floats government loans." It is true that some "non-repayable" advances of credit are made to certain industries which the government wishes to subsidise to meet urgent demands, but it must be remembered that these are state-owned enterprises and, as shown above the greater portion of the profits accruing are immediately withdrawn by taxation. It is also mentioned that, besides a policy of rationing necessities to prevent inflation, they have a system of "fixed prices."

. . . It will be observed that the financial system of the U.S.S.R. retains the worst features of orthodox finance, including public borrowing at interest, over-burdening taxation, tax-free bond issues, complete centralisation of financial policy, gold reserves as a basis of monetary control, etc.—all of which are so dear to the fraternity of international bankers. And, it is well to note that many of these features are upheld by socialist politicians in this, and other countries, who advocate the "nationalisation" of the banking system. Conversely, we don't know of an international banker who has not publically professed his support of some form of state socialism. As Montagu Norman stated, "Nationalisation? Why, I would welcome it."

In conclusion it would be well to point out that, since Russia is still in the age of scarcity as far as providing a high standard of living for her population is concerned, she is likely to have less difficulty in using methods of orthodox finance. It is a recognised fact that there is a greater need for Social Credit principles in a country which has reached the age of plenty with respect to productive capacity. Obviously, Canada is in the latter category.

Let us hope that this brief review will help to dispel any illusion that Soviet Russia has a financial system even remotely similar to that advocated by Social Crediters. Actually the financial orthodoxy to which they cling is about the only feature of their social structure which survived the Revolution, notwithstanding the fact that it was the greatest evil of pre-Lenin Russia, yet all that should have been preserved was swept away in the annihilation of some twenty million men, women and children—the price paid by the Russian people in twenty years for a change in their way of life.

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