

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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## The Brief for the Prosecution

By C. H. DOUGLAS

### CHAPTER V\*

When the Masonically-propagated wave of revolutionary disturbance which swept Europe in 1848 reached the little German town of Cassel, a young German-speaking Jew, Ludwig, a son of Moritz Mond and Henrietta Levinsohn, put on a red tie and harangued the Jewish children of Cassel on the genius of Karl Marx. Prussia had a short way with revolutions and so young Ludwig abandoned street corner politics without apparently incurring any noticeable penalty, and studied chemistry under Bunsen at Heidelberg, marrying the daughter, Frieda, of Loewenthal, the Jewish chemist who is credited with being the pioneer of the German electroplating and electro-chemical industry. At this period, England was greatly under the influence of the Prince Consort and the mysterious Freemason, Baron Stockmar.

Young Ludwig Mond and his wife decided to become English-speaking Jews. They arrived in this country in 1862, three years after Charles Darwin's MSS of *The Origin of Species* had been accepted by a London publisher. Marx had published his *Critique of Political Economy* and Wagner had written *Tristan and Isolde*. It is generally recognised that these three works, the first on the plane of religion, the second in the sphere of industrial politics, and the third as a moulder of psychological outlook, have been systematically exploited in the interests of the dialectical materialism which forms the philosophy of the modern State. (See JACQUES BARZUN: *Darwin, Marx, Wagner*.) Ludwig Mond was a passionate devotee of Wagner.

In 1864 Ivan Levinstein, a Russian-speaking Jew, established an aniline dye works in Manchester and as Philip Goldschmidt, Mayor of Manchester, was a relation, Mond decided to settle there. He worked as an employee for some years, spending his spare time in organising Socialist propaganda.

In 1873 he established, with T. E. Brunner, an accountant, the firm of Brunner, Mond, at Winnington, Cheshire, in those days a pastoral county of much beauty. For many years Brunner appeared to be the representative partner, but the Brunner interest was eventually eliminated.

The primary objective was the manufacture of soda by the Semet-Solvey process, for which Mond obtained a licence on peculiarly advantageous terms. The neighbour-

\*The extracts now being published in *The Social Crediter* from Major Douglas's forthcoming *The Brief for the Prosecution*, of which the present is the seventh, are published with a view to the existing situation, and not in the sequence or detail in which they will later appear.

hood of Winnington was transformed into a stinking eye-sore, and the local population, and particularly the local gentry, expressed their opinion of him in no uncertain terms. The lifelong antagonism, which was inherited by his son Alfred Moritz Mond, against the country gentry is quite probably a factor to be taken into account in considering the subsequent policy of the dynasty.

Mond at once showed complete familiarity with the process now known as "rationalisation." Owing to the unexplained nature of the licence terms under which he operated, he was able to undercut by more than 100 per cent. his competitors in the soda market, whom he bought up and shut down, and in a comparatively short time had almost a complete monopoly. Mond retained close connections with Germany, was a member of the German Chemical Society, and corresponding Member of the Prussian *Academie für Wissenschaften*. Practically every development in British chemistry reached Germany through these channels.

Messrs. Brunner, Mond's activities rapidly extended far beyond the manufacture of soda, and beyond the limits to which it is necessary for our present purpose to follow them. But a consistent policy can be seen from the inception of the undertaking to its disappearance in the larger body to which it gave birth—Imperial Chemical Industries.

That policy is the monopoly of key industries (Nickel, for instance, is an indispensable component of armour plate and machine tools, and Mond control Nickel) together with the transference of information and control to so-called international bodies, the focus of which was in Germany in the first place.

Since it is proposed to show that the international chemical cartel is a major factor in the almost incredible long-term policy to which the World War is directly due, it is important to grasp exactly what is involved. Perhaps the first approach to this end is to be clear that it was largely a 'one-way street.' The "patent" aspect of the policy forms a good illustration.

The cartel covering the interworking of Mond interests with the *I.G. Farben* and others, provides for an interchange of patent information. But, to quote Sir William Pope, reporting on the matter in 1917:

"Some German patents are drawn up for the purpose of discouraging investigation by more practical methods; thus anyone who attempted to repeat the method for manufacturing a dye-stuff protected by German patent No. 12096 would be pretty certain to blow himself up in the operation."

Ludwig Mond had two sons, of whom only Alfred concerns us. Being, of course an English-speaking Jew, Alfred went to Cambridge where his chief recorded triumphs appear

to have been in the field of poker, which he popularised. His general character is well illustrated by the remark he made during a tour of Palestine:

"It is madness and profanation to think that there exists anywhere in the whole world, anybody who could prevent us from carrying out our ideal. . . . My hands are not weak, and I will allow no Jew in the world to have weak hands." (*Biography*, p. 362, HECTOR BOLITHO.)

"All through his life, the philosophy of Wagner held and guided him" . . . "just as he loved Cromwell's courage, and sometimes planned his life upon it, so he applied Wagner's philosophy to the problems of politics and economics." (*Ibid.*, p. 60.)

Alfred Mond married Violet Goetze, and the daughter of this marriage married in 1914 Gerald Rufus Isaacs, son of Rufus Isaacs, the negotiator, on undisclosed terms, of the agreement in Washington which arrested the obstructive tactics of the American-German-speaking Jews, in particular the firm of Kuhn, Loeb, and caused them to change from the support of Germany to the support of the Allies. Rufus Isaacs, the brother of Godfrey Isaacs, of the Marconi case, became Marquis of Reading and Viceroy of India. His son, the second and present Marquis, was Chairman of the Central Valuation Committee under the Coal Act, 1938, which governed the acquisition of mineral rights, and is Chairman of the Council for German Jewry.

Coal, besides being the main mineral asset of Great Britain, is the primary raw material of industrial chemistry and war material. Absolute control of the coal resources of this country would decide in six months or less, our ability to resist even a minor invasion.

Such absolute control was an impossibility when the coal was in private hands: it is, legally, a fact since the acquisition of the coal by the "Nation" in July, 1942.

It is necessary, in order to understand the working of super-national politics, to realise that control of a few chemical products means control of war. For instance, it was recently stated by Mr. R. E. McConnell, a mining expert and a war-time Assistant to the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, that control of two materials only, oil and nitrogen, would give power to defeat any country, however large, which could not obtain them. Coal and oil are nearly interchangeable: nitrogen is "fixed" from the air by power from coal.

While, to the onlooker unfamiliar with international intrigue, a chemical combine such as Imperial Chemical Industries might appear to be a source of strength, the entire situation is altered when it is realised that it is certainly possible, and highly probably that certain controls are both extra-territorial, and extra-national. And when, as in the case of Alfred Moritz Mond, the channel of communication had high political aspirations both personal and racial, which did not necessarily correspond with the interests of his more or less temporary hosts, the danger is one which no country should tolerate.

Mond was primarily a Zionist Jew. His immediate colleagues were Herbert Samuel, Rufus Isaacs, Godfrey Isaacs; Mr. David Lloyd George was solicitor to the Zionist Committee, but the whole of the powerful international group of Jews controlling a large part of world finance—Schiffs, Schusters, Rothschilds, Bleichroeders, Warburgs, and others, have to be taken into consideration. To the uninterested,

Zionism is a slightly romantic semi-religious cult of much the same character as the Crusades, which, equally misunderstood, are regarded as a symptom of the rudimentary intelligence of our forefathers. The real force behind the Crusades was probably very different to that we are asked to accept in standard history; and Zionism is something very different to a simple scheme for the return of the Jews to Palestine. That is incidental to the moulding of events and Governments to procure a World Dominion for "Israel." The objective involves a perfectly clear, coherent, and continuous policy on the part of the Zionists. The conditions for successive and major crises must be created and maintained in the world; the means required to deal with each crisis as it arises must be in the hands of Zionist Jews, directly or indirectly: and the use of these means must only be granted to the highest bidder in the surrender of power or the guarantee of its use in the interests of Jewry. In the past the control of money, gold, and credit, has been the primary weapon of the Zionist.

But the money myth has been exploded; and legal control of raw materials is essential to the pursuit of the policy to a final and successful issue. Genuine and unfettered private property of any description whatever, is absolutely fatal to it; and the liberal financing of any movement, "Commonwealth," "Liberal," Socialist, Henry Georgeite "Single Tax" or Communist, which attacks the idea of private ownership in anything whatever, can be traced without difficulty, if not to Zionism, to Zionist bankers. This is the answer to the fact which seems to puzzle so many people; that the richest body of individuals in the world should subsidise attacks on wealth. Not a single one of the movements mentioned has ever attacked the Money Power or the Jews. Since it was impossible, after the publicity given to the subject by the election of the Social Credit Government of Alberta, to ignore the subject of Finance altogether, practically all the Left Wing parties now include the "nationalisation," *i.e.*, central control, of banking in their programmes. The objective is precisely similar to that involved in the "Nationalisation" of coal.

During the early years of the 1914-18 phase of the war, the British Empire was heavily handicapped by the chemical situation, particularly in regard to high explosives. The Government Explosive Factories were under the control of Sir Frederick Nathan. Messrs. Brunner, Mond did what they could to help: they constructed a large factory at Silvertown with Government money, but unfortunately it blew up, killing 40 people, and destroying 800 houses.

Much misfortune seemed to attend the attempts to produce aniline dyes, although they were discovered by an Englishman, Perkins. But fortunately, after the collapse of Imperial Russia and the visit of Rufus Isaacs to Washington, followed by the Balfour Declaration on Palestine, things soon righted themselves. As Sir Alfred Mond remarked in a speech to the New York Zionists, reported in the *Jewish Chronicle* of November 8, 1928: "Has it ever occurred to you how remarkable it is that out of the welter of world blood there has arisen this opportunity? Do you really believe that it is an accident? Do you really in your hearts believe we have been led back to Israel by a fluke?"

After the cessation of military hostilities in 1918 the explosives and allied industries were concentrated into the control of Nobel Industries, Ltd., with Sir Harry, now Lord

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## Compulsion or Inducement?

By LOUIS EVEN

(Translated from *Vers Demain*, May 1, 1944)

Jules would like a house of his own, exactly to his fancy, with a garden which he could cultivate for his use and pleasure.

It takes a lot of work to build a house. Jules knows that, but he looks to the result and decides that it would be worth the effort; so he sets to with a will to build his house.

It is the inducement of a house of his own which decides him. Jules is exerting himself because of an inducement.

• • •  
Charles is not physically strong.

Prolonged physical work exhausts him, but he has studied, has the proper certificates and asks nothing better than to teach. That is his line.

But he has tried everywhere and cannot find a post.

At the same time, he must eat.

Not far from his home, a prosperous merchant is having a mansion built. The foreman needs labourers to help the masons, so Charles, who must live and earn enough to keep his family, applies and is engaged. The work is too much for his strength, and it ruins his health. But had he not taken the job he would have starved. He stays at work.

It isn't by choice but through necessity that Charles works on the building of the merchant's house. Compulsion is the motive that decides Charles.

• • •  
It is Major Douglas, the originator of the doctrine called Social Credit, who points out the two main lines of conduct apparent in the world: the policy of compulsion and the policy of inducement.

Compulsion is the most common of these two policies, and the most widespread: compulsion in politics, compulsion in economics.

Compulsion in politics is evident in the growing number of laws, decrees, and regulations, nearly all of which are obligations, restrictions or interdictions with penalties for infringement in fines or imprisonment.

Compulsion in economics takes the form of the ultimatum, "Do that or starve." Accept this work, submit to these conditions, even if neither the work nor the conditions are suitable or acceptable to you: otherwise, no wages, and your family and yourself are at the mercy of privation.

The second policy is that of inducement: the individual does a thing with good will, with eagerness, for he thinks it worth the trouble of doing it because of the results produced.

• • •  
Well then, in politics as in economics, Social Credit alone proceeds according to the policy of inducement. All other political groups, like their common mother, financial dictatorship, proceed by compulsion. Like financial dictatorship, too, they seek power to dominate, to impose their viewpoint, to compel.

• • •  
Even the plans for social security, now so much the order of the day, have recourse to compulsion: compulsory unemployment insurance, compulsory health insurance, direc-

tion to work, etc.

The first thing that you find, in the matter of social security, is that you must register (for perhaps the tenth time) under penalty of heavy punishment; then you must pay—under penalty of punishment no less heavy; after that you have the right to hope for a crust some day, when circumstances over which you probably have no control at all, set you face to face with absolute necessity.

The security of Social Credit takes quite another form: the national dividend to each man, woman and child of Canada, with no other condition than the existence within the country of the products to validate it.

And because this dividend augments with the increasing riches of the country, the citizens of Canada will strive with all their might to increase the productivity of their country. They will find it worth the effort. That is the policy of inducement.

And the people so inspired, by an objective which appeals to them, will succeed in augmenting the productivity of their country better than those acting under compulsion. They will succeed in it all the better because the minimum income assured by the national dividend will allow each to choose the sort of work that suits him, and for which he is best fitted; also, the greater leisure and security will give time for thought and for ingenuity in devising even better methods of production.

The system of compulsion makes things obligatory. They are undertaken with a bad heart, solely for the purpose of avoiding something worse.

The system of inducement, the social credit system, makes things desirable; they are chosen freely because of the good which results for the chooser and for everyone else.

The régime of compulsion makes life hard, implacable, cruel. Man tramples on his neighbour, he slaughters him in order that he himself may live; he has no choice, he is not free—it is a matter of the Rule of Compulsion.

Such a system stirs up hatreds, discontents, accusations, and the sale of conscience to obtain privileges to mitigate the Rule of Compulsion.

From a régime of inducement, on the other hand, one may expect the joy of seeing all the nation profit from the efforts of each of its citizens, without abolishing the particular reward to him who put forth the effort.

A system of inducement would be more fruitful than one of compulsion not only in liberty but in production. A healthy competition to do more and better, a distribution as abundant as is production, would do away with much sorrow and would let more sunlight into the lives of individual and community alike.

• • •  
The system of compulsion makes a democracy as hateful as a dictatorship, and with an added hypocrisy. A democracy which uses compulsion gives you no more than the privilege of choosing your policemen, your tax-inspectors, those who plaster the walls of your towns and your houses with rules and regulations; and those who would have the right to ransack your pockets or put their hands on your collar if you are bold enough to ignore the restrictions and interdictions.

The social credit régime of inducements will give  
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### THE "LABOUR" MOVEMENT

The time has arrived, if it has not been with us for some years, to realise that the Labour Movement is part of a vicious not to say traitorous conspiracy against the public, not excluding its own rank and file.

No one with any sense of reality could accuse this paper and those who support it the world over of lack of sympathy with the under-dog, or of failing in practical proposals to put him permanently on his feet. Deluded, as many or most others have at one time or other been deluded, into regarding the Labour Party and the Trades Union Movement as representing a generally liberal (with a small initial) outlook, a good deal of time, and much valuable energy was devoted to canvassing for support to Social Credit policy every Trades Union leader, and every prominent Labour politician during the turbulent years which succeeded the armistice.

Not only were they, without one single exception, unresponsive—they were antagonistic. And some of the most successful understood it. It would have required more knowledge of international socialist politics than was possessed at that time by the Social Credit pioneers to realise that the very last thing the Trades Union leaders desire is the removal of economic grievances until their particular form of dictatorship is established. But it did demonstrate that the public interest was the least of their pre-occupations, and we wrote down the Labour Movement as merely another "fly-trap."

But it has now become clear to anyone who will take a little trouble to look into the situation that the Trades Union Movement is simply and factually one Department of the German-Jew hatched International Cartel Government. Just as the war has been made the instrument of "directing" both the ordinary citizen, and his business and property into the control of the Supreme Directorate, so, the world over, an attempt to establish a permanent "labour" army which can be moved about like battalions of infantry, is in progress everywhere. We notice also that the same London-School-of-Economics ideas that we can't afford to make Germany pay, because it will cause "unemployment," and that war surplus must be "kept off the market" *i.e.*, sabotaged, are rearing their ugly heads again from Trades Union quarters.

It is not too early for someone to organise a demand for the handing over, free, of war stores and surplus to those who have paid for it—the taxpayers, not the Labour Movement or the Trades Unions.

### FROM WEEK TO WEEK

"...retribution would fall, not upon the 'tribe of Issacs' thus established in English government, but upon the unfortunate Jewish people as a whole, from the German nation that Isaacs had gone to Paris (Peace Conference) to protect. For there was no doubt in Chesterton's mind that it was his (Isaacs's) work at the Peace Conference to strive for the survival of Prussia, no matter how Europe and the rest of the Germanies suffered."

— *Gilbert Keith Chesterton* by MAISIE WARD, p. 362.

"Weizmann went to Smuts, the Christian, who welcomed him with enthusiasm. 'One of the great objects for which we fight this war,' said Smuts, 'is to provide a national home for the Jewish people'... Smuts, German in his outlook, said 'I look upon the Germans as the most cultured race in the world.'"

— *Grey Steel; J. C. Smuts, a Study in Arrogance* by CAPTAIN H. C. ARMSTRONG, pp. 301-316.

The New Order money racket is known as "stable prices." You pay the same price for your pot of jam, but it gets worse every week. Costs which are wages, decrease, so wages are paid to make butter-coolers for Hottentots, thus giving "full employment." When the untutored Hottentot remarks that his butter-coolers are getting worse with each consignment, you organise a punitive expedition to show him that "Peace comes from overwhelming force behind Law."

The curious assumption by Socialists, whose practical experiments in Socialism have now been conducted on the largest scale, in the French Revolution, the Russian Revolution, German National Socialism, and Italian Guild Socialism, that they are the sole depositories of political virtue and morality, and that the bloody tyrannies they sponsor are a New and Better World, ought to disabuse us of supposing that reason plays any considerable part in politics.

A comment by the Royal Institute of International Affairs ("Chatham House") on the post-war position of Germany (and who should be better informed?), remarks:—"We [?] must be prepared to find that even after defeat the second world war will appear to the German war party to have been on balance a favourable operation. What will be remembered will be not so much the actual defeat as the nearness to victory, having as ultimate result... the hope that Britain [*sic*] will have no more heart to resist a third attempt than France, the second."

Whose hope?

Anyway, don't let's be beastly to the Germans. Chatham House has got everything arranged for them, with 60,000 "refugees from Hitler's tyranny," assisting.

Marks and Spencer Limited, the chain stores company, recently announced a final dividend of 20 per cent. making 35 per cent. less tax, for the year. This is the same as for each of the three previous years.

Net profit rose by £116,562 to £1,574,029. Taxation absorbs £790,000 against £863,000, and the carry-forward is increased from £704,015 to £1,024,852.

## The Social Credit Association of Canada

The Alberta journal *Today and Tomorrow* commented as follows, on the National Social Credit Convention held in Toronto on April 4—April 6:—

"The first National Social Credit Convention held in Toronto last week proved an outstanding success. Eight provinces were represented by 129 delegates. Frankness, enthusiasm and confidence permeated the discussions throughout the three days. Sharp differences of views on strategy led to some warm discussions—but these always ended in agreement after matters had been thoroughly thrashed out. However, on all questions involving fundamental principles and dealing with the major issues with which Canada is faced, there was a unanimity of conviction which was an inspiration to witness."

More than 200 persons were present, with 129 delegates representing eight of Canada's nine provinces. Proceedings were opened with addresses of welcome from the Mayor of Toronto and Mr. G. G. Complin, who headed the Ontario delegation, to which Mr. C. R. Murphy, of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, replied.

Mr. E. G. Hansell, M.P., Chairman of the Convention Committee, then outlined the purpose of the Convention, and the various officers and committees of the Convention were chosen. A message of good will was cabled to Major C. H. Douglas, with the unanimous approval of the Convention. Delegates stood in silence for a minute in tribute to the memory of the late Premier William Aberhart.

The following resolution on national political action was passed unanimously by the Convention after long and lively debate:—

WHEREAS the good and welfare of the people of Canada demands that the Social and Economic security made physically possible by the abundance of our resources and the productive capacity of Canadian Industry, be made financially possible by the adoption of an economic system which will guarantee every citizen sufficient purchasing power to provide such security, and

WHEREAS such security with the freedom for each and every citizen can be assured only by the establishment of a properly functioning political and economic democracy through which the Canadian people can get the results they want from the management of their affairs and under which their standard of living will be limited only by their aggregate productive capacity instead of by an unnecessary shortage of man-made money, and

WHEREAS the old line political parties repeatedly have demonstrated their unwillingness to break the stranglehold of finance and establish true political and economic democracy in Canada, and

WHEREAS the ultimate end of the alternatives proposed by the advocates of various forms of state socialism is a supreme state dictatorship which eventually destroys individual freedom and is the very antithesis of true democracy, and

WHEREAS under these circumstances and in view of the seriousness of the situation, freedom loving Canadians have no acceptable alternative except to organise themselves

for definite aggressive democratic political action to the end that they may elect a Federal Government pledged to the principles of true political and economic democracy and who will give the people the results they want from the management of their affairs,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Convention, representative of Social Crediters throughout Canada reaffirm our loyalty to and our unshakeable faith in the Social Credit principles of true political and economic democracy and in response to the just demands of freedom loving Canadians declare our intention to establish a National Social Credit Association for the purpose of organising the Dominion of Canada for definite democratic political action to the end that Social Credit candidates pledged to the Social Credit principles of true political and economic democracy will contest all Federal constituencies where the electors desire an opportunity to elect such a candidate,

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in establishing a National Social Credit Association for this purpose it shall be organised on a truly democratic basis whereby each province and each Federal constituency shall be autonomous within its own boundaries.

The Quebec delegation, reluctant to adopt the resolution as presented, proposed the following amendment to replace all the words after the word 'Association' in the main body of the resolution:

... "for the purpose of preparing and helping the electorate of Canada to support only such candidates as will be pledged to the Social Credit principles of true political and economic democracy."

This amendment gave rise to much discussion: it was finally put to the vote, and was lost. The original motion was then unanimously adopted amid scenes of enthusiasm, particularly from the Quebec delegates who had supported the amendment.

Other Resolutions passed during the Convention included one denouncing "in the strongest possible terms what we believe to be the unfair and inexcusable action of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in so regulating as to exclude the Social Credit viewpoint being placed before the people of Canada," and others welcoming the Press and radio stations which had been helpful in the past, and voting appreciation to Mr. J. H. Blackmore and his colleagues in the Canadian House of Commons for their work.

The name of the national organisation was unanimously approved as THE SOCIAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

Floyd M. Baker, M.L.A., spoke on the movement's English language paper, *Today and Tomorrow*, and was followed by Louis Even speaking on the movement's French language paper, *Vers Demain*.

### Constitution of Association

The following form of organisation was adopted for the new national association:

*The National Organisation of the Social Credit Associa-*

tion of Canada shall be directed by a National Board of Management composed of the National Leader who shall be the Organiser and President, Vice-President and Delegates representing each of the provincial organisations.

The Board of Management shall be responsible to act in accordance with the decisions of the National Convention but shall have full authority to deal with all matters affecting the welfare of the National Organisation.

The Executive of the Board shall be the President and Vice-President who shall be responsible to carry out the wishes of the Board of Management.

The President and Vice-President of the Board of Management shall appoint the Secretary-Treasurer and such other officials which at their discretion they consider necessary for the proper conduct of the affairs of the Association.

#### THE NATIONAL LEADER

The National Leader shall be elected by the National Convention of the Social Credit Association of Canada, and shall be the Organiser and President of the Board of Management.

It shall be the duty of the National Leader to organise and direct the affairs of the Association in accordance with the principles laid down by the National Convention.

#### THE VICE-PRESIDENT

The Vice-President shall be elected by the National Convention and shall not be a Provincial Delegate.

#### THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

The Secretary-Treasurer shall be appointed by the President and Vice-President.

#### THE PROVINCIAL DELEGATE

The Provincial Delegate shall be appointed by the Provincial Organisation duly accredited by the Board of Management.

The Provincial Organisation shall be autonomous in its own Province and at no time shall be required to comply with a majority vote of the Board of Management.

A National Convention shall be called, upon the advice of the Board of Management, within one year after each Dominion general election and any other time that the majority of the delegates on the Board of Management may consider necessary and advisable.

### Statement of Policy

The following Statement of Policy, to form the basis of a national platform to conform to "the will of the people of Canada" was unanimously adopted:

1. The Social Credit Association of Canada asserts that there are but two policies in the world today—compulsion and inducement. Only Social Credit advocates inducement in all fields of our political and economic life. All others advocate compulsion.

2. Social Credit affirms that the freedom of the individual and the right to private property are fundamental.

3. Social Credit recognises that the main instrument of power control is money. It will therefore restore to the people through their elected representatives in Parliament

the sole right to determine monetary policy, so that the people may be freed from the burden of increasing debt and taxation and be able to reap the full benefit of their association. Thereby, the introduction of Social Credit will remove all bureaucratic oppression.

4. The Social Credit Association of Canada re-affirms the three simple demands of Social Credit, namely:

(i) To establish a national accounting system whereby we will know at stated intervals the net increase in our real wealth for which additional purchasing power must be created free of debt and interest, and distributed to every man, woman and child in two ways—

(ii) A dividend, paid at regular intervals, increasing as the national wealth increases; and

(iii) A subsidy, or adjusted price on all wanted goods for sale by retailers;

And that the proportion of new purchasing power to be allotted to (ii) and (iii) be determined democratically by our representatives in Parliament.

N.B.—Once established Social Credit will provide means to enable us, not only to make abundance available to all, but to remedy the many existing cases of those at present lacking security, such as,—veterans of all wars, pensioners, primary producers, etc.

5. The local sovereignty of the people of Canada shall be fully recognised in their respective national, provincial and municipal spheres.

6. As Social Crediters we are implacably opposed to any form of political "party machine" in that it is fundamental to an effective democracy that each elected representative of the people should and must act as the servant of his constituents and, therefore, must retain at all times complete liberty of action to express their will.

7. Every member of the Social Credit Association of Canada respects the individual freedom of every other member on all matters not relating to or connected with the principles of Social Credit, thus recognising the principle of individual political freedom in speech and action.

On the last day of the Convention a National President and Leader was elected, after an address by Dr. Haldeman of Regina, Saskatchewan.

The two nominees for leadership were the Hon. Solon E. Low, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Education for Alberta, and Major A. H. Jukes, D.S.O., O.B.E., of Saanichton, Vancouver Island, B.C., a prominent Social Crediter whose splendid work for the movement has earned him widespread recognition.

Major Jukes thanked the Convention for the honour conferred upon him by his nomination, but wished to withdraw his name as a nominee for the leadership.

Mr. Low was then elected National President and Leader of the Association by acclamation. He spoke briefly in both English and French in accepting his new responsibilities, and at the conclusion of his address he was accorded a tremendous ovation.

J. Ernest Gregoire of Quebec and Malcolm J. Haver of Saskatchewan were the nominees for National Vice-President. Mr. Haver asked leave to withdraw his name, and M. Gregoire was elected by acclamation.

He likewise received an enthusiastic ovation following his brief address of acceptance. M. Gregoire is a Lecturer in Economics at Laval University and a former Mayor of Quebec.

Final consideration was then given to completion of the national platform and the national constitution, with unanimous approval by delegates.

The Convention expressed its appreciation of all those who had contributed to its great success. This brought to a conclusion a meeting which may well be destined to rank as an outstanding event in the future history of Canada.

### The Board of Management

The following is the composition of the Board of Management of the Social Credit Association of Canada (delegates to the Convention from each province chose their representatives on the Board by whatever method they thought best):—

*President, National Leader*—HON. SOLON E. LOW, Edmonton.

*Vice-President*—J. ERNEST GREGOIRE, Quebec.

#### PROVINCIAL DELEGATES

*Secretary*—MISS S. S. JOHNSON, Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
LOUIS EVEN, Quebec City, Quebec.

CHAS. R. MURPHY, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.  
ARMAND GRONDIN, St. Jacques, New Brunswick.

ROBERT I. DAWSON, St. Thomas, Ontario.  
MRS. PEARL JOHNSTON, Coleville, Saskatchewan.

ROBERT D. JORGENSEN, Dapp, Alberta.  
MILLARD F. LOUGHEED, Victoria, B.C.

The Board held its first meeting in Toronto, the day after the Convention closed.

### The President's Declaration

*The President and National Leader of the Social Credit Association of Canada made the following declaration in accepting Nomination:*—

I hereby declare:

1. That for the fulfilment of the aims and objectives of the Social Credit Association of Canada it is necessary to take political action immediately by placing candidates in the field representing as many Federal ridings as the respective Constituency organisations deem wise.

2. That the only practical solution of our economic problems, both National and Provincial, is the application of the scientific principles of Social Credit to national affairs, as herein defined:

That the Social Crediters here assembled in Convention go on record as reaffirming their belief in, adherence to and advocacy of the philosophy and doctrine, and monetary technique of Social Credit as taught by Major C. H. Douglas, and as specifically set out in the Three Demands, namely:

(a) To establish a national accounting system whereby we will know at stated intervals the net increase in our real wealth for which additional purchasing power must be created, free of debt and interest, and distributed to every man, woman and child in two ways:

(b) Dividend, paid at regular intervals, increasing as the national wealth increases, and

(c) A subsidy, or adjusted price on all wanted goods for sale by retailers, and

that the proportion of the new purchasing power to be allotted in (b) and (c) be determined democratically by our representatives in Parliament.

3. That centralisation of power weakens democracy, lessens provincial autonomy, leads to totalitarianism and disunity, gives rise to dictatorship and stifles the free expression of the will of the people.

4. That Communism, Fascism and National Socialism are converse philosophies to that of democracy, freedom and individual liberty. I am, therefore, opposed to them.

5. That the control of money and credit means control over the things which money will buy, hence we are absolutely opposed to the continued monopolistic control of the monetary system by private corporations—both National and International.

6. That true democracy, with a properly managed monetary system, can and will secure for our people the common results they want. We believe that that which is physically possible can be made financially possible.

7. That in a genuine democracy full scope must be provided for personal initiative and individual enterprise, but not at the expense of the freedom and the property rights of others.

8. That Canada should have a government pledged to assume effective control over the issuance of all currency and credit in accordance with the will of the people, to the end that every citizen will be assured adequate purchasing power to guarantee economic security with freedom. I therefore pledge myself to work for the advancement of our Social Credit Movement in order that such a Federal Government may be elected.

9. That this organisation recognise local autonomy of Municipalities, Constituencies and Provinces.

10. I do hereby accept the Nomination for National Leader of the Social Credit Association of Canada, and pledge myself to accomplish the aims of the foregoing declaration.

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## THE BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION

(Continued from page two)

McGowan as Chairman British Dyes Ltd., with Mr. Herbert Levinstein as Managing Director, and Brunner, Mond, with its affiliate United Alkali, merged with these to form, in 1926, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. (I.C.I.). Directly and indirectly, Imperial Chemical Industries thus became probably the most important industrial group in Great Britain. Having centralised the capital side, and assembled the factors leading to the centralised control, *via* "nationalisation," of raw material, obviously the next step was to centralise Labour control.

At this point, perhaps it may be desirable to touch upon the most formidable difficulty which has to be overcome in mobilising public opinion on major politics. Even well-informed people, when their attention is drawn to the dangers which threaten civilisation, are apt to say that we are merely witnessing the results of the "Capitalist" or "Profits" system. Nothing could be further from the truth. As Mr. Austin Hopkinson, Member of Parliament for the Mossley Division of Lancashire (Independent) in a recent speech in the House of Commons said: "'Big Business' has nothing to do with legitimate commerce and industry; nothing whatever; it is a purely parasitic growth, living upon the lifeblood of industry and of the workers. It is obvious that Big Business, in collusion with the Labour Boss of the syndicalist type, is preparing a brave new world for these young men (the fighting forces) when they come home. Many hon. Members will have seen a manifesto by Big Business recently. What did it mean? It meant that great monopolistic bodies will be set up in each industry, vested with statutory powers whereby they may crush every form of independent enterprise by making one great monopoly. By collusion with the labour boss, they would always have a majority on the council for each industry, and by their statutory powers they could always enforce their will on everybody else. If I may quote a familiar Latin saying '*Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant*' which means that these people would make a monopoly, and call it 'peace.'

"This is not the first time we have had to fight against this sort of thing. Many hon. Members will remember the 'peace in industry' stunt of the late Lord Melchett (Sir Alfred Mond) some years ago, which was exactly the same thing as is being prepared in this country to-day. The idea was to set up large councils for industry on which the big monopolistic firms would have a majority, and if they could work with the labour boss, as they intended to do, they would be able to crush out any chance for any of those young men who are fighting for us abroad. . ."

The proposals to which Mr. Hopkinson refers were the subject of the Mond-Turner Conferences, and a "Joint Interim Report" of them may be found on pp. 219-230, Trades Union Congress Record, 1926.

No very detailed statement in regard to their outcome was issued. But it is perhaps not without bearing on the question that the headquarters of the Trades Union Congress were moved to convenient offices owned by Imperial Chemical Industries, and the relations between the officials of both enterprises have been continuously amicable. The general public is of course not represented.

There is no fundamental, and not much detailed, difference

between the Mond-Turner proposals and the Fascism which this war purports to eliminate. It will not be difficult to show that it is a coherent part of a much wider strategy, adopted by Germany at the time of Frederick the "Great." But each step of this strategy requires assistance from Powers controlling finance and industry. That is to say, political power has to make terms with economic power. The objective of World Domination is quite certainly sponsored by Germany, and in particular, the German Great General Staff. But behind them, we can perceive the movement of forces whose controllers have very different ideas as to the ultimate Sovereignty.

The main proposals of the Mond-Turner Conference was that industrial affairs should be taken out of the hands of Parliament, and dealt with in a kind of Third Chamber, consisting only of members of the Trades Union Congress, and the Employers. The resemblance to the Italian Fascist Corporation Council is striking.

Associated with Mond, on the Employers side, were Sir Hugo Hirst (Hirsch), Lord Ashfield, Lord Weir, Lord Barnby, and Mr. Lennox Lee. How far his associates understood the implications of the policy, it is, of course, impossible to say.

The Trades Union representatives were Mr. (afterwards Sir) Ben Turner, Mr. Ernest Bevin, now Minister of Labour, Mr. (now Sir) Walter Citrine, Mr. A. J. Cook (Communist), Mr. Ben Tillett and Mr. Gosling. Of those who survive, it is interesting to note that they have been selected for steady promotion.

"On the subject of rationalisation" (*i.e.*, squeezing out small firms) "the Conference decided that this tendency should be encouraged" (Lord Melchett) with certain pious reservations.

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## COMPULSION OR INDUCEMENT?

(Continued from page three)

democracy its true sense, in politics as in economics. The citizen will no longer go under constant threat of fine or jail. Government by money power will give place to government by reason. Morals, health and social sense will again become motives of living. In the re-orientation of humanity, priest, teacher, doctor, and artist will take back the rôle usurped by the banker and his lackeys, politics and industry.

It was appropriate to place this distinction between a system of compulsion and one of inducement at the head of the platform of the Social Credit Association of Canada. Too many casual observers and biased critics make a habit of treating Social Credit as a little scheme of money reform, a simple financial conjuring trick which is not worth the attention of serious folk.

Social Credit is a complete philosophy of life, at least in the temporal domain. This explains its dynamic effect on its adherents, to the great shock of minds constipated by economic jansenism or political pride.

Thus too, is explained the bitter opposition and jealousy of some persons who would hold fast to the domination, other than by ability or by virtue, of the masses.