

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol 13. No. 16.

Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper  
Postage (home and abroad) 1d.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1944.

6d. Weekly.

### From Week to Week

"For agriculture, they [the Germans] have no zeal... No man has a definite quantity of land or estate of his own; the magistrates and chiefs every year assign to tribes and clans that have assembled together, as much land and in such place as seems good to them, and compel the tenants after a year to pass on elsewhere."

— JULIUS CAESAR, *De Bello Gallico*, Bk VI. (Circa B.C.50).

The modern "Russian" or Palestinian method in fact. Only two thousand years out of date.

A good deal of play is being made in certain monetary reform circles with Abraham Lincoln and his alleged views on money. Lincoln was the tool of Big Business and international banking, and his statement that "money is the creature of law" if he ever made it, was merely a Lincolnian, spellbinding, form of Mr. Montagu Norman's "Nationalisation? We welcome it." It contains about as much intrinsic sense as a statement that a hat-check given you in a restaurant cloak room in return for your hat, is a creature of law. It is a convenience whose utility depends entirely on whether and how quickly you get your hat, and all the laws in the universe are powerless to give you your hat if it isn't there, no matter how many hat checks the law prints for you. Whenever someone endeavours to enlist your support for a monetary system which is going to do this, that, or the other, consider whether its principles are based on law and politics, or whether they are based on hats. And remember the remark of the early Rothschild, "Permit me to control the money of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws."

There is no aspect of the monetary problem which the financiers are so anxious to confuse as this of the actual nature of money. While the great majority can be induced to believe that money is a thing in itself—that even if there were no hats, hat-checks would still be valuable—the arguments as to the number of hat-checks, who is to have them, and the supreme importance of a world hat-check emporium, can be carried on from one health resort to another.

We have not had long to wait for the reply to Mr. Churchill's strong warning to the Jews on the murder of Lord Moyne. Our foreign policy is attacked by Mr. Settinius; Jewish Labour Members "view with alarm"; and the New York Press warms up its bilge pumps. Perhaps the most dangerous incident is the arrival of Mr. Sidney Hillman, of the C.I.O. and other activities, in this country ostensibly in connection with the International Trades Union Congress to be held early in the New Year.

There are many signs that Mr. Churchill has given warning that enough is enough, and it may be that we are about to see a calling of the bluff. We hope so. There

will be no peace until this bluff is called.

Mr. Mackenzie King has got his Vote of Confidence on strictly party lines, which in existing circumstances is probably a good thing. It is desirable that a General Election, in Canada as in this country, when it comes, should not be a snap election, but one of deliberate intent.

The Labour Party is very indignant with the doctors. These intolerable fellows are showing signs of allowing themselves to think that they have "vested interests." You'd almost think they were "workers," and that the British Medical Association was a Trades Union.

"I have seen for myself townships where there are good crofters and indifferent ones, but their aggregate will beat the production of larger farms, acre for acre, arable and hill grazing." — Letter to *The Scotsman*, December 6, 1944.

"If war comes, as come it may, that war has to be used for the destruction of capitalism. It will have to be used by the workers in this country to undermine the whole system." — Sir Stafford Cripps, as reported by the *Daily Telegraph*, October 14, 1935.

According to the *Sunday Dispatch*, Mr. Stalin said of Sir Stafford Cripps "Such a well informed man, if he only were not such a bore with his Communism." *Si non e vero, e ben trovato.*

We seem to detect a resurgence of a more confident type of British diplomacy, and not before it was time. The basing of a powerful British Fleet directly reporting to the Admiralty on Australia is a gesture quite unmistakable in its significance.

Amongst other reasons, the loss of practically all our holdings in American securities, the forced sale of Courtaulds in the U.S. and the other payments for United States sales at high prices of the pre-Pearl Harbour supplies have, whatever else they may have done, freed the Foreign Office from the grip of the City. Washington betrays the unmistakable marks of the influence which controls it. It is too grasping even for its own good.

It is significant that the attribution of the war to the Junkers, and the demand that their estates shall be confiscated and distributed without compensation, is loudest from those quarters which contend that German Big Business must be preserved under Allied control.

It will be remembered that Alfred Moritz Mond was a bitter enemy of British estate owners, because they objected to the ruin of the countryside.

## PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: December 1, 1944.

### DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

*Sir J. Wardlaw-Milne* (Kidderminster): ... I do not think capitalism will be replaced by Socialism, but it might be by a bureaucracy worse than any of the evils which have been attributed to capitalism... according to that creditable and generally well-written paper, *The Economist*, the Commodity Credit Corporation of America have already, under Government auspices, got plans agreed for subsidies on cotton and wheat...

Again, will the Ministry of Labour continue to dictate who must be employed? And what about the Ministry of Supply and its controls of all our material? What about the hundreds of forms which now have to be filled up, many of them very unnecessary? Is the manufacturer to be told where his factory must be, in what surroundings, and how he must run it? If so, how are we to get the initiative from industry of which the Government talk? How many planners are we going to have? How long is bureaucracy going to hang on to its powers? How long are we going to have a Civil Service composed of more than 1,400,000 full time civil servants, which was about the figure at the end of last year, as compared with 600,000 odd before the war?

(After other speakers).

... There is undoubtedly a need for very energetic steps and a vigorous British policy if we are to maintain our position in China and our friendship and sympathy with the Chinese people. Let me give an illustration of the situation as it actually is to-day. Mr. Donald Nelson is President Roosevelt's personal representative in Chungking and, in addition, America has, of course, her own Ambassador there. Mr. Donald Nelson has been appointed economic adviser to the Chinese Government. He took with him 12 or 13 trade experts, mostly, I think, experts in steel. Some of these, I understand, have been employed in the new War Production Board, regarding which Mr. Nelson made a much publicised speech to the People's Political Council in China earlier this week. Now let us turn to the Army. Major-General Wedermeyer, U.S.A., is Chief of Staff to General Chiang Kai-Shek and also commander of the 5th and 6th Chinese Armies. That is a very considerable position. Lieut.-General Sultan, of the United States, commands the Chinese 38th Division, and his troops are mostly officered by Americans and armed with American arms. Arms are flown to China and go, naturally, in American transport planes. There are also, I believe, a certain number of American troops in China...

I disagree as much as anybody with the ridiculous statement that because we can afford to spend £15,000,000 a day on the war we can afford such expenditure in peace—everybody knows that is nonsense—...

*Professor Savory* (Queen's University of Belfast): On 7th March, 1936, this country was electrified by the news that Hitler had invaded the demilitarised zone, marched into Cologne and re-occupied not merely the right bank but the whole of the left bank of the Rhine. What was the reaction? The French Prime Minister, M. Sarraut, would undoubtedly have carried out a general mobilisation. It was unanimously recommended by the General Staff, but there were two extreme left wing members of his Cabinet, one of whom was

the notorious Deat who bitterly opposed this and threatened resignation. Rather than break up his Cabinet M. Sarraut gave way...

*Lieut.-Col. Sir Ian Fraser* (Lonsdale): ... These men who have been fighting all these years have been subject to rigid discipline, of a kind to which we in England are not accustomed. I believe they will want to feel when they come back that, within reasonable limits, they can lead their own lives, not lives which are ordered for them by the Government or by trade unions, but their own lives; choose their own employment, not be directed to this or that. They will want personal liberty. So, I hope that the controls which must stay on while there is a great shortage of commodities, will be removed as quickly as possible, and that it will be the Government's declared intention that they should be removed...

House of Commons: December 5, 1944.

### COAL INDUSTRY: DOMESTIC SUPPLIES

*Mr. Burke* asked the Minister of Fuel and Power if the regional and group production directors have taken any steps to improve the quality of coal supplies in the Burnley area so that householders may get more coal and less stone per cwt.

*Major Lloyd George*: Yes, Sir. Steps have been taken to impress on all colliery managements in the Burnley area the importance of keeping to a minimum the quantity of dirt in the coal produced, both by avoiding the excessive filling of dirt below ground and by eliminating it, by picking, washing, etc., on the surface.

*Mr. Burke*: May I take it that we can expect a very considerable improvement?

*Major Lloyd George*: I sincerely hope so.

*Sir Percy Harris*: Is my right hon. and gallant Friend aware that a very large percentage of the coal being distributed in London contains large lumps of stone, which are quite useless for heating purposes and are extremely heavy?

*Major Lloyd George*: I shall be glad to have my right hon. Friend's information. I appreciate that there has been some deterioration, although, with exceptions, not more than one would expect during the war, because all the picking belts, where stones are removed, are very short of labour. If our coal officers are given information of cases which are unjustified, we will pursue them.

*Mr. Thorne*: Is the Minister aware that the quality of the coal we are getting in London is very bad? In fact, the coal I am getting will not burn without being mixed with wood.

*Sir Wavell Wakefield*: Why is the best coal going to Italy? Could not the best coal be kept here, and the stone be sent to Italy?

*Major Lloyd George*: I can assure my hon. Friend that that is entirely contrary to the facts. There is no question of the best coal going out of the country.

### JOINT RESOURCES BOARD REPORT

*Mr. A. Edwards* asked the Minister of Fuel and Power why the confidential report on the coal industry is not made available to those able to benefit by it; how the news of its existence was allowed to leak out; and if any reports of this

nature are in existence with reference to other industries.

*Major Lloyd George:* On the first two parts of the Question, I have nothing to add to the statement made by my right hon. Friend the Deputy Prime Minister on November 14. As regards the last part of the Question, I am informed that there are no other comparable reports.

*Mr. Austin Hopkinson:* Is it not a fact that very misleading statements, particularly a recent answer by the Home Secretary, as to the cost of coal production of this country and in the United States are being made, those statements being based on a dollar-sterling rate of exchange which is at least double the real rate? Therefore, the American costs given should be at least doubled.

### INTERNATIONAL CARTELS

*Mr. A. Edwards* asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he is in a position to state in how many British cartel agreements did German industry participate before the war; whether he can give a list of the industries; whether such agreements have been subject to examination by official quarters; and in how many cases was there a clause according to which, in the event of war, cartel arrangements will be resumed after the termination of hostilities.

*Mr. Dalton:* A substantial number of such agreements is known to the Board of Trade, and I will consider the possibility of drawing up a list of the industries concerned. I know of no case where such an agreement contains a clause providing for resumption after the termination of hostilities.

*Sir Herbert Williams* asked the President of the Board of Trade why an exit permit was granted to Sir Clive Baillieu to attend the International Business Conference at Rye, New York; and whether the views of His Majesty's Government are in any way represented by the Report presented by him in favour of the continuation of international cartels.

*Mr. Dalton:* Sir Clive Baillieu attended this Conference as one of a number of representatives of British trade organisations, in response to an invitation issued by various trade associations in the United States. Nothing said or done at the Conference in any way commits His Majesty's Government.

*Sir H. Williams:* Is this gentleman connected with any firm that belongs to international cartels?

*Mr. Dalton:* I could not say.

### PAPER SUPPLIES (ALLOCATION)

*Mr. Erskine-Hill* asked the President of the Board of Trade what is the purpose of the setting up of the Moberley Committee; and whether that Committee is to decide the type of book which it is proper to encourage by a grant of paper.

*Mr. Dalton:* This Committee advises me on the use of the small reserve of paper set aside for books of special importance which publishers cannot produce from their own quotas. The Committee's recommendations are largely confined to reprints of standard scientific, educational and religious books.

*Mr. Erskine-Hill:* However well the Committee may work, does not this imply an interference with what is published, upon which a great many are agreed; and in view

of that fact, will the right hon. Gentleman, as and when extra supplies become available, see that both the pool and those particular cases of individuals receive the greater part of the extra supply?

*Mr. Dalton:* My hon. and learned Friend has another Question which covers part of that point. This Committee consists of publishers who advise me what books of special importance could be published by publishers, who have already exceeded their quota. I think it is a good committee, and it has done very useful work. The total of paper supply in the reserve is only  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total allocated to books.

*Mr. Wootton-Davies:* Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that there is no need for all this shortage of paper and that we are burning an immense amount of straw, which could be utilised for making paper?

*Mr. Erskine-Hill* asked the President of the Board of Trade what is the intended destination of the increase in the paper ration for the current licensing period; and if he intends increasing the quantity given to the pool.

*Mr. Dalton:* Of the extra 1,433 tons for the current four-monthly period, 800 tons are for the Services Post-war Education Scheme, 433 tons go to increase the publishers' quotas from 40 to  $42\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of pre-war usage and the remaining 200 tons are for the special reserve, on the use of which the Moberley Committee advise me.

*Mr. Erskine-Hill:* May I ask the right hon. Gentleman whether the members of the pool were consulted on the proportion which could be given, and if not, would it not be much better that they should have a larger proportion?

*Mr. Dalton:* I think that the allocation is as fair as we can make it, in view of the great pressure that we get, for example, for the production of post-war education books, the demand for which cannot be met by publishers from the ordinary permit.

*Mr. Graham White:* Has the right hon. Gentleman been advised that, owing to an alteration in the regulation with regard to over makes, the addition to supplies of the recent allocation will be almost negligible; and is he aware that the suggestion that this is any effective contribution to meeting the demand for books is as sensible as trying to irrigate the Sahara with a watering-can?

*Mr. Dalton:* The position is not as bad as the hon. Gentleman suggests, and I think that the new allocation will result in a general increase. . .

### NATIONAL INCOME, 1938-39

*Mr. E. P. Smith* asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer the Treasury's estimate of the total national income for the financial year ending April 5, 1939.

*Mr. Peake:* The net national income for the year in question is estimated at approximately £4,640,000,000.

### BRITISH MILITARY MISSION, MOSCOW

*Sir A. Knox* asked the Secretary of State for War how often, in the course of the year, officers from the British Military Mission at G.H.Q. in Russia visit the armies at the front; and whether application has been made for permission to attach British representatives to the H.Q. of Russian armies in the field.

(Continued on page 7)

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This journal expresses and supports the policy of the Social Credit Secretariat, which is a non-party, non-class organisation neither connected with nor supporting any political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: *Home and abroad, post free:*  
 One year 30/-; Six months 15/-; Three months 7s. 6d.  
 Offices: (Editorial and Business) 49, PRINCE ALFRED ROAD,  
 LIVERPOOL, 15, Telephone: Sefton Park 435.

Vol. 13. No. 16. Saturday, December 23, 1944.

### GOVERNMENT

We are not undiluted admirers of all the attributes of the United States, but we are beginning to think that in their written Constitution, they have something. For reasons which have never been very clear, we take pride in the fact that there is no written Constitution which fetters the unlimited power of Parliament, or any other body delegated by Parliament, to do anything whatever. This was all very well when the country was homogeneous and the King and the House of Lords were factors making for long-term consistency. But in times such as these, with organised and heavily financed aliens working like ferrets to overturn our constitution, a system consisting for all practical purposes of a single Chamber elected under conditions malleable by mass propaganda and transitory emotion is a terrible danger. The Constitution of the United States, The British North America Act in Canada, and the Referendum Provisions in Australia have proved themselves of real value in defeating snap legislation. We are completely sceptical of the value and the objective of the Emergency Legislation passed by the House of Commons and prepared in advance by very suspect interests, and hardly any of it would have been possible in America.

There is plenty of evidence to show that the vulnerability of British institutions has been the subject of the most careful study on the part of those forces which see in the Empire a rich prize to be most easily won from within. On the part of the great majority, the revulsion from the carnage of 1914-18 was wholly genuine. But its political use to weaken British diplomacy was catalogued by Mr. Austin Hopkinson in the House of Commons some months ago. It is beyond dispute that behind this policy was the determination to cause a second and longer war which could be, as it has been, utilised for revolutionary purposes. That is what von Papen means when he says Germany cannot lose.

That a Constitution embodying a Superior Law, not amenable to normal legislation (in exactly the same sense that the Articles of Association of a limited company require a purposely difficult procedure to change them) is recognised by the Dark Forces of the Left as presenting a formidable obstacle to a surprise attack on society, is evidenced by the fulsome admiration for the British lack of it, by those who wish to destroy us.

The greatest danger with which the world is faced to-day is "rule" by manipulated majorities, whatever may be the current mechanism for rendering it available. It is not

difficult, with the aid of monopoly broadcasting and a controlled press, to present any policy, however disastrous, in such words and form that a majority can be found to "rubber-stamp" it. There are few measures which have proceeded from the House of Commons in the past five years which have any mandate whatever beyond the mere assertion of war necessity; but they would all be claimed as the workings of democracy. Without any justification based upon constitu-

THE SIZE OF CIVIL SERVICE WHICH  
 SUITED THE BANK OF ENGLAND IN  
 1931 WILL SUIT US NOW

REFUSE TO VOTE FOR ANY CANDIDATE  
 WHO DOES NOT PUT THE REDUCTION  
 OF THE CIVIL STAFFS TO 20% BELOW  
 THE 1931 FIGURE as THE FIRST ITEM ON  
 HIS AGENDA

Pay them if necessary: but don't pay them to  
 put Great Britain in irons

THE POWER OF THE BUREAUCRACY  
 MUST BE REDUCED

tional procedure, the alien principle which we are supposed to be fighting; that all men, women and property belong to the State; has been established and is openly claimed as a permanent achievement.

It is becoming crystal clear to anyone who has no axe to grind that men can no more be trusted to form their own *principles* of association than a child can be trusted with a Mills bomb. The claim, which is older than history, to super-secular authority in morals may, and doubtless has, been made on dubious grounds. But that the framework of society can be left to the shifting winds of unsupported and barely understood theory, is a glimpse, and not a distant glimpse, of hell.

#### Mr. J. G. MILNE

We deeply regret to record the death, suddenly, at his home in Birmingham on December 14 of Mr. J. G. Milne, one of the best known figures in the Social Credit Movement for many years past. Mr. Milne was an assistant director of the Social Credit Secretariat and by his sound counsel and action had gathered around him a remarkable group of men. A memoir will appear in our next issue.

#### CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

The offices of the Social Credit Secretariat and of K.R.P. Publications, Limited, will be closed from the evening of December 21 until the morning of Thursday, December 28. The issue of *The Social Crediter* for December 30 will be despatched to subscribers and to wholesalers on December 29.

## Divide and Rule

By NORMAN F. WEBB.

Apart from anything else, the trenchant survey of the English political field of the last thirty years contained in this interesting, and forthright book\* make it well worth reading. The author is one of those with whom it is possible to agree to differ—quite literally so; for though I find myself differing markedly from a great number of his opinions and from almost all his deductions, yet the impressions made upon me by the book as a whole is definitely agreeable. Colonel Cross lays about him with a good will and a strong arm. He spares nothing and nobody, from the bureaucratic Agricultural Marketing Boards which he tears to ribbons, to the memory of Neville Chamberlain. It is all stimulating in the extreme, and crystal clear as far as it goes; yet at the end the reader—or at least one reader—is left, as in so many similar cases, with a strange sense as of hammers being used to crush butterflies, and of an absence of lead just at the point where action is properly to be taken.

The immediate cause of this quality in the book is fairly evident, I think, at least to those who appreciate the Social Credit standpoint, and is to be found, in the *party-political* outlook of its author. A by-product of Colonel Cross's excellent thesis, for me at least, lies in the notable demonstration it supplies both of the *immediate* strength and the *ultimate* weakness of the party-political system, and of the Party approach to life in general. You catch it, not only in the book's invigorating political atmosphere reminiscent of the days when, as Gilbert truly observed, even the most unconsidered Britisher born alive was either a little Liberal or else a little Conservative; but equally in that somewhat sinister and disheartening impression of strong men battling with shadows, which Party strife—all ideological strife—invariably gives in retrospect. Though the fact is never once mentioned openly, one is left in no doubt as to Colonel Cross's dyed-in-the-wool Liberalism. The Party bias is dominant in the book from first to last. It bristles with it, like a terrier encountered on the road, and at once I am conscious of the instinctive mobilisation within me of all the assiduously-suppressed and much-diluted Conservatism of my ancestry, and of its desire to bristle in response. Granted the author wants to get somewhere with his readers, which manifestly he does, this is, to say the least, a bad start; for all the ingredients of a first-class Party row are assembled here—Free Trade, Gold Standard, Taxation of Land Values, League of Nations, and the rest. In a word, the book, *technically*, is about as provocative and controversial as it could be, and in consequence one never gets down at all to the interesting and vital question as to what, broadly speaking, its author and myself both want from the social system—our environment,—and whether we want the same thing; and whether, if we do, our wants are mutually exclusive or co-operative? All these, to my mind, primary and essential points remain not only unexamined, but obscured by theories and proposals for action, directed towards what at the end of two hundred and forty bracing and invigorating pages still remains essentially an undefined objective.

It is in this "technical" quality of the book that I locate its hesitancy to light up in spite of all the sparks.

In my opinion its controversiality only serves to damage and obscure the real merit (what I have referred to as its "agreeable" quality) of the model it subconsciously builds up, of Anglo-Saxon, Christian Liberalism. This model is a concept of such a kind, that I am inclined to think no parallel, no comparable alternative, exists anywhere else in the world to-day, to serve as a possible basis for international peace, or for this much publicised New Order of society which all men of goodwill, everywhere, would assist to its birth if they only knew how.

I have been led, after considerable study to the conclusion that every conscious individual possesses his own particular "cosmic range," to coin an expression. To make my meaning clearer, this range might be defined as the focal distance at which each one of us localises—and no doubt personalises—the operative forces of our universe. At this particular distance in space and time we see our world's potential (power), both for "good" and "evil." As might be supposed, this "cosmic range" of his determines the individual's aim—both idealistically, in the sense of a goal, and also "realistically" as we tend (incorrectly, I think,) to call it as the point at which he aims his brickbats. The view you take of affairs, and consequently your strategy, *i.e.* the means you adopt, or propose to adopt to implement your views, are strictly limited by your cosmic range. Colonel Cross presents no exception to this rule. For him the field to be surveyed is represented by the activities of the superficially dominant political Party in England during the period. He sees the world landscape of contending nations entirely without its connecting threads of "Internationalism," and in consequence is led to attribute all the "events" of the last twenty years, adverse to British interests, to the machiavellian intrigues of the Conservative Party.

From the point of view held by most of the readers of this journal, and promulgated in its pages, it is not surprising therefore if a considerable number of Colonel Cross's deductions and proposals fall short of what we regard as the reality of the situation and its requirements. It is true the Conservatives have been numerically in power for most of the period under consideration, but to be able to see only the hand of the Conservative Party in all the calamitous deflections of British policy between the two wars—deviations which Colonel Cross criticises so succinctly,—and which it is quite evident to all those who understand the Social Credit analysis, were brought about by the high financial pressure of Wall Street acting through the agency of the Bank of England; to penetrate no further into Causes than the figures of Lord Baldwin and Neville Chamberlain,—is to take altogether too limited a view of affairs to serve as a basis for any really effective plan of action.

In point of fact, it betrays Colonel Cross right away into the unwarranted assumption that a different Set (Party) of men would have acted differently, would have resisted the pressure of events more successfully; whereas the only evidence we have—the two brief Labour interludes—goes some distance at least to prove the contrary. So that, having chosen to ignore the possibility of International pressure on the Conservatives, holding them, and therefore any other Government no better equipped to resist it than they, in a vice, he is enabled in the final chapters of his book to invite his readers to help in forming *another* Party, guaranteed free from all "Conservatives," and presumably Liberal defects. This time the label is Democratic, in spite

\**Despotism or Democracy*, by Lt.-Colonel William C. Cross. The Darien Press, Edinburgh.

of the fact, openly allowed since the recent Presidential election in the States, that the Mother of Democratic Parties has been completely captured by the Labour-Communist C.I.O. (Congress of Industrial Organisations), which is just the agent of that same International Power that pulls the Conservative and Labour strings over here.

Such are the inevitable results of a too limited "cosmic range." One can be led to play the enemy's game for him. But Social Crediters have learned to some extent at least to look behind the scenes, beyond Parties and Cabinets to the Power that to a greater or lesser extent manipulates all Parties and Cabinets irrespective of official labels—that Power whose unchanging formula is Divide and Rule. However small in volume has been the Social Credit gunfire, our sights are set—or whatever is the technical term—to clear our fellow rank and filers on the opposing side and drop an occasional well-timed shell behind their lines and into the International H.Q. from which they are controlled. And from our point of view the pity of it is that such potentially useful support as this book under review and many others of a similar kind represents is still unconsciously taking its orders from the branch of International H.Q. in its own rear which, naturally enough, gives the range so as to avoid its "opposite number" behind the enemy lines.

Analogies can often be more of a hindrance to meaning, than a help. But the value of this one is, I think, that it does afford a simple explanation of an otherwise inexplicable phenomenon—the absolute avoidance of all public discussion of the fundamental problem of bank-created credit—its complete absence, not only from the agenda of all Government enquiries, and from the Press all over the civilised world, but from the writings of even the most sincere social thinkers,—with the single exception of those who have been attracted really to study the Social Credit analysis and philosophy. For the party-political game is no more than the contraction of military tactics to the domestic field—the reversal of Clausewitz's famous statement—civil war, in short, and the immunity from impartial discussion and examination of High Financial policy and its monopolistic claim to the control of credit-creation, has its exact parallel on the military plane. Two instances that come to mind from the last war are the immunity from shelling enjoyed by the de Wendel armament interests in Alsace Lorraine forbidden to the French High Command, and the passport and custom immunity of members of the Zionist Committee, who as we know flitted apparently at will between the belligerent capitals of Germany and England, and 'nootral' New York. In the present war exactly the same situation is typified, more discreetly perhaps, by the presence of the Irish-American chairman of the Bank of International Settlements at this moment holding his watching-brief on the Rhine, at Basle, in strangely neutral Switzerland, and within earshot of the French and German guns.

If, as a Social Crediter, I claim to see a little further than Colonel Cross and the majority of contemporary sociological writers, the claim is not based on any assumption of intellectual superiority on my part. Indeed, it is the entirely justifiable contention of Social Crediters that they are *not* "a peculiar people," but average individuals; unique

only in asserting man's natural right to use the commonsense he was born with, as far as it goes, in regard to his own credit and beliefs, and free from mental interference from without. And it is upon that ridiculously small point alone that Social Crediters are divided—and still so sharply!—from all the other would-be condemners of the present economic system, and who is not one? Just as it is upon that one small question of the control of credit-creation that all the agents of the Occult World Powers represented by the sources of information—Press, Radio, Education—still struggle furiously to keep society ignorant and confused.

It will be evident from what I have said, that Colonel Cross's tactical advice is not in line with that which the Social Credit Movement follows. How could it be otherwise, since its basis is party politics? His book is well worth reading, nevertheless, for several reasons; and not the least of them for the sake of its heartening exposition—it cannot be called a statement of principle—of the spirit of what I have called Christian Liberalism: the best that Victorian England stood for. The Liberal creed—for no one could read this book and miss the fact that Colonel Cross's Liberalism is in essence a religious belief: a concept of Reality—stems immediately from the work of such men as Adam Smith and Jeremy Bentham and Robert Owen. Great names in English history, of which, along with many others far more ancient, representing the same spirit, it is one of the objects of popular education to-day to teach us members of the British Commonwealth of Nations to be ashamed.

One would like to think that such a book as this was symptomatic of Anglo-Saxon thinking as a whole, under the impact of repeated war; that this was the beginning of an awakening, a Renaissance, of the nation from what will appear in retrospect as a bad political and economic dream. The fact that our eyes-left, rosy-tinted journalistic Press has failed to hail the book, need not depress us; it is always darkest before the dawn. Wasn't it Clemenceau who observed that "some virtue seems to have gone out of the British"? Perhaps such a book as *Despotism or Democracy*, written one must suppose, entirely without reference to the works of Douglas, indicates the beginning of a return to virtue on the part of the truly cultural citizens of once-Great Britain; an awakening, a stretching and feeling back towards that self-acting, natural order of society, based on the Voluntary Principle (Social Credit) of Christianity, which has always been the Anglo-Saxon bias, and of which it has long been the concerted and specific effort of all publicity and propaganda to disabuse us and the world at large.

## AND IT STILL GROWS

How many planners are we going to have?  
How long is bureaucracy going to hang on to  
its powers? How long are we going to have a  
Civil Service composed of more than 1,400,000  
full time civil servants, which was about the  
figure at the end of last year, as compared with  
600,000 odd before the war?

— Sir J. Wardlaw-Milne, in Parliament, December 1.

**UPROOT IT**

## PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 3)

*Sir J. Grigg:* Visits by officers from the British Military Mission in Moscow to the Russian Armies at the front have not been instituted as a matter of routine. This is clearly not possible for operational and administrative reasons. The Head of the Mission paid a visit to the Russian front in July of this year. Another officer of the Mission visited the front in October.

## BRITISH ADVERTISEMENTS, RUSSIA

*Sir W. Smith* asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury how far his consent is necessary for payment in advance of money for advertisements in official U.S.S.R. technical journals; and will he withhold his permission to pay the £35,000 concerned until such time as a reciprocal trading agreement is made with the U.S.S.R.

*Mr. Peake:* The permission of the Treasury is required for making such payments. As I explained to the House on December 1, permission is at present withheld on the ground that it is unlikely that direct benefit to our export trade will result. This does not depend on the conclusion of a reciprocal trade agreement with the U.S.S.R.

NATIONAL INSURANCE  
(INDIVIDUALS' CONTRIBUTIONS)

*Sir E. Graham-Little* asked the Minister of National Insurance whether he can now give an estimate of the probable weekly total of the compulsory insurance to be levied from each individual under the proposals of the National Insurance Scheme as sketched in the White Paper, including in his computation besides the direct contribution the indirect cost resulting from increase in the rates and taxes; and whether it is proposed to control prices before the scheme is introduced, as otherwise rising prices will diminish the value of the monetary benefits.

*Sir J. Anderson:* I have been asked to reply. Full estimates of the cost of the National Insurance Scheme have been given in the recent White Papers, including the insurance contributions payable by contributors and the total cost to public funds. I am not in a position to say at what weekly figure the latter will fall on the individual taxpayer and ratepayer. It will obviously vary considerably between one case and another. As regards the last part of the Question, I have nothing to add to the statements of the Government's policy on stability of prices in the White Paper on Employment Policy.

## DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

*Mr. Collindridge (Barnsley):* ... It is because I am so proud of Britain that I feel that if other countries can adopt schemes which are giving better results we should lose no prestige in saying that we should consider the adoption of similar schemes. I was a few months ago privileged to go to the coalfields of Western Canada, where I worked 30 years ago as a miner, and there I found that the Alberta Legislature had passed a Workmen's Compensation Act which gives better conditions than those set out in our White Paper. This has had a settling effect on the workers and youths proposing to go into the coalfields there. This Albertan Act, passed last year, defines more broadly than we propose to do what constitutes an accident.

They also give definitions of those who are entitled to benefit, which are very good. . . Three Commissioners, subject to the Legislative Assembly, decide what the payment shall be, based upon certain general principles in the Act, and the resultant effect is that whereas to-day, in our Britain, of the premiums that go to the insurance bodies, about a third is spent in administration, under the Albertan Act 98 per cent. of the premiums go where it is intended that they should go, to the injured man or his dependants. . .

At Barnsley at one period we had three major explosions within 18 months. I saw men who were lucky enough not to be in the mine at the time dashing to the pits to help their comrades in distress. This Albertan Act gives a decent measure of justice to these men who are prepared to do that. It lays down that any helper in an explosion or similar accident receives not two-thirds of his wages if he is injured in rescue work but 100 per cent. There is one important thing about this Measure I speak of which I do not notice in our proposals. We leave unpaid for a month after the accident the first three days of compensation. In the Albertan Act the first three days are given after 14 days. Rehabilitation and the retraining of disabled men are compulsory. Our proposals in the White Paper are a splendid improvement on what we do at present, but I still feel that if we are going to make these hazardous occupations attractive and if we are going to get the entrants that we need we have to make these improvements better still. The first consideration is the injured man and his family but to the districts concerned there is a liability which is not entirely shared by non-industrial districts. A few years ago the compensation of 24s. a week which was the average payment threw injured workmen after the first week of injury on to the local rates and the tradesmen were affected on the one hand by the lower purchasing power of the injured and in the second by the increase of the rates. I hope my right hon. Friend will consider this Albertan Act with a view to following out some of the lines of policy which they have laid down and which were so well received by those concerned.

*Lieut.-Colonel Marlowe (Brighton):* I hope the hon. Member will forgive me if I do not pursue him into the realms of Albertan legislation. The chief discussion here is with our own legislation and we have little enough time for that without venturing into that of Alberta. . .

*Dr. Haden Guest:* . . . the whole of our medical forces must be mobilised to serve the nation. There must be a full domiciliary service, with not only doctors visiting the homes and sitting in their consulting rooms where they can be consulted by private patients, but a full consultant service, a full service of pathological help and a full service of special services, such as X-rays, available for all without question of money passing one way or the other. . .

This means that the whole of the medical profession must be integrated. It must be made into a comprehensive service in which the services of men are all working together with one object. There must be health centres as well as private practitioners everywhere. . .

I want also to secure that the comprehensive medical service to which I have been referring is got ready so as to provide that when the young medical men come back from the war there will be an organisation into which they can move at once, without having to go through the appalling business of this private buying of practises, with mortgages

held over a long term of years. It will relieve the younger generation of a heavy and crippling burden, and it will go a long way to a reform which I think is overdue in this profession, the total abolition of the buying and selling of public practices, panel practices and others. There ought to be no commercial element of that kind in the medical profession. The less commercial element there is in it the better for the people as a whole. . .

We can extend also, if we have this service, the benefits of a comprehensive medical service, with everything it can do for the individual, to our Colonies. We have left our Colonies too long without a good medical service, and I believe we ought to make our medical service in this country interchangeable with the Colonial medical service, and have one vast Empire service, in which men will serve in tropical or temperate countries, learning and contributing by their experiences new knowledge to medical science which will be of the greatest value. . .

We ought not to let the last Session of this long Parliament pass without implementing the promises which have been made to the whole people. There are no irreconcilable differences inside the medical profession in these matters. . .

### STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, ETC.

Select Committee appointed to consider every Statutory Rule or Order (including any Provisional Rule made under Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893) laid or laid in draft before the House, being a Rule, Order, or Draft upon which proceedings may be taken in either House in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, with a view to determining whether the special attention of the House should be drawn to it on any of the following grounds:

(i) that it imposes a charge on the public revenues or contains provisions requiring payments to be made to the Exchequer or any Government Department or to any local or public authority in consideration of any licence or consent, or of any services to be rendered, or prescribes the amount of any such charge or payments:

(ii) that it is made in pursuance of an enactment containing specific provisions excluding it from challenge in the courts, either at all times or after the expiration of a specified period:

(iii) that it appears to make some unusual or unexpected use of the powers conferred by the Statute under which it is made:

(iv) that there appears to have been unjustifiable delay in the publication of it:

(v) that for any special reason its form or purport calls for elucidation:

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Power to require any Government Department concerned to submit a memorandum explaining any Rule, Order, or Draft which may be under their consideration or to depute a representative to appear before them as a Witness for the purpose of explaining any such Rule, Order, or

Draft:

Instruction to the Committee that before reporting that the special attention of the House should be drawn to any Rule, Order, or Draft the Committee do afford to any Government Department concerned therewith an opportunity of furnishing orally or in writing such explanations as the Department think fit.

Three to be the Quorum.—[Major Sir James Edmondson.]

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