

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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### From Week to Week

"Russia... is the victim of a syndicate organised to destroy the nations... Why are the New York bankers, along with the German General Staff the responsible authors of the Russian Revolution?... The solidarity of faith which obtains between the New York bankers and the bolshevist leaders, and the feelings inspired by the sufferings of the Jews in Czarist Russia, are not a sufficient explanation of this paradox... However, are we not paying too great an honour to freemasonry when we attribute to it the greatest share in the genesis of the League and in responsibility for its acts? Is not this secret society a society with limited responsibility, not only by reason of its mental weakness, but also because it is, above all else, the instrument of forces more secret still, and more to be feared? Is it not unjustly accused of all the sins of Jewry? And if freemasonry is but an instrument, then President Wilson was but the instrument of an instrument."

The preceding quotations are taken from *Genève contra la paix* by the Comte de St. Aulaire, Ambassador to Great Britain (1920-1924). The English translation is published by Sheed and Ward. It must be remembered that it is written, not by a propagandist, but by a trained professional diplomat of wide experience. It should be read by every serious student of contemporary events.

Although the times do not lend themselves to humorous literature, the output of serio-comic booklets seems to grow. We referred to one of them a few weeks ago; another has just reached us from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, an organisation having much the same Judaeo-Masonic associations as the League of Nations Union and Chatham House.

Its immediate contribution to sweetness and light is an (American) symposium on what it terms colonies and dependencies. Possibly—we do not know—the proposal to hand over Cyprus to Greece is one of its recommendations, and the rebuke to British policy in Greece and Italy an exhibit. In general it brushes aside any interest of what it calls suzerain powers without wasting time on enquiry as to their views, and stakes out a claim for a free-for-all in which any gentleman can join in without the formality of credentials, knowledge or experience. Having disposed of this situation in a few well chosen words it moves on to an international world association for the protection of individual rights. So if you can't get your petrol coupons, Clarence, you will be able to refer the matter to an enlarged and improved League of Nations in Washington.

Considered as an approach to war in perpetuity, it appears difficult to imagine a more ingratiating line of thought.

In this connection (and the connection is close) *Le Matin*, on April 18, 1936, is worthy of recall. "One cannot even compare the League of Nations to the language of Æsop," it observed, "because in the language of Æsop there was good and bad, whilst in the League of Nations there is only bad. The League has not improved upon the methods of the old diplomacy, but it has added to them verbiage, trickery, and the washing of dirty linen in public. It has not diminished the number of international differences, but it has aggravated their importance, bringing into play solidarities which complicate everything and prevent nothing. It is not a conservatorium of peace, but a game of grab. It is not a garden, but a wilderness."

We have received from a correspondent a leaflet issued by the so-called Labor-Progressive Party of Canada (the Revolutionary-Communist Party), which we find both instructive and interesting. We have previously remarked on the use of the word "fascist" as an indiscriminate term of abuse. But this leaflet clears up any mystery which may attach to it. A "fascist" is a man who dislikes Jews, or the policy of Jewry, part of which is revolutionary Communist-Socialism. The objective of the pamphlet appears to be to unite the Jews in Canada, and Alberta in particular (and we note with some concern evidences that they are increasing rapidly), against Mr. Solon Low and Professor Grégoire, the President and Vice-President of the National Social Credit Association.

To assist in this, a number of "quotations" from *The Social Crediter* are included, not one of which has ever appeared therein.

To anyone who will devote a little time to the subject, and in particular to the results of large scale experiments in Russia, Germany, and this country, Socialism and Communism stand self-condemned. But, as many commentators have remarked, one of the most distinctive features of the wave of collectivist propaganda which is sweeping the world is its almost wilful dishonesty and disregard even of elementary probability. If we required any further evidence of the essential identity of Hitlerism with the schemes of German Jewry in Wall and Pine Streets, New York City, we should find it in the preference for the large-scale lie over the use of truth even when it would appear that truth would serve.

We hope, Clarence, that you feel that righteous glow of satisfaction which is what you are supposed to experience from being told that the war has cost you more than anyone else. You have been more rigidly rationed than any "Ally," your womenfolk are alone in being conscripted, and generally speaking you're having it put across you by the Labour Party and the cartels. That will prepare you to have it

put across you when peace breaks out (if ever). The Labour Party and the cartels tell you that all the war surplus you've been taxed to pay for is to be given to the poor dear Germans, so that you can have full employment making more.

You see, the Big Idea is that you fight a national war for the benefit of an international peace.

It is commonly, and, in the main, truthfully observed that all politicians are rogues. But the observers usually stop at that. Their perspicacity should take them further. They should see that a system gets the leaders it deserves. The fact that Russia has almost the finest collection of rogues in high places, extant, ought to induce comparison with Germany, which seems to top the bill. But it does look as though we were proposing in this country to enter the roguery stakes in a big way.

## PARLIAMENT

*House of Lords: January 16, 1945.*

### CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT

*The Duke of Sutherland:* ... There is no doubt that Britain's command of the sea throughout the century was based on the clever plan of keeping a small Navy in peacetime and a large Merchant Marine which assisted the Navy in war-time by releasing to it thousands of men trained to the sea. America undoubtedly, and quite fairly, thinks that she can repeat this plan now in the coming air age. She therefore hopes, quite naturally, to secure a very big proportion of world air traffic, in the belief that if she has a vast Merchant Marine in the air she will have a reserve of pilots and others for expanding her military aviation in war-time, and thus may become mistress of the air. It is an imperial vision, and is the basis of the outlook of Pan-American Airways and other companies of great scope and influence in the United States.

America sees also a great future for commercial aviation, and the possibilities of continued expansion for the next fifty years or more. For the next two decades or so the new inventions of jet propulsion and rocket flight, with an eventual increase in speed up to 500 miles an hour, so I am informed, will keep air travel on the up-grade. That is why the United States, with its strong belief in individual enterprise, was not likely to agree to restrictions on air traffic or quotas or other artificial dodges which act in restraint of the legitimate expansion of trade. The original British proposals at Chicago were based on the fact that at the beginning of the war we accepted an unbalanced aircraft production. We should have known then that air transports were just as vital in war as bombers, because communication and supply, which air transport serves, are as important a part of operations as bombing; yet we allowed ourselves to concentrate on the production of bombers and fighters only, leaving to America the building of all the air transports. America built 12,000 air transports alone in 1944. We built very few—I cannot give the exact figures, but very few. The net result can only be to leave us in a very disadvantageous position, not only for post-war commercial aviation, but also for the vital needs of communications in time of war. This policy was a very short-sighted one, and it suited America because of the outlook towards securing control of

the world airways in times of peace.

It may have been said that it was necessary, nay, imperative, to build only fighters and bombers, and especially fighters, in view of the Battle of Britain, its importance and its results. But, in spite of this, there is no doubt in my mind that, in place of a certain number of bombers, transport planes should have been built earlier in the war. As a result of the policy we had pursued we had to go to Chicago with a plan for a restricted American contribution to post-war civil aviation in order to give us an opportunity of getting on our feet. So we find ourselves in consequence suppliants for air transport for vital communications in the war zones, leaving ourselves also as beggars for air transport in times of peace. Therefore, we resort to preparing an artificial plan which had no hope of acceptance at the Chicago Conference in its entirety...

The result of the Chicago Conference should not, in my opinion, and in the opinion, I think, of most members of this House, be considered on any account as a failure, for the following reasons. Either we are going to have men at the head of British commercial aviation who start off with the belief that we are defeated, finished, beggared, and of no account in the future world, and must go cap in hand to others for favours; or we start off with leaders who take a totally different view. These men must be leaders who think that the land which won the Battle of Britain has nothing to fear and no favours to ask from any land on earth. The one outlook will never build up anything worth while in the new Britain; the other will accept all the handicaps and hardships as a measure of its opportunity. It will take all it has got and get down to the task of placing British commercial aviation in the vanguard. It will mean winning for Britain and the British Empire a large share of post-war commercial air traffic. Men of vision, vigour and determination who believe in their goal and who are determined to go after it, will be needed as never before.

The failure of our plan at Chicago was not in reality a British defeat. Britain can win a lion's share of future world air traffic by ordinary competition. But we must do more than talk if we are to make good our words. We should have ready by the close of the war at least five hundred Tudors and Yorks, and we should advance from 1949 to 1947, the date by which the first Brabazon is ready, and realise that when the war ends America will require her vast fleet of air transport to bring home her millions of men from the war fronts. It has been calculated that this might take her eighteen months. It has also been calculated that to bring them all home by sea would take a very much longer time than America can afford to wait, or that the men would be prepared to wait. So for eighteen months all those air transports will probably be fully occupied. Our men, on the other hand, will not have so far to travel to come back; that is at least one advantage we can enjoy. Therefore I think we should get ahead with our own plans. Let us seize the opportunities by constructing and freeing air liners for peace-time aviation, make our bi-lateral agreements, support the fine technical work done at the Conference, and go all out to get our fair share of commercial aviation at a not too distant date.

I do not know whether any of your Lordships have read a very interesting article by Sir A. Verdon-Roe, I think in the *Daily Mirror*. I cut it out because I thought the

(Continued on page 6)

## “Show me the way to go home!”

A correspondent proposes the following draft notes for the use of A.B.C.A. lecturers, and anyone who may find a use for them, not excluding Sir William Beveridge, in addressing those about to come home. The lecture is introductory, and further notes will be supplied on request:—

Most of you will recall the observation attributed to the Greek philosopher Plato to the effect that “The punishment that wise men suffer, who refuse to take part in Government, is to suffer under a Government of worse men.” Well that observation seems pretty complete in itself and reminds you that if your government pursues policies, not of your selection, and which in your wisdom you do not like, you have only yourselves to blame for not taking more interest in the management of your own affairs. It is a civic responsibility, both to make yourselves fully acquainted with the substance of the policies pursued by your Government, and also to ensure that policies of your selection are in fact being carried out.

It is of the utmost importance that when you are considering our government’s proposals for your return to Civvy Street you should keep in full view the distinction between policy and Administration. Take care that you do not become entrusted with the administration of a policy which is not yours. This can very easily be done by submitting to you ‘the scheme,’ and asking you how you like it. You will be expected to say that it looks fine (which it possibly does), and if you do say so, be sure you will get it, and then you will learn what it does as well as how it looks.

The first matter then that should receive your consideration is the policy (objective) to which the proposals relate, and that, although not stated in so many words, is “Full employment for all.” Whether you are or you are not in agreement with this policy is not the point—you will have plenty of time to discuss that later. The position is, that the Government has decided to pursue a policy of ‘full employment for all’ both during the remaining phases of the war, and when the final overthrow of Germany and Japan has been completed, and is now basing its demobilisation plans on that policy.

To avoid any possibility of confusion on this point we will assume—which is much to assume—that we all find ourselves in complete agreement with this policy, and that we are now merely considering the general character of these highly technical administrative details, not whether we like them or otherwise, but from the point of view of understanding them.

Very well! In the first place each of us—as an individual citizen—exists as a card on a Central Card Index in the War Office, known as the W.O.C.C.I. meaning War Office Central Card Index. This of course is essential to large scale centralisation and it would be difficult to imagine a more efficient mechanism for the purpose. It is very complete and includes amongst other ‘valuable’ information, the occupational classification and place of residence of each individual. The preparation of this index has been going on for years and “right from the beginning of the war the man-power planners have been on the job” and “their plans are now complete and ready for inspection.” These plans provide for a state of transition from hostilities to peace time avocation, and they assume in advance the imminent defeat

of Germany and the extension of full war time conditions until the final overthrow of Japan. During this period, plans have been prepared for a staggered demobilisation of the Army.

It would of course be quite impossible at one session to go fully into all the technical details of these plans, and so I think it would be more preferable to occupy your time this afternoon with a general outline of the principles on which these schemes have been based and the broad general effect they will have on each of your individual lives.

Now this calls for a certain amount of plain speaking and the schemes as they stand, whether we like them or not, mean that your Government intends exercising a measure of control over your individual lives far in excess of anything hitherto contemplated and is appealing to us as citizens to support them.

To quote from one publication on this subject, *Nevertheless there will probably still be lucky cases: when you are handling millions of cases in a short time you cannot humanly achieve more than rough justice all round!!!* That is the first point.

The plans are comprehensive and all embracing, and they deal with two distinct but somewhat complementary matters, your release from the service and your re-engagement in civil occupation. To be out first may be regarded lucky by one, and unlucky by another; again to be directed into a job may be considered lucky by one and unlucky by another. Be that as it may, your Government are equipped with the necessary power, and it is obvious from these proposals that it is their intention to proceed along these lines until Japan has been defeated. On the conclusion of hostilities it will be up to you, by the correct use of your vote clearly to indicate whether you did or did not like these schemes.

Briefly the plans for release fall into two classes:—

*Class A.* Based entirely on Age and Service. These will be first out.

*Class B.* Will consist of men urgently needed for certain reconstruction jobs in industry. They will follow after Class A have been well under way.

Provision has also been made for compassionate releases, and the option to remain in the service is open to each, provided the individual is willing to serve until general demobilisation has been ordered.

It is also clear that your Government intend to exercise the power (already vested in them) of directing into industry those who after their release have been unable to provide themselves with employment of their own selection.

Crystallised, it amounts to this: that each of you in due course will find yourselves eligible for release on a certain date, when you can elect to remain ‘put’ for the duration or accept your discharge. Those who are discharged will then be allowed a limited time to find jobs and if unsuccessful will be directed into them. This I think is as far as we can usefully go to-day, and at future sessions we will go very fully into details, so will you please confine your questions as far as possible to the matters we are considering. In this connection no doubt you will bear in mind that wise saying “If you do not take care of your Government, your Government will take care of you.”

## THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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*Vol. 13. No. 22. Saturday, February 3, 1945.*

### Don't Leave Bureaucracy with 'The Right to Re-arm'

The Prussian Army has no ideals, no true spiritual strength; neither has the whole nation. All they have is gross materialism.

Our Allies... gave us unlimited help... They never recognised the weakness and disorder by which the German Armies were beset... they followed with blind trust the orders they received. Their trust and the sacred fire of their enthusiasm were the principal causes of our victory.

But, as I never tired of telling my Staff and the Allied Generals: Victory can only be won by bits and scraps. After a battle, every one is tired, winner and loser alike; the only difference is that the winner has more determination and more spiritual strength than the loser...

The Germans are inclined to believe that a plan, once conceived, will succeed in all circumstances so long as they employ it.

Ludendorff... could not make up his mind to sacrifice his loot;...

What we call victory is never won save by bits and scraps. The two trays of the scales counterbalance for a long time, and the slightest additional touch suffices to weigh one of them down.

— *Marshal Foch: His Own Words on Many Subjects.*  
 By Raymond Recouly.

One of the reports we have received bearing upon the progress of the Anti-Bureaucracy Canvass tells us that "Among the members of [an influential quasi-political organisation in England], there is opposition to the reduction of Civil Servants; but they welcome the reduction of control.

*You will say the same thing, I hope."*

We don't. We say that if, from the intense loathing of Bureaucracy, all its ways and all that it is, among the people of England, all that develops is a token victory, an empty promise by those whose single purpose and objective is the Conquest of England by an International Controlling force to behave in future like good little boys, while the same good little boys move heaven and earth to strengthen their position to a point where they need no longer promise anything but more and more disastrous control—then, save yourself the trouble: don't exert yourself in the least: just sit quite still and wait for what you are opposing to happen. Unassisted by the occult assistance you are providing, which, undeterred by any example to the contrary, others are thereby being encouraged to provide (and some will, in any case), the authors of the Servile State will be longer about their job.

The quickest way to establish the bureaucracy in full and unassailable power over the life of the country is to displace it in the abstract while cheerfully consolidating it in the concrete.

So, our advice to all who are fighting this battle in order to win it, and not in order to lose it, is: Make the reduction of the Total numbers of the Bureaucrats the spear-head of the assault. Driven from Whitehall, Rhyll, Blackpool, Newcastle, the Isle of Man, etc., etc., etc., they will find an ever open door in Transport House, Unilevers, I.C.I., etc., etc., etc.; and from their new vantage grounds they will continue to wreck your businesses and your lives (even when you join their ranks) and as controlled, will-less automata, fed out of a feeding spoon and directed where to walk, pull down to the same low level as themselves the few who remain to rebuild a decent condition of society if they can.

So find them a place which suits them: make pets of them, and keep them to their homes licking their own saucers instead of breaking yours.

The Bureaucracy, public or private, constitute the English version of the Nazis. The whole conception of the Supreme State, the individual subordinated to the group, Monopoly, is "from a source operating through Germany, if not original to Germany."

All that Foch had to say about the defeat of Germany applies to the defeat of Germany-in-England.

The Bureaucracy pleading for well-mannered expansion is the German High Command pleading for the right to re-arm. — T. J.

(Table: see page 7)

#### WAR CASUALTIES

Casualties to all ranks of British Commonwealth and Empire Forces reported from 3 September, 1939 to 30 November, 1944  
 (Excluding deaths from natural causes)

|   | United Kingdom<br>(1) | Canada        | Australia     | New Zealand   | South Africa  | India          | Colonies      | Total, British Empire |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| KILLED, including died of wounds or injuries  | 199,497               | 28,040        | 18,015        | 8,919         | 5,783         | 17,415         | 4,493         | 282,162               |
| MISSING ... ..                                | 39,383                | 4,807         | 6,913         | 928           | 599           | 13,935         | 14,015        | 80,580                |
| WOUNDED ... ..                                | 235,207               | 39,010        | 34,336        | 17,115        | 11,796        | 45,224         | 3,686         | 386,374               |
| PRISONERS OF WAR, including Service Internees | 161,020               | 7,128         | 25,597        | 7,153         | 10,765        | 76,023(2)      | 6,752         | 294,438               |
| <b>TOTAL ...</b>                              | <b>635,107</b>        | <b>78,985</b> | <b>84,861</b> | <b>34,115</b> | <b>28,943</b> | <b>152,597</b> | <b>28,946</b> | <b>1,043,554</b>      |

(1) Including men from overseas serving in these forces, in particular from Newfoundland and Southern Rhodesia.

(2) Including 22,803 officers and other ranks missing but presumed to be prisoners of war.

NOTES:—(a) These figures exclude civilian casualties due to enemy action and casualties to merchant seamen.

(b) The figures are net, i.e. they exclude repatriated or escaped prisoners of war and men reported missing who subsequently rejoined.

## How Much Did Shakespeare Know?

By B. M. PALMER

In reporting the speech made by Mr. A. B. Stewart of Lloyds to the Insurance Institute of London, *The Times* gave three inches out of the five inch space to telling us what Mr. Stewart said about Shakespeare.

In the opening scene of the *Merchant of Venice* Salarino asks whether Antonio is sad to think upon his merchandise, but Antonio replies:—

Believe me, no; I thank my fortune for it,  
My ventures are not in one bottom trusted,  
Nor to one place; . . .  
Therefore my merchandise makes me not sad.

These words, said Mr. Stewart, indicated that Shakespeare, who was fully conversant with current affairs, knew the principles of insurance, but that in Antonio he was depicting a man who believed in self-insurance, like a few misguided persons to-day.

This attempt to make the Insurance ramp respectable by enthroning its principles in the mind of Shakespeare may have been effective with those present; but if it be true that Shakespeare knew everything, as has been said by some enthusiasts, it is possible that he knew that the bookie always wins. We feel that Mr. Stewart's use of the word "misguided" precludes that aspect of what may have been in Shakespeare's mind: but such scruples do not trouble us; it would be strange if that genius of life did not know that Amalfi, Genoa, Pisa and Venice were all centres of organised sea-robbery, and that in Genoa in particular the fitting out of pirate vessels could only take place with the consent of the government. Anyone who went in for piracy on his own responsibility could not sue for the return of his capital. And what of Sir Walter Raleigh, whose motto was *Tam Marti quam Mercurio*?

Those who delve into English literature before the coming of Cromwell ought to be careful how they attempt to divert it to the ends of propaganda or they may come upon a mine; Revised Versions of Shakespeare may be preparing, but there are still plenty of unexpurgated editions about, and I rejoice in the possession of one without a single note. This was the time, I thought, to read that wonderful play again, in the light of the present-day.

When Sir Beerbohm Tree, some thirty-five years ago, produced *The Merchant of Venice* at His Majesty's Theatre (one of those super-productions as lavish as Oscar Asche's five year's run of *Chu-Chin-Chow*) he announced his intention of giving a new portrait of Shylock. Shylock, he said, had hitherto been presented as being without one saving grace; he felt that it was possible to show the Jew as a tragic figure, with some claim to dignity, perhaps partly sinned against as well as sinning. So he took the part himself. It was certainly a splendid performance; but whatever an actor may attempt in the nature of interpretation cannot destroy Shakespeare's clearly expressed view that the trouble was a conflict of *religions*. Hear Shylock's first words on meeting Antonio:—

"How like a fawning publican he looks!  
"I hate him for he is a Christian. . . ."

How skillfully the quarrel between them is worked up to a climax—when Antonio states that he never lends nor borrows upon interest—(what about the principles of insurance?)—and Shylock justifies usury with the story of Jacob

—"The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose" says Antonio.

"Many a time and oft  
"In the Rialto, you have rated me  
"About my moneys and my usances. . . .  
". . . .  
"Hath a dog money?"

Well, there is the quarrel laid bare to its roots—Are things different to-day? Is it not still a strife to the end between two diametrically opposing religions, and two entirely divergent uses of money? This quarrel cannot be healed by compromise. If Christianity with its two outstanding issues of the Trinity and the Doctrine of the Incarnation is not to remain the religion of this country; if there is to be no reconciliation between the use of money and the need of the people, then we are headed for monotheism and the reign of the Bookie.

When was the last grand-scale production of the *Merchant of Venice*?

Thirty-five years ago it was generally understood by those who had any opinion about the matter that the Jews had deliberately rejected the Doctrine of the Incarnation which in the words of the Athanasian creed is signified—"not by conversion of the Godhead into flesh; but by taking of the Manhood into God—"

The Jewish religion is based upon two main principles, "the assertion of the undivided unity of God and the paramount duty of obedience to His declared will. If either or both these were denied there could be no Judaism." —(R. Travers Herford, in *The Legacy of Israel*.)

Thirty-five years ago even children were taught that the deliberate choice of monotheism meant the rejection of the revealed doctrine of the nature of salvation—inheritance, redemption and the gift of the spirit. . . . the Trinity.

*Portia*. "The quality of mercy is not strain'd—  
"It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven  
"Upon the place beneath; it is twice bless'd—  
"It blesseth him that gives and him that takes—  
. . . .

Therefore, Jew,  
"Though justice be thy plea consider this—  
"That in the course of justice none of us  
"Should see salvation: we do pray for mercy  
"And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
"The deeds of mercy. . . ."

*Shylock*. "My deeds upon my head! I crave the penalty  
and forfeit of my bond."  
• • •

"The scheme of economic salvation in the one case, and of spiritual salvation in the other, both depend on the same means for the realisation of their respective ends; which ends, however, might be said to be one, namely, the realisation of the Kingdom." — Beatrice C. Best, in "Social Credit Technique and Christian Doctrine" in *The Social Crediter*, December 13, 1944.

Has the Jewish nation made the *second* great rejection in its history?

President Roosevelt has appointed Judge Sam Rosenman as his personal representative with the rank of Minister to make an economic survey in England, France, Belgium and Holland. — *Daily Telegraph*, January 23.

## PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 2)

last part of it was extremely interesting. Sir A. Verdon-Roe was one of our greatest aircraft manufacturers, and still is. He wrote:

"We can only secure the boons which the development of civil aviation offers us if statesmanship is wise and enlightened enough to curb bureaucracy and reduce the weight of taxation. Civil aviation cannot prosper among an official-ridden people staggering under a colossal load of taxation. Under these conditions most aircraft would be reserved for Government officials, who should be serving, but would be ruling us. Until this matter is put right the outlook for not only civil aviation but civilisation will be black indeed."

House of Commons: January 16, 1945.

## COAL INDUSTRY

## Fuel Consumption (Government Departments)

*Sir Waldron Smithers* asked the Minister for Fuel and Power whether he can give an assurance that Government Departments have no preference as to coal consumption, and that they are carrying out both the letter and the spirit of the Minister's regulations and recommendations.

*The Minister of Fuel and Power (Major Lloyd George):* Yes, Sir.

*Sir W. Smithers:* Will the right hon. and gallant Gentleman have further enquiries made, especially with regard to the Government Departments at Colwyn Bay?

*Major Lloyd George:* Obviously my hon. Friend has asked me a question on Government Departments as a whole. I can assure him that, taking the Departments as a whole, they are treated in exactly the same way as other civilian buildings. Returns show consumption, as compared with the pre-war period, has decreased by 24 per cent.

## Ewehurst Colliery

*Mr. Magnay* asked the Minister of Fuel and Power (1) why the Ewehurst Colliery, Dipton, has been closed by order of his Regional Controller;

(2) if, in view of the fact that the shares of the Ewehurst Colliery Company are held by members of His Majesty's Forces, that the miners who have regularly worked there have petitioned to restart the colliery and guaranteed to produce an average of five tons per manshift at the coal face, with an average production of at least three tons per employee, a higher production than that of neighbouring collieries to which these miners have been transferred, he will reconsider his decision and reopen this colliery.

*Major Lloyd George:* This colliery has ceased production on at least three occasions, the last being in February, 1943, when, after discussion with my regional controller, the receiver and manager of the colliery agreed that he was unable to maintain production owing to lack of labour. Both underground workers then employed were transferred to other collieries. The withdrawal of these two men from collieries where they are regularly employed to a small undertaking from which production has in the past few years been intermittent is not justified and would not result in an increase in output.

*Mr. Magnay:* In view of the expected reply received, and the difference in the recital of the facts, I give notice now that I will raise this burning matter on the Adjournment.

## MINES DEPARTMENT (STAFF)

*Sir W. Smithers* asked the Minister of Fuel and Power how many officials were employed in the Mines Department in 1941; and how many were employed in his Ministry at the latest available date.

*Major Lloyd George:* At the beginning of 1941 the staff employed by the Mines Department numbered 1,177. At the beginning of last December the staff employed in my Ministry numbered 5,157. My hon. Friend will no doubt recollect that when the Ministry of Fuel and Power was formed it took over many functions in addition to those of the previous Mines Department. The staff taken over was approximately 3,625, the largest block of staff being in the Regional Petroleum Offices.

*Sir W. Smithers:* But can the Minister not see that in proportion to the increase in the number of officials, the production goes down?

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS  
(PLANT)

*Mr. Higgs* asked the Minister of Fuel and Power what new capacity has been added to the selected generating stations since 1939.

*Major Lloyd George:* The new plant which has been brought into commission in selected generating stations between January 1, 1940 and December 31, 1944, is approximately 2,650,000 kilowatts.

*Mr. Higgs:* Is the Minister aware that it was stated in the Press this month that the breaking point was 8.4 million kilowatts, and it is well known that the total plant plus that on order before the war was 8.6 million kilowatts? How does he account for that discrepancy?

*Major Lloyd George:* The new plant to which I have just referred is about equal to the increased demand since the war, but difficulty arises owing to the fact that the labour for maintenance is not as great as it was before the war.

*Mr. Higgs:* But the figures I have quoted show that there has been no increase in plant although there has been an addition of 2,000,000 kilowatts and over.

## NATIONAL FINANCE

## Food Subsidies

*Sir W. Smithers* asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what is the latest figure of the annual amount found by the taxpayer to keep the cost of food prices at 68 points above the 1914 level.

*Sir J. Anderson:* The latest estimate of the cost of the food subsidies is that they are running at the rate of £218,000,000.

## Government Borrowing

*Mr. Crawen-Ellis* asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the total amount borrowed by the Government from 1939 to the latest available date inclusive, and, of this amount, how much has been subscribed through small savings and war loans; and how much has been found through other sources, giving the name of each source and the amount found.

*Sir J. Anderson:* The total (net) amount borrowed by

the Government from the outbreak of war to December 31, 1944 (including borrowings to redeem pre-war debt held outside official accounts) is £13,975,000,000. This sum has been raised from the following sources:

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Small Savings*  | £ millions.  |
| Subscriptions to public issues (other than floating debt) from non-official sources | 3,033        |
| Floating debt from non-official sources (including Treasury Deposit Receipts)       | 4,609        |
| Tax Reserve Certificates  | 4,347        |
| Extra-budgetary official funds  | 760          |
| "Other" debt, including borrowings abroad   | 818          |
|   | 408          |
|   | <hr/> 13,975 |

\*Consisting of  
National Savings Certificates (net)  
3 per cent. Defence Bonds (net)  
Increase in balances standing to the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Banks (Ordinary Departments).

### BRITISH EMPIRE WAR CASUALTIES

Mr. Rhys Davies asked the Prime Minister when it is intended to implement the promise made that British war casualties would be published quarterly; and whether they will be published in the official records of Parliament.

The Prime Minister: Sir, I am circulating a table showing the casualties to all ranks of British Commonwealth and Empire forces reported from September 3, 1939, to November 30, 1944. It will be observed that, in agreement with the Dominion Governments, figures of casualties sustained by Dominion forces have been included.

(The table will be found on page 4)

### WAGES COUNCILS BILL

Order for Second Reading read.

The Minister of Labour (Mr. Bevin): I beg to move, "That the Bill be now read a Second Time."

The first purpose of the Bill is to bring the Trade Boards Acts up to date and to rename the trade boards "wages councils." Many people might ask what is in a name, but as the purpose of the Bill is unfolded it will be seen that the change in the name not only widens trade boards legislation, but is a declaration by Parliament that the conception of what was known as sweated industry is past. The Bill also proposes to provide additional powers for establishing the Councils where voluntary machinery is inadequate or is likely to become inadequate and reasonable standards of remuneration are not being, or are not likely to be maintained....

The third proposal is directed to the immediate post-war period and is intended to prevent strikes breaking out where non-federated firms, thinking they are free from moral obligations that others have entered into—

Dr. Russell Thomas (Southampton): Why "moral"?

Mr. Bevin: All voluntary industrial agreements that are entered into are moral obligations....

Perhaps I may deal for a moment with the history of the trade boards system. It was introduced in 1909 by the present Prime Minister....

It is interesting to quote what the present Prime Minister said in his speech in introducing the Bill:

"The House will not only be dealing with a grave social evil but will also take another step upon that path of social organisation on which we have belatedly entered and along which the Parliaments of this generation, of whatever complexion, willingly or unwillingly, will have to march."

In the first instance it had a very limited application. Tailoring....

Mr. Molson (The High Peak): My hon. Friends of the Tory Reform Committee and I most heartily welcome this Bill....

Sir Lewis Jones (Swansea, West): The change proposed is fundamental. It is proposed to transfer to appointed members, for the first time in the history of labour legislation, the responsibility of determining contractual relations between employers and employed....

The superimposition of appointed members savours of totalitarian rather than democratic methods. By interfering with voluntary organisation you are going to weaken the development of trade unions and employers' associations, as has happened in Germany....

Sir George Schuster (Walsall): ... Speaking from my experience in distributive trades, I consider this Measure not only to be a good Measure, but to be absolutely indispensable. It has received strong support from the Retail Distributive Trades Conference. The conference recently passed a resolution saying:

"We pledge our support of the Bill to the Minister of Labour. We trust the Government will regard the Measure as one of primary urgency in order that it should be placed on the Statute Book before the close of the present Parliament."....

### ZIONISTS' SYMPATHISER

According to "Peterborough" in the *Daily Telegraph* of January 11, the widow of Major-General Orde Wingate, the Chindit leader, to whose baby son the Emperor Haile Selassie has presented an old Coptic cross and chain surmounted by a crown, "has never, I believe, been to Abyssinia, where her husband worked wonders with the 'Gideon Force.'

"She saw, however, much of his success in Palestine, in the troubles which lasted from 1936-39, Zionist activities and ideals appealed strongly to Mrs. Wingate, and her name has been inscribed in the Jews' "Golden Book."

"Miss Rachel Wingate, the General's sister, about whose appointment as secretary of the Royal Central Asian Society I wrote not long ago, has now, I hear, left her work as Books Censor at the Ministry of Information.

"She expects to begin her new duties next Monday."

### THE (CHOSEN) PATH

Mr. Will Lissner, editor of *The American Journal of Economics* and a member of the staff of the *New York Times* is quoted by *The Tablet* for the statement that in the four years during which America has been at war five million farmers have left the land. "The situation facing American agriculture in the post-war period is in some essential respects not unlike that which blighted English agriculture from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. In our day we have seen the dire consequences: an England on half rations, an England unable, despite heroic efforts, to feed herself."

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**To all Social Credit Groups and Associations, Home and Overseas**

\*Associations desiring to act in accordance with the advice of the Secretariat are asked to fill in the following:—

Name, address, and approximate number of members

of Association .....

We desire to follow the advice of the Social Credit Secretariat.†

To acquaint ourselves with the general character of this advice and the reasons underlying it, we agree to subscribe to *The Social Crediter* regularly in the proportion of at least one copy for every five members.

We agree not to discuss with others, without authorisation, the details of special advice received from the Secretariat.

Date..... Deputy's Signature.....

To accompany the above form, a brief statement is requested giving the history or account of the initiation of the group, and its present activities and intentions.

HEWLETT EDWARDS,

Director of Organisation and Overseas Relations.

\*For this purpose an Association to consist of three or more Social Crediters.

†The Secretariat is the channel used by Major Douglas, the Advisory Chairman, for the transmission of advice.

**Anti-Bureaucratic Campaign in Glasgow**

All interested are invited to attend a meeting in R.I. Rooms, 200, Buchanan Street, on Tuesday, February 6, at 7-45 p.m.

R. LITTLE.  
 C. YOUNG.

**PAY, BUT NO SERVICE**

"The Chairman of the Liverpool and District Post Office Advisory Committee, Mr. Dan Tobey, in a statement to the Council [of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce], said that considerable numbers of pre-paid 1s. 3d. half ounce Air Mail letters were being posted to destinations, in particular to the Middle East and South Africa, to which no such Air Mail was available." — *Liverpool Trade Review*, January, 1945.

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