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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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From Week to Week

Fruits of Victory

The War is won,
The Peace begun:
In clover may I bask?
The coming year
Will be austere;
Bend, brother, to the task.
Will they relax
The Income-tax
And fill our lives with joy?
Strain every nerve
To toil and serve:
The future's grim, my boy.
We've toiled enough,
So may we stuff
Ourselves with meat and food?
The fatted calf!
Don't make me laugh.
"With meat," by Jove, that's good!
Then, since you're wise,
What is the prize
For having held the fort?
To sweat and slave,
To scrimp and save,
To—steady, boy—export.

—The Scotsman, August 29.

It must now be evident generally, as we have been doing our best to proclaim for twenty-five years, that it is absurd to challenge the logic of modern politics and economics, which are irrefragable. It is the so-called "axioms" which demand examination. In what time may remain to us, we propose, at intervals, and as objectively as possible to examine these "axioms."

Fifty years ago, a Conservative Member of Parliament replying to a criticism made at a private dinner-party, said, "Well, you know, politics is a dirty business, always has been a dirty business, and always will be a dirty business."

We have here, a *fact*, which is stated as an *axiom*.

Fifty years ago, politics were far cleaner than they are to-day—probably at their cleanest. The explanation of this is simple—they were less professional. The average Member of Parliament was a man of private means and diverse interests. It was not a matter of life and death to him to retain his seat, and there were limits beyond which he was not prepared to go to retain it. The Member just quoted was of this type, yet he did retain his seat, and he admitted that he was employed in a dirty business. If he had

troubled to justify himself, he would no doubt have said, "Politics is the art of the possible."

It is not necessary to look very far for an explanation of the *fact*. It is stated with admirable clarity in the *Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*, and is of course, the basis of Machiavellianism. The real reason that the *Protocols* have roused such furious denunciation is precisely this—that they explain the divergence between public and private honesty. Protocol I, XI reads: "The political has nothing in common with the moral. The ruler who is governed by the moral is not a skilled politician, and is therefore unstable on his throne. He who wishes to rule must have recourse both to cunning and to make-believe. Great national [*sic*] qualities, like frankness and honesty, are vices in politics..." Compare "Full employment"; "Public Ownership," "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat," "*Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité,*" etc.

At this point, we are clearly confronted with a difficulty. Have moral qualities any real existence and justification, or as the Socialists contend, are they merely a trick to make the mob easier to control? Socialist politics, while only a few steps further on the road, are obviously not hampered by any doubts on this point—they are completely a-moral. Their objective is the supremacy of the bureaucrat so long as he obeys orders. Nothing else.

Fortunately, we are not thrown back upon authoritarianism for an answer to this vital question—it can be obtained from one of the most thoroughgoing exponents of the empirical technique—Gustave le Bon. *A mob has no morality; an individual depends for his individuality on his morality.* Lying and corruption disintegrate a man. No society can survive a-moral leadership.

In consequence, a Collectivist Government is inevitably the most corrupt form and must lead to a tyranny unredeemed by any virtues.

"What is the cause of industrial inefficiency? It is the demand for equal incomes, which makes the unskilled man lose all interest in becoming skilled and in the prospect of advancement. Incomes must be paid according to work done, and not according to need."

No, Clarence. Not Adam Smith. Communist Joseph Stalin.

The difference between the rich and poor is far greater now in Communist Russia, than in the time of the Czars. The chief difference is that no one, not even the Soviet millionaire is safe from the Ogpu. (NVDK.)

The foregoing quotation from the Red Czar is evidence, if any were needed, that Russia is not merely hundreds of years behind the rest of the world—she is hundreds of years behind Czarist Russia.

PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: August 21, 1945.

PALESTINE (GOVERNMENT POLICY)

Squadron-Leader Donner asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of our responsibilities to the Arabs, Jews and Christians in the Holy Land, he will state the policy of His Majesty's Government as regards the White Paper.

The Prime Minister: I have no statement to make on this matter at present.

Squadron-Leader Donner: In view of the serious and far-reaching consequences of the period of uncertainty, can the Prime Minister say how soon he will be able to make a statement?

The Prime Minister: As soon as possible but I am sure the hon. Member will realise that in the short time in which we have been in Office it has not been possible to survey all the very large number of cases.

Earl Winterton: Can the right hon. Gentleman give an undertaking that, before there is any announcement on this subject, there will be the fullest consultation with the heads of the Christian and Arab communities as well as the Jewish community in Palestine, and that the results will be published, as on previous occasions, in a White Paper?

The Prime Minister: In reply to the Noble Lord I prefer not to make any statement until I have had an opportunity to look into the position further.

Captain Gamman: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware the Chancellor of the Exchequer has pledged his party to remove all restrictions on Jewish immigration into Palestine?

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Ministry of Food (Staff)

Mr. De la Bère asked the Minister of Food whether he will state the total number of men and women employed by his Department as supervisors, assistants and staff in the various areas throughout the country, excluding Oxford, as at June 30, 1945.

Sir Ben Smith: It is assumed that the hon. Member's inquiry relates to the staff of the Potatoes and Carrots division of the Ministry. The total number of staff (men and women) of that division who are employed in areas throughout the country, excluding Oxford, is 1,085, of whom 92 are employed in a part-time capacity.

Mr. De la Bère asked the Minister of Food the total number of men and women employed in the Potato Division of the Ministry of Food, at Oxford, on June 30, 1945.

Sir Ben Smith: The total number of men and women employed in the Potatoes and Carrots Division of the Ministry of Food at Oxford on June 30, 1945, was 759, divided as to 419 representing the general trade administration, and 340 who are employed on finance and accounting duties. Of this total number, 276 are officers engaged on a part-time basis.

Mr. De la Bère asked the Minister of Food whether it is proposed to reconstitute the Ministry of Food, Potato Division, with a view to reduction in numbers and making available redundant staff for employment in industry.

Sir Ben Smith: No immediate change in the functions

of the Potato Division is contemplated. Every possible economy will be made in the staff, which is no more than adequate to carry out present duties.

COAL EXPORTS (GREAT BRITAIN)

Mr. Douglas asked the Minister of Fuel and Power what quantity of coal has been exported from Great Britain during the current year and to what destinations.

Mr. Shinwell: During the six months ending June, 1945, most of the coal exported, other than low quality coal of little use in this country, was consigned on military account and as such detailed figures are not available, but the total amounted to 1,591,000 tons. In addition, the following quantities, which were comprised mainly of low quality coal or coal for bunkers abroad, were exported during the above period:

	Tons.
Eire	430,442
Gibraltar	61,807
British West Africa	80,230
Canada	11,212
Other British Countries	4,530
Iceland	25,211
Faroe Islands	2,751
Portugal	42,815
Spain	3,726
Morocco	87,011
French West and Equatorial Africa	29,649
Argentina	2,001
Algeria	181,507
Tunis	44,348
Italy	3,508
Sweden	140
Other Foreign Countries	18,067

Total 1,028,955

Mr. Warbey asked the Minister of Fuel and Power how many tons of coal were exported from the United Kingdom to Spain during each of the 12 months ended July, 1945.

Mr. Shinwell: During the 12 months ended June, 1945, low quality coal of little use in this country was exported to Spain as follows: 1,686 tons in November, 1944; 3,726 tons in June, 1945. The Official Trade Returns for July, 1945, are not yet available.

WAR (HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, PUBLICATION)

Sub-Lieutenant Austin asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he has under consideration the publication of a White Paper on events that led to the outbreak of war.

Mr. McNeil: Three White Papers were published in 1939 (Command 6102, 6106 and 6115) which contained a number of documents concerning the events leading up to the outbreak of war. Moreover, as has previously been announced, a distinguished historian, Professor Woodward, is at present going through all the Foreign Office files for the years 1919 to 1939, with a view to publishing a further selection of documents in a series of volumes. In these

circumstances the issue of a further White Paper is not felt to be necessary at present.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton (Aldershot): ... I have here a document which has recently reached me from America. I will read a paragraph.

"The rights of private property and free choice of action under a system of private competitive capitalism must continue to be the foundation of our nation's peaceful and prosperous expanding economy. Free competition and free men are the strength of our free society,"

and so on, in the same vein. Hon. Members opposite may think that document was a statement by some sinister American financier or capitalist. Remarkably, it is called "A Charter for Labour Management" and it is signed by Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour. [Interruption.] It is most exhilarating to find how well these points are taken by hon. Members. It is also signed by Mr. Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organisation—the C.I.O.—and by Mr. Eric Johnson, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. I am very willing to lay this document on the Table, if any hon. Member thinks that he can get refreshment or advice from its terms.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Dalton): ... I desire to pay a tribute to Lord Catto, who is a great public servant and a man of wide and varied commercial experience. I met him on a number of occasions before I came to the Treasury. When I was at the Board of Trade he was always helpful on matters on which we were co-operating. Since assuming my present office I have had frank and most friendly conversations with him and I look forward to maintaining close contact with him in the future. I am happy to say that he has expressed his willingness to continue as Governor for a suitable period to inaugurate the new regime which we propose to establish. . .

Mr. Gaitskell (Leeds, South): ... I hope that the Government will, as soon as possible, bring reinforcements into the Civil Service from the younger generation.

The last thing to be said on the Civil Service is this. In the Labour Party programme, to which reference has already been made this afternoon, there is an excellent phrase about making the Civil Service a spur to the efficiency of industry rather than tying them up with red tape. Nothing would please the Civil Service more than that. But we shall need to make changes here. The present staff is not altogether adequate, and the Government should, I suggest, as soon as possible, set up a committee to look into the whole question of an economic and industrial Civil Service. . .

Colonel Ropner (Barkston Ash): ... This is not the occasion to discuss at length the history or future of the mining industry, but I would like to say that after representing constituencies for over 20 years which have been largely or predominantly mining in character, I have become convinced that for the sake of political aims—political ideals if you like—there has been a determination among those who claim to lead the miners that the mining industry must not be allowed to succeed under a system of private enterprise. . .

The result has been that there has been in the mining industry continued industrial strife. A loss of markets—

There has been reduced output—[HON. MEMBERS: "Why?"] There has been increased cost of production. There has been uncertainty, and all these and other considerations have led to conditions which have been entirely prejudicial to efficiency or to those schemes of modernisation or expansion, or the application of new capital to the industry which no one on these benches would dispute is necessary in so many cases.

I have heard very frequently Members of the Labour Party and, in the previous Parliament, hon. Gentlemen opposite, using with gusto the word "exploitation." In my view there has never been a better example of exploitation than the exploitation of the mining industry by the Labour Party, with apparently no consideration whatsoever for the welfare of the miners—[HON. MEMBERS: "Oh"]—who now, as it was planned that he should, is clutching at the straw of nationalisation in the hope that it may bring salvation to him and his industry.

But there has been another factor which has contributed to the uncertainty in the mining industry and which has discouraged it. That is the threat of nationalisation which has hung like a dark cloud over the industry for so many years. The hon. Gentleman who preceded me mentioned, I think, that it had been part of the programme of the Labour Party for 20 years. Indeed it has. It has been part of their programme for considerably longer. It is some time since the Liberal Party contracted that wasting disease from which it is suffering and which is now bringing its life so rapidly to an end.

This uncertainty, which I believe to have been created by hon. Gentlemen opposite, has been resolved by them, and we now know for certain that the mining industry will be nationalised within the next few months. But what about the other industries and undertakings of this country? . . . surely the policy of the Labour Party is the nationalisation of all the means of production, distribution and exchange.

My right hon. Friend who opened the Debate to-day had perfect justice in asking the Chancellor of the Exchequer the questions which he put to him and which, incidentally, he was quite incapable of answering. How long will it be before the building trade is nationalised? How long before the Socialist propagandists begin to talk about unscrupulous profiteering by rapacious capitalists who are denying homes to the women and children of this country? Political prophecy is indeed dangerous, but I suggest that the building trade will not be nationalised until the shortage of houses has been overcome, or until the Member for West Fife (Mr. Gallacher) is Prime Minister of this country. The cotton industry will not be nationalised—or will it—in the end? If not, why not? I hope these questions will be answered later to-day.

What principle of discrimination will there be between one industry and another which shall determine whether it is to be nationalised or not, or is there no principle at all? Is it merely a matter of political expediency? Are the measures of nationalisation outlined in the King's Speech the end of Socialism in our time? [AN HON. MEMBER: "Only the beginning."] We have a right to know. Trade and industry in this country have a right to know. Are there to be further doses of Socialism in due course? [HON. MEMBERS: "Yes."] If more industries are to be nation-

(Continued on page 7)

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Saturday, September 15, 1945.

Adaptation!

The front-page article of *Civil Service Opinion* for August is worthy of reflection and wide publicity.

The journal is published by the Society of Civil Servants which caters for the "Executive, Directing and Analogous Grades" of the Bureaucracy.

The article, "Under New Management" begins, tongue in cheek, "So we have new masters." The Permanent Secretaries have sped one set of parting 'masters' "with condolences befitting their humiliations," and welcomes a new set "with a cordiality due to those who come at the sovereign people's bidding." How sovereign the bureaucratic writer has it already in his mind to tell; but first he makes his little bow (or perhaps it is her little impish curtsy) to the nice electors. It was not his wish (or hers) "to stand trial before the electors, but since the ordeal was forced upon us, we cannot but feel gratified. . ." etc., etc.

"Some weeks ago the *Economist* forecast that 'in the main the country will be ruled in exactly the same way, by the Civil Service, which ever side wins.' We should be *reluctant to admit* [our emphasis] at any time that the Civil Service shapes the Government's policy, rough hew it though they will." But, ah well! "there are bound to be *some* [again our emphasis, needless to say] changes." Many sections of the Service (not all) will just have to "adapt themselves." Presumably the many (not the few for whom *Opinion* is written) will have to adapt themselves to conscription of labour, etc., etc., which are part of the plan for the herd (even if they are bureaucrats); their antagonism to the public will be more venomously directed the sharper the lash upon themselves—ask 'your' income-tax collector! or 'your' post-mistress! or 'your' school-teacher! or 'your' clerk in the Ministry of Forced Labour. *Opinion* rubs its hands: "the transition arrangements will keep a good many civil servants fully employed"; and Professor Laski at least is welcomed "with a cordiality due to those who come at the sovereign people's bidding;" "From 1870 onwards there are few failures in the handling of the big problems of civil administration in Great Britain; the officials proved equal to dealing with each issue as it arose."

Regimentation, exploitation and control are not tasks "which can be expected to earn popularity"; but, astonishingly, the bureaucracy has "earned it," and honour is satisfied.

From the mere standpoint of Eternal Truth (which

Opinion would doubtless disdain as a synonym for insecurity) considerable assumptions underlie its argument. For example, there need be no "reluctance to admit" the powers of Civil Servants. They are the powers of Judas and Barabbas and their exercise will gain its just reward—in time. — T. J.

Social Credit Will Never Die

A BROADCAST BY PAUL PRINCE, PRESIDENT OF THE MANITOBA SOCIAL CREDIT ORGANIZATION.

(From the "*Canadian Social Crediter*" of August 2.)

The elections are over and Social Crediters in Manitoba have been beaten at the polls. We do not feel bitter over our defeat.

As leader of the movement in Manitoba, I, perhaps, have been harder hit than most of my colleagues who went down to defeat. However, this is not my point of view. Rather, I consider with a proud heart the value of the men who fought alongside with me. Their personal worth remains unchallenged, and truly, it can be said that never before has Manitoba seen a better slate of candidates than those offered to them under the Social Credit banner. To them, therefore, and to all those who worked for them so generously, without any form of personal recompense, who gave of their time and money without hope of retribution, I offer the thanks of my sincere and grateful heart.

If the returns of the election were appraised according to the traditional party standards, then it could be truly said that Social Credit has been wiped off the Canadian political arena, with Alberta alone being excepted. However, Social Credit cannot be appraised according to party standards, because it is not a party. The life or death of Social Credit as a political force does not depend upon an election return.

Social Credit is essentially a movement of the people, in order to secure for them the best possible government, and through their own free endeavour, as great a measure of justice as it is possible for men to attain in all their personal, social and economic endeavours.

This movement, like all movements, is based on definite principles that must be implemented if the movement is to achieve its end. In Social Credit, these principles are those governing applied Christianity. The recognition of the value of the human individual is the foundation. The recognition of the right of the individual to his own freedom is the second one, flowing naturally from the foundation. The third, consecrating the two previous, is the recognition of the right of the individual to own and to dispose of property. The fourth, the recognition of the right of the individual to associate freely with his fellow men in order to achieve certain results that can be achieved only through association or that can be better achieved through association. The fifth, the recognition of the right of the individual to claim certain benefits from society, as springing from the nature of man himself, and from the very nature of the society that man has created for his own service.

These, my fellow citizens, constitute the Christian foundations of Social Credit. It need not scare anyone out, in fear of a new religion, or in fear that it will land

(Continued on page 6)

As Things Are

"The Money System is potentially the most beneficent instrument of civilisation ever invented by man."

—From Week to Week, *The Social Crediter*, April 14, 1945.

It is a paradoxical, but quite explicable fact, that the development of a genuine appreciation of things as they might be, is automatically accompanied by an equal perception of the intrinsic merit of things as they are. The obvious conclusion to be drawn from this experience, which comes to all, I think, who give sincere and appreciative study to the nature of this universe, is that it is not "things" that are wrong, but our ordering of them, or rather the trouble is due to our dis-ordering of them; to our not leaving them to order themselves according to Nature, to their own nature. To focus the idea, it is not men's institutions that are at fault; in almost all cases they are sub-conscious in origin, and have grown up organically over a long period, being the outcome of continuity and the instinctive and genuine needs of the individual. Society's problems arise primarily from our conscious, intellectual abuse and exploitation of our own organically developed social environment.

But such a view of the situation is extremely distasteful to the average individual. It is humiliating to human pride and egotism to admit that we are inept at co-operating, or controlling our own co-operative organisations. As a result of this we are only too ready to be persuaded of their faultiness, a fact of which demagogues of the Left—the would-be destroyers of tradition—have always taken advantage. The agitator seeks to demonstrate to the crowd, first, that they have a grievance against their association and, second, that they can evolve from their own inner consciousness—or that he can for them if they will give him leave—something so much better and more up-to-date than the existing system. But the truth is that what we term imagination—this same inner consciousness—when it is really imaginative, is not in that sense creative at all, nor conceiving of anything new, but merely estimating correctly the real nature of this universe, which includes our social system, as it has organically grown up among us—one might almost say, in spite of us. Remove their abuses, and the more one understands of our systems, the more beautiful and subtle and delicate and appropriate do they appear, and the more desirous and pledged one becomes to see them administered correctly and according to their nature, and the less one itches to destroy. To see things as they truly are, then, implies a spirit, an attitude of Conservatism towards them, combined with a radical, almost evangelistic urge to have men's handling of them better.

Now, if this is true, it holds good for everything. It is, in fact, just a variant of the statement, "To know all is to pardon all," and none of our systems are outside of its scope—not even the much-abused Financial System. Obviously it would have been quite impossible to have shown up the accountancy flaw in the management of Money and the abuses based on it as they have been exposed in the Douglas analysis, without a deep appreciation of the true organic structure of the system that was being thus abused. I do not believe that anyone in the least susceptible to natural beauty in its less obvious and picturesque guises, studying dispassionately the intricate and nicely adjusted system of balances and checks that operate in the different departments of the Money System, could reasonably refuse it

their admiration. Take any of them, the Investment Market; Bank Clearing House; particularly the Foreign Bill Market and Exchange regulation so unjustly blamed as the prime cause of the restriction of international trade, and consider how well-designed they are to fulfil their genuine purposes. Yet it is this growth, resulting from centuries of well-directed, traditional husbandry that the Monetary Reformers—the up-to-date exponents of Reginald McKenna's and Lord Keynes's "Managed Currency" ideas—would ruthlessly hack at, fracturing vital connections and displacing fine adjustments to substitute something which they imagine they personally will be better able to manipulate; something artificial and quite alien and unresponsive to human reactions. For your Planner is the congenital enemy of Nature, because she is not susceptible to manipulation, and when she is manipulated, hits back with a ruthlessness on a par with his own.

What it amounts to really, is this: that the impulse behind wholesale reform, what we term Social Planning, the Planned Economy, is the impulse to alter and break up Nature; to compel one's environment—that is all other human natures (individualities) except one's own—to reform in keeping with one's own theoretical ideas and desires. The basic assumption is that men know how to control and manage their systems, but that the systems are bad ones, and require radical reforming. As Social Crediters we know this to be untrue; yet those who advocate the Douglas proposals as the spearhead of the Social Credit Movement, seem to forget it entirely, or assume that Monetary Reform is an exception to the general rule, which, of course, it is not. As Douglas is at some pains to point out in the paragraph from which the quotation at the head of this article is taken, it is precisely "management" not "money," that has brought Society to the pass in which it is. Our trouble lies, not in the Monetary System, but in the abuse and exploitation of the system for their own ends by those in control of it, and the failure on the part of all of us to control the controllers. As Douglas has always advised, what the politically intelligent individual should strive to abolish is exactly the political and governmental "management" of the currency. To advocate a method,—any method, even the Douglas Proposals,—as a means of improving conditions that arise directly from the weakness of the control exercised by individuals over their central organisation of Government, is to play straight into the hands of the enemies of individual freedom, since "methods" of their nature involve centralisation, ("Centralisation is the way to do things"), and increased centralisation of control, *of any kind whatsoever*, is what the Planners desire. If the Money interests already largely control governments, as unquestionably they do, then nothing could suit them better than that the press, and ultimately the public should clamour for drastic and radical "reform" of a Monetary System, whose fatal defect, from *their* point of view, is that it still contains the dangerously vital germ of its own self-acting nature, to which, as was said, the Planners are implacably opposed.

To abstract the items of the Douglas Proposals from their context, with no guarantee of their proper employment, or that they will not be used piece-meal and obliquely, as the Compensated Price has been in this war; to call for Parliamentary control of Credit Creation; a Central Credit Authority; and an Export Clearing House; and finally "Costless Credit," without at least a parallel effort directed to

controlling the "controllers" of all the tremendous power implicit in the proposal, to lend oneself to all that, is to be ranged effectively, if not philosophically, on the side of the power-mongers—"Social Credit! We welcome it!"

For all those abstract, theoretical reforms of method are perfectly possible, not to say agreeable to the Socialist Planned Economy, and are no doubt, already absorbed into its prepared programme. Discounted retail prices, Controlled Profits on turnover, a National Credit Authority, and above all, Costless Credit issue, are all ideas that are in process of reconditioning to be entered in the Post-war Stakes under fresh colours. The instructed advocates of Beveridge's Full Employment Plans, both paid and unpaid, thoroughly "know their piece" as to this war having shown us that credit and money are nothing. If we can create fourteen millions a day to beat Hitler, they are saying this very minute, we can do it for public works (capital expenditure), in the "piping times" that are coming, and if necessary, for no more than the cost of administration.

For the Full-Employment pump must be primed somehow, even if the financial return is only to be a single payment of one half *per cent*. The price of the credit, however, is not in fact to be mitigated, but only transmitted, from a continuous interest charge, to a surrender *in perpetuo* to those in control of the National Credit Authority of the power to create costless credit, not necessarily, or at all to meet the expended, or contracted output of the community, but for any purpose they please. And since the Bank of England is to be nationalised, those controllers and managers will presumably be the same individuals who at present control that international organisation. It is, too, made quite clear by the Planners that though credit and money have been clearly demonstrated to be nothing, none of it is for Private Enterprise, since the price of its issue is to be the abandonment of private competition, in lending and investment as well as in production.

And so it always will be with any abstract item of the Douglas Proposals, as it will be with those who pin their faith to formulae instead of results. Results are the only thing that cannot be twisted to their own ends by those would-be reformers of Nature, the Planners, who, however theoretical, are sufficiently realistic to insist on their own objective, which is that they should be the managers of whatever method of "management" the man-in-the street is fool enough to vote for. Their opposition is reserved entirely for whatever threatens to work *without them*. So we see that, in fact, it is the "Managed Currencyites" and "Economic Reformers," and not the orthodox bankers, who are the really dangerous enemies of Money as "the most beneficent instrument of civilisation."

Our degree of civilisation depends on the degree of our understanding of Life and Nature, in each and every one of its various manifestations. What *Economic Democracy* expounds is the *nature* of the Monetary System, how it works; just exactly not how it may be "worked," *i.e.*, managed. It is the Social Crediter's appreciation and understanding of the flaw that has been allowed, and encouraged, to develop in the system since the introduction of specialised, Series Production, and which alone prevented, and still prevents it, from rising to the tremendous occasion presented by the Industrial Revolution, that permits him to appreciate the intrinsic beauty and value of the system itself and unmanaged. But for the man-in-the-street, a mental picture

is in process of being insidiously built up, of Money-Investment, Credit-Finance, Banking, as Public Enemy No. 1. With the completion of this process, the psychological moment has been reached for a "popular outcry" for the nationalisation of all Central Banks and the creation of "government-controlled" Credit Authorities and Investment Boards; and, finally, for the abolition (liquidation) of Money—the Public Enemy—altogether, and its supersession by rationing, on the coupon system, and complete National Budgeting. As a means of circumventing this unpleasing programme, it must surely be obvious that the active advocacy of the Social Credit technique is not only useless, but positively helpful to our opponents, in that it confirms and encourages the popular illusion that men get what they want by backing methods they don't understand. — N. F. W.

SOCIAL CREDIT WILL NEVER DIE (*Continued from page 4*)

us obscurely into the snares of some State Religion.

The above being understood, you will now understand me when I tell you that no amount of electoral defeat will ever vanquish the Social Credit forces. Their roots are deeper than the State's, or than the power of the State. They are embedded in the very nature of man.

The natural thoughts of men gravitate along the lines of the Social Credit philosophy. Some day, therefore, our forces will prevail, and we are so sure of our final victory over the forces of dictatorship that the present apparent defeat leaves us as determined as ever to carry on the fight for individual freedom.

To-day, men are looking to an institution—the State—to do things for them. They turn to politicians who make good promises to them. They do not realise that this is pure totalitarian philosophy. In fact, some day, they will realise that no institution has any power but that which has been granted to it by the individuals composing it. Some day, people will realise that the State will do nothing that the individual citizens are not called upon to do themselves. Some day, they will realise that it is not in removing power from the individual and vesting that power in the State that happiness, security and prosperity will come to all. Some day, all will realise that the only concrete reality that can be happy or unhappy, is individual man. When this is realised sufficiently, together with the vast resources of intelligence and capacity of men to work, all seeking their own personal betterment and happiness, then, this will be the day of Social Credit!

Men and women who hear me, if the Christian foundation of life that I have shewn to you means anything to you, delay no longer! Write to us! Find out from us exactly what each and everyone of you can do in his own locality. The time is getting near when another blow must be struck in favour of individual freedom! Be ready, and do your own bit in helping to secure your own happiness and freedom. Every battle we lose means just so much more suffering and uncertainty leading to State dependence and regimentation.

In this election, working against such odds as no predecessor of ours in the political struggle has ever encountered, we have polled some ten thousand votes. Ten thousand men and women of Manitoba have understood the message we have delivered. If this force is united and co-ordinates its

efforts, when the next trial of strength comes, we will surely go on to victory. It has been repeatedly said in Social Credit quarters, that once you understand Social Credit, you can never let go of it. I believe this to be true. It gives us a much needed guiding light in our individual efforts for the betterment of the lot of all.

Therefore, I ask all of you who listen to me, to get in touch with us immediately, and start now to get ready for the next onslaught.

To the worthy people of Alberta, whose faith in the Christian way of life is so firm, I would like to convey a message of grateful admiration. I would also tell them that the other Provinces of Canada are slowly waking from the deep slumber into which they have been drugged by a vicious and powerful propaganda.

To our courageous leader, Mr. S. E. Low, our sincere congratulations for the victory he has achieved in his own constituency, against great odds. We also pledge anew our complete co-operation and loyalty in the great battle for individual freedom, to him who has sacrificed so generously.

To all of you, fellow citizens of Manitoba, I wish to express my own personal faith in the worthiness of our cause. I wish to tell you that what you have done, that all you have sacrificed, will not be in vain. It is true that we have lost the 1945 election. Let us get together and make sure that our influence and united will shall win the peace for our beloved Canada. To-day, as well as before the election, we stand for a free and sovereign Canada. To-day, as much as ever, we shall combat the evil of internationalism, tending to regiment us into State-Socialism in order to better enslave us into the fabrics of obscure and remote "world-interests."

Never become despondent, never take the view that all is lost. As long as there remains one single man living on the face of this earth, it will be in the power of man to restore a full measure of individual freedom. As long as men create institutions, it will be possible for men to bend these institutions in their own service.

Never give up! Never start to go for bigger and better state doles and grants. This is going in the wrong direction. Go, and keep going for bigger and better individual opportunities for all, and not at the expense of all. Leisure, and not idleness, is man's rightful and Christian inheritance. A greater measure of it is now available. Do not allow anyone to turn your mind away from your right and make you accept charity, when you are talented, and healthy and able to look after your own needs,—if given the opportunity. Do not allow anyone to turn the gift of God, which is leisure, into the most dismal curse that can afflict mankind: subsidised idleness.

Keep fighting with us! Make sure that every blow you strike is a blow struck for individual freedom, a blow for your own freedom.

Do not forget that the voice of Social Credit will be on the air regularly, as before. Therefore, listen in to this Station, CKRC, next week, at this same time, 7-30 p.m. Tell your friends.

We want free citizens for a free Canada.

PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 3)

alised, which are they to be? Can any right hon. Gentleman tell us which industry will be nationalised, or are the Government quite incapable of answering questions relative to a subject which, presumably, they must have considered for years? The Government must answer these questions, and very soon. They must make their position clear. At present, I see every indication of the country entering upon a period of muddle and uncertainty. How different it is in the United States, where the recuperative powers of capitalism are being given a fair chance.

Lieut.-Colonel Dower (Penrith and Cockermouth): ... I was referring to where the Labour Party stand on the question of controls. I think it is rather like a tin can tied to a dog's tail. The dog may be a very nice dog, but it does not like the can. I do assure hon. Members opposite that I earnestly believe that there are two sections in their party. There is the section which feels that the powers of the Executive should be increased, and the section that feels diametrically opposed to that view, who concentrate their energies upon social legislation...

The first point I want to make is with regard to the re-allocation of manpower. I do not like the word "re-allocation." It seems to be rather inhuman and unsympathetic; it also seems to suggest that when the men have finished being directed into the Services of this country, they are only released to be once more subjected to discipline and regimentation...

Mr. Mikardo (Reading): ... the first ingredient for industrial efficiency is planned consumption...

Sir Henry Morris-Jones (Denbigh): ... But I warn the Government that if, on the other hand they ignore the great medical profession and its traditions of freedom, and cast away all the principles of their trade union doctrines which necessitate consultations with every trade union before any legislation is embarked upon and do not take into consultation and secure some measure of agreement with the very people who are vitally affected, they will get the most resolute opposition, comma by comma and line by line, from this side to any national health service which obliterates the great principle of the private patient having free choice of his doctor, on which the whole basis of medical service has relied for generations. If there is any intention on the part of the Government to make this great profession of medicine a State-salaried Civil Service, they will be up against the biggest fight they have ever tackled. I thought it as well to express this point of view, for I am sure I am expressing the point of view of 95 per cent. of the medical profession.

August 22, 1945.

RADIO LUXEMBURG (FUTURE USE)

Major Symonds asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, at the forthcoming Council of Foreign Ministers, he will recommend that Radio Luxembourg, which was successfully used by S.H.A.E.F. as an international broadcasting station, should now be taken over by the World Peace Organisation, to assist in the development of an international outlook in Europe and the world.

Mr. Bevin: The question of the future use of Radio

Luxemburg is under consideration and my hon. and gallant Friend's suggestion will be borne in mind.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY

Sir W. Smithers asked the Prime Minister if he will set up a Royal Commission to examine and report on the workings, operations and activities of the Co-operative Wholesale Society; and to inquire whether its continuation is in the national interest.

The Prime Minister: No, Sir.

Sir W. Smithers: In view of the promises given by the Socialist Party at the Election to abolish monopolies, will the right hon. Gentleman make a commencement on this most dangerous and pernicious of all monopolies?

The Prime Minister: The hon. Member is mistaken. It is not a monopoly at all.

PALESTINE (CULTIVATED AREAS AND POPULATION)

Captain Marples asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what is the latest available estimate of the total population of Palestine, other than Transjordan; how many of this number are Jews and Arabs, respectively; what, in square miles, is the estimated cultivable area of the country; and how many square miles, believed to be cultivable, are estimated to be still uncultivated.

Mr. George Hall: The estimated population of Palestine at December 31, 1944, was:

Moslems	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,061,277
Jews	.....	.....	.....	.....	528,702
Christians	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,547
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,096
Total					1,739,624*

[*So in the Official Report—Editor, *T.S.C.*]

Of the Moslems, Christians and others it is estimated that 1,180,000 are Arabs.

The estimated area of Palestine regarded as "cultivable" for fiscal purposes is 3,410 square miles; but I would refer the hon. and gallant Member to Chapter IX of the Report of the Royal Commission on Palestine (Cmd. 5479) for an explanation of the difficulty of estimating how much land is in fact capable of cultivation.

UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

Mr. Ben Levy (Eton and Slough): ... I hope that the Foreign Secretary will publicly affirm and endorse the opinion, which I believe to be widespread, that much of the Charter is already obsolete and ripe for immediate revision; that this revision must primarily remove the power of individual veto granted in Article 27; that the atomic bomb should be forthwith transferred to international control and manufactured on territory especially internationalised for the purpose; that the nations shall submit to an international inspectorate to ensure against secret manufacture; and that this country, for one, is ready to recognise the supremacy of an international authority, and to surrender, moreover, the requisite degree of her own sovereignty in consequence. Such proposals, I suggest with all diffidence, should not be made through the usual channels; they should be made pub-

licly to the heads of States with the avowed and unashamed purpose of mobilising the pressure of public opinion in every country. There is at this time a vast deal of popular feeling waiting to be canalised. Let it be canalised behind the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary of Great Britain.

Captain Gammans (Hornsey): ... The point I want to make is that if these regional pacts are thought necessary for the security of Russia and the United States, surely we in this country, who are a hundred times more vulnerable than either Russia or the United States, had better look to regional pacts of our own. It is obvious that in Western Europe the security of France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, the Scandinavian countries and Iceland are bound up with our own security. We cannot afford to ignore what happened in those countries for our very life's sake.

I am one of those who believe that there is such a thing as a Western European conception of life. It is a conception of life which is based upon Christianity, democracy and freedom of speech and conscience, and also on a belief in the value of human personality. That Western European way of life has received in this war and in the last an almost mortal blow. Whether or not it can revive itself, it is still too early to say, but of one thing I am absolutely convinced; that is, that it will not be revived except by leadership from this country. All the countries of Western Europe are looking to this country for a lead, and if we do not give it, we may find that Western democracy as we have known it, which has largely given the pattern to the American way of life as well as to our own, will be swallowed up...

GREAT BRITAIN (RUSSIAN INDEBTEDNESS)

Sir W. Smithers asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer the total indebtedness of the U.S.S.R. to Britain; and how much has been written off.

Mr. Dalton: I assume that the hon. Member has in mind advances to the Government of the U.S.S.R. in respect of supplies from this country. The outstanding indebtedness at the present moment is £44,580,000 on credits granted in respect of war-time supplies and £368,387 in respect of the credit granted by the Exports Credit and Guarantee Department under the Agreement of 1936. Repayments in respect of both these credits have been made punctually as they became due and nothing has been written off either of the above debts.

The Rule of Law

"In the *Manuel de Droit Criminel* of R. Foignet (p. 107, note 2) we find this curious passage: "The penalties of death, penal servitude for life and deportation are replaced by imprisonment for a term equal to at least a third and at most a half of the duration of those penalties."

— *La Voix Universitaire* (Paris).

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