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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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From Week to Week

Work is the process of satisfying the "common need"—an expression that is by no means synonymous with the notion of "common good." The "common need" is an essential part of the "common good"; but the notion of "common good" is far more comprehensive. . . . More and more, at the present time, "common good" and "common need" are identified; and (what comes to the same thing) the world of work is becoming our entire world; it threatens to engulf us completely, and the demands of the world of work become greater and greater, till at last they make a "total" claim upon the whole of human nature.

So Dr. Josef Pieper, a philosopher on the teaching staff of the University of Westphalia, in a book "Leisure, the Basis of Culture" translated by Alexander Dru. A well-known literary weekly reviews at length Pieper's work in German, together with Mr. Dru's translation of two essays, saying:—"Notwithstanding the recent abatement of extreme poverty and the recent multiplication of means of popular entertainment, the general mood, whether in town or country, cannot be called happy. Notwithstanding a superficial cheeriness, a generous give and take, there is restlessness and fret, and they seem to betoken an underlying emptiness which borders on despair. But that this has anything to do with philosophy, or with the teaching of philosophy, is a suggestion which to many ears will sound preposterous. That, too, the trouble is primarily one of education may be regarded as paradoxical at a time when schools are lavishly equipped and the road to the highest education is without obstruction to any. In an era of five-day weeks, paid holidays for everybody, and the intensive organization of leisure, few will conceal incredulity on being told that the twentieth century has forgotten what leisure really is.

"Accordingly, whoever picks up unwarned a little book just published is likely to have a shock."

"Be still and know." The epitaph of this generation, if, as seems more and more assured, it passes without leaving "a wreck behind," should be "I wouldn't know."

With this perverse negation we all contend in varying degrees of resolution, incomprehension and consternation. That is to say Social Crediters do so. Perhaps they are not still enough to know what it is which constantly eludes them. Like Mr. Norman Webb, whose admirable exposition in this place last week was a model for study at the present moment—study of approaches—we believe our blatant society will yield at last to a form sanctioned by Reality (and that that form, whatever it is, will be compatible with the continuance of 'human' life). We agree that we do not see much to encourage the belief, and that to all appearances the Sanhedrin of Satan is riding to victory without so much as sighting opposition of the slightest kind—Sun, Moon, Stars, Wind, Water, and all there is in the way of Lesser Powers and Principalities, behind it on a frictionless runway

to Perdition: the Devil in short. But there are stirrings. Nothing is more certain than that the collapse of a house of cards is like the collapse of a house of cards; and social organisation has been for a long time and is the insubstantial organisation of a house of cards. Take Mr. Butler's pleasant little story (or little lie, if you please) of the poor carpenter who could only stay in his unprofitable back-room business by going without a personal income to buy timber for conversion into exports. . . . The bed-time story was a top-of-the-column titbit in some newspapers. On such stuff are our modern parliamentary majorities fed.

Has Purgatory a corner to hide the post-mortem shame of politicians?

• • •
"Even the prosperous Americans are now coming to the conclusion that they are paying too much in taxes.

"When will the peoples of the world decide to spend their own money and not hand it over to governments?"

To *The Recorder*, a London weekly which asks this question, and which asks also, *à propos* of Mr. Butler's bracing exercises, "If we pay this price, will it buy us salvation?" we reply: No, It won't.

• • •
Mr. E. W. B. Grotian, whom we mentioned last week, has returned to the attack in *The Scotsman*. He writes:—

"Since our bloated State machine has now reached that stage at which even our elected Parliamentary representatives are unable directly to control it, and have to resort more and more to legislation by ministerial decree, how can the individual voter hope to exercise control over this machine? Surely the solution to our troubles is not to give the State more power, but to win back some of that which, as individuals, we have so fecklessly thrown away.

"In order to preserve our independence, I maintain that, in education as well as in many other fields of human endeavour, it is now necessary to decrease the power of the State rather than add to it. We might then produce more people from all sections of the community better qualified to lead, and many fewer who are incapable of either leading or being led by wise counsel."

• • •
We have been asked to say a word in support of the campaign of the British Housewives' League against "devitalised and poisoned bread." The Supplement (January, 1952) to *Housewives' Today* claims to be "the record of a definite achievement. . . —the posing of a national issue in a form which cannot be evaded except by political chicanery." We progress, if at all, by degrees; and it is perfectly sound tactics, while we in this journal are showing what political chicanery is and what it does, that someone make the target visible to all. Truth is increasingly a matter of indifference to politicians: lies are their sustenance.

PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: December 5, 1951.

Arab and Israeli Forces (U.K. Training)

Mr. William Shepherd asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs how many members of the Arab States are being given military training in the United Kingdom; and how many members of the Israeli forces are receiving similar facilities.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Anthony Eden): According to the most recent figures available, 134 members of the armed forces of the Arab States and 33 members of the Israel forces are receiving military training in this country.

Mr. Shepherd: As we are training those Israeli forces and Arab forces will my right hon. Friend resist pressure to stop this form of liaison between this country and others?

Mr. Eden: I think I am in favour of the continuance of these schemes.

Mr. R. T. Paget: Do these officers include any Syrian officers and, although this is a little wide, are we to have any statement as to the attitude of the Government towards Colonel Shishakli.

Mr. Eden: I think that is extremely wide. In reply to the first part of the hon. and learned Member's supplementary question, the figure is four.

Diplomatic Immunity

Mr. Ernest Davies asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he will state the number of persons in the United Kingdom in 1938, 1945 and at the latest convenient date who were entitled to diplomatic privileges and immunities; and the number of these whose entitlement arose solely through employment on the domestic staff of a head of mission.

Mr. Eden: The total number of persons enjoying privileges and immunities in the United Kingdom as diplomatic representatives of foreign States and as members of their suites in 1938, was 1,132, of whom 512 were employed in the personal households of heads of missions or in the chanceries of the missions. In 1945, the corresponding figures were 1,994 and 537; and, at the present time, they are 3,001 and 861.

In addition, privileges and immunities were granted in 1945 to 41 senior officials of international organisations. The corresponding figure at the present time is 172.

Mr. Davies: In view of the rather rapid increase in the number of persons entitled to immunity, will the Foreign Secretary give urgent consideration to the report, to which he has recently referred, and see that some action is taken in this matter?

Mr. Eden: I hope the hon. Gentleman is not rebuking me for these matters.

Coal Deposits, Tanganyika

Sir Richard Acland asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to what extent coal has been found in Tanga-

nyika; and what prospects there are for its development on any significant scale.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: A deposit of over 200 million tons of coal has been found in one coalfield in Southern Tanganyika. Of this, 65 million tons are so far thought to be extractable. Investigation of another deposit is proceeding. Development prospects cannot be stated without further technical information but, apart from this, transport to the coast must be provided. This is being studied.

Mr. J. Griffiths: Will the right hon. Gentleman make clear to his hon. Friends that this project was undertaken by a public authority, the Colonial Development Corporation?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: A public authority in which both sides of the House co-operated.

Sir R. Acland: Will the right hon. Gentleman make it clear that this arose out of the work of the Colonial Development Corporation, whose work in other areas has often been rather severely criticised?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Certainly, I have already said so.

Colonial Sugar Production

Mr. Nabarro asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what are the short-term prospects for increasing colonial sugar production; how much additional Colonial sugar for the United Kingdom domestic market can be anticipated during 1952; and from which Colonies.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Exports of colonial sugar have increased substantially over the last few years, and it is expected that the rate of increase will be maintained. It is too early yet to give firm estimates for 1952, but the United Kingdom may in that year obtain from the British West Indies, Fiji and Mauritius about 1,390,000 tons, an increase of about 70,000 tons over imports in 1951.

House of Commons: January 29, 1952.

Financial and Economic Situation

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. R. A. Butler):

... Now I should like to state, for the benefit of the House, the facts which were before the meeting of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers. In the year 1950 the sterling area as a whole had been in surplus with the rest of the world to a total of about £427 million—I repeat, in surplus. In the first half of 1951, although the position of the United Kingdom was worse, the surplus was rather bigger, at the annual rate of £550 million. Then in the second half of the year had come the dramatic change, a deficit with the rest of the world at an annual rate of no less than £1,450 million. The gold reserves had fallen between June and December, 1951, by two-fifths, or £550 million, until no more than £835 million were left. That is the fact that we had to face, and manifestly to anyone concerned a drain on our resources at this rate could not be allowed to continue. . .

... In the last six—I repeat, six—months, ending 31st December, 1951—that is, less than a month ago—the United Kingdom had a deficit with the non-sterling world of no less than £575 million. In the six months ending 31st December, 1952, we must reduce this deficit by £475 million to minus—that is, a deficit of—£100 million. In addition to this, we must have a surplus, as we normally do, with the rest of the sterling area, leaving the non-sterling world on

one side. That must be of at least £100 million in the same period, so that overall, with our surplus with the sterling area and our deficit with the outside, we shall be paying our way. That is the task to which the House should address itself. . . .

. . . The House will remember that last time I talked in this way, it was mostly concerning import cuts. This time, a good deal of what I have to say is to encourage the exports, so as to earn more on the plus side.

These exports, helped by increased supplies of steel from the United States of America, for which we must express our great gratitude, should ensure a substantial increase in export income in the latter part of the year. We have also just made another satisfactory agreement. It has been announced only within the last 24 hours that plans have been made for the sale of 25,000 tons of rubber to the United States for strategic stock. The United States authorities have agreed to pay for all of it on the basis of their present buying prices, so that the sterling area will receive from this sale, in a very short time, well over £8 million in dollars. . . .

. . . Then, we can reasonably expect that under the North Atlantic Treaty we shall receive help from the United States towards some of the burden of defence which we are undertaking in the common cause. Meantime, the House will have noticed that the United States Government have just announced that as an interim measure of support for defence, they have allotted to this country 300 million dollars of economic aid from the provision already made by Congress for the current year. That is in support of our defence programme. . . .

But the House should be under no illusion that this will not be enough, and much of it will not come quickly enough. Since it is imperative that we should stop the drain on our reserves as quickly as possible, I must have recourse, in order to stop the drain, to the first set of measures which I shall announce, which means further cuts immediately in our imports and external expenditure so as to save foreign exchange. Unless we make these cuts, there would not be time for the other measures to take effect. . . .

. . . On 7th November I announced certain cuts in external expenditure to the tune of £350 million. These cuts will take some time to become fully effective, but I fear that as £170 million of them was in foodstuffs, their impact will become progressively more apparent in our shops and in our lives from now on. . . . It is now clear, however, that we need a further saving of about £150 million, making total savings of no less than £500 million in external expenditure per annum.

It is not easy to find such essential savings without damage to some part of our economy. We shall in some cases have to use stocks acquired for the stockpile in order to reduce the current level of imports. [HON. MEMBERS: "Oh!"] This sacrifice is necessary because we are bound to halt the drain in the gold reserves, and we must keep our production going at full blast if we are to earn what we need. . . .

. . . Tobacco is a commodity which brings in very large amounts of revenue and less than 7 per cent. of the price of cigarettes in the shops represents expenditure on imports—less than 5 per cent. on imports which have to be paid for in dollars. Thus, if any savings in our dollar import bill were to appear as a cut in consumption, we should be releasing

purchasing power over 20 times as great on the home market and so increasing inflationary pressure, which it is our aim to remove. Nevertheless, despite these considerations—which any human Chancellor must take into account, because this is by far the winner in the horse race for the collection of revenue for any Chancellor of the Exchequer, as my predecessor well knows; it has got beer beaten hollow, and the Purchase Tax and everything else—nevertheless, some saving of dollar expenditure there must be. My right hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade has had some discussion with the people concerned and, as a result, it has been found possible, by a careful re-arrangement of our proposals in connection with stocks and other methods, to achieve a saving of the order of £22 million this year without reason to expect an undue shortage.

I then come to tourism. On 7th November I announced a reduction in the tourist allowance from £100 to £50 and we have now decided, with great reluctance, that it is necessary to cut this further. The allowance for the year to November, 1952, will therefore be reduced to £25. This second cut should yield a saving of the order of £12,500,000 this year. . . .

. . . Then coal. We have decided to reduce our purchases from the United States, and the savings here, as these purchases were of a small order, will be only £2,500,000. . . .

. . . Now I will deal with two other items, one where we cannot, and one where we do not, propose to take action. The first is films. We have dollar expenditure on these at the rate of £9 million a year. As the House is aware, we have undertaken to the United States films interests that we will allow remittances at this rate and this agreement runs until September. We therefore cannot take any immediate action in this field owing to our being bound by this agreement, but I must warn the House that we shall use the time before then to consider the economies which may well have to be made in the future.

Now on petroleum; only about one quarter of the total consumption of petroleum products consists of motor spirit. A good deal less than half the consumption of motor spirit is by private motorists, and not very much of this is used for pleasure motoring. The only means of securing significant savings would be by imposing petrol rationing. The House by now must be fully aware of the complexities and expensiveness of working any petrol rationing system. We have considered this again, very fully, bearing in mind the fact that 2,500 people were needed to run the previous system at an administrative cost of well over £1 million, and even then it was subject to grave abuse.

I have investigated this with my colleagues, very closely, and we have come to the conclusion that all this effort would bring in only £4 million in this year, 1952, and £8 million in a full year. We have therefore decided that the whole thing is not worth while. [Interruption.] I do not think it is worth while spending nearly £1,500,000 in administrative expense to bring in only £4 million saving in foreign exchange. At any rate that is our decision, and I am sure it is the right one. . . .

. . . To sum up, we have put into operation a programme of import cuts which, in conjunction with the measures to increase earnings and with defence aid from the United States, will, we believe, enable us to carry out the commit-

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Food

The following are brief extracts, without comment, from Lord Lovat's speech in the House of Lords on January 31. Debate: "Scottish Sheep and Cattle Production":—

"We live in an age of planning. I have referred to the blind spot in the eyes of private individuals. I think that applies just as much to the eyes of our national planners and the committees of experts that govern, direct and, indeed, finance, these ventures. Since the war, a great deal of time, trouble and money has been devoted to overseas development. Perhaps the best example of a planner and his experts is the ground-nuts scheme, which has cost the country the 'thick end' of £30,000,000. There are many other schemes, equally fantastic, which have been promoted in a hurry, without sufficient experience or local knowledge, which have come fast on the heels of that deplorable episode in West Africa. . . And now that all these schemes have failed, an attempt is being made, in face of a severe drought and serious bush fires, to raise cattle on a huge area of land which we have bought but which is considered unsuitable for this latest task which is there being attempted as I stand before your Lordships. The latest information I have had from Queensland is that the area is rapidly drying up; that there are only 17,000 cattle on an area of country which should carry at least twice that number; and that, far from being able to breed cattle there, we have to employ officials, at high salaries, to go out and buy bullocks and take them into the area to feed them where they cannot, in fact, find food.

"Those are a few of the many examples of some of the errors of our ways at the present time. There are many others. I would even refer your Lordships to that remarkable effort which I heard about only a few days ago, a scheme to provide a factory ship to produce shark's fin soup for rich Chinese, a commodity which is apparently no longer popular in Communist China but which, before closing down, has cost the taxpayer approximately £500,000. Nearer home, the last Secretary of State for Scotland apparently thought it might be a good idea to introduce reindeer from Scandinavia, and those engaging animals are likely to swell the numbers of marauding deer which at present, in the severe weather, are over-running the outfields and the hill pastures of a struggling community. If a reindeer appears in the Beaulieu district among the turnips he will find himself in the pot—with or without Father Christmas!

" . . . I will not do more than say, in passing, that in the British Isles, with a population of approximately 50,000,000, we find the people with their food resources grouped into only two-thirds of the total available territory

in the sense of land mass. In other words, of the 65,000,000 acres which exist in the United Kingdom, the bulk of the population, plus their home-grown food requirements, can be found in approximately 45,000,000 acres, leaving roughly a third, or 20,000,000 acres, still to be developed and made better use of. . .

"In Scotland, we have 19,000,000 acres of land, and of that 19,000,000 acres only 5,000,000 acres are in fact productive in the true sense of the word. The other 14,000,000 acres can be divided between hill and mountain—when I say 'hill,' I mean approximately 10,000,000 acres of low ground and moorland of which far greater use can be made than at present; and it is on this 10,000,000 acres that I wish to make my speech and call for the support of your Lordships' House this afternoon. Now, 10,000,000 acres seems a very great area of country, and so it would be if we had only a very small population. Even including these badly farmed acres—and in some cases they are not farmed at all—the British public of 50,000,000 souls can find only about half an acre a-piece from which to provide home-grown food; and that, as your Lordships will appreciate, is a very small amount of land with which to develop home-grown food or misuse in any way. . . It is one of my jobs at the present time to visit the various cattle-raising countries in the world, sometimes as a judge of pedigree livestock, but more often as a trader; sometimes in the rôle of an agricultural visitor, or ambassador, if you like to put it in a lesser sense. Wherever one goes, whether in South America or the Dominions, one clearly understands, in a way which is not, I think, realised at home at the present time, just how very expensive are the production costs and the price at the retail end of cattle and sheep in the world to-day. Conditions have changed in the Argentine. I saw in the newspapers only this morning that the Argentine are having a meatless day once a week. That is an almost incredible thought in a country where the people were once living on a ration of 2 lb. of meat a day in the cattle camps, where I have worked myself. In Australia, from which I fairly recently returned, they were so short of beef—they do not eat their merino sheep, because it is more important to get the wool clip off them than kill them off as mutton—that they are now seriously talking of importing beef from New Zealand.

"In spite of these facts, there still seems to be a school of thought which considers that it might be possible to make bargains with the New World and Australasia to get beef at cheaper rates. In my view that is entirely wrong. It is a grave reflection on our own agricultural policy in this country, and more particularly in Scotland, that the only country to-day with a beef surplus that I know of within easy reach is the Irish Free State. That, I suggest, is a fact which is remarkable in itself, because, whatever one thinks of Irish farmers—and they are good friends of mine—I respectfully suggest that we in Scotland should be able to produce equally good beef under very similar conditions. In Ireland they have had a policy, which we have lacked. . .

" . . . The Forestry Commission have been extremely active. It is to their credit that they have obtained so much land and such good land without interference. I do not blame them for that, because obviously it is their job. I think the method has been satisfactory to them, but to nobody else. It is time, in view of the shortage of food that

(Continued on page 8).

"Under a Bushel. . ."

It has for some time been illegal in Canada to display the notice "Gentiles only." Instead of this, a bathing pool may be labelled *Restricted*. This instance shows what is meant when it is said that a city or district is becoming *cosmopolitan*. It does not mean the display of the union Jack and St. Andrew's flag side by side in a presbyterian church, but what a Jew intended when he said that Montreal was a cosmopolitan city. The same peculiar people are making their presence felt, particularly in "business," as far away as British Columbia. And of recent years Toronto—which has enjoyed the successive sobriquets of Muddy York, the Good, Hogtown and Little Chicago—has become very cosmopolitan. Some streets have been practically abandoned to their new owners, and the former residents are making what legal use they can, in the outskirts, of the term 'restricted.' At present, they are cut off by a large transport strike, modelled on the Detroit strike.

A further impediment to the flowering of the British, or of the compound, genius would appear to be the large influence of Masonry. At least the Orange movement has been shorn of some of its influence, but what might well be called 'the masonic O.K.' seems to be an indispensable qualification to numerous important positions. ("Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel . . ."). The first lodges antedate the first Anglican building, and were in process of formation, tradition claims, before Wolfe encountered Montcalme.

The first ("cosmopolitan") problem is not overlooked, but any approach to the second would appear something like a Catholic plot. And the *Eastern Star* takes care of the ladies. Yet the very multitude of organisations may serve to draw the sting of any one that seeks to achieve a monopoly of talents or ethics; while the recession of Orange spite may blunt the edge of masonry as the ultraprotestant champion against the Knights of St. Columbus!

Architecture is a pretty reliable guide to a civilisation, and the Victorian type of country place soon gave way to a more modest and more local type of residence, frame or brick. But heat is the main problem, and the price of Pennsylvania coal, and the necessity for this type of hard fuel, has introduced a new type of brick box. People who build their own houses—which they are able to do without undue restrictions—live warmly in the basement months before the superstructure is added. If the St. Lawrence seaway is completed, it is hoped that Welsh anthracite may be able to compete with Pennsylvania hard coal. T.S.C. commented some time ago on the social implications of the failure of "service." As Help is practically unobtainable, a tasteful feature of newer houses is the kitchen, and a woman will say, 'Come and see my kitchen,' as a man says, 'Come and see my furnace.' The work room replaces the leisure room (parlour, drawing room, study, studio, etc.) in importance.

The local Croesus is reputed to have a golden bath: but, in view of high rents and high costs generally, extravagance is unusual. The two nation division, outside the cities, is vertical rather than horizontal. Indeed, an increase of tolerance might set those who are interested in propagating the division some grave problems. In the cities, contractors and unions work together to keep up prices, and in a small firm it would be difficult to work up much animosity against the boss, who is addressed as "Jim."

When all methods of overcoming sales resistance have failed—pitching the pips on the radio "G.E.C.," etc.—the crisis can evidently be surmounted by proclaiming a bigger crisis: the shortage of steel! And so the price can be advanced and sales stimulated by the threat of further advance in price due to greater shortages. Canada is not yet fully conditioned to the idea of scarcity, and is continually stumbling on fresh supplies of minerals, and every other conceivable necessity for peace and war. And the days when money had purchasing power, taking full account of "the slump," are not entirely forgotten. There is a definite time lag in accepting the conventions about shortages and the benefits of American leadership.

(Contributed.)

Social Credit in Queensland

The Editor,
The Social Crediter.

Sir,—With regard to an address by R. W. Boorman, who claims to be President of "The Social Credit Association of Queensland," circulated by J. A. Stalley, Hon. Secretary, on 12th November, copy attached, the position is this:—

The recent visit, August, September, to this State by Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie, Hobart, and the meeting of Social Crediters arranged by us to welcome them in August, apparently stirred into action former members of the long defunct Social Credit Party who had been dormant for many years. At that meeting it was decided to call another meeting in September to devise ways and means of raising money for broadcasting Social Credit propaganda.

At the September meeting it was proposed to form a Social Credit Association. Our Chairman pointed out that an Association already existed incorporated by the Douglas Social Credit Secretariat of Queensland and refused to accept the motion.

A Committee was appointed to devise ways and means of raising money to broadcast Social Credit propaganda.

It was decided to adjourn the calling of our Annual Meeting, usually held in September, to 2nd October to enable the report of the Committee to be received.

We issued notices to our members and supporters for the Annual Meeting. An advertisement was inserted in both daily papers calling past and present Social Crediters to attend our Annual Meeting without our knowledge and consent. One of the former Party members admitted doing this. About thirty men and women not associated in any way with our Movement turned up at the meeting some of them unknown to us.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, referred to the advertisement and stated that a number of people present were not entitled to vote on any motion and requested those people to leave the meeting. No one left. It was stated that every one had come to help us.

The meeting proceeded, the minutes of the last Annual Meeting, the Annual Report and Statement of Receipts and Expenditure were passed. It then came to the Election of Officers. Our members moved and seconded that the present Officers be re-elected *en bloc*. There was immediate objection and demands for the Chairman to vacate the chair

and call for nominations. This satisfied us that these people came to the meeting to put their own members into office and take control of our Movement. The Chairman then stated that he would not put the motion as he was unable to say who were entitled to vote and who were not. He declared the Annual Meeting adjourned to a date to be fixed, closed the meeting and five of us walked out. Some of our members remained behind to see what happened.

Mr. Boorman, one of those who opposed the re-election of our Officers, called at our Office the following day with a written request for copies of our rules and left a list of persons to whom the rules should be sent. He left £2 6s. 0d., collected at the meeting for the cost of roneoing the rules. In his letter he stated, "As there appears to be a basic lack of knowledge amongst Social Crediters of the Electoral Campaign I would like to hear its merits expounded and to this end I hereby challenge your Executive to nominate a speaker to debate the matter with me amongst Social Crediters."

In reply we sent him a copy of our booklet "How to get Real Democracy" which contains the policy and procedure of the Electoral Campaign. He replied, "Now that I have considered the Electoral Campaign I think it stands in the way of progress." We replied, "As you are unable to conform to the advice of Major Douglas no useful purpose would be served by sending you a copy of our rules. We therefore return to you the £2 6s. 0d. collected by you for the roneoing of our rules for distribution."

As a result of the conduct of these people at our Annual Meeting the Chairman instructed that immediate action be taken to register our Movement under the Companies Acts. The necessary forms of Association were prepared and lodged with the Department of Justice with a request for a Licence to register our Movement under the Companies Acts. The matter is not yet finalised.

We received a letter from Mr. J. A. Stalley dated 12th November enclosing a summary of an address by Mr. R. W. Boorman naming himself as President of Social Credit Association of Queensland. We replied to that on 22nd November advising that after our last Annual Meeting we lodged an application to the Justice Department for a Licence to register 'The Douglas Social Credit Secretariat of Queensland incorporating the Douglas Social Credit Association of Queensland' under the Companies Acts. It would therefore be a breach of the Companies Acts for your Movement to use the title of 'Social Credit Association of Queensland' in future.

Mr. Boorman called at our Office on 26th November and claimed that we had included the Douglas Social Credit Association of Queensland in our title after his Movement had been formed. We showed him documentary evidence that our Movement was properly constituted as such in 1936. . . .

Mr. Boorman and others of his Movement when we mentioned the advertising of our Annual Meeting claimed that the interests of Social Credit justified such action. . . .

With regard to that portion of Mr. Boorman's address about a Social Credit Office selling a secretarian paper, the facts are, as far as this Office is concerned, as follows:— In 1949 we started a Queensland Social Credit News Sheet. Mr. John Beconsall, a British Israelite, had been calling at our Office for some time principally to get "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion." He took our News Sheet and

became interested in Social Credit. He persuaded the Editor, *Clarion*, a Protestant weekly paper to publish extracts from our News Sheet. We agreed to supply a two column article every week provided Beconsall signed it as we did not wish to associate our Movement with a sectarian paper. We dealt at first with the banking system. The Editor became convinced of the truth of Social Credit and not only undertook to publish anything we chose to write but embodied Social Credit principles in his own articles going so far as to state that Social Credit provided the only way out of the present difficulties. We have followed the present policy of exposing and opposing the enemy in his paper. We have published practically the whole of "The men behind the U.N.O. Fraud." We have books from U.S.A. from which to quote showing the exposure that is taking place there. We take a dozen copies and sometimes more each week of this paper to supply our contacts who want it, but we have never exposed this paper on our counter for sale to cause balanced Social Crediters to raise their hands in horror as Mr. Boorman claims. This paper has a circulation of over 4,000 and we consider ourselves very fortunate in having such an avenue through which to spread the truth.

Some of these people advised us that it is their intention to organise and put up candidates at the first opportunity as it is the only means of establishing Social Credit.

Most of these people are, I believe, honest and sincere but absolutely incapable of grasping the philosophy of Social Credit or recognising the wisdom of the advice of Major Douglas. Others are, in my opinion, just the usual lowdown party political tricksters battenning on the gullibility of the ignorant for their own advancement. It is utterly impossible to work with these people and at the same time maintain the standard that justifies our affiliation with the Headquarters of Major Douglas.

A. W. Noakes, Hon. Secretary,
The Electoral Campaign (Queensland),
(Affiliated to The Social Credit Secretariat),
142, Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

December 3, 1951.

COPY. Summary of address by the President of the Social Credit Association of Queensland.*

"Our movement is being disrupted by us attacking Jews, Masons, Secret Societies and raising Sectarianism in some of our Social papers, and also by distributing and selling books and booklets of same. We have enough opposition without creating more from sections that are not directly relevant. Our job is not to persecute the perpetrators of an erroneous system, but to change it. The perpetrators are few in numbers whom we cannot legally "spot," and if there are millions of the same race, or followers in a fraternal brotherhood it does not imply that they are guilty of a crime against society. On the other hand, the teachings and aspirations of secret societies are higher than possible human attainment and are made so with the object to uplift—not to destroy.

"It is futile to attack them because even if successful, we cannot turn a Jew into a Gentile. If we attack masonry,

*This body is not affiliated to the Social Credit Secretariat.

they will treat us with the contempt we deserve for accusations that they know do not apply to them. If we consider that we have proof of some sinister actions it is only the actions of individuals. Secret Societies, as Societies are not sinister, even though some members in them might be Judases, their internationalism is a natural trend, the same as Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Sporting Bodies and Churches. Attacking Jews might offend the susceptibilities of Christians. The Scriptures include the history of God revealing and unfolding Himself to mankind showing His will and His attributes; and this early revelation was made principally through the Jews. They are 'God's Chosen People.'

"In all Churches today many sermons are based on Old Testament Texts. If we brazenly condemn Jews without comprehensible explanations we might prejudice our approach to win Christians to Social Credit. It is not necessary that we should attack, defame or accuse any section of the community of the wrongs of the past; the powers that insidious entrepreneurs have will automatically cease when Social Credit is implemented thus turning their bullets into blanks.

"Whatever good there is in the world today has been established, developed and protected under our existing idealistic institutions and Churches, whose influences are deeply rooted in the ethics of the people. To challenge such is fatal. The raising of Sectarianism in some of our Social Credit papers and the action of a Social Credit Office selling a sectarian paper causes balanced Social Crediters to raise their hands in horror. In the past we charged the controllers of finance of using such methods as sectarianism to divide the people and their influence is now within our own ranks. Unless we act along common sense lines and consider that our cause is greater than personal prejudices we will never succeed. Social Crediters should be as much to each other, if they are honourable, whether they be Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, members of Secret Societies or any brother in any fraternity. Our writers and leaders are expected to be big enough and capable enough to present Social Credit as a compact philosophy incapable of disintegration by prejudices.

"(signed) R. W. Boorman,

"President,

"Social Credit Association of Queensland."

Comment

Mr. Boorman's address shows a familiar position clearly: that of those who have been interested in Social Credit, but have neglected the development of the Movement and particularly the advice given by Major Douglas over a period of its activity.

The position described is not without its importance, since it is that adopted by many on the fringe of social credit, not only in Queensland. Our readers will have little difficulty concerning the points raised and, bearing upon them, I would point out the applicability of the statement of social credit in the diagram by Major Douglas with which we are becoming familiar. What, for example, is the metaphysic with which Mr. Boorman would imbue society, and how would it differ from that of the *Judaeo Masonic* policy and philosophy which are incompatible with social credit? And how does he stand with regard to contracting out mechanisms?

The disclosure of so many dormant (though doubtful) social crediters might be an encouragement, but that individuals should so promptly arise to lead them as they have been led is significant (and a curious comment on Mr. Boorman's remarks). The events described set a problem, though not a new one, for tacticians.—Director of Organisation, Social Credit Secretariat.

PARLIAMENT—

(continued from page 3).

ments I have made to the other Commonwealth Finance Ministers—provided that there is no turn for the worse in the economic weather.

I must point out that we have assumed that import prices remain much the same as they are now and that there is no major change in the world economic situation. If there are such changes, and they affect us adversely, we shall nevertheless maintain our resolution to do what we have undertaken. But this would mean further cuts in external expenditure and would probably entail reductions in rations. I give that warning in case things go worse.

As I have said, the cuts we have made are essential because the money in the till is running out very fast and we must stop it at all costs. But I have mentioned that our objective is not to pay our way at a low level but as quickly as possible to increase our earnings and so fulfil the part which we should play in the world. In order to build up our earning capacity overseas, we must free industry from some of the demands made upon it by the home market and clear the ground for a bigger volume of exports.

One step that the Government can take in this direction is to reduce the amount of money available at home to buy the products of our industry. The first steps to check the supply of money were taken last November when the Bank Rate was raised and stiffer conditions for lending were introduced. The clearing banks, whose co-operation I want once again to recognise, were asked to look very hard at requests for advances, and in general not to make them for capital expenditure. A further direction for a severely critical review of capital issues was made public. . .

. . . Before I come to the main economies, there are two small but still important cuts. The first is to reduce the Civil Service by 10,000 in the next six months at a saving of about £5 million, and to aim at a further reduction in the following six months. The second is to reduce the Information Services by £1.2 million a year, of which £700,000 will fall on home services and £500,000 on overseas services.

Next I come to education. The Minister of Education and the Secretary of State for Scotland will maintain the essential fabric of education. In particular we do not propose to charge the period of school attendance. But surely there is room for economy without doing vital damage to the service. The necessary measures will include economies in the school building programme and a number of other savings, mainly administrative. . .

. . . In the National Health Service special measures are needed. We shall keep the cost of this Service—excluding Civil Defence expenditure borne on the National Health Service Votes—within a ceiling of £400 million. We shall maintain the structure of the Service, but we shall make charges where they can best be borne.

Our predecessors, in the shape of the present Opposition, very conveniently left behind them legislation, out of which I do not propose to be manoeuvred, enabling a charge to be imposed on prescriptions. This is not a case of stealing the Whigs' clothes; it is rather a case of stepping into the shoes of the right hon. Member for Huyton (Mr. H. Wilson). We shall use this legislation to make a charge of one shilling on prescriptions. This will bring in £12 million in a full year. Where there is hardship, help will be given in meeting this or other charges. The details are being satisfactorily worked out by my right hon. Friends the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Now I come to the dental service. The dental service has done excellent work, though it is by common agreement now in an unbalanced state. There are far too few dentists and the attractions of the general service have led to a depletion of local and school services. Dental work is not being done where it is most needed. At present in the school service, taken as a whole, there is only about one dentist to every 8,000 children. This is a shocking condition. We must get the supply and demand into balance and make sure that the demand of those who need help most gets the preference.

With this as much as with economy in view we shall impose a charge of £1, or the full cost if less, for all treatment except dentures, where a charge is already made, but this new charge will not apply to children or to expectant and nursing mothers. This should free more dentists' time for the local and school services. Thus we are putting first the needs of the priority classes, including children. This will bring in some £7½ million.

At the same time we shall impose some other minor charges. There will be a charge for some appliances such as surgical belts and boots, hearing aids, and wigs, when these are supplied through the hospital service to out-patients. Amenity beds, so-called, in hospitals will cost more. The powers of local authorities to charge for the use of day nurseries will be extended. These and other charges should bring in just over £20 million in a full year. . .

. . . I turn now to plant, machinery and vehicles for civil use. Our objective is to reduce total home deliveries of plant, machinery and vehicles for civil use by £150 million to £200 million at current market prices below the level attained in 1950. The House should know that this severe and unwelcome step means on the average a cut of no less than one-sixth of actual supplies in 1950. . .

. . . We shall ask the motor industry, which, as everyone knows, has been pre-eminent in the export field, to release only 60,000 cars and 60,000 commercial vehicles to the home market; this compares with actual deliveries to the home market for this last year of rather more than 110,000 cars and about 100,000 commercial vehicles. . . Cars I have already dealt with. But there are also motor cycles, bicycles, radio and television sets, refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, metal furniture, sports goods and so on. Supplies of these goods for the home market will be limited this year on the average to about two-thirds of last year's level.

In money terms this is equivalent to a reduction of some £70 million, excluding Purchase Tax. . .

. . . I know that in recent months particular difficulties have been experienced by Lancashire and the textile industry—that is, by our industries making consumer goods, partic-

ularly the textile industries. These difficulties have arisen partly from the working of the Purchase Tax arrangement for those classes of goods for which there is utility manufacture. In view of the serious problems involved, my predecessor appointed some months ago a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir William Douglas to consider the whole range of questions arising from the connection between utility schemes and Purchase Tax. The Report of this Committee has been received and will be published on 24th February. . .

. . . I can point out, however, that if legislation is necessary to carry out any recommendation arising out of the Douglas Committee Report this can be done only in a Finance Bill. Besides, it is becoming increasingly important to announce the detailed proposals of the Government for introducing an Excess Profits Duty. Moreover, the interests of the balance of payments, which are paramount to this country, make it essential to introduce the appropriate Budget at the earliest possible date and thus complete the third stage in the operation which I began in November. It is vital that the country and the world should understand the spirit of urgency and resolve which inspires the Government. I had not intended to open my Budget until late in April, but the needs of the situation demand exceptional measures. We have therefore decided that the date will be 4th March. . .

FOOD—

(continued from page 4).

exists in this country, to see that they either plant their own woodlands or go to non-productive hills before they develop further. . .

“The other problem which confronts us at the moment in the Highland area is hydro-electric development. . . I submit that it is entirely wrong, with the present prices of labour and material, to spend a fortune in constructing enormous dams across shallow valleys, with no fall of the water—and, of course, the fall is the important feature in generating the maximum amount of kilowatts—when that valley could be better used for raising cattle and sheep.

“ . . . So your Lordships can see that two schemes alone have done away with a potential of 55,000 sheep. Reckoned on a meat ration as one sees it to-day, 10,000 sheep are the equivalent of a week's meat ration for 1,000,000 people. . . ”

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