

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol. 29. No. 22.

Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
Postage: home 1½d. and abroad 1d.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1953.

6d. Weekly.

From Week to Week

The upper and the nether mill-stones—the upsurging lower orders demanding less and less for more and more, and the down-pressing higher mastery demanding all for nothing.

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What are we to make of the current prohibition of convention that we may do anything but impute motive? The only thing that is moral (or immoral) about an action is its motive. The ground proposed to the Father for forgiveness was “Forgive them for they know not what they do.” Surely *what* they did was not limited to the means employed for doing it? These they knew perfectly. “Father forgive them because they have no motive” seems to us as near as psychological precision can get. “Judge not” is entirely a different matter, and far beyond the understanding of the freemasonically-minded who are so afraid of the imputation of motives.

• • •

Few newspaper stories lately have attracted more general notice than that about the sudden anti-Semitism of Soviet Russia. A healthy current of speculation accompanies it, as though it were far more widely realised than appeared on the surface that Soviet Russia and militant Zionism went hand in hand: that Stalin’s policy is a Jewish policy.

“And any day now, the front pages of our newspapers will headline the news that Russia has murdered six million Jews, and we will be asked to believe this on the same evidence, or lack of it, that we were persuaded that Hitler killed a number of Jews. We will also be asked to admit six million more Jewish refugees, that is, about the same number as we will be told have been killed in Russia.”

That may well be an accurate prediction. Also that Soviet Russia, like Germany before, may be willing to keep a few Max Warburgs and Franz Mendelssohns while disincumbering the economy of millions of “upstart” Galician Jews. We do not accept that this is “Russia casting off the Jewish yoke” any more than that Hitler’s exportation (by adroit means) of 200,000 ‘Communist’ Jews was “Germany casting off the Jewish yoke”—still less that the receipt of the discarded millions in England and the United States of America will foreshadow Oxford’s “casting off the Jewish yoke,” or Yale’s—or England’s, or America’s. “If the Jews destroy the Jews in Communism immediately there will be no Communism.” There will be the Communism of *The Times* instead of the Communism of the *Daily Worker*. And what is the difference? As Bismarck said: “We march apart, but we fight together.” Together with Mr. Churchill.

A review in *The Tablet* for January 17 of Sir James Stirling Ross’s Oxford-sponsored book *The National Health Service in Great Britain* states that “the alarm and confusion that followed the publication of the Medical Act in 1946 was due largely to haste and inept drafting,” and the medical profession expressed concern at the threat to its freedom and the obvious extent of the bureaucratic control to which it would have to submit. In the bitter and largely unnecessary struggle that followed it was not unnatural that the seeds of doubt were sown about the need for the Service and the doctors were not only ones to express some dismay. Nevertheless the Act came into force on July 5th, 1948, largely through the force and determination of one politician whose courage and drive remain undisputed. Perhaps the dynamic efforts of Mr. Bevan were such that many forget that more than the determination of one man led to the inauguration of the first comprehensive Health Service in history. ‘The Service is a milestone in a long evolution: some of its inherited traditions come to us from the Medieval monasteries.

The heading of a chapter with a quotation from St. Luke XV, 28 (“For which of you intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it”) suggests that the only real objection to Socialism is the cost—or what passes for the cost in uninformed circles. The Vatican at least did not take this line on Christmas Eve. *The Tablet* has indeed a mixed staff.

• • •

Was it, perchance, a Roman Lady who went for a ride on a tiger? In the same week we hear that the Jews are about to be converted to Christianity and *The Tablet* refers to “that notorious forgery.” It is too well-known to name, but *The Tablet* names it.

Lest we be misunderstood, let us repeat that we believe that somewhere within the Church, at the Heart of the Church, in a place somewhere not yet contacted, and apparently determined to elude contact (by us at least), there is and has been continuously through-out the Christian centuries, a stream of Right, which leads to the Right, and the existence of which justifies the major claims of the Church to moral leadership of mankind. What imprisons it? What hides it?

• • •

“We should not be surprised that well-paid UN officials of American vintage refuse to state under oath, whether or not they were or are members of the Communist Party. If they had no affinity for Communism what would they be doing in the UN? David Weintraub, UN Director of Economic Stability and Development, was quite refresh-

(continued on page 8.)

PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: December 18, 1952.

National Health Service (Identity Numbers)

Mr. Langford-Holt asked the Minister of Health whether he will discuss with the Minister of National Insurance the possibility of introducing, in conjunction with him, a single identity number for health and other insurance schemes for the convenience of the public.

Mr. Iain Macleod: This is under discussion. It is however a somewhat complex problem.

Expenditure

Mr. Shepherd asked the Minister of Health to give an estimate of the total amount expended on health services in the years 1939 and 1951, respectively, at 1939 prices and 1951 prices.

Mr. Iain Macleod: I regret that there are not figures of health service expenditure for the year 1939 comparable with those now available. For the year 1950-51, the expenditure covered by the National Health Service Vote was approximately £398,279,000 gross (including £15,621,000 representing 50 per cent. of the expenditure of local health authorities) and £336,560,000 net. At 1939 prices these figures would perhaps be about halved.

Prescriptions

Mr. Linstead asked the Minister of Health to state, for the latest convenient three months, the number of prescriptions dispensed by chemists under the National Health Service Act, 1946; the ratio of prescriptions per form; and the proportion of forms in the S bundle, Expensive Prescriptions.

Mr. Iain Macleod: The table below sets out for England and Wales the information required in the first two parts of the Question. The information asked for in the last part will not be known until the prescriptions have been priced:

	Number of Prescriptions dispensed (declared by Chemists)	Ratio of Prescriptions per Form
August, 1952	14,075,000	1.71
September, 1952	16,347,000	1.72
October, 1952	18,662,000	1.73

Mr. Linstead asked the Minister of Health how many doctors had their prescribing investigated by his Department's special investigation unit during the latest convenient period of 12 months; and with what results.

Mr. Iain Macleod: During the 12 months ended 31st March, 1952, the prescribing of 222 doctors (some of whom are in partnership) was examined for the first time. Medical officers in my Department have visited most of them to dis-

cuss possible economies in their prescribing. In the same period the prescribing of 85 doctors was examined a second time and a marked improvement was found to have taken place in the great majority of cases. Two cases were referred to local medical committees, who found in each case that there had been excessive prescribing, and I have authorised deductions from the doctors' remuneration.

House of Commons: December 19, 1952.

High Commission Territories (Economic Development)

The Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations (Mr. John Foster): . . . Let me first take Basutoland. As the House knows, that is a country having, as far as one knows, no minerals. It is always unwise to say that categorically, but as far as we know at the moment it has none, and no prospects of immediate industrial development. Therefore, the emphasis in Basutoland has to be on agriculture.

The main problem there was soil erosion—a very terrible scourge. It was due to this fact: the African tribes were nomadic originally, when before the development of the Continent it was possible for them to exhaust one piece of land and move on to another, but the growth of population has prevented that; they have had to stay in the same place and continue much the same methods of primitive agriculture, becoming, so to speak, a residential agricultural population, and the result has been soil erosion.

A lot has been done in Basutoland to tackle this problem. About two-thirds of the arable land of the lowlands and about half of the arable land of the mountains has been treated for soil erosion. Experts from all over the world say that it is the best treated land for erosion in the whole of Africa; there is unbounded admiration for the way it has been done. There is no party point about it: it was started under our predecessors, and it has been continued under us. I am told it is really a treat when going to Basutoland to see the terraced contours and the dividing furrows which keep the land from being eroded and bring it back into cultivation.

But we have not stopped there, and I think we may take great credit in the last 15 months for having gone on to the next stage with, I hope the House will agree, a good deal of energy, namely, on to the problem of tackling the question of improved agricultural methods for the Basutos. Quite shortly, we have allocated a considerable sum of money, about £180,000, to a pilot project, in which the Government will take a whole catchment area, farm it in a modern way, with a proper system of rotational grazing, and then go on from there to mechanised group farming. We have already laid plans; we have the blue prints and the names of officers we want to engage, and we have also ordered the machinery. At the same time, we are making provision for better education and medical services.

In parenthesis, I should like to say to the hon. Member for Rugby, on the question of technical education, that I have a list, with which I will not now weary the House, of the centres of technical education. For the moment, for higher technical education they have to go outside the territories. We have under way in the Department and on

the spot a project for joint facilities between the territories, giving scholarships, and so on. I can assure the hon. Gentleman that that is very much under consideration.

Perhaps I might now move from Basutoland, which is mainly agricultural, to Bechuanaland, and deal with the questions raised by my hon. Friend the Member for Banbury. Water is the main difficulty in Bechuanaland. It is wonderful cattle country. Bechuanaland cattle are among the best in Africa, but they suffer from a difficulty in the supply of water. In order to relieve pressure on the grazing areas, we have undertaken a considerable plan for finding increased water supplies, and in conjunction with the Colonial Development Corporation we have sent out an expedition, which was mentioned in a written reply to my hon. Friend the Member for Lewes. The composition of the expedition is an interesting one, and I hope the House will approve the balance of it.

It consisted of Mr. Arthur Gaitskell—mentioned in another connection in the House quite recently—Chief Bathoen, Mr. Tshekedi Khama whose experience of these things is invaluable, an American experienced in the methods of desert ranching in Arizona, and a Kenya rancher. With local help and local administration, we think that was a well-conceived and balanced expedition. They have come back and we had a telegram that their initial reaction is favourable to the idea of a pilot plan in the north of the Kalahari Desert; they are hopeful of finding water. There is another survey out trying to find water, and that will help. These are two present projects of the Colonial Development Corporation which are well under way, with a ranching project in the south of the Kalahari Desert.

If everything goes well, we hope to find water along the route from the abattoir and the north of the desert, where there is a fertile area. We hope to find water in the desert which is a grass desert, and therefore very fit to hold water. If all goes well, we look forward to having in this fertile area perhaps a scheme where there are European and African farmers working side by side, with local government having put in the basic development and, perhaps, some external company to help them with marketing, and so on. The abattoir, which the Colonial Development Corporation have brought to completion, is almost on the point of starting, and will, of course, get the native producer a much better price on the hoof than he would get from Johannesburg or the Copperbelt. If cattle can be killed in this abattoir, we anticipate a much greater revenue for the territory. So much for Bechuanaland—

In Swaziland there is plenty of water. We are spending £200,000 on rural development and that includes agriculture, cattle, hygiene, health, water and supplies. There is there an interesting project of afforestation carried out by the Colonial Development Corporation; it has gone very well, and it looks as if it will be very successful, both financially and from the point of view of developing the resources of Swaziland. This is a project of afforestation side by side with private enterprise. In connection with afforestation, the Colonial Development Corporation also have plans for irrigation, which have been carried out to a certain extent.

Recently we encouraged and approved a survey of the hydro-electric possibilities of Swaziland, to which my hon. Friend the Member for Banbury referred. Swaziland is the hydro-electric engineer's dream. We think that 250,000 kilowatts could be developed if it were all got going. The bye-products would, of course, be enormous, with the possi-

bility of the extension of the irrigation to something like 500,000 acres.

We are thus carrying out a survey into the possibilities of hydro-electric engineering, and also encouraging irrigation, partly by private enterprise and partly by the Colonial Development Corporation. Coal, iron, and other minerals, have been found in Swaziland, and a survey is going on with a view to the possibility of large-scale production of the electric smelting of ferro-silicates and manganese.

This has been a very brief and rather rushed account of what we are doing in the three territories, but I welcome this opportunity of being able to give an account, *pro tem* so to speak, to the House of what we have done in these three territories. I hope the House will approve of what is being done, and will agree that it has been done so far with efficiency and energy.

Milk Consumption

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food (Dr. Charles Hill): When the hon. Member for Sunderland, North (Mr. Willey) raised the subject of milk this afternoon, I wondered whether he was at last filled with the milk of human kindness and whether we would miss his customary acerbities.

Let us get to the facts. To take the first 11 months of this year, in comparison with the previous year there has been a fall of 1.6 per cent. in the total liquid sales of milk. To take, as the hon. Member suggested, and with good justification, the full price milk, the fall has been 1.9 per cent. in comparison with the first 11 months of last year. Oddly enough—I make this not as a debating point but as one of interest and importance—if we take the case of school milk, which, of course, was not increased in price, the first 11 months of this year show a reduction of 1 per cent. on the previous year. It is a mistake too readily to draw conclusions from that situation, but bearing in mind that the school population has increased it clearly raises—perhaps as a side-issue—an interesting problem worthy of consideration.

Why has this reduction taken place? Is it, as the hon. Member argues, because of the increase in price? In the first place, the reduction in school milk is not because of the increase of price. If we turn next to the National Food Survey we find where the reduction has taken place. Looking at the four categories, the main reduction in consumption has been in the more prosperous categories A and B. The reduction in what, for convenience, I may call the two middle class groups, has been of about a quarter of a pint per head per week.

Much as we may feel discomfited that the statistical results do not coincide with our own set opinions, the fact remains that this reduction—2 per cent. overall—has taken place in the relatively prosperous groups. I think it reasonable to infer that whatever the reasons may be, they are not wholly or mainly reasons of cash. I am not presuming to assert what those reasons are, but I am resisting the argument that it is wholly or mainly a matter of cash.

I add one observation on the nutritional point which the hon. Member raised as one of great gravity. The 2 per

(Continued on page 7.)

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: *Home and abroad, post free:*
 One year 30/-; Six months 15/-; Three months 7s. 6d.
 Offices: (Business) 7, VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL, 2, Telephone: CENtral 8509; (Editorial) 49, PRINCE ALFRED ROAD, LIVERPOOL, 15, Telephone: SEFton Park 435.

Vol. 29. No. 22.

Saturday, January 24, 1953.

Mortmain

"SOCIAL ORGANISATION AS WE KNOW IT IN ITS MORE ORDINARY MANIFESTATIONS IS A WEB OF CONTRADICTIONS AND ABSURDITIES, THE VERY FAMILIARITY OF WHICH MAKES IT LESS EASY THAN IT MIGHT BE FOR THE INDIVIDUAL TO UNDERSTAND ANY STRUCTURE WHICH IS, IN ITS ESSENTIALS, SOUND . . . THE UNIVERSE IS GOVERNED BY LAWS, WHICH CANNOT, IN THE ORDINARY SENSE OF THE WORDS, BE ALTERED, AND THEREFORE MUST BE ASCERTAINED. THESE LAWS . . . COMPRISE ASSOCIATION FOR A COMMON OBJECTIVE AS MUCH AS ANYTHING ELSE, AND THERE IS ALREADY A CONSIDERABLE LITERATURE OF SOCIAL CREDIT ORIGIN OR INSPIRATION TO SUGGEST WHAT THEY ARE . . . THEY ARE ALREADY WOVEN INTO THE FABRIC OF OUR ORGANISATION; ALTHOUGH, DOUBTLESS, THEIR PERMANENCY EVEN THERE WILL BE PROPORTIONATE TO THE VIGILANCE WHICH ACCOMPANIES THEIR RECOGNITION."

Statement of Constitution of The Social Credit Secretariat.

It is well to recognise that the struggle to establish modes of association which arise from sound principles is very old. In an environment in which false principles have become well established, such as the present, however well-recognised the consequences may be, they are frequently referred, even by the most observant, to accidental defects in the mechanisms which express them rather than to the axioms upon which any correct statement of basic principles must rest. These axioms are obscured. The history of English law is to a large extent (although great original minds have from time to time recast the framework) the story of a series of readjustments, the first correcting one defect only to reveal another, which is, in its turn corrected. In a sense this is an 'evolutionary' process; but increasing complexity ("from the simple to the complex") has tended to conceal rather than to reveal the Law behind the laws, and principles capable of clear statement "in a form too abstract for practical application" are smothered beneath practical usages too concrete for useful analysis.

Douglas understood these matters profoundly, and innumerable reflections, crisp and illuminating (to those who seek illumination), are to be found among his writings. The evils of committee management now appear as endemic, instead of epidemic; but the 'germ,' the 'virus,' was

'isolated' long ago. Our social pathology is so far behind that no one considers the 'virus' at all; treatment is persistently 'expectant,' in circumstances where nothing can be 'expected' but a spread of the disorder and human annihilation. Social Crediters cannot baulk the issue, and do not, although their impulses to gain the upper hand are often weak and ineffectual. "If a wise man contendeth with a foolish man, whether he rage or laugh, there is no rest"; and Social Crediters contending with the world *should be*, and might be if they followed example, wise men contending with fools (though it is said that with fools even God cannot contend). (If such a reflection conduce to arrogance, men assume the garb of Lucifer. If it leads to despair, the mean is overpassed the other way. . . . But, "a fool uttereth all his mind but a wise man keepeth it in till afterwards.")

It was a memorable and profound observation of Douglas's that if you legislate in advance of experience of the actual circumstances which call for adjustment, *the situation moves away from you*—always. Fools cry: "Legislate, legislate!" Douglas did not do so (in advance of experience). The history of English law, might be said to be the history of wisdom contending with folly; folly has, for the time being, won. The state of England is the result. Is the state of Social Credit to be in parallel?

We have said elsewhere that 'one cannot drink but from a vessel.' (A river is a vessel of inconvenient size and shape; but even a river is only a vessel.) In other words the principle of incarnation prevails universally, side by side with the principle of the Trinity, to determine that the spirit *must* become flesh if the will of God is completely to be achieved. Yet the flesh is a limitation of the spirit as well as an instrument of the spirit. However admirable in its construction it may be, a watch will not record the temperature, nor a thermometer the time. Both are limited by their construction (their 'flesh') to conformity with the single function entertained by the mind of their inventors. This is unalterable, fixed, frozen, not susceptible to growth or environment. Have a train to catch, and you may at once throw your thermometer away, if the only instrument of precision you possess is a thermometer. So with laws. The letter killeth. It is quite useless to cry out to ask the "too, too solid flesh" to melt. Hamlet and the too solid flesh dissolve together. Then there is no Hamlet. In another column, a sentence of Mr. Elliot's expresses what was ever close to Douglas's own mind, and close to it in many another and wider, and even more fundamental connection: that it is worth while to accept the abuse of graces by those who are negligent of their opportunities, to reap the benefits of the work (yes, *work*) of those who enjoy them profitably.

These reflections ensue upon consideration of a Rule which has been proposed, which is being circulated for comment and advice, to protect the Secretariat at a point where experience has shown it to be vulnerable. If a (preferably competent) reader will refer to such a work as Thomas Erskine Holland's *Elements of Jurisprudence*, he will find (in that work at least) an intelligible treatment of the situation confronting an organisation formed for some purpose of public utility in regard to the personal interest in it of its members. We refer to this older work (our copy is dated 1890) because at that time, the headstrong flood of "the extension

(continued on page 5.)

Alberta—1953

This important article, which has been most carefully prepared and revised, will be reissued in leaflet form for wide distribution at the lowest price possible.

The Alberta Experiment was an *Interim Survey* written in 1937. During the latter part of that year and in 1938, seven Acts specifically designed to implement Social Credit were passed into Law by the Legislative Assembly of Alberta. All these were disallowed by the actions of the Federal Government, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province or the Courts.

With the advent of war in 1939 the Alberta Government abandoned its offensive to implement Social Credit and, until William Aberhart's death in 1943, confined its efforts to the resistance of the Federal Government's pressure to centralise power under cover of the war. Aberhart's strategy was to use the war years to consolidate his position and to win wider and better informed support for a determined renewal of the offensive. When Manning succeeded to the Premiership the ground which had been gained was thrown away. The policy of the Alberta Government underwent a fundamental change. Resistance to centralisation by Ottawa was abandoned. Overtures were made to the money monopoly, culminating in the surrender of the Province's principal taxation powers to the Federal Government. The Alberta debt was refunded on terms highly satisfactory to Wall Street.

Assertions have been made that in spite of this surrender, taxation has been radically reduced in Alberta. This is not so. On the contrary taxation has increased under the Manning Government but the extent of this is partly hidden by the surrender of income and corporation taxing powers to Ottawa, from whom is received in return, a block grant. The claim of *debt reduction* is another myth—for all it represents is the turning over to the financial corporation a lion's share of the revenue from oil. The people of Alberta get no benefit.

With the end of the war, the Alberta Government's departure from any pretence of pursuing Social Credit became more open and shameless. Douglas was repudiated. Informed Social Crediters were purged from the "Party" and from key Government positions. The Social Credit Board—the only reliable local source of information on Social Credit was dissolved. The Albertan Government became the Canadian model of orthodox administration acclaimed by big business and the money monopoly.

In 1938 the last of the Social Credit Acts was disallowed. That is fourteen years ago and since then no attempt has been made to introduce Social Credit. Social Credit has not only "not been tried" it is no longer attempted in Alberta. Progressively the emphasis of legislation has been shifted to "welfare" measures (collectivism, socialism). The Alberta Government has become a Welfare State Government, but it is still called a Social Credit Government.

In justification of its abandonment of Social Credit, the Administration claims that because of the constitutional limitations of a Provincial Government, the introduction of Social Credit must wait until a majority in the Federal Parliament pledged to Social Credit has been elected from all the Provinces in Canada. In this surrender of its obliga-

tion to establish the right of the Province to legislate in Alberta on matters of finance without the sanction of the money monopoly, and in substituting the policy of "On to Ottawa" the Government is making a disastrous mistake. To increase the scope of a problem is not to solve it; and should Ottawa eventually fall to a Party majority nominally Social Credit (in itself a most unlikely contingency) no impairment of the financiers' power of *veto* would have been effected. Nor is there any undertaking that that power when exercised would be contested any more that it is at present in Alberta. Further if a Party operating under the Social Credit label were under any sense of need to pursue the matter further, it must then go "On to the United Nations." Stretching credulity to the limit and assuming that stronghold were gained, the Assembly would at once be faced with the Soviet as well as the Wall Street *veto*. Can anyone imagine Social Credit emerging from this, Alberta's, strategy?

Alberta's example has been closely followed. In the "Social Credit" Government of British Columbia few of its members know what social credit is. There has been and there is at present no question of this Administration making any attempt to introduce Social Credit. During the election campaign this pseudo-"Social Credit" party's spokesman pledged his Government to model legislation on Alberta's "welfare" measures. This is not Social Credit nor is Social Credit intended. It is the spoilation of the name and derogation of the nature of Social Credit in a simple and direct imitation of Alberta.

At present there seems little doubt that given its head and in the absence of any spectacular change of heart the second Social Credit Government will follow the first in smearing Social Credit with Socialism. Such action will receive welcome and reward from all that is powerful in and behind politics, for it conforms to this, the most recent and the most insidious attack on Social Credit. The pattern is becoming plain and we may expect other Governments to be elected under the spurious 'Party' of a 'Social Credit' which turns into Socialism. Finance has no qualms about accepting this; "Social Credit?—we welcome it!" as Montagu Norman might say.

(New Zealand Social Crediters and others please note.)

MORTMAIN—(continued from page 4.)

of commerce" had not risen to the torrential dimensions of later years, and lawyers could still see something of the river bed through the tumultuous waters pouring forth from the 'interest'-ridden legislators. The phrase to ponder is this: "An ordinary partnership lacks the coherence which is required for great undertakings." (Page 292.) The Social Credit Movement is not a "great undertaking" in the sense which Holland had in mind. In the sense we have in mind it is a "greater undertaking" than the "greatest." Again, the mind of Douglas moved towards the establishment of *real* persons, and away from the incorporation of "artificial persons," the conception underlying the law of Mortmain (*in mortua manu*). All this he viewed with deep suspicion. As our readers well know, the *major* interest of Social Crediters is not wealth, but credit. How all our headaches come back to this vital distinction! But, "sufficient unto the day, is the evil thereof."

Mullins on the Federal Reserve

Some readers may recall that I mentioned, over a year ago, a manuscript on the Federal Reserve, and hoped that it would be printed. Now, a firm in New York of all places has published *Mullins on the Federal Reserve*, in which the author has, I believe, somewhat enlarged on and improved the manuscript. The views of Mr. Eustace Mullins are well known in these pages, and he has rendered a considerable service in compiling a history of this institution, while the firm of Kasper and Horton has shewn courage and perseverance: doubtless the New York thugs had them under surveillance.

The curious brave new world of this century produced the Federal Reserve Board as a preliminary to World War I., and Mr. Mullins lists coolly and fully the background of its promoters and abettors. He shews that the super-bankers, that is the centralizing bankers, could not lose, as each political party submitted a version of the *same financial plan*, and both asserted that a plan was essential after the experiences of the 1907 panic.

The Rothschilds had a hand in the strategy. J. P. Morgan had been a Rothschilds agent since 1869; and according to Colonel Ely Garrison, "The mastermind of both plans was Baron Alfred Rothschild of London." The book abounds with quotations of such significance, and the author's own opinion often brings down an inflated celebrity. Wilson figures (stars) as "the most important single effector of ruin in American history." But Paul Warburg eventually outshines him, being "the most sinister and destructive influence ever foisted on the American people, even exceeding . . . Woodrow Wilson."

Leading figures have a chapter, and the reader learns the place in the scheme of such as Samuel Untermyer, Albert Strauss, Andrew Mellon and Herbert Lehman. Warburg and Nelson Aldrich take two chapters: Baruch, Hoover ("the London mining promoter and convicted swindler"), Wilson and FDR take one. Eustace Mullins has compiled a stupendous rogues gallery.

The plan evidently crossed the Atlantic under the auspices of vagrant members of the tribe; and then smashed back at the old countries. The Federal Reserve Board was clearly a vital stage in the master plan, and may indicate decisions taken at headquarters to pass from penetration to great wars. Perhaps the masters have now attained the mopping up and flushing out stage almost. The nineteenth century Rothschilds drew in their horns a little after Waterloo, and were hardly ready for armageddons. But the new system, or the improvement on anything achieved by the European central banks, had such deadly and global effect that a knowledge of its origins is more than useful. It follows the pattern of elephantiasis, and is a trust of trusts and bank of banks, and since FDR's deal of 1935 it comes near to exercising a monopoly over all money everywhere.

Mr. Mullins gives surprising details of those who have carried on the plan with complete ruthlessness. This, if nothing else, would arouse suspicion when they finance campaigns for "human rights," "humanity," etc. ("Where the carcass is . . .") The author emphasises ruin and destruction, and evidently every stable value and belief and tradition has to be swept away before the new construction can be safe. The deplorable manners so often displayed by

those who have any share of power today—and this goes for anything I have seen on either side of the Atlantic—reveals how far back the new masters are pushing civilisation towards brutality.

Even criticisms of FDR, a communistic puppet, have found difficulty in passing through the English customs, and I suppose *The Federal Reserve* will require a visa. But I hope, now the work is in print, that it may do some counter-penetrating. It costs two dollars, from Kasper and Horton, Box 552, General Post Office, New York I, N.Y.

H. SWABEY.

Internationalised "Conservatism"

There have come into our hands:—

(I)

A letter (October, 1952) from which the following is an extract:—"My daughter, . . . , goes to . . . School. Her headmistress was taking half the school to the U.N.O. exhibition, and I had to refuse . . . 's request for money for the programme. Other schools took no action in the matter. I told the headmistress so, and that I could not believe taxpayers' money should be spent on propaganda. Further I complained to the Governors about the action of the headmistress in taking children to a controversial political event without reference to parents, without effect."

(II)

(Quoted) : :
To: Local Education Authorities
and Governing Bodies of
Direct Grant and Recognised
Efficient Schools.

Circular 259
(7th October, 1952).
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
CURZON STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

All communications should be
addressed to the SECRETARY

THE UNITED NATIONS

1. The Minister of Education again wishes to draw attention to United Nations Day (24th October), and hopes that during the week beginning 20th October, 1952, teachers will take the opportunity of making special reference in the course of their work to the activities of the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies.
2. Teachers will no doubt continue to devise and develop their own methods of interesting their pupils in this important subject, and most will be able to draw on the experience of previous years.
3. A background leaflet "U.N. Day" about the work of the United Nations, a copy of which is attached to this circular, has been prepared by the Central Office of Information for free distribution. Further copies of this leaflet and of the additional material listed below are obtainable from the Council for Education in World Citizenship, 25, Charles Street, London, W.1., except for the films and filmstrips, which may be obtained as stated in the appropriate paragraph. A fuller list of pamphlets and other materials on the work of the United Nations and Specialised Agencies has been prepared by the Council for

Education in World Citizenship, from whom detailed order forms can be obtained. (End of Quotation.)

There follows a list: Poster, Leaflet, Pamphlets, Books, Films and Film-strips, of 21 titles, free, lowly priced up to 11/- a copy, in the case of the books, the films at 5/- or 10/- hiring fee a day. A section of the circular numbered "4" describes "Practical Activities"—"It may be possible for the pupils of some schools, in addition to learning about the United Nations, to help the work of the United Nations directly." There is an International Children's Emergency Fund and "financial help without any difficulties over currency, shipping, etc."

T. S. Elliot on Leisure

"... in the world in which we live the possession and enjoyment of leisure has become a very rare privilege, and is visited with strong moral condemnation. It is taken for granted that anyone with leisure is certain to abuse it; and that if anyone is found to have any, he must be loaded with work to fill up his spare time. I think that this is a very serious error. I think that civilisation depends upon the right people having the right leisure; and that the Church should set the example for the rest of the world in this respect as well as in others. It is now fairly well recognised, I hope, that a Bishop has no leisure, because he is doing the work of a permanent head of a Department of State, or of several heads at once, without a fraction of the Staff which such a civil servant would consider essential. Most people know that a conscientious parish priest has no time to read or think, and hardly time for his private devotions. Where is the thinking of the Church to be done? There are our Professors of Divinity in the universities, and we have several of great intellectual distinction: but a professor in a university nowadays holds no sinecure, and is thinking under difficulties and primarily for the benefit of his students. Some of our best theological thinking is done in the religious communities, but these are also very busy places. Furthermore, a man may have a genuine vocation for the religious life and yet not be gifted with powers of original thought; and on the other hand, there are those with intellectual abilities who should be more in the world and not in communities. It is in the cathedrals that we ought to affirm the last stronghold of leisure, for the sake of scholarship and theology. The fruits of leisure seem to me so important, that it is worth while to accept the abuse of leisure by those who are negligent of their opportunity, in order to obtain the benefits of the work of those who employ it profitably. . . .

"... I do think that the necessity of leisure, and a right understanding of the meaning of leisure, need to be constantly brought to our attention in the modern world. And in particular, I think that it is necessary to defend leisure in the Church, in an age in which everyone is expected to be perpetually busy in ways which can be understood and approved by the meanest intelligence; and that the increasing lack of leisure, in the sense in which I take it, for everyone from bishop to curate, is a matter of most serious concern. . . ."—T. S. Elliot: *The Value and Use of Cathedrals in England To-day*. (Chichester, 1951.)

PARLIAMENT—

(continued from page 3.)

cent, which has not been consumed as liquid milk this year has found its way into the human body in other forms, for milk not consumed as liquid milk goes for manufacture—for example, butter and cheese. There are more ways of taking milk than by swallowing it in liquid form.

. . . The general position is a fall in the consumption of milk this year of 2 per cent.

Bearing in mind that that milk is still being used for nutritious purposes and that the consumption fall has been in the higher income groups, it is not justifiable to assert that there has been a serious or important fall in the consumption of milk. It is certainly untrue to assert that the reason for such fall as exists has been the economic reason of the higher price of milk. I am in no way attempting to minimise the significance of a fall in the consumption of milk, but at the same time it should be borne in mind that we are consuming 60 per cent. more liquid milk than before the war. I think it right that we should always examine critically the consumption of milk and milk products as an important element in nutrition. But I do not for one moment accept the severe strictures or gloomy prognostications to which we have listened this afternoon.

1868 and All That

The following were among the resolutions passed in the Democratic State Conventions, June 23, 1868 (Maine).

"Resolved. That it is the duty of the Government in good faith to abide by the terms of all its contracts, and that the principal of all debts due and owing by the United States, having been declared by the act of Congress of February 25, 1862, to be payable in the currency which was made a legal tender by that act, it will confer unjust advantage upon money-lenders, and impose oppressive burdens upon the people to pay any bonds of the United States in Gold, except such as are by their terms made so payable, and that all such bonds as are made payable in currency should be paid as fast as it is possible to do so, without inflating the currency beyond a safe and just point.

"Resolved. That so long as the currency consists in whole or in part of paper money issued under the authority of the National Government, such paper should be issued directly by the Government itself, and that the great and valuable privilege of issuing \$300,000,000 of this money yielding a profit equal to \$18,000,000 annually, in gold, has been too long enjoyed by favoured individuals, associated under the National Bonding Law would forthwith be resumed by the political authorities of the nation.

"Resolved. That the men who fought for the Union are entitled to the same currency as the men who loaned the money, and that the bayonet holder, labourer, farmer, and bondholder should be paid alike."

CHILDREN ALL AGES RECEIVED.—Country, own farm produce. Delicate or backward children a speciality. Henderson, Bowden House, Totnes, Devon. Phone: 2286.

The Prerogative

"In the world precedent has a way of leading to precedent until an entirely new situation is created. We have a ready illustration in the coronation service, to which we are all looking forward. At it the sovereign is solemnly anointed and crowned by the archbishop and acclaimed and accepted by the highest in the land as God's representative, appointed by Him to rule the kingdom over which He has given jurisdiction. Symbol after symbol, ceremony after ceremony, drives home the lesson of sovereignty. We still talk as if that sovereignty was a reality. We speak of the King's highway, the Royal Navy, the Royal Mail, Her Majesty's government and so on. But we know that through the ages parliament has taken over the actual authority of the crown. The Sovereign can and does exercise great personal influence, but constitutionally the crown is hardly more than a rubber stamp, which the Prime Minister uses to indicate that a matter is finally settled. This change was never willed and the coronation service is proof of that. It was the result of one tiny encroachment after another upon the royal prerogative." (*Quarterly Review* of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Pimlico.)

Distributism

An anonymous letter writer desires to know what the "69 words written by G. K. Chesterton in 1926" (*T.S.C.*, January 10, page 4) were. It is more important that he should know what they mean; but here they are:—

"The only way to preserve liberty is to preserve property: that the individual and the family may be in some degree independent of oppressive systems, official or unofficial. The only way to preserve property is to distribute it much more equally among the citizens; that all, or approximately all, may understand and defend it. This can only be done by breaking up the great plutocratic concentration of our time."

Again obtainable:

Realistic Constitutionalism

by

C. H. DOUGLAS

Notes for an Address by Major C. H. Douglas to the Constitutional Research Association at Brown's Hotel, Mayfair, May 8, 1947.

8d.

K.R.P. PUBLICATIONS LIMITED,
7, VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL 2.

Similitudes

"Parables have been used in two ways, and (which is strange) for contrary purposes. For they serve to disguise and veil the meaning, and they serve also to clear and throw light upon it . . . And even now if any one wish to let new light on any subject into men's minds, and that without offence or harshness, he must still go the same way and call in the aid of similitudes."—Francis Bacon: *Wisdom of the Ancients*.

Misprints

We regret the (we believe) exceptional number of misprints in recent issues. To single out for special mention one which is not unimportant, Mr. Middleton Murry spells his name without an "a," as, indeed, did our contributor (*T.S.C.* page 1, January 10).

FROM WEEK TO WEEK (Continued from page 1)

ing when he said he "supposed it would not make any difference" if an UN employee were engaged in espionage. Indeed, the UN was designed for that very purpose. The UN is the fulfilment of the world revolutionists' wildest dreams. Right in the heart of the largest city of the hated "capitalistic" nation, and mostly with that nation's money, the citadel of Marxism has been created; from it, protected by extra-territorial immunity, the conspiratorial rats emerge into the street of New York to infect the populace."

Human Events, (Washington, D.C.)

BOOKS TO READ

By C. H. Douglas:—

The Monopoly of Credit	12/-
The Brief for the Prosecution.....	8/6
The Alberta Experiment	6/-
Credit Power and Democracy (out of print)	6/6
Social Credit.....	3/6
The Big Idea	2/6
Programme for the Third World War.....	2/-
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The Use of Money.....	7d.
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Security, Institutional and Personal.....	6d.
Reconstruction	6d.
Social Credit Principles	1½d.

(Please allow for postage when remitting).

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Published by the proprietors, K.R.P. Publications Ltd., at 7, Victoria Street, Liverpool, 2.
Printed by J. Hayes & Co., Woolton.