

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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### From Week to Week

The physical incapacity of the Prime Minister occurs simultaneously with the introduction of new features to the political stage, and whoever can we cannot decide whether the wheel of fortune is thereby given a few extra turns or whether it is being brought to rest. We do not overlook the fact that, according to the account of the special correspondent of *The Times* from Panmunjom dated June 24, it appears that Churchill has been cut out of the Korean picture—"The text of Sir Winston Churchill's message to Mr. Rhee is not yet available, and therefore there is no comment." The faith there is in "Winston" (and it is still great) rests not on what he has done, however great his 'achievements' are deemed to be among the politically uneducated, but upon what he *might* do if his deeds matched his words—or matched some of them. The faith to which we allude is indicated in the conversation reported between a Prague tram conductor and Nicholas Carroll the diplomatic correspondent of the *Sunday Times*: "'We hope Mr. Churchill will save us.' 'What can Churchill do?' I asked. The little conductor shrugged, 'He will see Eisenhower; they will do something,' he murmured. I got off the tram . . ." Certainly they do "something."

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William Henry Chamberlin in *Human Events* for June 17 writes:—

"It is curious that a conference of this type [Bermuda] should arouse hope and approval when one recalls the names, and the dismal results, of four conferences of exactly this type which have already occurred: Munich, Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam. The kind of skulduggery that can go on behind closed doors when a few men set out to dispose of the fate of the world is most vividly and candidly described by Sir Winston himself, in *The Hinge of Fate*, the fifth volume of his chronicle of the war, pp. 361-362.

"With no apparent sense of shame or remorse, Churchill tells how he proposed to a receptive Stalin the partition of Poland and the mutilation of Germany, moving matchsticks to show how the eastern part of Poland should be handed over to the Soviet Union while Poland was to get German territory in the West.

"The American people want no part in such cynical deals with the living bodies of nations, past, present or future."

We doubt whether there is a much closer conformity between what the American people want and what the American people get than there is in the case of any other people. If people do get 'the government they deserve,' their deserts must be pretty poor.

The Washington Correspondent of the *Vancouver News Herald* on June 15 said:—

"Rumours raced through Washington today that Soviet premier Georgi Malenkov is dead and that there has been a gun fight within the Kremlin.

"The rumours were said to be based on intelligence reports received in the last few days.

"A roundup of some of these reports will be released today by the International Services Information Foundation. The foundation's newsletter is edited by former Colonel Julius (Pete) Amoss, a man, who raised \$7000 from Fairfield Aircraft to finance the theft of a Russian-built fighter plane from Poland.

"Reports from the same underground sources point to seething unrest back of the Iron Curtain.

"Senator Wiley (R. Wis.), chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, backed up the reports to the extent of saying the East Berlin riots were a symptom of 'general unrest in Soviet areas.' He added:

"This is the reason why there is an apparent desire on the part of the Communists to arrange an armistice in Korea."

"The state department through its press officer, Lincoln White, said the government was studying the situation in Berlin very closely and that telephone conversations with representatives there added nothing to newspaper reports."

There is nothing inherently improbable about such reports, and we believe that, sooner or later, they will have all the substance possible. When they have, they will bear little comfort to our hearts unless they are accompanied by some sign that the policy of the victorious group has in it the seeds of a rational order, destined to perpetuate itself because of its inherent stability.

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The phrase *agent provocateur*, meaning one who, professing sympathy with the would-be agent of another policy, induces him so to act, or, personating him, himself so acts as to defeat or endanger the policy he is presumed to be defending, is losing its worth through over simplification of its meaning. An *agent provocateur* is not just a 'spy.' The objective of a spy is to obtain information which should not be entrusted to him. The *agent provocateur* has got it, and is using it. Morally, if arithmetic were applicable to ethics, he is twice the villain that the spy is. Notice that what is misleading about the term *agent provocateur* as currently used is the substantive part: an agent is merely a do-er;

it is not necessary that he should be a do-er on behalf of someone else. He may be acting purely from self-interest, vanity or ignorance, any one of which motives or conditions may lead him naturally to effect the defeat of his presumed objective.

These considerations have been in our minds recently from the discussion of Senator McCarthy in America and a person of a like constitution who afflicts the Social Credit movement in England. Miss Letitia Fairfield, in *The Tablet*, and the Literary Supplement of *The Times*, from their different 'stances' throw light on the problem in noticing a Gollancz 'biography' of the American Senator. How baffling the problem is is indicated by the frank confession of *The Times*:—"The puzzle, which this book does not really answer, is how the Senator has been able to get away so long with so much. Even Mr. Eisenhower in his election campaign had to bow to the necessity of placating Senator McCarthy" Miss Fairfield cites extensively what she calls the "lucid and well-balanced" articles of the New York correspondent of *La Libre Belgique* to support the thesis that there are not two standards of morality, one for counter-smearers and one for smearers. It is notoriously difficult to convict an *agent provocateur*. If innocent, only his judgment can be impugned: if guilty and successful he is a man of a judgment excellently wise.

## PARLIAMENT

House of Lords: June 24, 1953.

### Nurses and Antibiotics

*Lord Haden-Guest*: My Lords, on behalf of my noble friend Lord Crook, I beg to ask the Question which stands in his name on the Order Paper.

[The Question was as follows:

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they are aware of the number of nurses who have left their employment consequent upon allergic reaction to penicillin, and if so, what is the number.]

*The Earl of Onslow*: My Lords, the number of nurses who have left their employment as a result of allergic reaction to penicillin is not known, but a recent sample investigation showed that in seventy local health authority areas, seventy-three nurses had developed sensitivity to penicillin, and that in seventy-six hospitals seven nurses had been similarly affected. Larger numbers (eighty-six in the local health authority areas and 102 in the hospitals) had been similarly affected by streptomycin. The Minister of Health's Standing Medical Advisory Committee has now advised the Minister on the precautions which should be taken by nurses and others when giving injections of antibiotics, and this advice is being issued by the Minister to local health authorities and others concerned as a matter of urgency.

House of Commons: June 10, 1953.

### Potatoes

*Captain Duncan* asked the Minister of Food the tonnage of potatoes used for human consumption in each of the last five years; and what his estimate is for 1953.

*The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food (Dr. Charles Hill)*: As the reply includes a number of figures, I will, with permission, circulate it in the OFFICIAL REPORT.

Following is the information:

Crop Year	Estimated tonnage of potatoes used for human consumption in the United Kingdom		
	'000 tons		
1947-48	...	...	5,249
1948-49	...	...	5,697
1949-50	...	...	5,699
1950-51	...	...	5,591
1951-52	...	...	5,185
1952-53	...	...	5,275

*Captain Duncan*: In view of the apparent fact that there is a large surplus of potatoes in Angus at the present moment, can my hon. Friend say whether in fact there is a surplus in the country as a whole and, if there is, what steps is he taking to relate supply to demand?

*Dr. Hill*: There has been a particularly good crop in Scotland in the current season, but it has been almost entirely cleared from the farms. On 1st March there were 525,000 tons on the farms, but the position today is that there are less than 30,000 tons.

*Mr. Manual*: In view of the Parliamentary Secretary's reply in connection with Scotland, can he indicate whether a greater acreage was planted for this year's spring crop than for last?

*Dr. Hill*: If the hon. Gentleman will put down that question I shall be glad to answer it.

## West Indies

### Antigua (Sugar Cultivation)

*Mr. D. Jones* asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he is now in a position to state how many areas of land there are in Antigua, West Indies, still lying uncultivated; how much of this land is suitable for growing sugar cane; and what steps he and the local Government are taking to bring this land into cultivation, to increase the supply of sugar cane and increase the earning of the native population.

*Mr. Lyttelton*: Much of the uncultivated land in Antigua is unsuitable for cane production as the soil is too thin. About 600 acres along the south coast could grow cane, but not enough to justify the heavy capital expenditure on road and rail which would be necessary to get out the cane. A land utilisation survey by the Antigua Government will help to determine what crops can best be grown with profit to the people.

## Nigeria (Constitution)

*Mr. Hector Hughes* asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the causes of the present unrest in Nigeria; and what steps he is taking to remove them.

*Mr. Lyttelton*: I would refer the hon. and learned Member to the statements on the constitutional situation in Nigeria which I made in the House on 22nd April and 21st May.

*Mr. Hughes:* Will the right hon. Gentleman tell the House his plans for solving the fundamental root causes of this disturbance; and does he realise that the causes will not be solved merely by force?

*Mr. Lyttelton:* It is not a question of force that arises. The present proposals I have made are for a conference upon the constitutional position to be held in London. The root causes of this thing, to which the hon. and learned Gentleman refers, go beyond the power of anyone entirely to eradicate.

*Mrs. White:* Can the right hon. Gentleman inform the House what his hopes are in approaching this conference?

*Mr. Lyttelton:* I cannot yet, no. The conference will probably be convened. So far, as the hon. Lady knows, two people I have invited have refused to come, and I am making further representations to them.

*Mr. J. Johnson* asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he will make a statement regarding the replies he has received from Dr. M. Azikiwe and Mr. O. Awolowo, to the invitation to discuss the redrafting of the Nigerian Constitution.

*Mr. T. Reid* asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he will make a statement in respect to the recent developments of the Nigerian constitutional problem.

*Mr. Lyttelton:* In pursuance of the statement which I made in the House on 21st May, the Governor issued invitations at the end of last month on my behalf to representatives of each Region to the proposed conference in London. Those invited included Mr. Awolowo and Dr. Azikiwe. Some acceptances have already been received. Mr. Awolowo and Dr. Azikiwe declined the invitations for reasons already made public.

The Governor has now appealed to them to reconsider their decision and has assured them that the full exchange of views which the proposed conference will render possible would not be confined to the method of revising the constitution. He has pointed out that each representative would be able to indicate to me both in what respects, in his opinion, the present constitution is unsatisfactory and in what particulars it should be re-drawn, and has said that if there is a sufficient consensus of opinion the conclusions could be used in any discussion for a settlement of the constitutional difficulties. Their replies are awaited.

#### Federation Conference

*Mr. R. Robinson* asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies when the report by the recent conference on West Indian federation will be available.

*Mr. Lyttelton:* The Report is being published today as Command Paper No. 8837. Copies are available in the Vote Office.

*Mr. Robinson:* While congratulating my right hon. Friend on the undoubted success of this conference, may I ask him to bring it to the notice of the Governments of British Guiana and British Honduras so that they may have a further opportunity of considering the advantages of federation?

*Mr. Lyttelton:* I hope they are in touch with the outside world.

#### Tanganyika

##### Coal Deposits (Development)

*Mr. R. Robinson* asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in view of the fact that the Colonial Development Corporation's Tanganyika Coalfields Investigation has now proved reserves of over 200 million tons of coal in the Mchuchuma, Mbalawala and Mbuyura areas, what plans are being prepared to construct a railway to those areas; and how it is hoped to finance such plans.

*Mr. Lyttelton:* A survey has been made of two possible routes from the coast. It is estimated that the more direct line would cost £10 million, the other £20 million. Both would take six years to construct. The next step is to show whether the export prospects for the coal, and other products from this zone of Tanganyika, can sustain this investment. This is being studied by the Tanganyika Government and I await their views.

*Mr. Robinson:* In view of the importance of the mineral development of Tanganyika, will my right hon. Friend do all he can to stimulate the opening of communications to those areas?

*Mr. Lyttelton:* These two subjects are interlocked. It is highly desirable that this coal should be exploited but that will depend economically on whether we can find a sufficiently large market for exports.

*Mr. J. Griffiths:* Is it not true that the discovery of this coal, which can be and will be of very great importance to this territory, was one of the fruits of the Colonial Development Corporation under the late Administration?

*Mr. Lyttelton:* Certainly it was, and it is a most unfortunate piece of bad luck that this very important deposit should be rather inaccessible. That is the only thing which is holding back its development, and we must always examine that point when we are trying to exploit it. I am far from saying that the Colonial Development Corporation had no successes. Unfortunately Questions are generally addressed to me on their failures.

*Mr. Nabarro:* Will my right hon. Friend bear in mind the analogy of the Wakkie coalfield in Southern Rhodesia where development of the whole of the minerals in that part of Africa has been retarded by the absence of any form of rail communications other than through Portuguese territory? If the railway is built first, should we not get the coal out very much more quickly than through relying on present facilities?

*Mr. Lyttelton:* The problems which have to be studied will be clear to all hon. Members.

*Mr. Snow:* Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that the development of coal deposits in Tanganyika has been frustrated for many years—I think I am right in saying from 1925 or 1926—and that the economy of Tanganyika has thereby been jeopardised. Is he satisfied that the Development Corporation or the Welfare Fund are the appropriate bodies to finance this possible development?

*Mr. Lyttelton:* When the hon. Gentleman says "frustrated," I think he should bear in mind that this development is inaccessible, and that is causing the frustration. I do not think the Colonial Development Corporation

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### The Constitution

Most of the later contributions of Douglas to the discussion of world affairs bear directly and explicitly upon the constitutional problem—that is, upon the problem presented by the progressive perversion of the unwritten but effective constitution of this country when its affairs were conducted to the advantage and satisfaction of most if not all of the people concerned. Regarded as a problem in diagnosis, the field of enquiry extends, naturally, beyond our shores. There have been other constitutions. As a problem in social therapeutics, the greater the limitations which can be imposed upon it the better, since the more limited it can be made the better the chance of solving it.

Douglas's suggestions on this matter, in common with his suggestions on other, doubtless related, matters, have not yet received, even from the movement which professedly accepts his guidance, the attention they deserve. We desire, if possible, to correct this, and material designed to assist this objective will appear in an early future issue. Implicit in our recommendations is observance of the principle that anyone may be, and inevitably is, a witness to the truth that is in him. The starting point, in other words is the truth that, indubitably, is in him, not in someone else. That truth is for someone else to witness, likewise. Further, that ambassadors, whether on the grand or on the modest scale, must be *personae gratae*; though everyone is *persona grata* to someone. This brief note is intentionally dissociated from the material in preparation because, not in spite of, its relevancy. If some of our readers consider that the best service they can render towards making the views expressed in *The Social Crediter* effective is support of the mere machinery of its production, and if they realise how much this is and how much appreciated, we may succeed.

### The Old New York

There was a little street, just a block long, which lay between Grand Street and North Second Street, called Fillmore Place. This little street was obliquely opposite the house my grandfather owned and in which we lived. It was the most enchanting street I have ever seen in all my life. It was the ideal street—for a boy, a lover, a maniac, a drunkard, a crook, a lecher, a thug, an astronomer, a musician, a poet, a tailor, a shoemaker, a politician. In fact this

was just the sort of street it was, containing just such representatives of the human race, each one a world unto himself and all living together harmoniously and inharmoniously, but *together* a solid corporation, a close-knit human spore which could not disintegrate unless the street itself disintegrated.

So it seemed, at least. Until the Williamsburg Bridge was opened, whereupon there followed the invasion of the Jews from Delancey Street, New York. This brought about the disintegration of our little world, of the little street called Fillmore Place, which like the name itself was a street of value, of dignity, of light, of surprises. The Jews came, as I say, and like moths they began to eat into the fabric of our lives until there was nothing left but this moth-like presence which they brought with them everywhere. Soon the street began to smell bad, soon the real people moved away, soon the houses began to deteriorate and even the stoops fell away, like the paint. Soon the street looked like a dirty mouth with all the prominent teeth missing, with ugly charred stumps gaping here and there, the lips rotting, the palate gone. Soon the garbage was knee deep in the gutter and the fire escapes filled with bloated bedding, with lice, with cockroaches, with dried blood. Soon the Kosher sign appeared on the shop windows and there was poultry everywhere and lax and sour pickles and enormous loaves of bread. Soon there were baby-carriages in every areaway and on the stoops and in the little yards and before the shop fronts. And with the change the English language also disappeared, one heard nothing but Yiddish, nothing but this spluttering, choking, hissing tongue in which God and rotten vegetables sound alike and mean alike.

We were among the first families to move away following the invasion. . . .

It was about the time of the invasion that the authorities decided to change the name of North Second Street to Metropolitan Avenue. This highway, which to the Gentiles had been the road to the cemeteries, now became what is called an artery of traffic, a link between the two ghettos. . . . In short everything was becoming *metropolitan*, in the odious sense of the word.

—Henry Miller. *Tropic of Capricorn*. Paris, 1938.

Henry Miller is meat only for the Rabelaisian. He describes what he has seen, and his epithets fit the mental squalor concomitant with the 'age of usury.' The 'children of the age' are nauseated and revolted by his writing, as they are by that of Rochester, Swift and Pope. Miller is ostracised for seeing what he ought not to see. Most of his books have not been published in Great Britain or the U.S.A.

The *Times Literary Supplement* for June 12 reviewed a new book by Henry Miller: *Remember to Remember* (Grey Walls Press, London, 21/-) under the title *Passion and Prejudice*. While calling him a 'raconteur of genius' the reviewer says that the author is at his worst "when indulging in vituperation—against the United States or any other place or person. There are two subjects to which he devotes whole chapters; one is bread and the other is the artist." The reviewer objects to this 'prejudice of' Mr. Miller's against chemically processed foods. "Mr. Miller does not seem to realise that artificial and synthetized foods are eaten where-

(continued on page 8.)

## What is Wealth?

(An Address to The Contemporary Club, Dublin)

by MARTEN CUMBERLAND.

(Concluded.)

And here perhaps we come to the crux of the whole question: What is Wealth? We are given a clue as to how it has happened that modern Man turns his back upon his destiny, and, armed with such resources of wealth-gaining as were never before seen, permits this wealth to be destroyed wholesale. Some of this destruction is described as debt-payment—though to *whom* this debt is due never seems to be examined. How, for example, does a country get into debt to itself?

Meanwhile our wholesale wealth-destruction is described, scientifically, as natural processes of economics: economic production, distribution, exchange, and consumption.

Consumption sounds like a wasting disease—and it is. It sounds like the opposite of enjoyment, and it is.

An interesting thing about criminals is that they never describe their criminal actions in plain language: they never face up to their real behaviour or to its consequences. A burglar doesn't break into a house—he 'cracks a crib.' A gangster doesn't shoot a man, he 'blows him down': he doesn't kill, he 'bumps,' or 'takes for a ride.' How harmless, and even delightful and 'sporting' it all sounds.

In the same way, when our real, major criminals destroy wealth, they never, of course, use the word 'destruction.' To drive 250,000 ewe lambs into the sea is merely *rationalisation*. So is burning grain or petrol: so is pouring wine down the drains—or milk, or turning milk into buttons and umbrella-handles. When rentals and costs of houses are kept higher than the people can afford this is not producing a homeless society at the bidding of enthroned usury; no, it is merely *maintaining prices*. When valuable commodities like rubber or cotton are used to pave streets this is not wanton waste, it is merely *finding an outlet for surplus production*.

How wonderfully our masters use words, and what lords of language they are! It is no wonder we do not protest. Nor is it surprising that Bernard Shaw found the modern street an "expensive manufactured article," and that we poor serfs find ourselves in debt from the cradle to the grave.

The statistician proves there is no safety in numbers; and the author who loses his integrity betrays with words. "The exact sciences" is an impressive phrase, for example. So is the one, with which a million articles begin: "This country cannot afford." With what scientific precision we use words like: slump; boom; depression; blizzard; inflation; deflation; reflation; closing the dollar gap. What a light is thrown upon our civilisation by the phrase 'economic warfare,' and by its subhuman acceptance!

When there is an active culture meaningless words have little effect and are perceived to be products of ignorance or crooked thinking. Without such culture a meaningless phrase becomes a powerful instrument of oppression, just because it *is* meaningless. Charge a man with forging a cheque on 1st January, for £35, on the National Bank, in

the name of Murphy—and the accused can answer. Call someone a cad, bounder, outsider, idler, sadist or schizophrenic, and no answer is really effective except one frowned upon by the Law.

Economics is not a science; it never has been, and it never can be. It can have no *laws*, in the scientific sense. It has never carried out an experiment under controlled conditions. And, as for mathematics, it is concerned only with what is, not with efficient or final causes, which are integral to a true interpretation of economic "laws." So, mathematical economics is inadequate, except as a series of varying statistical formulae valid as far as they go.

Wealth-gaining is an art, and the first principle of Aquinas gains our acceptance—namely that commercial operations are just if ordered to the common good, and unjust if they are not. Wealth is not a matter of measurement, but of evaluation, which places it within the domain of Art. Meanwhile it is not licit to constitute one Science out of the material of another, as was done when a moral philosopher like Adam Smith composed Political Economy out of Ethics.

But the real question facing us, today, is whether Science itself will ever help Man in his wealth-gaining, and so in his adaption to environment. The three powers that assist Man to live in harmony with Nature are: Religion, Art and Science. Once closely allied these are now split up, and a fragmentary mind is the result.

For purposes of demonstration and utility men make quite arbitrary divisions. They speak of a line having "length without breadth." Of a point "having position but not magnitude." They talk of "economic production and consumption." All right. So long as they never forget that such divisions are entirely artificial and so irrational. If we do forget this we perish.

An engineer who should set up a dynamo in a field and then earth his wires would achieve economic production without consumption—that is, there would be no useful production. A world that laboriously digs gold out of a hole in Africa, painfully transports it to America, and digs it into a carefully-guarded hole in Fort Knox—this is a world in a dangerous state of mental fantasy.

No doubt someone imagines he gains wealth by this. But that someone should be examined by an alienist, and then led gently away to a nice, quiet home. And so should those who support his lunacy—unless they would be better off in jail.

What we need is a metaphysic of wealth-gaining values: what we have is a fraudulent measuring falsely called 'scientific.'

Science is Man's measuring instrument. But we should remember that phenomena have to be measured by instruments, and the results judged by the human brain—and both these are fallible. After facts have been *observed* they must be evaluated in terms of human life.

Miss Dorothy L. Sayers once said something like this: Surely all our troubles cannot arise from 'mere money'? They don't. But there is no such thing as 'mere money.' Money is an aspect of *credit*, and nothing in this world is more complex, less material, less tangible and more difficult to evaluate. *Credo*, I believe. I believe you have money.

I believe your money possesses purchasing-power. I believe you can pay me—and also that you will—for some would, but can't; and others could, but won't. Credit covers the material, and the base, the spiritual and the finest and most noble. A true creed cannot be despised: it is wealth-value incarnate. By its credit-power a country wins or loses a war; by movements of credit a victor loses the peace, an empire crumbles, a people rise to the heights or sink into grovelling credulity and servitude. To the free man his debts are what he regards as his just dues.

What is the attitude, officially, of Science, towards its own frustration and our defeat?

It is difficult for the layman to determine what the authentic scientist makes of the state of civilisation today. An official body has declared that research cannot be limited in its range or results, but will produce discoveries potentially good and potentially evil. Therefore Science cannot be held responsible for the way in which a people uses its gifts.

Yet, surely, it can be answered that—over and above his métier of scientist there is the little matter of citizenship, and of civic virtue? Does one put a box of matches in the hands of a child, and repudiate all responsibility?

Some twenty years ago a great medical scientist said: "Give us the price of one battle-ship and, within a year, we will give you a cure for cancer." Passing over the probability or improbability of this claim, one may make this comment: No artist has ever demanded financial security before attempting to produce the finest work of which he was capable. If artists did this, much of the world's poetry, pictures, music—would not be in existence. True, a scientist needs an equipped laboratory: but a sculptor needs a studio, clay, tools, and a piece of stone or marble from which he may knock off the pieces he doesn't want. Artists, too, must somehow contrive to gain unpenalised leisure.

Perhaps Science has far too great a need of money? Possibly E. M. Forster was right when he said: "Science has become the subservient pimp of industry?" There is too much destruction in the realms of science. Too much chemical fertilisation of the soil; too great a 'processing' of our food; and bleaching chemicals in our bread. Why kill the lace industry to give us substitutes—especially when these substitutes,—unlike lace or velvet—can be so easily converted into high explosives? And why should 'progress' be characterised by matters like the railways destroying the canals, the motor lorries the railways, and so on. The artist is a man who finishes a job; the modern scientist gives up.

One confesses to an inability to apprehend the mind of the scientist and a failure to understand the position he takes up as a citizen. The economist claims that his nonsense is a "Science"—if not an 'exact science'!—and subject to scientific laws. If a bone-setter made similar claims an official scientific body would rise in majestic wrath and wipe the unfortunate 'manipulative surgeon' off the map. Why this silence of scientists when offered such rare and refreshing fruit as the *law* of demand and supply?

But above everything else, why this touching confidence in mere measurement? Even the law-courts have been, (with true science) extremely wary of admitting the finger-print as evidence; and a man will scarcely be hanged on

the evidence of a finger-print alone. Is it truly scientific then to accept evidence without examination and speak—for example—of "over-population"?

One may perhaps be forgiven for stressing, and even for labouring this point. The Scientist is enthroned in that rarified atmosphere and world of 'upper brackets' where only really great men, like loan-bankers, usurers, self-confessed experts,—and what are amusingly called 'statesmen,'—are permitted to breathe. The Poet, from his gutter, may only look up, wistfully, and remain the 'undenominated legislator' of all time.

So let us examine the really great scientists, as they deliver judgment upon our poor human affairs.

This is Lord Kelvin speaking:—*Accurate and minute measurement seems to non-scientific imagination a less lofty and dignified work than looking for something new. But nearly all the grandest discoveries of science have been but the rewards of accurate measurement and patient, long-continued labour in the minute shifting of numerical results.*

Sir Francis Galton wrote: *Until the phenomena of any branch of knowledge have been subjected to measurement and number, it cannot assume the status and dignity of science.*

And Professor Edward L. Thorndike states: *Our ideals may be as lofty and subtle as you please, but if they are real ideals, they are ideals for achieving something; and if anything real is ever achieved it can be measured. Not perhaps now, and not perhaps in fifty years from now: but, if a thing exists, it exists in some amount; and, if it exists in some amount it can be measured.*

Well, these grand words should, undoubtedly, be reassuring. If, after reading them one still continues to feel uneasy this must be due to ignorance in general, and the 'non-scientific imagination' in particular.

Yet some of us are just simple folk. We are, perhaps, not looking for the grandest discoveries, nor seeking the lofty, the subtle, or the ideal. We *would*, however, feel rather pleased if our white bread did *not* kill rats and drive dogs mad. We cry out, in fact, for bread, and not for aspirin—for food, not drugs or poison. We should like to live for one decade without wars—military or economic, unthinkable or unavoidable. And, if there must be war, we'd prefer that our women were kept out of it, and our children, too.

Meanwhile some of us identify Wealth with Joy and the Good Life. If these things cannot yet be measured, we should still like to see them exist,—or something approximating to them. And, if our civilised rulers, scientific, political and economic can offer us only a mad-house, then some of us would like to contract out—especially the artist condemned by the "redistribution of wealth" in the War-fare State.

In our naive fashion we may say: 'Give me my money and let me go.' But alas, all we can obtain is a passport—and possibly twenty-five dubious paper promises to pay. And money is one of those things that exists, and exists in some amount, but it has to be measured, not perhaps now, but in fifty years . . . Let us hope it is not fifty light years.

## PARLIAMENT—

(continued from page 3.)

or the C.D. and W. Fund are necessarily the only ways to be able to finance the railways. I think that is a matter more appropriate for a loan, if the position warrants it.

*Mr. Woodburn:* Would the Government not lose their sense of proportion in this matter but keep in mind that in Fife and the Lothians there is great possibility of development of coal resources which might require development at much less expense?

**Hospitals (Bread Subsidy)**

*Sir F. Messer* asked the Minister of Food if he will consider a revision of the conditions under which a hospital is not entitled to claim a subsidy for bread which they bake for their own use in consequence of which such hospitals have to bear a big additional cost within their existing estimates.

*Dr. Hill:* My right hon. and gallant Friend has considered this proposal, but does not think that such a widening of the field of bread subsidy payments would be justified.

House of Commons: June 11, 1953.

**Education—School Meals**

*Mr. Morley* asked the Minister of Education the extent of the variation in the number of children partaking of school meals since the rise in the price of such meals.

*The Minister of Education (Miss Florence Horsbrugh):* I have no information on this point. I would refer the hon. Member to the reply which I gave on 21st May to the hon. Member for Leicester, North-West (*Mr. Janner*).

*Mr. Morley:* Is the right hon. Lady aware that a daily newspaper which claims to have the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in the country recently stated that in urban areas there has been a reduction of 10 per cent. in the number of children taking these meals since the price was raised; and could she confirm or deny that statement?

**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.

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*Miss Horsbrugh:* I could do neither, because I have asked local authorities to get the number of children taking meals on a certain day in June and to let me have the returns at the beginning of July.

*Lieut.-Colonel Lipton:* Is the right hon. Lady not aware that figures have already been published indicating that in the county of Berkshire the number of school meals has fallen by 25,000 in a month?

*Miss Horsbrugh:* As I say, I do not know; I have no information, and I am waiting for local authorities to give it to me.

**Commonwealth Relations****Emigration to Australia**

*Brigadier Medlicott* asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations how many emigrants went from Britain to Australia during the years 1946 to 1952, inclusive; and how many British emigrants returned from Australia to Britain during the same years.

*The Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations (Mr. John Foster):* In the period mentioned 272,916 migrants of Commonwealth citizenship travelled direct by sea from the United Kingdom to Australia. The total number of immigrants into the United Kingdom from Australia for the same period is 47,585, but statistics of immigration into the United Kingdom do not distinguish between those who are emigrants from this country returning here and others.

*Brigadier Medlicott:* In view of the importance of encouraging the migration of people between various parts of the Commonwealth, can the Minister say whether this subject received a prominent place on the agenda for the discussions between the Commonwealth Prime Ministers and whether a statement is likely to be made in the near future?

*Mr. Foster:* I cannot say.

*Mr. A. Henderson:* Have we got rid of the considerable backlog which existed during the immediate post-war years owing to the shortage of shipping?

*Mr. Foster:* Yes, Sir.

*Mr. de Freitas:* Will the hon. Gentleman take advantage of the visit of the Australian Ministers to this country to point out that there is a large and unfilled world-wide demand for emigrants from this country and that Australia will get her fair share only if conditions are made sufficiently attractive?

*Mr. Foster:* I do not agree with the hon. Member.

**Foreign and British-caught Fish****(Landing Restrictions)**

*Mr. Osborne* asked the President of the Board of Trade what restriction exists on the landing of foreign-caught fish in the United Kingdom; and in what countries there are restrictions on the import of British-caught fish.

*Mr. P. Thorneycroft:* Fresh and frozen fish may be imported into the United Kingdom under open general licence without quantitative restriction if taken and landed by vessels of Western European and certain other foreign countries or if consigned from those countries; landings of foreign-caught fish, like those of British-caught fish, are however, subject to the restrictions imposed by the Sea Fishing Industry (Immature Sea Fish) Order, 1948.

On the second part of the Question, I assume that my hon. Friend has in mind those Western European countries which are fairly easily accessible to our fishing fleets. Import arrangements in those countries vary considerably. Portugal and Switzerland admit imports of British-caught fish almost without restriction. Norway, France, Western Germany, Sweden, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and the Irish Republic restrict imports in varying degrees.

*Mr. Osborne:* In view of the difficulties with which the industry is faced at this time of the year, would the President look into the possibility of seeing whether our fishermen could get as fair a deal from other countries as we give to them?

*Mr. Thorneycroft:* This Question asks me to state factually what the restrictions are. I would be very far from agreeing that we should insist on exact reciprocity in all forms of quota and licensing arrangements on each item. That would make our trading very difficult indeed.

*Mr. Osborne:* I am not asking for exact reciprocity. I am asking that our trade should get as fair a deal in other countries as we give to their fisherman and to their catches here. That is all.

### Science Graduates (Employment)

*Mr. C. Hughes* asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what percentage of science graduates leaving universities and comparable establishments in 1952 entered the teaching profession, commerce and industry, and Government service, respectively; and what were the comparative figures in 1938.

*The Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. John Boyd-Carpenter):* Of the internal graduates of universities and university colleges in pure science in 1952 whose occupations are known, 11.1 per cent. entered the teaching profession (including universities, schools and colleges), 24.4 per cent. industry and commerce and 10.6 per cent. Government service, at home or overseas, or nationalised industry. A further 15 per cent. went on to undertake teacher training courses.

I regret that comparable figures are not available for 1938.

*Mr. Hughes:* Is it not a fact that the number of science graduates now entering the teaching profession is deplorably low? Will the Minister consult the Minister of Education to see what can be done to improve the position?

*Mr. Boyd-Carpenter:* My right hon. Friend is in constant touch with his right hon. Friend the Minister of Education. I agree with the hon. Gentleman that it is an important question, which has to be carefully watched.

*Mr. Chetwynd:* Is not the real difficulty the disparity

in salary between that for the graduates entering the teaching profession and that for those entering industry and commerce?

*Mr. Boyd-Carpenter:* That opens up a number of very wide questions which it is not perhaps particularly convenient to deal with by Question and answer.

### Home Department—U.K. Immigrants

*Mr. T. Reid* asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department how many British subjects from overseas have immigrated as stowaways or otherwise into Britain for permanent residence here since 1945; and how many of them have used public funds for their maintenance.

*Sir D. Maxwell Fyfe:* I regret that this information is not available.

### Chlorophyll Products

*Mr. G. Darling* asked the Minister of Health if he is aware of the investigation, details of which have been forwarded to him, now being made by the United States Federal Trade Commission into the claims of manufacturers of chlorophyll products; and if he will arrange for a similar official inquiry to be held in this country.

*Miss Hornsby Smith:* I am afraid that the details forwarded do not indicate the precise nature of the inquiry and it is not possible to say whether anything similar would be appropriate or of value here.

### Educational Expenditure

*Mr. Morley* asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what percentage of the national income was spent on the public service of education, from both Exchequer grants and rate-borne expenditure, in the years 1938, 1946, 1950, 1951 and 1952, respectively.

*Mr. Boyd-Carpenter:* Approximately 2.2 per cent., 2.5 per cent., 2.9 per cent., 3 per cent., and 3 per cent., respectively.

### THE OLD NEW YORK—

(continued from page 4.)

ever the habits and outlook of the peasantry have given place to the middle-class spirit. . . ."

The tone is familiar. The aim is to erase any sign of discrimination, any writing which encourages the reader to look for important differences. The reader might discover too much to his own advantage. If the majority couldn't care less what it shovels down its throat, why try and make it pick and choose? What's wrong if it doesn't object? *Why* it doesn't object is not the concern of an exploiter but of a mere moralist. The exploiter isn't a moralist, evidently.

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