

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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ANNOUNCEMENT

The changes forecast in *The Social Crediter* last week are as follows:—

(1) *The Social Crediter* WILL APPEAR in its customary form ONLY OCCASIONALLY TO MEET SOME SPECIAL NEED.

(2) IT WILL BE REPLACED USUALLY BY A SINGLE WEEKLY SHEET, HEADED BY ITS TITLE, *The Social Crediter*, AND MATTER DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS NATURE, DATE, etc., BEARING SUCH COMMENTS UPON PASSING EVENTS AS ARE NOW CONTAINED IN *From Week to Week*, AND SUCH ANNOUNCEMENTS AND DIRECTIVES AS THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT DESIRES TO COMMUNICATE. THE SUBSCRIPTION RATE WILL *not* BE REDUCED TO THE PUBLIC; BUT REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS MAY ELECT TO DIVERT HALF THE VALUE OF THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OFFSET PAYMENT FOR *The Fig Tree* (QUARTERLY) [SEE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH (3)].

(3) *The Fig Tree*, FOUNDED BY MAJOR DOUGLAS IN JUNE, 1936, AND EDITED BY HIM WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE LATE MR. MILES HYATT, WILL RESUME PUBLICATION AS A DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT QUARTERLY REVIEW (ITS DESCRIPTION ON ITS FIRST APPEARANCE). OWNERSHIP WILL BE VESTED IN A HOLDING TRUST, WITHIN THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT, IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN BY MAJOR DOUGLAS FOR SUCH A HOLDING, e.g., "A CORPORATE HOLDING IS NOT SAFE." IN SIZE AND FORMAT, *The Fig Tree* WILL CONFORM TO THOSE OF A HIGH-CLASS REVIEW OF THE POST-WAR YEARS, AND THE PRICE, NOT YET FIXED, WILL BE THAT OF SUCH A REVIEW UNSUPPORTED BY REVENUE FROM ADVERTISEMENTS OR SUPPORTED BY A SMALL REVENUE FROM SELECTED ADVERTISEMENTS (4/- TO 5/6).

(4) A THOROUGH OVERHAUL OF THE BUSINESS SIDE OF THE SECRETARIAT'S INTERESTS IS IN PROCESS, TO ATTAIN MUCH GREATER EFFICIENCY THAN HAS BEEN POSSIBLE FOR SOME YEARS, DURING WHICH ONLY THE BAREST NECESSITIES OF OFFICE ORGANISATION HAVE BEEN ATTENDED TO

IN SPITE OF AN IRREDUCIBLE EXPENDITURE ALMOST WHOLLY CONSTITUTED OF DISPROPORTIONATELY HEAVY OVERHEAD CHARGES. THE COSTS WILL BE TRANSFERRED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE FROM OVERHEADS TO SERVICE. THIS WILL INVOLVE VACATION OF THE PREMISES AT 7, VICTORIA STREET, AND WILL IMPOSE GREATER PUNCTILIOUSNESS UPON SUPPORTERS OF THE SECRETARIAT IN SEPARATING ONE INTEREST FROM ANOTHER IN ADDRESSING THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BUT WILL NOT OTHERWISE AFFECT THEM. IT IS EXPECTED THAT PRACTICAL EFFECT WILL BE GIVEN TO THIS ADJUSTMENT BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR.

(5) THE OPERATION OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT EXPANSION FUND WILL BE RESUMED.

Chairman's Comment on the Foregoing

Comment upon the Announcement which appears above may profitably be made in two stages.

(1) The immediate practical effects as they will bear upon supporters of The Social Credit Secretariat and upon subscribers to the publications it authorises. These two classes overlap, with a very small margin on either side.

(2) The *political* grounds for the adjustments forecast, and the deeper motives which determine them. ("Every-policy is the policy of a philosophy"):

(1) EFFECTS: The regular reader of *The Social Crediter* will be assured of the continuous appearance of the established organ of the Secretariat at a just price, and of the opportunity, in addition, to participate in the dissemination, at a more effective level than at present, of the Social Credit idea. Moreover, the leisure gained through restriction of responsibility for weekly output at the centre, can be applied to improvement in the quality of the material supplied for the Social Crediter's own consumption, we hope for the enhancement of his enjoyment and profit. In other words, the distinctive material which now appears on pages 1 and 4, will be continuously available in, it is hoped, an improved and concentrated form, and the supporter will find it easier, rather than more difficult, to detach what appeals to him as the effective instrument for immediate application to the situation presented by his environment, and what now embarrasses him (so it is asserted), because of its apparent irrelevance or restriction of interest, can be judged more justly and handled more certainly because its place in a

(continued on page 5.)

PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: July 16, 1953.

Supply: Colonies and Backward Areas

(The Debate continued: Mr. Reid is speaking):

I have spoken to various people recently from African Colonies and every one has said that it is not right to expect the unfortunate British taxpayer to finance every need. If loans are given for good schemes—the right hon. Gentleman the Colonial Secretary likes good schemes—schemes which pay their way, they could be interest free for a time and the obligation should rest on the borrowers to repay. That would give them more self-respect and self-reliance. I say most emphatically that no matter what we do we shall never succeed in these territories unless their peoples themselves do the job. I know how backward and illiterate they are, but unless their morale is aroused and they take a hand in the matter we shall fail.

In this country there are 50 million people taxed to the bone and largely taxed because of the magnificent part we are playing in defending the liberty of the world against Communism. We cannot take on all these social services and all the colossal needs of 90 million people in our dependencies; it cannot be done. Either the right hon. Gentleman or my right hon. Friend referred to the appalling disease and malnutrition in the Colonies, and what was said is true. The task of providing the necessary social services is utterly beyond us. Even if we spent much of our revenue upon it we could not tackle the problem; it is so colossal.

I suggest, and the right hon. Gentleman can contradict me if he thinks I am wrong—although I have not the figures in my head, but I am sure I am right—that a very large percentage of the gifts that we make to the dependencies is spent on social services. I can quite understand how a colonial governor is at his wits end because of the poverty around him, and other things. He has no money, and so he uses the gifts that we make in order to build hospitals and schools and often to provide food subsidies. We have spent £2½ million in recent years on food subsidies in the Colonies. Now that the Colonies have three times the revenue that they had before, again in the interests of teaching them self-reliance, their social services should, as a general rule, be financed out of colonial revenues wherever that is possible.

On the other hand our gifts should be, as far as possible—a good deal of the money we have promised has not yet been spent—confined to the production of wealth by capital investment. We cannot have social services, which are a transfer of wealth, unless we first produce the wealth. We cannot give sufficient slices of the cake unless we first make the cake. As we know, not merely in agriculture but in other respects, we have to produce wealth and do it quickly on a huge scale if we are to stave off starvation in a great many of these colonies. I know about the unfortunate governors and the predicament they are in, having no money. I beg my right Friends to press on the governors that they must not dissipate on current expenditure the sums which should be spent on capital expenditure.

We have about two dozen petty Colonies, such as townships or little islands scattered about the world. I am not going to deal with the political problems concerned

with them, but the right hon. Gentleman the Colonial Secretary knows that I have had some dealing with them recently. I shall not deal with the financial aspect of these Colonies, but generally they are a burden on us. I take one, for instance, British Somaliland. I do not think it could ever have had a government or paid for a governor without the British taxpayers' help. It has been "on the dole"—that is the term used in the Colonial Office—since it came into our possession, and it is likely to remain on the dole for good. There are various Colonies like that, some much smaller than British Somaliland. A lot of them are very near to Australia and New Zealand, quite close; far closer to Australia and New Zealand than they are to us. I can think of the Cocos Islands—

Mr. M. Follick (Loughborough): My hon. Friend just mentioned Somaliland. It is of the greatest strategic importance to us, and we have to maintain it for that reason.

Mr. Reid: I fully agree with my hon. Friend. I know the district well and it is of the greatest strategic importance in that part of the world, especially with the rise of air power, and we have to defend it. That does not affect my argument. I was talking of the Colonies that are near Australia and New Zealand. Why could not Australia and New Zealand take over those Colonies? They could manage them far better than we. They have immense resources. I think Australia has interests in Fiji. If these small Colonies joined with Australasia, the Colonies would still be under Her Majesty the Queen and under the Union Jack. We should, if possible, transfer some of these small Colonies to Australasia.

Now I come to the point which I have spoken of in this House year after year. I think I have helped to bring it home. It is the population problem. The right hon. Gentleman said that Kenya is now doubling her population every 30 years. There are parts of Africa doubling their populations every 25 years. Ceylon is doubling her population every 30 years. This population problem is such that no colonial administrator I have ever known can see the light about it.

When we were in India, we knew the problem. When people say sometimes as they have said, that after all the years we were in India there were only 12½ per cent. literates when we left, and that this and other facts were a disgrace to our rule, I replied "Nothing of the kind." The reason was that the Indian people produced children more quickly than we produce wealth. We produced an enormous amount of wealth, but we were up against the fact that India produced children quicker than it produced wealth. We irrigated a tract in India as big as Britain and succeeded in other great economic achievements there: now Mr. Nehru has set up the Bombay Commission which openly said that birth control was absolutely essential in India. We knew that all along, but we were not believed. There are other Colonies, even places like Malta, where this flood of children comes forward every year, yet those countries flout any kind of birth control. To show the attitude of some of the colonial legislatures. I was talking to a well educated and sensible legislator from the West Indies. We got to know each other very well and we got on to talking about the population problem in the West Indies where 70 per cent. of the children are illegitimate although their parents are all Christians. I asked him what they intended to do about it and he came down on the side

of saying; "We will look to Great Britain to come to the rescue." I told him about the enormous expenditure that we were incurring by way of armaments and everything else. His answer: "You see, we are in a way your children." These people have to be taught self-reliance. Otherwise we shall fail in this matter.

The wealth-producing schemes of the Colombo Plan have been referred to. When the scheme as a whole was first brought out, the authors candidly stated that if all the schemes were successfully carried out in six years, as anticipated, at the end of six years the amount of wealth produced would be about sufficient to provide for the increase that had taken place in the population in the meantime. So again we are back to this population problem. I have urged former Secretaries of State, as I urged the right hon. Gentleman, to put this problem before legislatures in the Colonies and let them solve it, because nobody else can do so. We must put responsibility on the colonial people themselves.

Now I come to my final point. The right hon. Gentleman has told us today of the enormous expenditure that is going on, through loans, etc., to the Colonies. He drew a truthful and remarkable picture of the progress that has been made in recent decades, but, as I said before, it is only a drop in the ocean because our problem of preventing famine in the next few years is pressing in some territories. It is as bad as that. There is famine in every part of China. India has just been saved from famine by grants from America and Australia of wheat. I suggest to the House that the machinery that we, America and other countries have put into effect for solving this colossal problem of the backward territories is not sufficient.

In my opinion the only shoulders able to bear it are those of the United Nations. Hon. Gentlemen will say they are not a very united organisation; may be not. On these matters, apart from high politics, the United Nations Special Agencies have done very valuable work. If we hand over this problem to the United Nations they can do things in those territories which they would not allow us to do because they are very jealous of their independence in administration.

The United Nations is accepted as the friend of all peoples. I suggest that they alone can obtain the colossal funds which are required. They can, as we cannot, call on every nation in the world which has any self-respect to come to the rescue of these unfortunate backward territories. It is no use people criticising us in the Trusteeship Council and saying that we and America ought to spend more money. These suggestions often come from people who do not subscribe a cent themselves.

Let us be frank about it and admit that very often these international funds and other funds are wasted and misspent on the wrong objects and the wrong persons. We have heard some talk today about the need for technicians. It will be difficult to obtain them, but if the United Nations can promise, as they can, security to those that they employ and good pay, they can draw on all the world and get a proper team of technicians to carry out properly selected schemes. We should have a scheme whereby the United Nations take charge and organise proper U.N.O. teams themselves to carry out the work. Our Government should take a lead in urging the United Nations to tackle this gigantic problem.

I am really speaking now of the policy of mutual aid which the Labour Party have advanced. We on this side of the Committee realise that what is now being carried out

is not sufficient and that a united world must put its shoulder to the wheel if this problem is to be dealt with adequately. Our territories and the French territories are threatened in some instances with immediate famine. We should get to work to bring the United Nations into action where there is a threat of famine and the population of the world is increasing at the rate of 65,000 aday.

Mr. Richard Law (Hull, Haltemprice): . . . But it does seem to me that there are a number of heresies which had widespread currency in relation to this question of the economic development of the backward peoples, the undeveloped areas and Colonial development in general. We have not heard much of it in the debate today, but there is one particularly widespread heresy, and that is that poverty is the cause of Communism, and the real reason why we have to take active steps to promote economic development in the backward areas is to check Communism. I think that nearly everybody holds that view.

. . . But certainly outside the House, and, indeed, in the leading articles of newspapers and so on, there is a general expression of opinion that poverty is the breeding ground of Communism. Yet there is never any evidence advanced in support of it. Such evidence as we have is the other way round.

Mr. Follick: Communism in Russia was the result of the misery caused there.

Mr. Law: Did China go Communist because China had great poverty?

Mr. Follick: Yes.

Mr. Law: China always had great poverty. China went Communist because the internal organisation of China broke down. Did Czechoslovakia go Communist because of the great poverty of Czechoslovakia? Of course it did not. Czechoslovakia was one of the most advanced States in Europe. There are more Communists in this country today than ever there were before the war—

Mr. Follick: Where are the Communist Members in Parliament?

Mr. Law: —yet nobody would suggest that we were poorer today than we were before the war. Certainly hon. Members opposite would never make such a suggestion. The plain fact of the matter is that Communism grows, not as a result of poverty, but as a result of disorder, and it is the breakdown of colonialism over Asia, a breakdown to which many well-meaning people on both sides of the Atlantic have contributed, which has, in my judgement, done more than anything else to advance Communism.

Communism is not, either in Asia or Africa or in any country, an economic problem; it is a moral problem. The Communist threat is a real one, not because of physical impoverishment but because of moral and spiritual impoverishment, and because the free world has lost a great deal of faith which it used to have in itself. I hope we shall realise, all of us, that our Colonial Empire has been all over the globe one of the greatest bulwarks against the advance of anarchy, and the extent to which Communism has advanced in it is due very largely to the fact that we have relaxed and the old colonial system is being broken up.

Having said that, I do not deny for a single moment that poverty has its evils and that we must do everything we can to eradicate them in the Colonial Empire for which we are responsible and in the backward areas of the world

(continued on page 7.)

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Saturday, September 5, 1953.

From Week to Week

Relying on statements published in England, which were erroneous, we find we exaggerated the gain of Mr. Manning's party in Alberta. The On-To-Ottawaists did not gain five seats in Alberta. They took two seats previously held by the Liberals and because of a re-vamping of constituencies, gained *one* seat in Alberta. They had eleven seats after the election and ten before. In British Columbia, where the English press stated they were completely unsuccessful, they contested twenty-four seats, and won four, thus increasing the party representation in the Federal Parliament by a total of five.

“ . . . it is true to say that apart from one or two exceptions of a minor character there are by now no absolute shortages at all. That statement, of course, applies to effective demand (not human needs) and available supply measured in terms of world aggregates.”

(From a leading article in *The Financial Times* of August 24, headed ‘Economics of Plenty.’)

Are we right in discerning a slightly harder note in the presentation of the news in England that the Canterbury Tales have, after six centuries of forgetfulness, at last attracted the disappointing attention of a section of Jewry? An American-Jewish organisation is to ask the B.B.C. to stop distributing in the United States its recorded dramatisation of *The Prioress's Tale*.

The protests followed a broadcast of the playlet over a non-commercial radio station run by Minnesota University. The B.B.C. has made its series of dramatisations of the Canterbury Tales available to radio stations belonging to American Colleges.

Mr. Samuel Scheiner, executive secretary of the Minnesota Jewish Council, said he had asked the anti-defamation league of a Jewish order known as B'Nai B'Rith to approach the B.B.C. on the matter. It was also asked to notify all radio stations in the United States of “the harm to human relations likely to result.”

To its credit, the B.B.C. is “unable to understand the cause of this complaint.” A ‘lofty’ attitude in an unexpected quarter.

The Observer tells us that the *Frankfurter Neue Presse* has announced the resumption by Great Britain of her role of leadership among the Powers. Nothing could give us

greater encouragement. It can happen, and it ought to happen. England's (not necessarily Great Britain's) civilising influence has been greater than that of any other people on the plane of *political* development. Greek influence is perpetual; but that is not political. Yet we are a little sceptical when we read that the German newspaper's compliment arises from its opinion of the ‘soundness’ of our economy.

London Meeting: September 12.

Secretariat supporters who may be in or near London on Saturday, September 12, and would care to attend a small meeting which Dr. Tudor Jones will address, are requested to communicate with Mrs. Hyatt, 21, Milton Road, London, N.6. (Telephone, Mountview 8784.) The address will elaborate the later paragraphs of the Comment printed in this issue.

The Mask of Anarchy

“Churchill told the coroner that he knew it was his duty before giving the ‘war declared’ signal to the present generation, to give the ‘war avoidable’ signal to the last.

“‘Why didn't you do it?’ the coroner asked him. ‘Do you think you knew better than the Law Maker? What do you think Law is for? You thought you knew better, and you took a short cut.’

“When Churchill answered, ‘It came to the same thing,’ the coroner told him: ‘It could not.’

“Churchill said he had taught other statesmen at Westminster the right way, whereupon the coroner commented: ‘It is a curious thing that no one from your generation has given the war-avoidable signal since the beginning of the twentieth century.’

“After Churchill said that he was still acting as statesman, the coroner asked him: ‘Has it ever occurred to you that your failure to carry out the Law laid down by God to advise and guide you was the first factor that contributed to this catastrophe.’ Churchill answered: ‘I don't think so.’

“‘Do you intend to observe the Law in future?’ the coroner asked and Churchill answered ‘Yes.’

“Replying to a member of the jury, Churchill agreed that he was told about the ‘avoidability signal’ when first he went to Westminster. ‘And you ignored it?’ the jurymen asked, and Churchill said: ‘Yes.’

“When the coroner asked him: ‘You thought you knew better than the Law?’ Churchill replied: ‘Yes, sir.’

“When the inquests were opened last week the Railway Executive accepted full legal responsibility for the accident.”

(Correction: for ‘Churchill’ write ‘Upton’ or any other name you like; for ‘war declared’ write ‘train entering section’; et cetera.)

For the guidance of readers abroad, with such changes as are indicated, the above is a passage from the report in the *Liverpool Daily Post* for August 27 of the Coroner's Inquest on the bodies of ten people killed when the leading coach of an electric train from Bury to Manchester collided with a steam train from Manchester to Bacup and fell over a viaduct into a valley 80 feet below on August 15. The witness, Upton, was a signalman.

CHAIRMAN'S COMMENT—(continued from page 1).

frame of reference is more clearly defined. As an instance of the elasticity which is proposed in the weekly service, the intention to include with the issue for October 3 a photograph of Major Douglas in characteristic mood may be mentioned.

(2) In January 1952, Major Douglas considered a report drawn up to summarise replies received from members of the Secretariat and others to explicit questions bearing upon organisation. Having read some of these statements, Douglas remarked: "Ah, yes; they want to do as they like" and repeated a judgment of earlier days: "They tell me, 'You are a very great man: tell us what you want us to do, and we'll do anything else.'"* The conversation diverged to a statement of the considerations, of which a fuller account was promised at the meeting in Liverpool last November, which had led him to insert a clause in his will discountenancing obituary writing along any but the barest conventional lines. The text of this prohibition has been published. While the reasons for it are of great significance at the present juncture, this is not the best setting for an examination of them, and I proceed to what followed.

Douglas returned suddenly to the matter in hand, and said: "If I were you I should postpone any attempt to effect a major reconstruction for a year. I think this year is going to be determinative."

He was referring, of course, to the general world-situation. The readers of this commentary will reflect, as we do, on another and unforeseen application. The 'year' which Douglas had in mind expired six months ago. Perhaps it was determinative. We do not know. Perhaps it has merely extended itself by a few months, and the determination of our efforts by some catastrophe lies in the near future. These are possibilities which it is impossible to assess with certainty. But, while they exist, the situation, has *in some respects*, undergone a change. To the gloomy possibilities enumerated, therefore, we may add still another, namely that, imperceptibly, but certainly, a current, if not a tide, has begun to flow with instead of against us. While I know that there are some acute observers who agree in this, neither we nor they are able to give any clear description of the nature of this change. If it exists, advantage should be taken of its force and direction.

On the repudiation of Mr. Churchill by the British electorate at the close of hostilities in 1945, Douglas said: "We can pack up." But, in fact, he did not pack up; and, indeed, an immensely fruitful phase of his activity followed immediately upon the reverse which the forces of sanity had suffered. Fruitful?—Yes, fruitful in ideas of great power and significance.

This, at least, is our justification for the expenditure of further time and energy upon a movement which, it seems, does not yet consciously apprehend the content of its own mind.

Practically, the outstanding features of our predicament are that (1) *The Social Crediter* is read more widely abroad than hitherto; (2) Fresh subscribers at home and abroad

*"They want to do what they like"—i.e.: "They want to do what they like *with what is not theirs*." Freedom to contract out of an association (due notice being given) is of the essence of Social Credit.

almost exactly replace those terminated by death or other causes; (3) It offers a large target for ill considered attack, attracting a stream of criticism which perpetually evokes the complaint of Douglas himself: "Tell us what to do, and we'll do anything else." It is proposed to reduce the target to the bull's-eye in the middle.

There must be some profound reason why, with the deep loyalty and good will for which the personnel of the Social Credit movement are remarkable, the *advice* communicated through its official organ has been consistently ignored, even when the reasons for it are being painfully explored and mastered and propaganised. One obvious element is the fantastic discrepancy between the resources in money and personnel of the Social Credit movement and those resources which are mobilised in opposition. But there are other and more important elements. Just as fantastic is the resistance of the communities of the whole world, their electorates, their experts, their leaders to the very idea of the possibility of materially alleviating their miseries, for they all have miseries, the electors, their harassed 'representatives,' falling by the dozen by the parliamentary waysides, unable to cope with the exactions of a monstrous political machine, which groans and clanks through the decaying Chambers of 'democracy,' the tax-burdened victims reduced to impotency beneath the weight of a functionally-organised world which grows like a cancer,—and the rest.

It seems appropriate here to re-examine Douglas's own descriptions of the possible utility of such activities as ours. We have in mind two:—

(1) To act as obstetricians of a necessary economic order.

(2) To grasp that the contest is for nothing less than the soul of the world.

"We have to cast about us, each in his own sphere, to discover how each can help the National affair.

"I do not say that such a determination can now be of much practical effect. Even if a hundred sincere and free men (I say *free men* because the employees of the great capitalists do not count, having no liberty of action)* were, each in his own sphere, to begin doing all possible to avert or mitigate disaster they would now do little. Not even if they were organised, could they, I fear, retard appreciably what is about to strike us. The forces against us are too vast and too continuous. The directives, both conscious and unconscious, are on too great a scale, and have behind them too much momentum, by this time, for our tardy action to seem of much service. But you never can tell; I have noticed that, sometimes, in the immediate past, quite isolated personal action has had an astonishing effect. The Douglas scheme of credit, put forward by one man and his colleagues, is an example; at any rate, whatever the odds, it is our duty to try."

There are expressions, phrases, even ideas, here from which we, in our encrusted later sanctity would recoil: 'sincere,' 'scheme,' 'duty.' The sentences were written by the late Hilaire Belloc and published in the *New Age* on September 15, 1921. There are expressions with which Douglas would emphatically concur, as indeed he always did: 'scale,' 'momentum,' 'personal.' One is a little new-seeming to us—the notion of the unconscious, and, par-

[*] There is now, of course, virtually a single 'capitalistic' employer: let anyone try 'self-employment' and see.

ticularly, the notion of unconscious function in relation to directives. Even that has been touched upon by Douglas, and enriched, as, indeed, all he touched was enriched, by the Idea, universally applicable, which he gave to the world. Rarely, his followers knew what he was talking *about*, and that is all the more reason for the deep resentment the movement betrays whenever it is called upon to perfect its understanding. But, in fact, it cannot advance towards the goal it *unconsciously* desires unless it masters its loathing.* So long as it does not, it participates wholly in and forms a part of the stream which runs so powerfully counter to it.

But this predicament is not new. Once attention is concentrated upon it, it is seen to be coextensive in time with the life of man in society. Every great idea has had such a history. I do not mean every practical idea, every analytical idea, although Douglas's idea shares with them certain features: it *appeared* to be, in its first presentation, purely practical, purely empirical: the invention of a calculus. (*Cp.* Douglas, *viz.*:—"I *think* we were right to begin at that end, the technical end." That end of what?—That end of the scale of applications of the Idea, *i.e.*, there is another end. I beg the reader to observe how clearly these two ends are reflected in the alternative statements above of the modes of possible utility of our activities.

The first, the obstetrical, is cast in a physical, material, mechanical image. How very different the second. We may imagine that Douglas was attracted by the consequences which he saw would ensue if potential supply (industry in the widest sense) and effective demand (money) were brought into such a relationship as would remove the necessity for loss instead of gain accruing to a varying selection of individuals from the association (the Just Price). This necessity arises from the arbitrary attachment of Debt to the productive cycle, and is cumulative. But similarly, and just as disastrously, the process is reflected in the social and political frame in a wider sense. There is a Just Price for attachment to every exercise of choice—*i.e.*, to every freedom. Here the Just Price is the price enjoined by Natural Law, and it has been replaced by an Unjust Price (cumulative also): a retributive justice (or injustice) escape from which is the object of the unsuccessful move-

*'Loathing': The substantive is exact. I have in mind the phenomenon, well-known to psychiatrists, universally associated with the 'Jewel,' the 'heavenly gift,' the 'treasure,' the 'revelation' of the (irrational) symbol of reconciliation. (*Cp.* Jung, "The Type Problem in Poetry": "For a man's hatred is always concentrated upon that which makes him conscious of his bad qualities.") So in "Prometheus and Epimetheus" by Carl Spitteler, the symbolic jewel brought to earth by Pandora, and hidden by her under a walnut tree. (Maya bears her child under a fig tree). "In the midnight shades beneath the tree it glows and sparkles and flames, and, like the morning star in the dark heavens, its diamond lightning flashes afar. Then sped on eager wing the bees and butterflies, which danced. . . ." The leaves of the tree sing. Peasants find the symbol. "They turn it about in their hands, first this way and then that, 'until at length they are quite dumbfounded by its strange, *immoral*, [*Cp.* the 'unethical' Just Price] *unlawful* appearance.'" (Our italics). The jewel passes from hand to hand. The 'conscience' which Epimetheus has received as a solatium, "like a fleeing crab, staring with venomous eyes from under the bed," "recoils with gesticulations of disgust." The high-priest 'shudders'; the university professors find it 'lacking in feeling and soul, and, moreover, "it wanted in sincerity, and had in general no guiding thought." The goldsmith finds it spurious metal, and the police to whom it descends deem it obscene. In the end it falls into the hands of a wandering Jew. "No Jew of this world was it, and strange to us beyond measure seemed his raiment." Says Jung: "Hence the Jewel's fate was sealed at the moment of its appearance in the world."

ments, the frustrated impulses towards reconciliation, of the time in which we live. It is necessary to emphasise here that the notion of justice in Douglas's mind was not primarily ethical, or not ethical at all in the commonly accepted sense. The Just Price is the *right* price in the market (material image), not any price to be arbitrarily determined whether by Social Crediters or by anyone else. The Just Price for the soul of the world (spiritual image) is just as independent of individual human assessment.

Now this notion of the possibility of independence from desire and caprice, whether of the legislator or of the citizen, on the part of a political instrument appears *irrational* for the psychology of our time, and it is for that reason rejected by all but a few who, too uncertainly, proclaim it.

We can see a perfect working model of this piece of social machinery in the recent events in Canada mentioned in these pages last week.

Not only Mr. Manning, the self-appointed general for the storming of the political citadel at Ottawa, who has, in his actions, repudiated the idea which lies at the heart of Social Credit, but, we predict, many of those upon whom will fall the distressing necessity of countering the arguments of both Mr. Manning and his immediate political opponents have not extricated themselves from the ancient Doctrine of Opposites sufficiently to enable them to do more than confirm *our* opponents in their adhesion to it.

It should not require the advent of the H-bomb to illustrate the fact that the preoccupation of modern man is with *energy*. Now, every energetic phenomenon (and there are no *phenomena* which are not energetic, whatever else there may be that is not energetic) manifests both beginning and end, upper and lower, hot and cold, earlier and later, cause and effect, the gnosis and the agnosis. That is to say, manifests *pairs of opposites*. Steeped in this preoccupation, therefore, the notion of reconciliation, the eternal *quest* of the becoming-integrated individual, but usually an unconscious quest, is at the same time eternally the reject of the mechanically-determined conscious mind. No Lucifer could evoke greater repulsion, no Evil greater fear. Anything but that! Mr. Manning covets the seat of Government—very well, he must be a Fascist since he is not a Socialist, and it is proved he is not a Socialist because he is opposing the Socialists. Of anything you like, a thing *must* be either itself or it must be its opposite. You must have either Tyranny or go-as-you-please-and-the-same-for-all. (Committee management is, of course, a tyranny disguised.) How antipathetic this notion was to Douglas and how foreign to ourselves is, at the moment, neither here nor there.

We believe that we have here laid bare the ground from which the (to us) evil, absurd, rational, (not *irrational*), but overwhelming opposition to Social Credit rises. The rationality lies in the premise, which is the rationalistic premise: the dogma of opposites.

It is a case not for propaganda or persuasion, but for therapy; and the only therapy we know in which any noticeable skill has been developed is that of the progressive exposure to the mind of the sick of the features of his sickness, sick man by sick man, individually, wherever individual integrity is not utterly broken down and destroyed by the sickness of our time. Before we can be obstetricians of the unborn, we must be the competent physicians of the sickness of its parents.

Mention has been made in these pages of several directions in which it is profitable to look for sufficiently integrated minds such as are suggested in the foregoing paragraph.

Nothing has been done about it.

It seems that *The Social Crediter* is not the right 'basket' to appear at the doorway to their consciousness, though we believe that its alleged defects as a vehicle are to some degree if not largely a manifestation of the degree to which the sickness of society is an infecting scourge from which even Social Crediters are not immune. That would not be surprising. So, to meet a situation which is coming more clearly into view, we take the precaution of placing our eggs in two baskets instead of in one, in the hope that both baskets, the new that is old and the old that is to be new, will bear their complementary burdens.

PARLIAMENT—

(continued from page 3.)

for which we share responsibility with other members of the United Nations. There are, I suggest, two qualifications which we ought to keep in mind when we are thinking of our duty and our power to relieve poverty in the backward areas of the world.

The first qualification is this. We have to get out of our heads any idea that we have a moral duty to advance the standards of life of backward people unless they play their own part in advancing them, too. The hon. Member for Swindon (Mr. T. Reid) dealt with that point very effectively. The other thing that we have to keep in mind is that this is not a problem that can simply be solved by the expenditure of public money or, indeed, of private money, because, as the hon. Member for Swindon said, the more we create wealth in these areas the more they create children.

The right hon. Member for West Bromwich (Mr. Dugdale) suggested that we should devote 1 per cent. of our national income to Africa. I say to him that we could devote the whole of our national income to the development of the backward areas of the world and at the end they would not be one jot better off. Their standards of life would not have advanced one iota. All that would have happened would have been that the Western world would have been ruined. What these countries need far more than the pouring out of wealth, whether by the United States, by ourselves or by the United Nations as a whole, is a change in their social habits and, in particular, a change in their sexual habits. Sexual continence will do more good than any amount of philanthropy from the United States or from the United Nations.

Mr. Sorensen: Does the right hon. Gentleman suggest that there is more inherent sexuality among the Asiatic and African peoples? Is it not rather that we adopt artificial means to prevent sexual results?

Mr. Law: Whatever the method, it is quite clear that unless there is a change in the sexual habits of these people, nothing which we or anyone else can do can avail them any good at all.

It seems to me, again speaking without the experience which many other hon. Members have, that if we are to help, we shall help them far more by the kind of modest proposals which my right hon. Friend suggested when he spoke of agricultural instruction and so on. We shall help

them far more by evolving a taxation system which will encourage private investment rather than discourage it, and we shall help them above all by restoring order, and substituting order for anarchy. If we can go along the road he suggested, step by step, I believe that we shall do far more good than by embarking upon some grandiose schemes such as we have embarked upon in the last few years.

We want to improve conditions in the backward areas, not simply because we want to relieve the poverty there, although we want to do that, but also so that by an increase in international trade our own difficulties may be resolved. So there is one added goal that I suggest to my right hon. Friend, apart from the very admirable steps that he adumbrated, and that is that we should never lose an opportunity of clearing the channels of international trade and removing from them the obstructions which now clog them, to the disadvantage of all peoples but to the disadvantage of none more than to the people of this island.

NATIONAL FINANCE

£ Sterling Value

Dr. King asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer the purchasing power of the £ on the latest available date as compared with 1st November, 1951.

Mr. Maudling: Taking the figure for November, 1951, as 20s., and using the Ministry of Labour's Interim Index of Retail Prices, the corresponding figure for May, 1953, is 18s. 5d.

House of Commons: July 22, 1953.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

Applicants (Priorities)

Mr. Hector Hughes asked the Assistant Postmaster-General if he is aware that the principle on which he at present acts in granting new telephones to applicants for them is unsound, because he relies upon priority of application instead of upon service to the community; and if he will alter his procedure accordingly.

Mr. Gammans: If, as the hon. Gentleman suggests, the principle is unsound, it is only fair to remind him that I inherited it. I am however, satisfied that the general scheme of priority on which the Post Office works takes into consideration the general public interest, and to attempt to assess the claims of each individual applicant outside certain broad categories would be an impossible task.

SOCIAL CREDIT LIBRARY

A Library for the use of *annual* subscribers to *The Social Crediter* has been formed with assistance from the Social Credit Expansion Fund, and is in regular use. The Library contains, as far as possible, every responsible book and pamphlet which has been published on Social Credit together with a number of volumes of an historical and political character which bear upon social science.

A deposit of 15/- is required for the cost of postage which should be renewed on notification of its approaching exhaustion.

For further particulars apply Librarian, 67, Glanmore Road, Slough, Bucks.

Mr. Hughes: Would it not be fairer and better to allot telephones upon a points system under which points would be allotted for (a) priority of application and (b) service to the community, instead of allotting them simply for priority of application?

Mr. Gammans: To do that with a waiting list of 400,000 would mean an immense increase in the staff of my Department.

Mr. W. R. Williams: As the hon. Gentleman has enough trouble already with telephone applications, will he take care not to follow too far the advice in this respect of my hon. and learned Friend?

Regency Act (Amendment)

Lieut.-Colonel Lipton asked the Prime Minister whether he has yet reached a decision on the introduction of legislation to amend the Regency Act, 1937.

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

THE BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION

by C. H. Douglas.

This book is the last of the contributions to the understanding of world politics written during the war of 1939-1945 by the author of SOCIAL CREDIT. The series began with THIS 'AMERICAN' BUSINESS (August, 1940) and continued and expanded with THE BIG IDEA (1942), THE 'LAND FOR THE (CHOSEN) PEOPLE' RACKET (1943), and, PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD WORLD WAR (1943).

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It embodies an analysis of the policy now known as *Mond-Turnerism*.

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K.R.P. PUBLICATIONS, LTD., LIVERPOOL, 2.

Amendment of the Regency Act, 1937, has been under consideration since shortly after The Queen's accession and was among the matters discussed with Commonwealth Prime Ministers when they were here for the Coronation. It is the Government's intention to introduce a Bill before Her Majesty leaves on Her Commonwealth Tour.

Mr. Attlee: May we assume that the contents of the proposed Bill will be agreeable to all members of the Royal Family?

Mr. Butler: Yes, Sir. That is certainly the case, and I can give a definite answer to that in the affirmative.

Lieut.-Colonel Lipton: Can the right hon. Gentleman give an assurance that this amending legislation has not been held up all this time by a desire on the part of some Ministers and their advisers to interfere with the wish of members of the Royal Family, in their private and personal affairs, to live their own lives?

Mr. Butler: Such a matter has never even required Ministerial advice, and it has never come before the Cabinet. I think I am voicing the opinion of all Members when I say that in a personal matter of this kind, the feelings of those concerned should be respected by everybody and the present deplorable speculation and gossip brought to an end.

Hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Yeomen and Miners

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD

by W. S. Gilbert

Dame Carruthers.

Warders are ye?

Whom do ye ward?

Bolt, bar, and key,

Shackle and cord,

Fetter and chain,

Dungeon of stone,

All are in vain—

Prisoner's flown!

Spite of ye all, he is free—he is free!

Whom do ye ward? Pretty warders are ye!

MINERS OF THE WHAT?

by Geoffrey Bowles

Dame Everywoman.

Miners are ye?

What do ye mine?

Slack, nuts, and pea,

Coal dust so fine,

Stone, mud, and slate,

Rubble and peat,

But in the grate—

Cold is its heat!

Spite of machines, still less coal do we see!

What do ye mine? Pretty miners are ye!

GEOFFREY BOWLES.