

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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## FROM WEEK TO WEEK

The terror of the Socialists and the King-Hall new-order-with-a-managed-Gold-Standard at any suggestion of peace, is only equalled by the exultation of our threepenny contemporary at the prospect of exporting practically everything we can make after the war at give-away prices "in the face of the fiercest competition." Well, our pet cobra Jehosaphat took a long time to learn to wait at table, but you *could* teach him, in time.

We have no contact with the Duke of Bedford, and we regard the eagerness of the gutter press to associate him with Social Credit ideas with the contemplative eye we keep for the Jews bearing gifts. But we have no hesitation in saying that if the epithet "pestilential" is to be applied to the opinions of a member of the House of Lords, our first choice would be for those of Lord Simon, who used the word. The Liberal Party, which he represents, has with its docile successor, the Labour Party, done more to wreck every decent constructive effort, and to bolster up its dear friends, the international bankers, than any other identifiable political movement. And the pity of it is that its support has very largely come from honest, well-intentioned, but muddle-headed people led by cynical careerists. Mr. Douglas Reed is right in saying that non-accountability for their actions is the mainstay of the type of politician we have suffered under for the last twenty years.

"It seems to be the main object of this government to give all possible encouragement to traffickers of every description, and to make them swarm like the lice in Egypt. There is that numerous sect, the Quakers. This sect arose in England; they were engendered by the Jewish system of usury. Till *excises* and *loan-mongering* began, these vermin were never heard of in England. They seem to have been hatched by that fraudulent system, as maggots are bred by putrid meat. . . . The base vermin do not pretend to work; all they talk about is dealing; and the government, in place of making laws that would put them in the stocks, or cause them to be whipped at the cart's tail, seem really anxious to encourage them and to increase their numbers."

—WILLIAM COBBETT: *Rural Rides*, 1826.

Only one error, but a bad one, prevents Cobbett from having scored a "possible." If the fauna to whom he refers, had not done, and were not doing, any "work," we shouldn't be in such a mess as the result of their activities. Yet Cobbett was completely aware of the "work" swindle, as many passages in his writings testify.

Says the *Jewish Chronicle*:—"Jews are not allowed to serve in the armed forces [in Italy]—and so have not had

to take part in the Russian Campaign."

"Our war": Record to date:—England—Jews not encouraged; Germany—Jews interned; Italy—Jews prohibited from fighting; Russia—Jews used mainly as Ambassadors, Commissars and writers; America—(Aha! Why do Jews go to America?).

## HARPS' ACCORD

The Pilgrim Trust has appointed Lord Greene, Master of the Rolls, to be a trustee.

The trust was founded in 1930 by the well-known American philanthropist, the late Edward Stephen Harkness, and the original trustees were Lord Baldwin, Lord Macmillan, who is now chairman, Sir James Irvine, Lord Stamp, and Lord Tweedsmuir. The outstanding war-time activity of the trust has been its support of the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts (C.E.M.A.), which is run in close cooperation with the Board of Education and the Treasury and promises to become the alternative to the long dreamed of Ministry of the Fine Arts.

## OXFORD UNION SOCIETY

Mr. Gershon Hirsch, the first Palestinian to hold office in the Oxford Union, has been elected President of the Society. *Proxime accessit*, Mr. B. Wigoder (Jew). The only other candidate was a gentile. The Hon. Derek Mond was elected Secretary.

## "A JEWISH CIVILISATION"

"A majority is not essential for the development of a Jewish Civilisation and Culture."

—CHAIM WEIZMANN, (1931).

In a recent speech at Liverpool, Mr. Winant hoped that some day Europe would be able to achieve the unity exemplified by the forty-nine states of America in the cause of peace.

If 'Unity' is all that is required you should watch Hitler!

Exactly what stimulation the war is having on the inventive genius of engineers and thus on the productive capacity of the countries at war will not be known by the general public with any certainty until after the war. It is likely that they will then be deluged with a flood of goods which this invention has made possible before the effort is made (in the name of Progress) to control and regulate output in order to prop up the fiction that only just enough goods for precarious and difficult living can be

produced by everyone working eight or so hours a day.

"Manufacturers and workers," said Councillor Norman Tiptaft, newly-elected Mayor of Birmingham, "have reduced many industrial processes from days to hours."

Canada is still embarrassed by her surplus wheat.

The *Daily Express's* columnist in the United States talks, with a solemnity ominous to producer and consumer alike, of the Administration's past efforts and abiding determination to 'solve' the problem of over-production.

There are two ways: the first we are experiencing. It is War.

The second is to distribute as consumable goods as much of the production as people want.

### SHOT, HANGED OR ENSLAVED

The *Times* on November 19 published, in slightly extended form, the following table:—

NUMBER OF CIVILIANS EXECUTED IN ENSLAVED COUNTRIES

Country	Pre-war population	No. of civilians shot or hanged	No. of workers taken to Germany
Czechoslovakia ...	14,729,500	509*	219,000
Poland ...	34,775,700	82,000*	1,200,000
Norway ...	2,937,000	14	1,400
Denmark ...	3,706,350	(Uncertain)	40,000
Holland ...	8,728,600	60 shot, plus over 400 died in camps	120,000
Belgium ...	8,092,000	(Uncertain)	200,000
Luxembourg ...	297,000	(Uncertain)	(Uncertain)
France ...	41,834,900	250	62,000
Greece ...	7,108,000	921	3,000
Yugoslavia ...	15,703,000	6,280	184,000

\*Plus "many more died in internment camps."

The following letter appeared in *The New Statesman and Nation* of November 1:—

#### CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

Sir,

Years ago I myself would have said that the small child would be perfectly happy, and perfectly well, and in many ways on the road to become a better citizen and individual, if he were taken away early from his family and placed under what theorists would call perfect environment. But after living 21 months with an evacuated Nursery school I have come to eat my own words. Our children here, who are all between 2-5 years of age, live in an almost perfect nurture. They have beautiful rooms to sleep in, excellent food, even in wartime, and expert attention. And yet, while they look healthy enough, they seem in some strange ways almost to go backwards instead of forwards. They develop, or rather I should say return, to babyish habits, such as thumb-sucking, and to petulant displays of temper, which normally they would most probably have left behind them. I am sure it is because they are missing the great essential of personal love, which with all the good will in the world, we cannot give to them. Once I would have said that a good Institution was better than a poor home, but I would now reverse that statement, and say that almost the worst home is better than the most finely equipped Institution.

MARGUERITE DOBBING.

### NEWS FROM ALBERTA

## Acceptance of Tax Scheme Under Protest

A resolution that only under protest should agreement be made with the Federal suggestion to vacate the fields of income and corporation taxes, was passed by the Social Credit members of the Albertan legislature.

The text of the resolution is as follows:—

Whereas the Dominion government is contemplating entering into an agreement with the provinces involving the suspension by the provinces of the imposition and collection of certain sources of revenue for the duration of the war, the loss of revenue to be replaced by grants from the Dominion government, and

Whereas the proposed agreement with the province of Alberta contemplates:

1. Surrender by the province, for the duration of the war and one year afterwards of the imposition and collection of:

- a. Personal income taxes;
- b. Corporation income taxes;
- c. Corporation taxes on\*:

Banks, Electric and power companies, Express, Finance, Gas, Grain, Insurance, Investment, Land, Loan, Pipe line, Railway, Telegraph and Trust companies, and Miscellaneous companies not classified.

Unless the province in the meantime terminates the agreement with the Dominion government by giving one year's notice in writing of the Province's intention to terminate, and,

2. Payment to the province by the federal government, for the duration of the agreement, a yearly grant equal to the revenues actually received from the above-mentioned taxes during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1941.

3. A holdback by the federal government of nine-tenths of the arrears of income and corporations taxes collected by the province during the term of the agreement, such holdback to be paid in a lump sum to the province, with interest at three per cent. per annum, at the termination of the agreement.

4. Action by the province to prevent any municipality therein from imposing any income or corporation taxes during the term of the agreement.

5. Payment by the Dominion government to the province at the end of the fiscal year for the duration of the agreement the amount by which the net receipts from the gasoline tax for the year are less than the amount of such net receipts in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1941.

6. An undertaking by the federal government to reduce its rates of personal and corporation income taxes in the calendar year following termination of the agreement, by such an amount as will enable the province to re-enter the personal income tax and corporation tax fields; and in particular the Dominion undertakes to reduce its rate of tax on corporation incomes by at least 10 per cent. of such incomes.

7. The setting up of an arbitration tribunal to consist of a member selected by the chief justice of Canada, one

\*For reasons of space the enumeration of this list has been condensed.

member selected by the chief justice of Alberta, and one member selected by the other two members; such tribunal to determine its own procedure in any arbitration referred to it. If the Dominion and province fail to agree on the interpretation of any provision of the agreement or on any matter arising therefrom, either party shall have the right to refer the matter in dispute to the arbitral tribunal, whose findings and decisions are to be final and binding upon them.

8. That the agreement shall continue in force until the last day of the fiscal year of the province ending nearest to the 31st day of December in the first calendar year which begins after the issue of a proclamation by His Majesty or under the authority of the Governor-General in Council pursuant to section 2 of the War Measures Act, declaring that the war no longer exists; provided however, that the province may terminate the same on the thirty-first day of March in any year if notice of intention to do so is given in writing to the minister on or preceding 30th day of September.

And whereas the proposed agreements constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the province and involves centralisation of power, the very principle we are now combatting in the present European struggle; and

Whereas the action of the Dominion government in submitting this agreement to the province for adoption or rejection leaves no choice to the province in that its rejection would impose a tremendous financial penalty upon the people of the province, which they should not be called upon to bear.

And whereas there are very few if any benefits to be derived from such an arrangement by Canadians as a whole.

Therefore be it resolved that we recommend that if the government of Alberta is forced to accept the principle of the said agreement, because its rejection would impose a tremendous financial burden on the people of the province, it do so under protest.

Be it further resolved that we deplore the action of the Dominion government in creating a situation which compels the province to accept the proposed agreement.

## Mr. Low on the Financial Situation

The Hon. Solon E. Low, Provincial Treasurer of Alberta spoke recently on *The Critical Financial Situation*.

Turning attention to the negotiations under way between the government and the bondholders for the refunding of the public debt of about \$147,000,000, Mr. Low said: "We are hoping within the next few months that we can work out a satisfactory arrangement to give the people of this province a decent show and at the same time give the bondholders fair treatment."

He hoped that the negotiations would result in "something specific and fair to everybody concerned."

Declaring the need for changing the existing financial situation, Mr. Low added: "If this situation is not changed by soon after the war, we will have to call upon Noah, because he floated a company while the whole world was in liquidation."

As an instance of the need of monetary reform in the period after the war is won, he pointed out that the national debt had pyramided to twice the peak it reached in 1939.

This meant that the interest burden of servicing the debt, instead of being \$1,000,000 a day as it was in 1939, was closer to \$1,750,000 to-day. Instead of 22 per cent. of the national income going to government coffers as was the case in 1939, "we are now pressing close to 50 per cent."

He directed attention to reports that had come from Ottawa, in which it was stated that living costs were increased by 14 per cent. since the war began. "People are asked to tighten their belts but the same old system is in use," he said.

Mr. Low contended that if the financial machinery had been properly used there would be no need to worry about the aggressor nations to-day.

He said that "the few" reaping the profits of the financial system, were primarily responsible for lack of preparedness when the dictators struck. "If the financial machinery had been properly employed, even before the depression, as far back as 1927 or 1928, we could have had every man gainfully employed and we could have built up a system of production that could have been turned into defence and to the help of the motherland. We find we are facing a critical situation because of the poor handling of the financial system in the past."

He recalled that the Rowell-Sirois report conference "blew up" last January in spite of pleas by Premier Aberhart that the delegates remain and discuss matters of vital importance to the public. Yet the conference was closed when it was declared that it had been called solely to discuss the report and if it could not be discussed then the parley would end.

The Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Federal Minister of Finance, had addressed the conference, stating in "almost a threat," that the Dominion might invade the gasoline tax field. In his budget address in May, he announced this would be done, and introduced increased income and other taxes, the excess profits tax and other levies.

"We are not kicking at having to take these taxes for national defence," said Mr. Low, "but the sharp, sudden increases could have been avoided if the financial system had been properly handled in the past."

Mr. Ilsley had said that the Dominion would take over the income and corporation taxes only for the duration of the war and one year after. Mr. Low recalled that in the Great War the Dominion had said it was entering the income tax field only "for the duration" but it was still in it.

The Dominion was guaranteeing the province about \$4,000,000 a year for vacating the two taxes, this amount being based on the combined yield to the province on the 1940 basis.

As a result of the various economies necessary because of the war and the signing of these agreements, it might be essential to curtail the budget, but he felt that by careful budgeting, all the services now being given could be continued.

In the period intervening between 1936 and this year, little thought had been given to refunding by any organisations or groups other than the provincial government. But the bondholders had recently come forward seeking negotiation for refunding. He felt that this indicated confidence in the Alberta government and the excellent showing it had made in financing within its means and not increasing debt.

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### "UNITY"

Two letters to *The Times* of November 17 and 27 over the signature of Maxwell Garnett recall the fact that the sufferer from D.T.s will do anything to be cured save give up drinking. To make such a statement is not to call in question the morals of the sufferer. He is simply intoxicated with the beautiful emotions called forth by the power of words. The word "Unity" to him stands for the dramatic gesture of the statue of Liberty reproduced last week on the front page of the *Radio Times*. (Did many listeners dream that some of the B.B.C. news bulletins of "our" victories in North Africa have been read by an announcer with a marked American accent? This is just the sort of thing that might please those who talk vaguely of "the world's essential oneness.")

Though it is useless to reason with one in a state of mental intoxication some attempt must be made to render his weapons harmless. "Unity" is the name of a quality and so cannot exist in itself. So that when Mr. Garnett pleads for "psychological planning for unity" he is asking for something as vague and impossible as would be a general demand for blueness merely for the sake of being blue, and a demand much more dangerous. No one denies that "blueness" is a desirable attribute in respect of certain concrete realities, of which eyes and the skies are probably dearest to English hearts. We do not, however, care very much for blue prints, and in certain circumstances have been known to wash them out. This, however, is merely by the way.

But it will not do to be too flippant about these things; those who believe in "unity" are in deadly earnest. They believe in it to the extreme length of not caring where it leads them, even if into the jaws of death. They will do anything rather than give up unity.

Mr. Maxwell Garnett even believes that the unification of the small states of Germany was a good thing. "After the war of 1870," he says, "it took two generations of educational effort before the Würtembergers and Bavarians thought of themselves as Germans before all else," this in spite of the fact that the unification of Germany was intended solely as a means to waging war on Europe and establishing a military dictatorship. Would this war have been possible else? (Ah, but we have German unity, and surely that is a great thing!). Some people have attracted the attention of Mr. Herbert Morrison for opinions scarcely more dangerous. Mr. Garnett quotes Mr. Butler: "no country, when it came to the point was ready to pledge the lives of its

soldiers and sailors in other nation's quarrels . . . that was the root trouble of the League. Public opinion was not educated to its necessity."

It seems, therefore, that if left to themselves to work out their schemes of psychological planning for unity, these Federal Unionists will be the greatest war makers that have ever been on earth, putting even Bismark in the shade.

But though they are not amenable to the dictates of common sense, (the ability to relate theory with experience) it would be as well if we were to reassure ourselves concerning our own use of the word unity.

Now there are many things that can be united, command, dairies, footballers and states among them; but for what purpose are they united? The "purpose" or "policy" of the unity comes first. No one, for instance, would maintain that dairies are united in order that consumers shall have the best quality milk at the lowest prices; but they *are* united in order to safeguard certain monopolistic interests of which "the public" in general may disapprove; in any case, there is no public sanction in regard to those interests. And what use is unity of command without unity of policy?

Those individuals known as the public, if they are to be united, must be united in purpose or policy, and must have some means or sanction by which their policy can be made to prevail. No other possible meaning can be attached to the word "unity" in respect of groups of human beings, except the artificial unity of a gang of slaves, who are directed not by their own policy, but by that of the slave driver.

A League of Free Nations is certainly possible but not until "those interests which individuals have in common can be made effective in action" (*Economic Democracy*). And this can be done not by starting at the top—by trying to force nations to see "vital world interests as also vital to their own States" (Mr. Maxwell Garnett), whereas the only world interests that exist at the moment are those of profiteers and gangsters—but by starting at the bottom, and trying, each of us, to help to recreate the right relationship between our M.P. and his constituents so that there may be at least a chance of the people's policy finding a hearing in the House; that the right questions may be asked at question time, and honest answers demanded.

It is only by this seemingly humdrum method that we shall find the way to peace, the desirability of which seems to be the only point on which we can establish any sort of "unity" with Mr. Maxwell Garnett.

B. M. P.

### Aliens in the "B." B.C.

In answer to a question in Parliament recently the Minister of Information stated that six aliens, none of them Germans, were employed on the staff of the Ministry of Information, their salaries ranging from £320 per annum to £550 per annum. The B.B.C. employ 61 Germans and 303 other aliens. Both in the Ministry and the Corporation the officers in question have access to private and confidential information in a greater or less degree according to the responsibility attaching to the posts that they occupy; but they are selected with this responsibility in view and after careful enquiry of the appropriate authority.

## PRODUCER CREDIT

In *The Control and Distribution of Production*, published in 1922, Douglas quoted from *Credit Power and Democracy*, published two years earlier:—"The real struggle is going to take place not as to the necessity of these controls [credit and price control], but as to whether they shall be in the hands of the producer or the consumer."

The occasion was a pronouncement by the late Sir Oswald Stoll which might have led to the suggestion that he was in league with us—a 'happy consummation' which was never reached. Similar consummations, whether happy or not, appear to have been engaging the minds of this country's 'Economic Reformers' quite recently. The following chapter from *Credit Power and Democracy* is reprinted, not so much for their enlightenment as to direct the critical attention of all who do not wish to see us emerge from the war merely to find ourselves in the complete slave state. The inspired and recently reiterated opinion that 'Food will be dear after the war' is doubtless a part of the 'plan':—

In a previous book (*Economic Democracy*) it was emphasised that no financial system in itself could affect concrete facts, and this statement may be carried a little farther by saying that what such a system can affect is the psychology by which concrete facts are eventually materialised. For instance, it cannot be said with accuracy that the currency credit system actually wastes energy; but it is just as certain as anything can possibly be certain that the psychology of sabotage, which is the apotheosis of waste, is the direct outcome of the concentrated control of credit and of almost nothing else, a concentration resulting from the currency basis of credit.

Though the foregoing distinction may appear to savour of hair-splitting, it is nevertheless of vital importance, as a consideration of the proposals of what may be termed the producer-credit-control school, well represented by Mr. Arthur Kitson, will make clear.

Mr. Kitson has done most valuable service to a better industrial society both by courageously attacking the gold-standard fraud, and more generally by directing the attention of, firstly, manufacturers, and latterly, the general public, to the overwhelming importance of the money problem. With the destructive portion of his propaganda it is on the whole impossible for any fair-minded individual to disagree, and it is a thousand pities that anyone still under the dominion of the "Employer v. Labour" theory of industrial unrest (if there be any such) should fail to make himself acquainted with the helplessness of the so-called capitalist when faced with an arbitrary restriction of credit by one of the groups controlling it. But it is interesting to notice how the obsession of "work for its own sake" has held this school of thought. To its members production, any sort of production which "makes money," is wealth, and you cannot have too much of it; and, seeing quite accurately that their constructive proposals would, if carried out, enormously increase "employment," it is clear that no misgiving alloys their vision of an earth packed solid with the most modern and highly efficient factories, pouring out massed production into limitless space.

For the benefit of those who may be unfamiliar with the details of the proposals put forward by this group, they may be briefly summarised as providing for the discounting of bills of exchange, on demand and as of right, by banks,

in favour of manufacturers, and the retention of the Treasury note and its expansion in quantity of issue to meet currency demands. Where, of course, such a scheme is an immense advance on present financial methods is that it makes the producer independent of the financier, because it gives him control of credit-issue. But it also makes him independent of the public, because it leaves him in control of prices, which are the negative aspect of credit. The manufacturer would then be absolute lord of the earth, since he would have the whole credit system in his hands; in fact, it is only in mechanism that producer-control of credit differs from the most thoroughgoing Syndicalism. It may be said that this is mere assertion, but an analysis of the sequence of events will serve to demonstrate the contention.

A manufacturer under such conditions would obtain an order for goods from a source having effective demand—i.e., the money to pay for them. He would draw a bill on his customer for payment of the whole or part of the sum in, say, three months, and the customer would accept it. The manufacturer would take this bill to the bank and the bank would automatically treat it, less a commission, as money—i.e., would give him an overdraft (a creation of credit) for that amount or some recognised fraction of it. This new purchasing-power would be effective in the market before the goods, even if these were for ultimate consumption. If the goods were intermediate products they would never become effective as such in the individual consumer's market. Prices under such conditions would be equal to:

$$\frac{\text{Purchasing-power ex-(capital production + ultimate production)}}{\text{Consumable goods}}$$

and we should enter into the manufacturers' paradise and the consumers' purgatory—an era of constantly soaring prices and continuous depreciation of currency.

Now, without in the very least aspersing the motives of the progenitors of such a programme, it is quite possible that they regard such an outcome with equanimity. It is quite possible and even sensible to hope that at any rate there would be more goods to go round, but such a hope would be based on only a superficial comprehension of the facts. More and more under the struggle for purchasing-power which would be intensified by such arrangements, the great masses of mankind would be employed in making things they did not want and could not use, in order to earn money to meet the constant rise in prices of articles which they do want and must use, and as a result the system would create quite inevitably a psychology of unrest: no wage rates would be stable and no leisure would be possible.

It is not usually wise to prophesy in terms of time, but in this case it is safe to say that, even if such a policy could be inaugurated, it could not last three years. Passing rapidly through a period of feverish activity and excessive capital and export production, a position would be reached in which misdirection of production and actual restriction of output of consumable goods would provoke either war, or absolute revolt, active or passive, with the result that co-operative production would fall to zero, and either a military despotism or a reversion to comparative barbarism would supervene.

Let it be emphasised once again that the root of this difficulty is fundamental—it lies in assuming that the individual should serve industry rather than that industry should serve the individual. There is no suggestion

intended in the foregoing pages that any restriction whatever should be placed in the way of anyone who wishes to make a new machine or devise a new process, or that he should be hindered in so doing—very much to the contrary. The materialisation of the proposals for consumer-control of credit, outlined in the foregoing pages, would make it far easier than it is now to experiment with any idea, however apparently wild it might appear at first sight. What they would prevent is the manufacture for sale, at the expense of the public, of armaments, machinery, factories, “luxuries,” shoddy articles, etc., without the public as individuals having any opportunity to express an opinion as to whether such articles are or are not a fit object on which to expend the capacity of the community to deliver goods and services—*i.e.*, its credit.

In other words, and more concretely, persons who wished to avail themselves of the facilities which enable them to so use the public credit as to sell “below cost” would only be able to do so after obtaining the necessary decision that their product is in the public interest. No definition of the public interest is either necessary or desirable—it is quite sufficient that public agreement is obtained in the matter without depriving minorities of the opportunity of proving the majority wrong.

It will be observed that there is no conflict of opinion between the producer-control and the consumer-control ideas of credit-issue as to the fact that an enormously increased use of credit facilities is the only radical solution of the present difficulties; and it is a curious phenomenon that large numbers of intelligent people, who can see this quite plainly, cannot see that it is just as feasible to issue this credit to the consumer by selling “below cost” as it is to issue it to the producer by anticipating payment. In both cases it is public credit which is used, but in the first place the credit is issued with the goods instead of in advance of unspecified production. The public is coextensive with the consumer, and while it is quite possible that it is, in a very broad sense, coextensive with the producer, we shall only arrive at that conclusion when we refuse to allow financiers on the one hand and Labour fanatics on the other, to arrogate to themselves the right to define production as something having an immediate money value.

And so we arrive at the same position as that reached in the consideration of various Socialistic proposals—we are confronted by the fundamental alternatives of freedom and authority. But it should be possible, if the previous pages have conveyed the intention of their writer, to see that these are not necessarily alternatives at all—they are policies each fundamentally “right” on its own plane of action. Self-expression of the individual is not only the certain eventual outcome of these present discontents—it is the only outcome which will make possible a perfectly voluntary discipline in execution based on a faith amounting to knowledge that thereby each private in the human army is fighting the fight which concerns every man—freedom of judgment, movement, influence, and work.

Because the material existence of humanity has a basis of food, clothes, and shelter, a threat to these things is no less menacing a threat to freedom than that offered by a machine-gun, and far more insidious. No cool observer of world movements at this time can doubt that, whether, as some would have us believe, there is an active, conscious conspiracy to enslave the world, or whether, as is arguable,

only blind forces are at work to the same end, is a question immaterial to the patent fact that the danger of such a tyranny is real and instant. Parties which would appear superficially to be separated by aims utterly divergent, such as, let us say, the German military party, and the Fabian section of the British Labour Party, are found on close analysis to have identical objectives—the domination of a system over all effective individual dissent. In each case the steps to the achievement of the end consist in depriving the individual of economic independence either by vesting physical control in the State (conscription) or by “Nationalising” through grinding taxation or otherwise the means of production, and abolishing all purchasing-power not issued, on terms, by the State.

The projected personnel, of course, varies: some sections prefer the dictatorship of the Kaiser; some that of M. Trotsky; some that of, say, a Ministry of Transport; but a dictatorship of some sort or other seems to be the aim of each.

Against this terror mere physical force is powerless, itself it leads to that which it would destroy. But, nevertheless, there is a weapon at hand—that faith, that credit, based on the unity-in-diversity of human needs, which in sober truth has moved mountains; without which the Panama Canal would never have been cut or the St. Lawrence spanned. Into the temple of this faith the money-changers have entered; and only when they have been cast out shall we have peace.

### The Shape of Things to Come

“... it can be safely assumed that the more even distribution of the national wealth which is rapidly taking place will after the war eliminate the richest classes in the community. To have a net income to spend of £10,000 a year under the present taxation means the possession of a gross income approaching a quarter of a million. For a long time to come taxation is not likely to be reduced and to maintain the purchasing value of the savings certificates and war bonds now accumulating will need hard work and hard living for all. There will be too little money available for much to reach voluntary organisations, and the income from charitable sources which has in the past supported the great voluntary hospitals may be reduced to vanishing point. There will also be much less money for the non-panel general practitioner and still less for the consultant. These will no doubt remember the lean years from 1930.

“... If the head of the family receives allowances from the state it is no more than common sense that the state should make sure that the family gets the benefit, and how better than by compulsory health insurance?”

— From an article in *The Lancet* for November 15 by A. G. G. THOMPSON, M.D. (Camb.) D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health for Lambeth.

### Misprint

“The issue lies solely between Humanity and our inhuman few.”

— *Daily Herald*, September 10, 1941.

**PARLIAMENT****NOVEMBER 19.****Oral Answers to Questions** (38 columns)**GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS****FOREIGN RESEARCH AND PRESS SERVICE**

*Captain McEwen* asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what is the number of persons working in that portion of Chatham House evacuated from London; and whether that number has increased during the last six months and, if so, by how much?

*The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Eden):* The total paid staff of the Foreign Research and Press Service in Oxford on November 10 was 144; unpaid members of the staff and members paid by Oxford University and colleges amount to a further 18. The increase of the total number since May 10 amounts to 15, and consists of four translators and 11 junior members of the staff. The increase has not necessitated any expenditure outside the present grant-in-aid.

*Captain McEwen:* Is my right hon. Friend satisfied that they are doing work which, if they did not do it, would have to be done by Government Departments?

*Mr. Eden:* Certainly; if the work was not being done by them, it would have to be done by other Government Departments, and, on the whole, I think the present system is the best one.

*Mr. Mander:* In view of the considerable change in the status of the staff during the last year or so, does not the right hon. Gentleman think it is worth reconsidering the whole matter?

*Mr. Eden:* That is another point.

*Mr. Noel-Baker:* Is the right hon. Gentleman satisfied with the work?

*Mr. Eden:* The work they do covers a large number of Departments. They do research work, and they supply information. For instance, they do translations from the foreign Press, which the Departments must have, and if they did not do it, I am satisfied that an organisation would have to be set up in other Departments.

*Major-General Sir Alfred Knox:* Are not they duplicating work that ought to be done by the Foreign Office?

*Mr. Eden:* I think not.

*Sir Stanley Reed:* Is it not the case that many Departments are in the habit of sending inquiries to Chatham House instead of using the publicity departments attached to all Government offices?

**Written Answers** (44 columns)**MRS. BARBARA WOOTTON**

*Mr. Selley* asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Mrs. Barbara Wootton, member of the Council of Federal Union Limited, and economic adviser to Chatham House Reconstruction Committee, receives in the latter capacity a salary from His Majesty's Government; and to what extent does such work involve access to confidential documents?

*Mr. Eden:* Mrs. Wootton is not employed or paid by His Majesty's Government, and has no access to confidential documents.

**NOVEMBER 20.****Written Answers** (38 columns)**NATIONAL DEBT**

*Mr. Leonard* asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what plans the Government is making to raise the sum which will be necessary each year to service the National Debt after the war?

*Sir K. Wood:* The service of the National Debt will be an important item in the total expenditure for which post-war Budgets will have to provide, but my hon. Friend must not expect me to anticipate now what measures will be adopted in those Budgets.

**FEDERAL UNION, LIMITED**

*Mr. Selley* asked the Home Secretary whether, in view of the bad effect on the public morale of a Penguin book, entitled *The Case for Federal Union*, by W. B. Curry, Headmaster of Dartington Hall School, Totnes, he will consider the advisability of ordering its suppression?

*Mr. H. Morrison:* I understand that Federal Union places in the forefront of its objects the achievement of victory over Nazi aggression and that, subject to this, it is mainly concerned with measures for improving the organisation of international co-operation after the war. There is no doubt room for legitimate difference of opinion as to the best means of achieving these objects but the special powers conferred on me by Parliament were not intended to be used for the purpose of restricting the expression of opinion on matters of this kind.

*Mr. Selley* asked the Home Secretary whether in view of the prejudicial effect of their activities, he will inquire and state the names and directors of the company known as Federal Union, Limited, and consider banning their lectures and meetings?

*Mr. Morrison:* I would refer my hon. Friend to the answer to the previous Question. The directors of Federal Union Limited are, I am informed:

Major A. N. Braithwaite, M.P., Professor George Catlin, Mr. W. B. Curry, Dr. L. T. M. Gray, Dr. C. E. M. Joad, Miss F. L. Josephy, Mr. C. D. Kimber, Mr. Patrick Ransome, Mr. K. Ziliacus.

**NOVEMBER 25.****BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE** (28 columns)**JEWISH NATIONAL HOME**

*Mr. Mander* asked the Prime Minister whether he will make arrangements to have published as a White Paper or placed in the Library a copy of the recent speech made in South Africa by Field-Marshal Smuts on the subject of the maintenance of the policy of a national home for Jews?

*The Prime Minister (Mr. Churchill):* I have not seen the full text of this speech. As soon as copies can be obtained, I shall be glad to arrange for one to be placed in the Library of the House.

*Mr. Mander:* Do the Government associate themselves with that declaration of policy by the Dominion Prime Minister?

*The Prime Minister:* I do not think that matter is included in the Question.

**DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS** (98 columns)

*Mr. Colegate* (The Wrekin): . . . We were told that there was deep anxiety in the country regarding the attitude of the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues on the question of help for Russia. . . .

I am myself chairman of a firm which was one of the first to supply munitions to Russia, and which is still supplying them. I am supplying munitions, not talking about it. The feeling that there is great anxiety on this question is not, I think, reflected in the constituencies. As far as we are concerned, the position of Russia, surely, is similar to that of any other Ally of ours. We shall help her to the utmost. That does not mean that we should alter our private opinions. If we help Greece, I am not going to say that I am in favour of a military dictatorship, which I understand is the form of government in modern Greece. Nor do I suggest that other Members should alter their opinions because the Ally who most needs our help at present has a different form of government from ours. Similarly, I do not see why Russia, because she is being helped by the great private industries of America and of England, should necessarily alter her opinions. She prefers State institutions; let her have them. Are we not fighting for the right of every country to have the form of government that it prefers, and not to have some other form forced upon it from outside. . . .

**NOVEMBER 26****PRIVILEGES**

The Committee of Privileges reported as follows:—

Your Committee have considered the passages complained of in a letter which was brought to the notice of the House by Sir Herbert Williams. They are of opinion that the passages in question constitute a breach of the Privileges of the House.

Major Hammond Foot, the writer of the letter, has addressed the following communication to the Chairman of your Committee:—

Wilton Corner,  
Wilton Crescent,  
Beaconsfield,  
November 19, 1941.

To the Chairman,  
Committee of Privileges,  
The House of Commons.

SIR,

It was with profound shock that I realized that in mentioning the Speaker's Chair, I had committed a serious breach of Privilege.

I had no intention whatsoever of reflecting on the action of the Speaker. In so far as my action bore that interpretation, it arose from ignorance.

I yield to none in my respect for the Speaker and the Privileges of the House of Commons. My Grandfather, George Hammond Whalley, died as Member for Peterborough, having held that seat for twenty-five years, and I, his grandson, deeply regret that any action or word of mine should, even unintentionally, constitute an offence against the House of Commons.

If, Sir, the Court can pardon this grave breach of Privilege, I solemnly promise never to commit such an offence again and will do my utmost to be worthy of the pardon of the Court.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
E. HAMMOND FOOT.

Your Committee recommend that this apology be accepted by the House.

Report to lie upon the Table.

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**REGIONAL ACTIVITIES**

*Information about Social Credit activities in different regions may be had by writing to the following addresses:*

- BELFAST D.S.C. Group: Hon. Sec., 17 Cregagh Road, Belfast.  
 BIRMINGHAM (Midland D.S.C. Association): Hon. Sec., 20 Sunnybank Road, Boldmere, Sutton Coldfield.  
 BLACKBURN S.C. Association: 168 Shear Brow, Blackburn.  
 BRADFORD United Democrats: R. J. Northin, 11 Centre Street, Bradford.  
 DERBY: C. Bosworth, 25 Allestree Road, Crewton, Derby.  
 LIVERPOOL S.C. Association: Hon. Sec., 49 Prince Alfred Road, Liverpool, 15. Wavertree 435.  
 LONDON Liaison Group: Mrs. Palmer, 35 Birchwood Avenue, Sidcup, Kent. Footscray 3059.  
 Lunch hour re-unions on the first and third Thursdays of the month at 12-30 p.m., at The Plane Tree Restaurant, Great Russell Street, W. C. 1. Next Meeting December 17.  
 MIDLAND D.S.C. Group: see Birmingham.  
 NEWCASTLE and Gateshead S.C. Association: Hon. Sec., 108 Wordsworth Street, Gateshead.  
 PORTSMOUTH D.S.C. Group: 115 Essex Road, Milton, or 50 Ripley Grove, Copnor.  
 SOUTHAMPTON D.S.C. Group: Hon. Sec., 19 Coniston Road, Redbridge, Southampton.

**BOOKS TO READ**

By C. H. Douglas:—

Economic Democracy .....	(edition exhausted)
Social Credit .....	3/6
The Monopoly of Credit .....	3/6
Credit Power and Democracy .....	(edition exhausted)
Warning Democracy .....	(edition exhausted)
The Use of Money .....	6d.
"This 'American' Business" .....	3d. each 12 for 2/-

**ALSO**

The Bankers of London by Percy Arnold .....	4/6
Lower Rates (pamphlet) .....	3d.
Hitler's Policy is a Jewish Policy by Borge Jensen and P. R. Masson .....	6d.
Southampton Chamber of Commerce Report .....	6d.
Is Britain Betrayed? by John Mitchell .....	2d. each 12 for 1/6
How Alberta is Fighting Finance .....	2d. each 12 for 1/6

(All the above postage extra).

**Leaflets**

Bomb the German People .....	100 for 1/9
The Attack on Local Government by John Mitchell .....	9d. doz. 50 for 2/6
(The above are post free).	
Taxation is Robbery .....	100 for 3/- 50 for 1/9

(Postage extra).

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