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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Scottish Elementary School teacher, conducting General Knowledge lesson:

"Donald, how many kinds of bread are in general use?"

Donald (son of village provision merchant): "Three, ma'am."

Schoolmistress: "Three? What are they?"

Donald: "White bread, broon bread, an' meat roll."

It is now known to everyone that we have been re-arming for six years on a Planned basis, and that the United States have been doing the same thing on the same theory.

The nett result of the Planning is that industrial efficiency is not 50 per cent. of what it was in 1918, taking technological progress into consideration.

Taxation is the blackmail which individuals pay to international financiers, *via* the Inland Revenue and the banks, for the use of their own money. During the 1914-1918 phase of the war, profiteering was general, particularly amongst wage earners and manufacturers.

In the present phase, only the money "makers" can profiteer in a really big way.

Within a week of the declaration of war, taxes, i.e. bankers profits, were five times those of 1914 and the true cost of living, which of course includes what you pay in taxes as well as what you pay for goods and services, shot up accordingly. Just think, Clarence, if the banks had to pay 18/- in the pound tax on the new money they "subscribe" to finance the war, and you got the taxes!

International Socialism minus National Socialism equals Internationalism. Or to put it another way, Europe minus nations equals Judaeo-Masonic Finance.

Fabianism, London - School - of - Economics - Chatham-House-Bank-of "England"- "Nationalisation—we welcome it." Waal, waal, waal.

Workers of the world, unite. You've nothing to lose but your claims.

Have you noticed how anxious the international banker-socialists are to refer always to the "Nazi" Government in the hope that you'll forget that Nazi is short for "National Socialist"? You might get a stupid idea that if Germany is an example of Socialism on a limited scale,

you'd rather wait a bit before having it on an unlimited scale. So now we call it "Planning." We're all Planners, now.

"I had private conversations with many of my Russian friends. They were all gloomy; they all of them took the view that the end of the war [1914-1918 phase] was still far away and at the same time the strain was too much for the country. One and all, they put the blame on the rottenness of the bureaucratic system... The name of a daring financial schemer, Rubenstein, was frequently mentioned to me, most times with a hint that this man was the connecting link with Germany."

—W. J. OUDENDYK: *Ways and By-ways of Diplomacy.*

Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose.

M. Oudendyk was Netherlands Minister to Russia.

The *News Chronicle's* correspondent in New York reported on October 30 that "Britain has 'accepted as a base for discussion' U.S. proposals under Lease-Lend arrangements relating to post-war adjustments, one of which would provide facilities for the American use of bases throughout the British Empire, according to a message today from the Washington correspondent of the United Press."

He added that the story was so far unconfirmed, but was regarded in some quarters in Washington as at least plausible.

Other points in the U.S. proposals were said to be the removal of excessive trade restrictions, no discrimination in international commercial relationships and the use of raw material, agreement for the regulation of supplies to protect the interests of consumer nations and international finance to aid continuous development of all countries.

"These appear to be mainly principles to which the British Government has already expressed general adherence."

"'Official London circles' had no knowledge yesterday of these proposals," the report concludes.

"An enquirer wishes to be informed to which Ministry can it be attributed, that never in the field of human conflict has so much been kept from so many by so few."

—*Dundee Courier.*

Only in Germany?

"There is no longer any place for an objective conception of law; there can be no subjection of Administration to independent judicial power; the law and its interpretation

are controlled by the Führer and the Party.”
—*The Causes of War* by PROFESSOR BERRIDALE KEITH.

“God’s pampered people whom, debauched with ease,
No king could govern and no God could please.”

JOHN DRYDEN: *Absalom and Achitophel*.

Isn’t it odd that Hitler, who is such an enemy of the Freemasons, you know, should be carrying out to the letter the scheme of Anacharsis Cloutz, who described himself as ‘the orator of the Human Race’ and ‘the personal enemy of Jesus Christ’?

Cloutz was a Prussian Freemason who, in 1793, put forward as the policy of Freemasonry ‘The United States of Europe,’ of course dominated by Prussia. This policy was taken up by the Hohenzollerns, advised by Jews, and was the original basis of the League of Nations idea. You see, if you back both horses. . . .

The monopoly of Power is enthusiastically acclaimed as the True Policy by all egomaniacs—with one reservation—“I” must be the monopolist. Hence world wars.

“Compulsory labour with death as the final penalty, is the keystone of Socialism.”

—MR. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW: *Labour Monthly*, October, 1921.

We call it “Planning” nowadays.

The Jewish Chronicle is interested in Mr. Morrison’s reply to a question in the House of Commons alleging fresh disorders at Peel camps. It heads its lobby correspondent’s paragraphs “‘Fabrications’ About Disorders.” Does the newspaper not like the word, ‘fabrication’?

Correspondents frequently ask us to ‘explain’ what appears to them to be an unexpected piece of candour on the part of the economic journalists. To adapt a well-known epigram of Oscar Wilde’s, Nothing looks so much like an indiscretion as innocence. Whatever you may say, the bankers *are* innocent, aren’t they?

HABEAS CORPUS

“The House of Lords, by a majority of four to one, affirming the unanimous judgments of three Judges in the Divisional Court and three more in the Court of Appeal, has decided. . . . The Home Secretary has not to justify himself by proving that the suspicions on which he has acted are those which would be entertained by the ‘reasonable man’ of legal hypothesis; it is enough if his opinion that the captive belongs to one of the suspect categories has been reached by a process of reasoning from the information he possesses; and evidently he alone can say whether that is so. Lord Atkin’s dissenting opinion is a masterly plea for interpreting the language of the Statute harmoniously with the great tradition of the common law. But the majority have put it beyond argument that the law is what the draftsmen of the enabling Statute certainly intended it to be: the Home Secretary’s decision is not subject to judicial review.

“Whether this ought to be the law is of course a dis-

tinct question, with which the House of Lords was not concerned.”

—From “*The Times*” *Leading article*, November 4, 1941.

Lord Atkin viewed with apprehension, the attitude of Judges who on a mere question of construction, when face to face with claims involving the liberty of the subject, showed themselves more executive-minded than the Executive. . . . He protested, even if he did it alone, against a strained construction put on words with the effect of giving an uncontrolled power of imprisonment to the Minister.

The text of Lord Atkin’s dissenting speech will be published in The Social Crediter next week.

“THE MUDDLE OF WAR PRODUCTION”

A strong plea for a central design of the country’s war production needs, coupled with a trenchant criticism of the Treasury—“the dead hand which is preventing our war production going forward as it should”—was made by Mr. E. C. Gordon England (chairman of the Engineering Industries’ Association) recently addressing the Liverpool Luncheon Club.

Mr. England chose as the title of his talk *The Muddle of War Production*

Mr. England complained of the lack of an adequate, comprehensive plan to use to the full every available man-hour, both managerial and operative. “There has been to date,” he declared, “far too much of the view in high places that because they speak and exhort, the rest will follow.” But exhortation by the Government was not sufficient; the country needed direction.

“It is the unpleasant truth,” he continued, “that our war production, measured by the man-hour per unit of production per h. p. employed per square foot, has declined. With all deliberation I say that the average production rate of every man in this country is but 50 per cent. of what could be reasonably achieved now. This in spite of the advance in the technique of machine tool design and application and more enlightened management.”

They had been frequently told, “We cannot be expected to work to plan in this country; we are far too individualistic.” It was true that our workpeople were individualistic, but they were the most intelligent workers in the world, and under wise direction, they could show the rest of the world how things should be done.

The speaker went on to declare that the Treasury was “the real dominating dead hand” which was preventing our war production going forward as it should. The Treasury laid emphasis on money rather than on man-power, which, in war-time, was all wrong. What was wanted to-day was to dissociate the Treasury from being the central controlling power and to put in its place a Minister of Production who would be responsible for the planning of the country as a whole and who would not play about with details. No amount of accountancy would bring about the volume of war production which was needed. We were nowhere near that at the present time. Lord Beaverbrook had said: “We have spoken the word, but you (the workers) must do the deed.” That was all wrong, but that was exactly what was happening.

Frustration as a Technique

Recent investigation has shown that even rats, confronted with a situation which they must solve but to which their sense and experience only give replies which leave them still caught, fall, under the shock of complete frustration, into mental collapse.

Nervous exhaustion—whether in rat or man—renders the individual submissive and easy to control and is the product of the manipulation of conditions, of which the wirework of a trap is only one variant. The technique of the reduction of human beings to centralised control has very many forms, but rests upon a basis which is simple: individuals are placed in positions where they can attempt to secure desired objectives only by means which will not provide them.

Bureaucracy, for example, let loose to organise the efforts of a nation willing enough to go the limit, effectually prevents it from doing so; for bureaucracy postpones decisions, conceals responsibility, destroys initiative and so fails to provide the all out push which most of us wish to see. Democracy, in the debased verbal currency which obtains, means the Party System, and Freedom merely the absence of physical constraint. Such objectives unless defined and reduced to concrete objectives, are dust in the eyes.

It is often argued that obstructions such as these, which are placed between us and the fulfilment of our desires, are only the outcome of stupidity. Without going so far as to deny that attribute to our bureaucrats, it is certainly not the quality which distinguishes the releasers of bureaucracy; they are far too clever to give themselves away. And if you should doubt that you are recommended to uncover the reason why M. Lapoint refused to allow an enquiry into secret societies, because that was a matter of *policy*. And why do our own ministers persistently refuse to discuss the Bank of "England" in Parliament?

"Put a wet towel round your head and think that one out!"

H.E.

The Problems of Small Shopkeepers

Small shopkeepers and independent traders in Liverpool recently voiced their grievances against multiple concerns, and expressed criticism of Lord Woolton at a meeting held under the auspices of the Enquiry Committee set up by the Liberal party to investigate the position of the independent trader. Mr. H. Humphreys Jones presided, and Mr. G. Elliott Dodds, chairman of the Enquiry Committee, gave a short outline of the purpose of the meeting. It was, he said, one of a series of fact-finding conferences which were being held throughout the country, not merely to discover the grievances of individuals but, more particularly, the general problems of the trader and the ways by which his position might be secured after the war.

"I am inclined to think," he went on, "that in some areas the danger point has already been reached. I am thinking of the Food Front—the question of staffing. We are not asking for special favours for the independent trader, but for 'a fair field and no favour.' He has not been getting fair play. I feel there is a bias against him—conscious or unconscious—in administrative places."

Mr. T. E. Metcalfe, secretary of the Liverpool Fruiterers' Association, said Lord Woolton held the lives

of thousands of small traders in the hollow of his hand. However much he tried, he could not but be antagonistic towards them, for it was of the very nature of his training that he should have the "big business" complex. He (the Minister) was firmly convinced that the only way to distribute food was by way of the big departmental store. Consciously or sub-consciously, he could not see that the small traders really fully fulfilled their purposes in distribution.

"I am secretary for 600 shops," said Mr. Metcalfe, "and not a day passes but I receive complaints about the way in which they are being penalised and hindered."

Speaking of the need for protection against "the ghouls of finance and property," Mr. A. B. Salmon, president of the association, complained of multiple concerns which, he alleged, were securing reserved Government posts for young men who would make good store superintendents after the war. On the other hand, he suggested, small shops were forced to close down because their owners and staffs were called up for military service. The independent traders had been rebuffed by the Ministry and told to "mind their own business," and it was only after Mr. Graham White, M.P., had intervened that they had got some satisfaction.

The licensing of traders after the war was advocated by Mr. J. A. Dawson, of the National Union of Retail Confectioners and Confectionery Trade Council. He represented, he said, one of the worst crowded trades in the country, which was being squeezed out by the two ugly sisters—chain-stores and "Co-ops." Mr. Dawson then enumerated his "Seven Curses"—cinemas, canteens, cut-price shops, church bazaars, "Co-ops," chain-stores, and club trading. The problem, he said, was not local, but national.

Criticism of Lord Woolton was made by Mr. G. E. Bousfield, treasurer of the Liverpool Fruiterers' Association. The Food Minister, he said, was a clever man whose cleverness lay in his ability to make other people think as he thought.

"But," he continued, "if Lord Woolton were to run his former business in the way in which he is running the Ministry it would become bankrupt in a fortnight. When the nation comes to find out what it has to pay for his time at the Ministry of Food it will be absolutely astounded at the blunders that have been made. Why did Mr. Dan Tobey leave the Ministry? Because no notice was taken of him. Our criticism is that we have never been asked for advice regarding the probable working of a scheme. It is known in the trade that we cannot find a single man who is the adviser on things appertaining to our trade. Yet Lord Woolton foists on us schemes which we can see are absolutely unworkable. Lord Woolton has the greatest possible admiration for his own talents. I have every admiration for Mr. Graham White in standing up for the small trader."

REMITTANCES

Payments on Secretariat and K.R.P. Publications Limited accounts, despite the printed requests periodically published, are occasionally still made out to individuals. Since this causes inconvenience will subscribers and debtors kindly observe that cheques on these two accounts are properly drawn in favour of the Social Credit Secretariat and K.R.P. Publications Limited respectively?

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REUTER

Exactly what dire danger to the purity of the wells of Truth has been avoided by the reconstitution of Reuters News Agency is certainly not apparent on the surface.

The Press Association, formed many years ago to supply news to provincial newspapers, were recently the sole holders of shares in Reuters, Ltd. The Association, in co-operation with the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the representative corporation of the London Press, has decided to enter into common and equal partnership in Reuters, and to set up a Reuters Trust. One result is the appearance in *The Times* of a little row of lords side by side with a little row of commoners as the first trustees. The lords are the newspaper barons, Rothermere, Camrose, Kemsley and Southwood, and the commoners, Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. Allan Jeans, the Hon. Rupert Beckett and Mr. W. T. Bailey. An 'independent' (independent of whom or what?) chairman is to be appointed by the Lord Chief Justice.

The first intimation to the general public of this arrangement came from the House of Commons where the suggestion was made by Mr. Clement Davies that, in the words of *The Times*, "a new and sinister monopoly was attempting to seize the sources of supply" of news. Mr. Clement Davies, who represents the little known, rather backward, thinly populated, poor but pretty county of Montgomeryshire "professed to fear that the B.B.C. might find its news 'defiled' at the source." The remedy he proposed was that the Government should compel the control of Reuters to be made "representative of British interests, and not merely of the Press."

The italics introduced into this citation are ours, and it might be unfair to endeavour to assess the nature of what Mr. Clement Davies deems to be a "British" interest by drawing into the light of day Mr. Clement Davies's own interests, which are only noticeably connected with the interests of the people of Montgomeryshire via soap, glycerin, margarine and Industrial Centralisation on the largest scale.

A rather comic postscript to the nine days' wonder of this whitewashing of an international news service (news and finance are concentric) is Mr. Clement Davies's modest little letter to *The Times* after it was all over, announcing that his one regret is that at the time he raised the matter in the House of Commons he was not aware "of the high motive of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and my excuse is that my ignorance seems to have been shared both by Mr. Brendan Bracken and the members of the House of Commons."

It is, of course, entirely meaningless, from the point of view of public interest, if by that is meant the native interests of men and women in any part of the British Isles, that a service to them all should be conducted without particular reference to "any one interest, group or faction," the phrase which seems to have been agreed upon to describe the objective of this new deal. It is quite an easy matter to serve the purposes of three interests, two groups and eighteen factions and still leave Messrs. Smith, Brown and Robinson entirely at the mercy of all the ramps and most of the rackets. The satisfaction of all the 'interests' but one is what human society is up against; and it is no great comfort to the individual citizen to hear that Reuters shall in future "pay due regard to the many interests which it serves in addition to those of the Press." What are they?

Without attempting to answer the question, *The Times* asks, rhetorically, "What are these British interests, which are better able to administer a concern working in the collection and distribution of news than a corporation that has been made for the first time representative of the whole newspaper business, central as well as local?" Does *The Times* mean to suggest that no interest could possibly transcend that of 'the whole newspaper business'?

Long after Social Credit had captured the imagination of the people of Alberta, *The Times* began the publication of a trickle of reports. *The Times* made no secret that it shared the 'unconcealed disapproval' of the Dominion Government, and warned that Government that it was no longer any use going on giving Mr. Aberhart enough rope to hang himself. He wasn't hanging himself. He was in fair way to hang the financial system and to adapt it to the needs of members of the community. Between August 5, 1937 and July 23, 1938, *The Times* devoted 629 inches of space to news and comment concerning the Alberta experiment. The tone of these references may fairly be epitomised by citing the Edmonton correspondent of the newspaper on August 24, 1937: "There appears to be a conviction among English Social Credit 'experts' that the Canadian Government never would 'send bayonets into Alberta' to uphold the Federal Constitution." At that time, *The Times* was revealing to private correspondents who asked about it, but not to its readers through the medium of its pages, that no copy of the British North America Act, upon which, presumably, action under 'the Constitution' could alone be taken, could be discovered in Canada. After July, 1938 the 'trickle' dried up.

To the seventeen yards, one foot, five inches of skilfully chosen 'news' and comment about Alberta published by *The Times* during this period, Reuter contributed exactly five lines. Lesser newspapers, unassisted by their 'own correspondents' discretely left the ball at the feet of *The Times*, and thus the newspaper press of England, which *The Times* calls 'the most competitive of all enterprises,' does not perhaps reveal the matchless service rendered at this time to British interests by Reuters, which certainly sent home more than five lines of 'news' and a proportion of second-hand comment. From first-hand comment it is excused, since that is not its business.

"It is not a matter of much importance that the Press should be free. It is a matter of primary importance that the Press should be accurate, well-informed, and free from corrupt pressure." Now, what can an 'independent' chairman chosen by a Lord Chief Justice do about that?

T. J.

Homo Sapiens and All That

By T. J.

The one and the whole work of education may be summed up in the concept, 'Morality.'

— HERBART.

Of all the men we meet with, nine parts of ten are what they are, good or evil, useful or not, by their Education.

— JOHN LOCKE.

The teacher is the servant of the community not its master.

— PROFESSOR J. J. FINDLAY.

Plans for the future of Education are to be published by the Board of Education. The planners have been very busy (see various publications of 'Political and Economic Planning,' Chairman Israel Moses Sieff); and one by one the plans concocted in Whitehall or elsewhere are being announced in advance by the Government. This has already been done in regard to the organisation of a State Medical Service. It is about to be done in regard to Education. We have as yet had no intimation of the shape of economic things to come, and the desires of bureaucracy concerning mass housing, mass rationing, mass entertainment, mass clothing, and mass work can only be inferred from the activities of Messrs. Reith and Bevin, etc., Lord Woolton and the "B".B.C.

The announcement of plans in advance of adoption is obviously a practice to be commended; but in the absence of serious opposition to the 'drift' of the moment, the pen of the press agent is apt to sweep the public into compliance ahead of the occasion for discussion.

Social Crediters have, as such, no special views on education any more than they have special views on high explosives. They have special views concerning the relationship which must exist, if human association is to be carried on to the end which most people believe it is being carried on, between consumers and producers. They are interested, therefore, in the identity of all agencies which impede the successful working of society and in the techniques employed by these agencies—not, primarily at any rate, to gratify the desire for understanding, but rather in order to effect some improvement. If the consumer is to obtain the advantage of improved process in any form, or obtain any control over the programme of production—guns or butter—certain definable adjustments must be effected in the financial system. If this can be done in war time, it can be done in peace time, and *The Economist's* 'epigram,' "the proper sphere of finance in wartime is to ensure that nothing is decided on financial grounds" (p. 530: November 1) may be extended to that period which the planners are busy planning.

If it is 'education' that has guided *The Economist* to the realisation that nothing *need* be done on financial grounds, then Social Crediters are interested to know that 'education' is capable of removing a misconception from minds which have appeared most unpromising; if it is 'education' that leads the people of this and other countries to a condition in which they are unable to distinguish means from ends, or to formulate their requirements correctly, or to assess their capacity for deciding technical matters at an appropriate level we are interested to know that, by 'education' the efficiency of social institutions can be reduced. 'Education' enjoys so great a reputation in modern society that the efficacy attributed to it by John Locke is at least

understandable, and, if it is true that nine tenths of what men are, voters and politicians alike, is the result of education, education deserves some realistic inspection to discover whether some misuse is not being made of it by those who are in control of it which may account for the large proportion of 'evil' which accrues to citizens as the result of their joint efforts in society. 'Could it be contended that Merry England afforded a better prospect of human satisfaction than modern England because it was not burdened with compulsory education? What does education do? What can it do? What do the planners wish it to do? What have past planners made it do? These are questions which might suitably be answered in advance of the next dose of planning-on-paper in the interest of the next dose of merriment in England.

The more one looks into the facts concerning 'education,' the more persistently questions arise concerning what is supposed to be axiomatic in regard to it.

"The Infant School sprang into existence in three different places during the last 160 years, each of its founders being probably ignorant of the work of the others."—(Hadow Report, 1933). The places were New Lanark, Waldbach in Alsace and Blankenburg in Thuringia.

Why (since 1769 only!) have Austrian, Belgian, Czechoslovakian, French, German and some Swiss children and the children of two states of the U.S.A. been educable from the age of six; while some Swiss, nearly all American children and the offspring of Swedes are not meet for the master until seven, eight or nine? (U.S.A.: 2 states, 6; 29 states, 7; 17 states, 8; 1 state, 9.) The Infant School 'sprang' into existence. Why? What happened in 1769 at Waldbach, at New Lanark in 1816 and at Blakenburg in 1837? Adam Smith, who wrote "the most valuable contribution ever made by a single individual to determine the true principles of government" (*vide* Buckle), was born in 1723. He at all events was not subject to compulsory attendance at an infant school at the age of six. Watt's discovery of the use of steam was in 1765. Hargreaves's 'jenny' belongs to 1770, and Crompton's mule to 1776. It looks as though compulsory schooling were part and parcel of the inauguration of the Industrial Revolution. Obviously some features of its development were directly related to industrial requirements; but they particularly do not explain the fervour of the vast literature which grew up inside a century. "Knowledge is power" wrote Tennyson; he did not say 'education.'

Shakespeare had 'little Latin and less Greek.' Thomas Hobbes, son of a vicar, 'one of the ignorant Sir Johns of Queen Elizabeth's time' who could 'only read the prayers of the Church and the homilies' acted as Francis Bacon's secretary. "He was forty years old before he looked on geometry which happened accidentally; being in a gentleman's library Euclid's *Elements* lay open, and it was the 47th. Proposition, Lib. 1. So he reads the proposition. 'By God,' says he, 'this is impossible.' So he reads the demonstration of it, which referred him back to another which he also read, *et sic deinceps*, that he at last was demonstratively convinced of that truth. This made him in love with geometry." At 40; but Bacon, after showing promise in his youth, went at thirteen to Trinity College, Cambridge, which he left without taking a degree. Plato wrote about education, and Locke and Rousseau; but it is chiefly since his time that the mere pretence of proficiency has been enforced and certificated and raised to the monstrous reverence of a Totem.

(To be continued)

Organisms and Organisation

A SPEECH BY MRS. C. H. DOUGLAS

The smoothness with which the recruiting of women to industry is now proceeding is a tribute to the common sense of both women and government officials. It is now quite plain that conscription and compulsion are unnecessary; exactly the same results could have been achieved with voluntary registration, for the women fully understand that without their complete co-operation the war cannot be won.

Such changes must have far-reaching effects on the women concerned. Mrs. C. H. Douglas, in a short speech made at a recent meeting of women engineers, touched on a few of them. She said:

"The contribution of women to the winning of the first phase of what we now all recognise to be one war was a great one; it was pioneer work, and I have no doubt that their contribution to the final victory will be at least as great. No one would wish to minimise the services rendered by women in every aspect of the national effort; but this is an Engineers' war and the enhancing of our engineering effort is vital.

"Unlike the wars of previous centuries, which bore about the same relation to the general public as does a professional football match to most people's daily exercise, being fought by small professional armies in distant climes, this is unquestionably a total war, and one of the results has been to make us realise, in a way we never realised before, how much we have allowed to be taken from us in the way of personal initiative. Wars are the outcome of 'strong' governments. The 'strong' governments of every country have swung great masses of people into catastrophe without any considerable percentage of them either desiring or understanding what they were doing. I am confident that governments have to be mastered, and the first step to mastering them is to understand how the organism of the country works.

"It is possible that the Women Engineers are particularly in danger from the fascination of their profession. The experience of obtaining exact results from preconceived designs is on the whole a new one to us. The result of this is that perhaps we are blinded to the dangers of false analogies, we see the excellent results, although even there with certain limitations, obtained by 'planning' and the 'progress' department and we are therefore particularly susceptible to the idea that you can't have too much of a good thing, and that society ought to be run like a gigantic workshop.

"Not only am I confident that this is a false idea, proceeding from a false analogy between a mechanism and an organism, but I am equally confident that it is precisely this urge to plan our lives for us, which is more than any one thing at the root of the troubles from which we suffer at the present time.

"Mechanisms are created from the top downwards, they obviously proceed from a plan, and cannot proceed from anything but a plan.

"Organisms on the other hand, grow from the bottom upwards, from the inside to the outside. That is why no one ever made a garden which was so beautiful as a sweep

of Highland wild flowers, and no garden city has ever approached the attraction of some of the Cotswold villages, before they were improved, or some of the William and Mary towns in Virginia which are left over from a period when English villages were much the same although they have since been destroyed by the progress of civilisation.

"The whole tendency at the present time is to concentrate in 'planning boards', 'Forestry Commissions' and other but thinly disguised monopolies, all those opportunities for initiative which ought to belong in a more or less degree to the individual.

"It is of secondary importance that these boards are highly inefficient; what is of tremendous and primary importance is that they spell the complete, and in the most realistic sense demoralisation of the population which come under their sway. I feel sure that I can render the Society no greater service than to endeavour to concentrate their attention on this matter at this time."

As Major Douglas pointed out early in 1938, it is no use having efficiency unless you know what the efficiency is for. It is worse than useless—it is highly dangerous. For the efficient organisations that you have made will certainly be used by some one who knows to what purpose he wishes to put them; while the men and women who built up these first class units will stand helplessly by, seeing the work into which they put their heart and soul perverted to some end which, had they realised its nature in time, they would have repudiated with all the energy of which they were capable.

The organisation must be made to serve the organism.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES

Mr. Arthur Chresby, Electoral Campaign Director of New South Wales, toured the north coast of New South Wales in July and August, and the following resolution, carried unanimously at one of the meetings, was typical of the feelings of the country people:—

"That this meeting of loyal British citizens, being aghast at the attacks being made on our British Empire under cover of war, instruct our local State and Federal representatives to press the Federal Government to declare unequivocally and without delay: (1) That the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia is determined to uphold and maintain the integrity of the British Empire and the Constitution of the Crown; (2) That it is unalterably opposed to any attempt to remove the control of British people and territories to any point or institution outside these territories."

According to the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* Mr. Weaver, a member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, recently said in the Assembly that Australian financial interests were virtually dominated by an inner circle of about twenty men.

"About eighty men in Melbourne and Sydney control £200,000,000 capital," he said: "Industries in this country which could expand and become permanent are crucified by their wealthy competitors. There is a tremendous development in Australia in the manufacture of aluminium. A large American company using an English name is operating here. This company unquestionably is financed by French, German, Italian and American capital. Steps

should be taken to limit the company's operations to a fair return on capital, and to stop it from crucifying and destroying Australian industry."

Under the bureaucratic administration of the Apple and Pear Marketing Board in Australia, millions of cases of apples were allowed to rot under the trees.

"Today the people of Sydney are paying nearly treble the price they paid for apples two years ago," stated the President of the Australian Fruiterers' Retail Association. He blamed the bad administration of the Apple and Pear Board.

PARLIAMENT

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

OCTOBER 22.

Oral Answers to Questions (37 columns)

BASES (LEASING TO UNITED STATES)

Mr. Stokes asked the Prime Minister whether he will give an assurance that no further commitments with regard to the leasing of naval, military or air bases to the United States of America will be made without first consulting this House, and that wherever advisable the free use of such bases shall be granted?

Sir J. Anderson: As regards the first part of his question, I would refer the hon. Member to the reply given by my right hon. Friend the Lord Privy Seal on 3rd December last; as regards the second part, he may feel assured that His Majesty's Government are bearing this consideration in mind.

Mr. Stokes: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that, while probably everybody agrees with our giving the use of the bases freely to the Americans, there is a growing body of opinion opposed to the leasing of such bases?

Sir A. Southby: Is my right hon. Friend aware that this House has never had any opportunity of discussing the matter?

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

NUFFIELD SURVEY

Mr. Lindsay asked the Minister without Portfolio whether the educational investigation now being conducted by the Nuffield Survey is undertaken with his official sanction; whether it also has the sanction of the Board of Education and other Departments concerned; and what is its object?

The Minister without Portfolio (Mr. Arthur Greenwood): The extension of the Social Reconstruction Survey conducted by Nuffield College to cover certain aspects of education is undertaken with the approval and full sanction of the Board of Education. The programme of inquiry, which is concerned in the first instance with the effect of war conditions on the service, was drawn up in consultation with the Board.

FISH

Sir Leonard Lyle asked the Parliamentary Secretary

to the Ministry of Food how the decision of the Icelandic authorities to lay up their entire deep-sea trawler fleet owing to the unprofitable sale of fish owing to price regulation will affect British supplies of fish?

Major Lloyd George: For a variety of reasons the deep-sea trawler fleet of Iceland has taken only a small part in catching fish for the British market since the spring of this year. I am satisfied that the level of maximum prices now fixed is fair and reasonable.

Sir H. Williams: Has the Minister seen the public statement that the laying-up of this fleet was due to the fact that they cannot get adequate prices in this country?

Major Lloyd George: I am very sorry, but I cannot accept that statement. This laying-up has been going on since last March, as I said in my Answer, due to a variety of reasons, and the question of price should not be one of them, for I should say that, generally speaking, they are about double what they were before the war.

Mr. Henderson Stewart: Can my right hon. and gallant Friend say whether any steps are being taken to encourage the restarting of this fleet, especially when there is such a shortage in the country?

Written Answers to Questions (12 columns)

RETAILERS' LICENCES (CHAIN AND DEPARTMENT STORES)

Mr. Rhys Davies asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food the number of licences granted by local food authorities since the outbreak of war to chain and department stores to retail articles of food which they did not sell prior to that date?

Major Lloyd George: Information regarding the issue of licences to chain and department stores is not available and could not be obtained without great labour and expense which, in view of the pressure on food offices at the present time, would be difficult to justify.

BOOKS, PRODUCTION (LABOUR AND MATERIALS)

Sir E. Graham-Little asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply whether he is aware that, owing to the shortage of paper and withdrawal of labour from the publishing, printing and binding trades, a grave position has arisen with regard to the supply of educational, technical and scientific books, menacing the future of education and research; and whether he will take measures to remedy this situation?

Mr. Harold Macmillan: While the consumption of paper as a whole has had to be reduced to little more than a quarter, the proportion allowed to book publishers is between 40 and 50 per cent. of that used before the war. I can hold out no hope of being able to release larger quantities of paper to them and I understand from my right hon. Friend the Minister of Labour and National Service that an increase in the labour available also cannot be looked for. I can only urge that everything should be done by the trades concerned to ensure that the labour and materials available are used to the best advantage.

OCTOBER 23.

Oral Answers to Questions (34 columns)

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

Mr. Mander asked the Minister without Portfolio

what steps are being taken to study the problems arising out of the terms of the Atlantic Charter, with a view to putting its proposals into effect with the minimum of delay at the termination of the war?

The Minister without Portfolio (Mr. Arthur Greenwood): The problems arising out of the terms of the Atlantic Charter are covered by the studies and inquiries for which I am responsible. As stated in my reply to my hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Ayr Burghs (Sir T. Moore), on 8th October, I hope at a suitable opportunity to explain the methods and machinery we are using.

Mr. Mander: Will that be early in the new Session and in the House?

Mr. Greenwood: Yes, Sir, it will be in the House, and I hope it will be early in the new Session.

LICENSED TRADE

Mr. Mathers asked the Minister without Portfolio whether he is taking steps to study the position of the liquor trade, with the view of arriving at conclusions about it for the post-war reconstruction period; whether he is testing scientifically the claims of the trade regarding its products; and will he make any such information public?

Mr. Greenwood: No, Sir; but I am always willing to consider representations on matters coming within the sphere of my responsibility for the study of reconstruction problems.

Mr. Mathers: Has my right hon. Friend forgotten his own interest in the setting-up of the Liquor Control Board, and does he not think, in respect of the second part of the Question, that it is time we had such slogans as, "Beer is Best" and "Guinness is good for you" disposed of and proved to be untrue?

Written Answers to Questions (27 columns)

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

(ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES)

Mr. Emrys-Evans asked the Minister of Information what further changes have recently been made in the relationship between the Ministry of Information and the British Broadcasting Corporation?

Mr. Bracken: Some misunderstanding appears to have arisen regarding the effect of the recent changes in the Overseas Division of the B.B.C. upon the status of the corporation as a whole and of the governors in particular. The governors act as trustees to the public and Parliament for the maintenance of the integrity and high standards of British broadcasting. They have always recognised that in wartime it is necessary and right that the Government should control the policy of the B.B.C. in matters affecting the war effort, the publication of news, and the conduct of propaganda. Subject to this measure of control, the governors in addition to their responsibilities as trustees remain in charge of the administration and technical services of the corporation, and of the expenditure of the moneys voted to it by this House. I will take this opportunity of saying that I am grateful to the chairman and governors of the B.B.C. for their co-operation in effecting these important administrative changes. I believe that they will conduce to that close and efficient liaison between the Government and the B.B.C. which is essential to the needs of this country in war-time.

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. Northern Ireland area meeting at the Grand Central Hotel, Belfast, on November 8 at 3 for 3-30 p.m.
- 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 November 20.
- 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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