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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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Programme For the Third World War (XI)

By C. H. DOUGLAS

About four years before the outbreak of the second world war, seven broadcasts on "The Causes of War" were delivered from London, one of which it was my fate to give.

The seven broadcasts were summed up by Sir Austen Chamberlain. Each of the broadcasters had a different cause, but all, together with Sir Austen, some by implication and others in so many words, agreed unanimously on one thing. Major Douglas was wholly wrong. War was a very complex thing, and the more causes you gave, the more likely you were to be right. I notice that none of the complex causes have received any attention since the broadcasts, but that energetic action was taken on the first day of war to institute measures which would make war as attractive as possible to large numbers of people who would have preferred peace, but not the kind of peace they were getting. The measures bear, I think, a recognisable relationship to the matter of the derided broadcast.

I suppose that about two thousand millions of individuals are affected by the present war. I should place the number of individuals who would be quite unable to say with approximate accuracy what it is about at roughly nineteen hundred millions, so that we are left with this simple alternative. Either the total population of the world likes war without knowing what it is about; in which case it is obviously absurd to do anything to abolish it, or, on the other hand, we can find the causes of war if we examine the actions of a minority hidden amongst less than a million individuals.

It appears to me (but, of course, I may be wrong) to be elementary and incontestable that it wouldn't really matter much what this minority did or thought, if they were not in control of mechanisms which enabled them to force the other nineteen hundred millions to take part in a war they didn't understand and didn't want. If I am not wrong in this, it appears equally incontestable, that you can prevent war amongst the nineteen millions if you destroy the power of the small minority over them.

For my own part, there is no spectacle I should applaud more heartily than the outbreak of war amongst the minority, and I should do everything to see that it lasted as long as possible and broke out again with the shortest possible intervals.

Now it is equally incontestable that every effort possible is being made to increase, and, in fact, render impregnable,

the power of this minority over the majority.

Unless there is some flaw in the argument which has escaped me, war is even more certain and more certain to be universal and devastating, as a result of this increased concentration of control, than it was in 1939. Fascism and Bolshevism only enter into it as the two parties enter into a Parliamentary contest. As Lionel Gerber says in his book, *Peace by Power*, "Power never vanishes. If you do not wish to retain or wield it, somebody else will. You may feel the effects of power as a passive recipient; you may deal with it as an active agent. There is no escape, no immunity—none so far above the battle that by it he, too, is untouched"

And, to interpolate one word into Lord Acton's famous observation, "All (delegated) power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." To which the Chatham House gang would no doubt reply, "So what?"

Really, this matter is quite simple if we can convalesce to even a moderate extent from our "education." It is not necessary to rely upon such statements as that of M. François Coty, that "the world is governed by less than four hundred men, every one of whom knows all the others." Such a statement has its value, because it suggests a source from which to obtain the names of the specific four hundred. But the general *fact* is observable by anyone. Take the "fetich of efficiency," to give it a technical name, and put it alongside "the problem of full employment," to give that another. Take the "peace comes from Law backed by overwhelming force" racket, and put it alongside our declaration of war to preserve the sovereignty of Poland. Take the statement of the Secretary of the Royal Institute of International Affairs ("Chatham House"), Dr. Arnold Toynbee, at Copenhagen in 1931, that "we are working discreetly but with all our might to undermine the sovereignty of our respective nations," and consider that this egregious collection of pink intriguers was carefully evacuated to Oxford at the beginning of the war, and its staff is being paid by the British public, which is spending fourteen million pounds a day and has already had a million casualties to preserve that sovereignty which Dr. Toynbee boasted of attempts to destroy.

Consider the statements of such publicists as Mr. Douglas Reed that their despatches warning the British public that Germany was feverishly re-arming were consistently suppressed. Consider the amazing fact that, not only did the Maginot Line terminate "in the air," but the hastily fortified line from its termination to the sea was held by the worst quality troops, with the worst officers, in the French Army. Consider the newspaper control which is almost openly admitted, and the ownership of the main news-agencies without which no newspaper can function.

Consider that "class differences," as distinct from cultural

differences, are almost solely a question of money, yet official Socialism and Communism, which the international Press of every country advertise and favour in every way, never attack bankers or the money ring, or question the credit system. Consider Viscount Snowden, Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer, the darling of the "City," a soured exponent of an inferiority complex if ever there was one, and his ecstatic remark that "The Bank of England is the greatest moral force in the world" (God help us!).

These are evidences of the forces which have been dominant in the past. Is anyone simple enough to suppose that they are all ranged on the side of Fascism, or Bolshevism? Or that the elimination of one of these modern names for the Liberal and the Conservative would destroy the controllers of the other? Consider the German Herr Menne: "The large-scale industrialists had two powerful allies on their side, two surprisingly dissimilar allies—the Kaiser and the German Socialists."

To be continued.

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

The total U.S. casualties (Population, 130 million) Army, Navy, and Air Force, all theatres of war to June 3, 1943, were 86,852, of whom 14,119 were killed.

British casualties (Population, 45 million) in the North African Campaign alone were for the British Isles over a quarter of a million, and for the British Empire over half a million. About seventy thousand British Islanders were killed.

"In Soviet Russia, Freemasonry is entirely banned under severe penalties."—RENE FULOP-MULLER.

Sez you, giving the V sign.

"It is now being said, by many humane and liberal-minded people that 'this is a war to end imperialism,' and that as a consequence, after the war is over, 'the white man must get out of the Far East.' I suppose that this does not mean that the white man must get out of Australia, although Australia is in the Far East. I suppose it to mean that the white man must abandon his political and military control. . . . If this is what is meant, then it would seem that the white man should get out of the Near East and Africa, too. . . . But if, after the war is over, the white man must get out of the Far East (to confine the question to that), one might well ask, why not do it now, when the going, with the competent aid of the Japanese, is so good? Why should the white man fight so desperately to stay in the Far East, if the consequence of his retaining the power to stay in is that he should immediately get out?"

—CARL BECKER, in *The Yale Review*, p. 417.

According to a pamphlet received from The Moray Press, 21 George Street, Edinburgh, the Belgian Nationalist paper *Renovation* of October 26 and November 2, 9, and 16, 1935, stated that the Grand Supreme Council of International Freemasonry, of New York, issued the following instruction to the National Grand Lodges of all countries:—

"Do everything possible to bring about a European

War before the next harvest in Germany is gathered in."

The unanimous election by the Parliamentary Caucus of the Hon. E. C. Manning, Minister of Trade and Industry, to succeed the late William Aberhart as Premier of Alberta, will be welcomed by Social Crediters all over Canada and the British Empire.

Mr. Manning has been more closely associated with the late Premier both before and since his election in 1935 than any other Minister, and has frequently acted as Deputy Premier in the absence of Mr. Aberhart from the Province.

He is a young man, of great ability and unquestioned character and by now has had a training almost unique for a man of his age. We have no doubt whatever that if there are no "accidents" he will emerge as a world figure.

THIS WEEK'S BIG LAUGH: Mr. Herbert Morrison, speaking to the Fish and Fabian Society, said that Socialism really means "full employment." "There are other industries which need the guiding and stimulating hand of the State." Clarence, let's go down to the Post Office and be guided and stimulated.

One of the curious effects of power on even capable men like Mr. Morrison is that they come to regard the intelligence of the people who allow themselves to be governed by them with contempt. Mr. Morrison evidently supposes that the picture in his mind of a world in which everyone had to belong to a Trades Union, and politics would consist of a series of "deals" between the Trades Union bosses and the Managing Director of Imperial Chemical Industries, can be put over to an enthusiastic, or apathetic (who cares), electorate. He's wrong. But he's perhaps "taking the oath" for Chancellor of the Exchequer.

If Lord Vansittart achieves no other object, in his scorn of what he calls Accidentalism as an explanation of this war, he is rendering a public service. We notice we hear a lot less nowadays of the infantile phrase, "It's all that man, Hitler."

The demand to Pantellaria (a minor war between the American broadcaster and the "B."B.C. is going on over its pronunciation) to surrender was signed by General Carl Spaatz. Doubtless the garrison thought he was bringing reinforcements.

John Bracken, National Progressive Conservative Leader (Canada), speaking at Ottawa, said the failure of democracy in the past was in not providing "full employment." Sounds like community singing, doesn't it?

Now let's all be National-Progressive-Conservative-Socialist-Commonwealth-Communists. Anything but Social Crediters.

The stated aims of the "One Parliament for Australia" Movement are (a) the abolition of State Parliaments—for the sake of economy; and (b) decentralisation.

CORRESPONDENCE

Chapter and Verse

Dear Sir,

The article of Mr. R. L. Duclos in *The Social Crediter* of June 5 cites once more the dictum of Professor Arnold Toynbee. Much quoted as it has been, it is perhaps even more interesting in its context than might have been expected. Here is the passage as it may be found on p. 809 of *International Affairs*:—

"We have to retransfer the prestige and the prerogatives of sovereignty from the 50 or 60 fragments of contemporary society to the whole of contemporary society and from the local national states by which sovereignty has been usurped, with disastrous consequences, for half a millenium, to some institution embodying our society as a whole.

"In the world as it is to-day, this institution can hardly be a universal Church. It is more likely to be something like a League of Nations. I will not prophesy. I will merely repeat that we are at present working, discreetly but with all our might, to wrest this mysterious political force called sovereignty out of the clutches of the local national states of the world.

"And all the time we are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands, because to impugn the sovereignty of the local national states of the world is still a heresy for which a statesman or a publicist can be—perhaps not quite burnt at the stake, but certainly ostracised and discredited.

"The fifty or sixty local states of the world will no doubt survive as administrative conveniences, but sooner or later sovereignty will depart from them. Sovereignty will cease, in fact if not in name, to be a local affair."

'Too good to be true' used to scare many from honest examination. Some may have felt 'Too awful to be true' about the sentence, quoted above, underlined on page 2 of the *Social Crediter* this week. Here is chapter, verse and context. There are still Englishmen and Scotsmen and Canadians who can hardly lie down to this!

On page 5 of the same issue of the *Social Crediter* Major Douglas remarks that Great Britain at all significant times has been dictated to in matters of policy by Jews and predominantly by German Jews.

His specific mention of Sir Ernest Cassel, "probably the most powerful single individual in Great Britain" over a period, brings to mind a broadcast talk some few years ago. Nobody I have talked with believes the story. Here it is verbatim from *The Listener* of January 9, 1935:—

THE MONEY RIDDLE

"In 1916 I was in charge of an Institute called the Caxton Foundation and was preparing with a host of ingenious fellows to help out what came to be called the Caxton Foundation Memorandum on the Industrial Situation after the War. This came to be a greatly esteemed document that had a good deal of influence on the course of national affairs. At the time I am speaking of I was hard at work on it, and I'd struck what was proving to be a difficult patch—the part about money and banking and credit after the War. I'd been probing into the mysteries of credit for some years, in connection with Norman Angell's theories,

but I couldn't for the life of me make out what the position would be after the war was over.

"One day when I was sweating away at it, Lord Esher came in. (He was one of the Three Trustees of the Foundation.) I told him where I was stuck. He said, 'Oh, you must go and have a talk with Sir Ernest Cassel; he'll tell you all about it.' Now Sir Ernest Cassel was a very great financier. Lord Esher gave me a note of introduction; an appointment was made; I put on my Sunday best suit, and off I went to the mansion in Park Lane where the Great Financier lived.

"A footman with gold braid and knee breeches let me into the hall, where I sat for a while looking up at priceless Rembrandts and Gainsboroughs; and then I was shewn into the study where the Great Financier did his financing. He said: 'Be kind enough to sit down. I shall not be a moment.' Just like George Arliss. I sat down alongside a desk that seemed to me about the size of a billiard table, with a gold inkstand about as big as a four-pound loaf, while he spoke to a marquis and two or three dukes on the telephone and tore open half a dozen telegrams from other great financiers and dictated replies. Then he sat opposite me in his chair and said: 'Now, Sir, at your service.'

"My mouth had gone dry, but I managed to say that, first, I wanted to ask what the financial situation would be on the conclusion of hostilities in view of the immense national debts that were being piled up in all the belligerent countries. He said: 'Yes, and the next?'

"I swallowed again, and said that in view of the immense destruction of national wealth, it looked as though we might find ourselves in a greatly impoverished world after the War, and I should like to know whether, in his view, the financial system would be able to meet the needs of the industrial situation. He said: 'Yes, and the next?'

"I took another breath, and said that as far as I could see the War had shaken the very foundations of banking credit and I wanted to know whether, when peace should be declared, the banks would find themselves able to create and issue credit sufficient for the rehabilitation of the civilised world. He said: 'Yes, and the next?'

"I said that was all. He thought for a moment, or he looked to be thinking, then he leaned forward and tapped me on the knee and said: 'Young man, you have asked me some very difficult questions. I am going to give you a simple answer. It is this. *If money is wanted, money will be found.* Good afternoon... James, show this gentleman out!' The broadcast report bears the name of JOHN HILTON.

It is left to the readers' judgment whether after 1918 money was wanted. A thousand worthy purposes and noble resolutions were scrapped because the money *wasn't* there. The most solemn promises of His Majesty King George V and his Ministers of State became "scraps of paper" with the passage of a year or two, because the money wasn't there! And began an era of interminable conferences, repeated strikes, with despair deepening over the land. Parliament seemed powerless.

"If money is wanted." Who was to say money was wanted? Evidently it was not the Prime Minister or he would have redeemed his promises. "The most powerful single individual" in the land evidently had not given *his* permission.

Yours faithfully,

June 5, 1943.

JOHN PEEL.

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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Saturday, June 19, 1943.

The Economist and Alberta

The *Economist's* latest 'news' about Alberta was dated May 26, appeared in print seventeen days later and came from a place nearly seventeen hundred miles from Edmonton as the crow flies, or as far as Constantinople is from London.

Whether it is any more considerable judged by 'gospel' standards than judged by the chronometers of the 'hot' news merchants may be tested by considering its title and intention, which are to announce 'The End of Aberhartism.' We happen to know that four well-known newspapers received official information contradicting the tidings of the Ottawa Correspondent of *The Economist*, and containing correct information concerning Mr. Manning's assumption of the Premiership of Alberta, and they received this news in time to publish it in their first editions following the event recorded. One of them "expected to be having it from a different source." Whether it did is not known; but we altogether concur in the difference!

The *Economist's* article follows the prescribed recipe for the preparation of the noxious compounds miscalled news where Alberta and English newspapers are jointly concerned, a recipe which favours the oblique in all its forms to the upright in any of its forms. Apart from one or two minor additions to our own information (if the print can be trusted), such as mention of the fact that the Aberhart obituary notices in some Canadian (? not Albertan) newspapers ran to "several columns," and that at the time of his death Mr. Aberhart was learning French for the purpose of campaigning in Quebec, what is chiefly noteworthy about the article is its curious insistence on the past tense. Everything in Alberta either 'was' or 'had been.' From this, in conjunction with the conscious disregard by English newspapers since Mr. Aberhart's death of any news about his administration, it may be inferred that wishful thinking has at last found its perfect resting place in our community, and that English newspaper readers are expected henceforth to believe that the Social Credit question in Canada simply does not exist. That Mr. Aberhart had his eyes on Quebec and actually died in British Columbia may have some bearing on the problem which the behaviour of English newspaper editors presents. For the moment we can only observe the symptoms. The advertisement panel, shaped like a sarcophagus, which is inset in *The Economist's* article, enshrines the Bank of Montreal. "Canada's oldest bank welcomes enquiries." Unless independent, like official,

inquiries are excluded from this welcome, there is here a change of mind which seems to have escaped *The Economist's* attention.

Beveridge: Federalist

The following extract from a speech made by Sir William Beveridge to the Manchester Reform Club in January, 1940 (the report is from the *Manchester Evening News*), makes clear some of his views on policy:—

"The new idea for a lasting peace settlement was federalism carried across national boundaries. Federalism, he said, means for each citizen two governments—one for the local affairs of his own State and one for affairs common to him and the citizens of other States.

"Common man got internal order best from a government of people like himself. But he could not get world order from a National Government which could do nothing for him except provide national armaments and alliances leading to Armageddon. Peace must come from outside from a super-national Government, a federation.

"Federalism, which appeared to be the only way to world order, could take us there on three conditions. First, the Federal Government must be strong.

"Secondly, the area of federation must be limited.

"Thirdly, federation must, if possible, be extended to Germany as part of the peace settlement.

"Our peace aims, said Sir William, should be to end this war by a peace federation of all nations at present fighting and the neutral nations deeply implicated in the war. Such a federation would end the possibility of war in Western Europe.

"It could, in collaboration with the United States, lay the foundation of order throughout the world."

Mary Talbot Grace

From *The Times* obituary notices of June 9:—

GRACE.—On June 7, 1943, MARY TALBOT GRACE, of Dove Lane, Potters Bar, for many years a supporter of Social Credit. Cremation at Golders Green, to-morrow (Thursday), noon.

All who took part in Social Credit activities in London when the offices of the Social Credit Secretariat were there, and earlier, will remember Miss Grace's support as one of the steady things.

We knew her as joint secretary of the 1930 Club, which, before the Buxton speech, was the seed ground where many Social Crediters matured. We knew her also at the meetings of the National Dividend Club. Wherever work was to be done, there Miss Grace would be helping to do it.

Those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance must always remember with affection her gentle steadfastness in action for the objectives of Social Credit as she saw them, and her kindness and devotion to those with whom she worked.

— E. E.

PARLIAMENT

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

House of Lords: June 9, 1943.

Lord Hutchison of Montrose: ... In listening to his [Lord Alness's] speech upon the Bill I did not hear him say that, by means of it, cheap current and cheap power were to be given to our rural areas, to our farms, to the very districts which so much need that low priced electrical current which is provided in America and in Germany. Why we cannot provide it in this country I have never been able to understand.

If our aim is to do more than merely to give lip service to the desire to see our population moving from the industrial areas to the rural areas, we should realise that one of the means of accomplishing this is to give facilities for a better life in the rural areas. And one of the principal things which we ought to give is cheap electrical power. We ought to make it available not only in the farms but in the villages also and everywhere else in the areas. I fail to see why we cannot, when we give powers to these various companies or to a large Government Board to generate electrical power in our mountains and glens, compel them to have a flat rate, just as the Post Office has a flat rate for the service which it gives to the people no matter what distances a letter or parcel may have to be conveyed. It may be said that to give this cheap current to the rural areas would cost more money to the Board or company. But you could level out the cost by taking properly into account the heavy consumption in the industrial areas, and even though it might mean a slight rise in the charge there it would give what is so much needed—cheap current in the rural areas. ...

... I hope that when this Bill becomes a working Act the Secretary of State for Scotland will see that the necessary schemes and programmes will provide the requisite breaking stations on the main lines, and give the necessary cheap current for which we are asking. I am not at all sure that this Bill will give this enormous area—stretching from the Shetlands right down to the borders of Stirling and Dumbar-ton, and cutting right across parts of Angus—current inside the area, so much as merely bring about the conveyance of current through that area to the Electrical Commissioners and elsewhere. Clause 2 of the Bill says:

“... It shall be the duty of the Board so far as practicable—
(a) to provide supplies of electricity required to meet the demands of ordinary consumers...”

What do those words mean—so far as practicable to provide supplies to meet the demands of ordinary consumers? Have the Board got to provide such supplies or do they imagine that they are not going to be able to provide them? Are the sales of current to the Electrical Commissioners going to be in such vast quantities that there will never be much current to let off in the various areas through which it is conveyed? I hope that the Minister will be able to reassure us on that point. Another matter with which I wish to deal is this. So far as I can see this Bill does not lay down that the lines of distribution shall be so drawn in any scheme that they do not in fact by-pass a lot of the small places which need the current. I think that the actual drawing-up of the distribution lines should be very well

watched in order to ensure that they provide for the giving off of the current required in the small areas. ...

... Another point regarding which I should like to ask the noble Lord whether he can help us arises in regard to Clause 22, which gives a monopoly to this Board in the particular area in which they operate, and prevents any other person from having a private generating plant with a rating exceeding 50 kilowatts. I know that 50 kilowatts will probably be all that is required for a house, or for a house and a steading, but there may be further developments in our Northern area which could be carried out by damming a burn and having a private installation, and it is only by competition that a reasonable price can be obtained from some of these large companies. I think that this monopoly which Parliament is asked to grant should be looked at carefully, therefore, before it finally becomes law.

We have been told again and again that the Board *must* do certain things. It seems that they must give all this volume of current to the Electricity Commissioners, and they must give three years' notice before being allowed to reduce the amount of current sold to the Electricity Commissioners. I think there is very great danger in that provision, because it may give an excuse to them to say that they are very sorry, but they cannot give a supply of electricity to the various areas through which their lines pass. I welcome this Bill. With proper safeguards in the directions which I have indicated, I think it will be a good thing for Scotland, and I congratulate the Secretary of State for Scotland for having had the courage to go ahead with so large and so fine a scheme.

Lord Brocket: ... The real problems of the Highlands are agriculture, forestry, fishing—both river and sea fishing. There is also the tourist industry. ... Furthermore, the communications must be improved by road, rail and sea. Taking first of all this question of agriculture, if every glen had a hydro-electric scheme put in it a great deal of the best wintering for sheep and cattle would be submerged. That must be definitely understood.

Moreover, there is no doubt that from the fishery point of view these schemes must be very deleterious to the ascent of rivers by salmon or sea trout. ... I would like to put to the noble Lord and to the Secretary of State this proposition: that when a river is going to be converted into a hydro-electric scheme the experts should get together and see how, if at all, the salmon and the sea trout smelts can be enabled to go down to the sea and not get caught up, as I am told they do, in the turbines on their way down. I think that very great harm will probably be done to the fishing industry if this Bill goes forward to the extent of anything like seventy schemes. I would therefore like to suggest for the consideration of the noble Lord, Lord Alness, and the Secretary of State, that if it is agreed in due course either by amendment or otherwise that the Amenity Committee should be consulted under Clause 4, the Fishery Committee, which is linked with the Amenity Committee in Clause 9, should also be consulted at that stage. ... I cannot help giving my experiences regarding the transmission lines which will come under these hydro-electric schemes. In some property which I have in England, there are very large and very ugly transmission lines going over it. I want to get electricity from them for my farms and my tenants and the cottages,

but whenever I ask the company to supply me with electricity they say the voltage is so high it cannot be broken down and we cannot have electricity. We have the ugliness of these vast pylons—and they are exceedingly ugly in this case, although it is in England and not in Scotland, where I think they might be even more out of place than they are on my property in England—but we have none of the amenities of electricity. I therefore hope some agreement will be come to whereby the people on farms and in cottages in the Highlands will be able to get electricity.

That brings me to Clause 22 where I see that an ordinary individual or a private company can put up a hydro-electric scheme of a rating up to 50 kilowatts. I am not an expert on electricity, but I am told that 50 kilowatts would supply a fair-sized house and perhaps the garage and steading. In a case which I cannot help thinking about because it is my own case, I already on the West coast have a small turbine installation which supplies my farm and house. After the war, if it is possible to do it, I would very much like to extend that scheme to the whole of the village and to the saw-mill and farms. I hope the noble Lord who replies to the debate will be able to assure me that if I put forward a scheme to the Electricity Commissioners under Clause 22 they will not unreasonably withhold their consent to it. I cannot imagine that any of their pylons will come within perhaps twenty miles of my place, and I feel that by an extension of my little scheme under private enterprise I can probably supply the tenants and farms much more cheaply than they could be supplied by bringing pylons perhaps twenty miles. I hope indeed that small individual people who put forward schemes will be regarded sympathetically by the Electricity Commission. I do not know whether the clause will be improved by allowing more than 50 kilowatts, or whether some other Amendment could be made. Whereas we now have a very sympathetic Secretary of State, we may not always have one so sympathetic, and I would like to see something in the Bill which would enable ordinary landowners to go on with their schemes.

This is a Bill to set up a monopoly and as the noble Lord, Lord Hutchison of Montrose, said, monopolies have got to be very carefully looked at. It may well be that the existence of small private scheme in the Highlands would show what can be done by private enterprise in the hydro-electric field and might be the means of keeping the prices of the monopoly down. This Bill must be looked on as an experiment, and I would like to see the Secretary of State set up a much wider Commission, which might be called the Highland Commission, which would go into not only hydro-electric questions but matters affecting agriculture, fishing, the tourist industry and even sport....

House of Commons: June 10, 1943.

ALIENS (NATURALISATION)

Sir George Broadbridge asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he is satisfied that the large number of applications by aliens for naturalisation do not amount in any way to a menace to public security; and what attitude he is adopting with regard to such applications?

The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Herbert Morrison): Since July, 1940, the policy has been to suspend all applications for naturalisation except those

from women who have lost British nationality by marriage and a few applications from individuals whose immediate naturalisation is required in the national interest for special purposes connected with the war effort. The total number of certificates granted in such special cases does not amount to 50 in the last three years.

Commander Locker-Lampson: Is the British policy of using aliens not the right one? Ought we not to fight to the last foreigner?

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. Edith Summerskill asked the Minister of Health (1) on what facts he bases his opinion that the implementation of Assumption B by the introduction of a salaried medical service is now in the discard;

(2) how he proposes to obtain the views of the doctors in the services and those who are not members of any organisation on the future of medical practice;

(3) how he proposes to obtain the views of the people on a State Medical Service and on the extension of the present system of medical practice, respectively, before he issues a White Paper?

Mr. E. Brown: I have repeatedly tried to make it clear that the recently-resumed discussions with the representative committee of medical men and women are to be regarded as only a preliminary and non-committal exchange of ideas, that I hope as the next step to publish the Government's appreciation of the main issues involved, and that this publication will afford everyone—including those in the Forces—a full opportunity of open and public discussion before final decisions are taken.

Dr. Summerskill: In view of the right hon. Gentleman's answer, why do the British Medical Association quote him as saying that the salaried medical service is in discard?

Mr. Brown: I am not responsible for what the British Medical Association say.

Dr. Summerskill: Will the right hon. Gentleman remember that the future health service must deal primarily with the needs of the people, and not with those of the doctors?

Mr. Brown: The needs of the people are the primary issue, and my hon. Friend understands that there are many other bodies besides doctors to be consulted.

Commander Locker-Lampson: Did not health come before there were any doctors?

Mr. Storey: Will my right hon. Friend make it quite clear that what he is seeking is not a State service, but a comprehensive medical service, based on co-operation between the medical profession, the State and the local authorities?

Mr. Brown: That has already been made clear in more than one Government statement.

Sir Henry Morris-Jones: Is my right hon. Friend aware that the medical profession repudiate any idea of becoming full-time civil servants?

Dr. Thomas: ... [After an account of negotiations between the British Medical Association and the Minister of Health.] My object has been merely to give Members of

the House an idea of the discussions leading up to the present unfortunate position. I have tried to do it fairly. I can assure the House that I have no personal animosity against the Minister. What I have done would, I am sure, have been done with greater vigour by any barrister in the House if the Attorney-General had offered to nationalise the Bar or the Inns of Court or to make solicitors the minions of local authorities. But I shall not go into any deep argument to-day. I shall not be drawn into any long dissertation on this matter except to say that if the members of a great, learned, liberal profession, whose history goes so far into the distant past, who have served mankind throughout the ages and always worked for the alleviation of human suffering, and who have ever sustained a high standard of ethics are to be reduced to being functionaries of a local authority they stand to lose their souls, but the masses themselves, these numbers, these cyphers who will be called their patients will be reduced to a form of slavery in this regard.

I have had some impression that the right hon. Gentleman was a Liberal, indeed, that he prided himself on being in the line of the great Liberals of the past, those men who believed in private enterprise, believed that a man should be free to follow his own calling in his own way if he did not injure others in doing so; but I cannot help thinking that the principles of the right hon. Gentleman savour very much of the theory of Karl Marx. I would warn the right hon. Gentleman that in 1912 a man of great stature, a man to whom this country owes much, nearly injured himself on this rock, and that he too should remember this. I am perfectly satisfied. I have given to the House the points which I think the House should know. I think it is essential for them to know the state of the negotiations. The whole profession of medicine to-day is disheartened and dismayed by the Memorandum which was put forward by the Minister. Doctors have lost confidence in the negotiations with him, whatever their representatives may do, and I think it has been wise and vital, even at some length, to have informed Members of this House of what has occurred.

'PORK LOIN'

Sir,

What is Frozen Pork Loin? I first saw cases of it in transit in the street. Pork was then scarce. The cases were stamped Frozen Pork Loin: Argentine. Then for weeks the local butchers were foisting 'pork loin' on the public. I bought some. The skin had been removed, and I noticed the bones, which were not pigs' bones. Loin does not 'run' to thigh bones and jaws; but I am sure the bones were not pigs' bones. My butcher, who says he has cut up some pork in his time, says he has never seen pigs' bones like those in 'pork loin.' What is 'pork loin'?

The other night the "B" B.C. gave us an account of bauxite mining in South America. The narrator mentioned that the busy river traffic had driven all the alligators into the shallow upper reaches, so that the crowded reptiles were struggling for room. It seems only one step to be leased and lent. But who wants alligator chops?

Yours faithfully,

CAYMAN.

Murrain

"Foot-and-mouth disease has broken out at — in — shire.—B.B.C."

"No cows graze in Housepiece no calves scamper in the Little Mead. The yearlings have ceased to call from the hill; the dry cows are gone from the moor. There are no springers in the orchard, and the bull's pen stands empty. Dead, dead, all dead. They have slaughtered Daisy, slaughtered Fidget, Marigold and Tulip, Buttercup and Rose.

"The mornings are silent, deathly silent. There is no scuffle of hooves, no lowing of cows, no blaring of calves, no clanking of chains. No churns clatter, no pails ring, there is no hum from the milking machine, no hiss and rattle from the steriliser. The milking pens are empty, the dairy herd is dead. Pansy and Patience, Cherry and Dinah, Ladybird and Plum—all, all are gone.

"I had reared them and bred them, milked them, and fed them, groomed and clipped, poulticed and drenched them. But only the mice go to the hay now and rats to the corn-bin. The kale stands in the field uncut; the mangold clamp is unopened. For the beasts are gone; the byres are empty. Only the wind rattles the barn door, only the sparrows chatter in the yard. Princess was slaughtered, Snowball was slaughtered, Tiny and Nigger, Beautiful and Nell.

"I had loved them and cursed them, the good old ladies, the contrary bitches, the comical toads, my pretty little cows. They were my taskmasters and my servants, my occupation and my livelihood, my ambition and my endless chore. Mermaid and Bluebell, Fidelity and Dainty, Hollyhock and Pearl. Dead, all dead.

"I lean from my window dreaming I see in the moon's dark shadows those quiet forms lying placid, content beneath the hedgerow. But morning dawns on deserted meadows, on empty stalls, on silent yards. For my daily companions have all been slaughtered, my kindly friends have been buried in lime. And I walk sadly across the barton, awaiting the day when I shall welcome another Nancy, a new Blackbird, Cowslip and Topsy, Jubilee and Star.—U.D."

—The Countryman.

"To anyone who is not wilfully blind, it must be obvious that man's interference with nature, if it is not to be catastrophic, must be inspired by something very different from the rigid formalism of a Government Department."

—C. H. DOUGLAS: *The Land for the (Chosen) People Racket*, Chapter X.

The "Land for the (Chosen) People" Racket

By C. H. DOUGLAS

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Milk Chairman Criticises Government

The Government's policy with regard to the distribution of milk was criticised by Sir Thomas Baxter, chairman of the Milk Marketing Board at the annual general meeting recently.

The main criticism of the price structure for milk was directed against the wholesale and retail distributive margins fixed by the Ministry of Food, he said. The Minister might feel that because they were a producers' board and because producers' prices during the war were guaranteed independently of any arrangement the Minister might make concerning margins for distribution, they had no cause to criticise distributive allowances. He did not agree with this view because 60,000 producer-retailers distributing 20 per cent. of the total milk supply were seriously affected by his decisions, and because a chance which introduced additional agents or made extra financial allowances to a selected class of big distributors would lead to a more costly form of distribution for which either the producers or the consumers must ultimately pay.

The introduction of a functional method of payment for services under which separate remuneration was paid to depôt proprietors, wholesalers, self-wholesalers, and retailers was already leading to a long chain of distribution charges and encouraging supplies to pass through many separate hands. Because the Ministry had removed the financial incentive to buy supplies direct from farms many retailers were now using the services of a wholesaler for the first time. This created an additional link in distribution for which the Ministry paid a wholesaling margin of 2d. a gallon and increased the quantity of milk which passes through wholesalers. The Board, from the outset, strove for less costly channels of distribution from producer to consumer and for the abolition of unnecessary middlemen. The Ministry's policy had the opposite effect.

Another development with serious consequences to producer-retailers and most other retailers was the introduction of the self-wholesaling allowance which the Ministry now granted to the big distributors. The Ministry's price structure gave to the large dairy companies and some co-operative societies up to 1½d. a gallon more than to their smaller competitors. This additional margin was not granted for any additional service.

This was an extraordinary policy, for it meant that the bigger and stronger a firm became the greater was the allowance given to it for distribution. The logical outcome of the present policy was the exact opposite to that which usually resulted from the concentration of industry into large units, the cost would be more instead of less.

Reviewing the work of the board, Sir Thomas Baxter said that the quantity of milk produced and sold through the board was substantially more than in the previous year.

Mr. Sidney Foster, general manager of the board, said that as a result of the Ministry of Food policy it had cost more money to deliver milk during the past six months than at any time in the history of milk selling—despite all the sacrifices made by consumers in having to buy from one particular milkman and all the economies in transport.

WHY LIBERTY?

"They make a rout about *universal* liberty, without considering that all that is to be valued, or indeed can be enjoyed by individuals, is *private* liberty. Political liberty is good only as far as it produces private liberty."

— BOSWELL'S *Life of Johnson*.

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