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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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Programme For The Third World War (XVII)

C. H. DOUGLAS

While there may be room for much difference of opinion as to the factors which go to make up social direction, I do not think any competent observer can dispute one of them. It is simplicity itself.

If war, and particularly modern mechanised war, is inherent in society, then all society must take organisation for war as its primary objective, and that implies a slave state.

I do not propose to discuss this proposition at length because anyone can see for himself not only that individual interests are swept into a functional policy of "everything for the war effort" but also that "the surrender of our freedom" is taken to be axiomatically inherent in *success* in war, so that we can say that the shortest way to enslave a society is—"only in war, or under threat of war."

At this point, a short digression on the fashionable phrase "over-simplification" seems to be desirable. It may be noticed that all really respectable comment on matters of moment is at some pains to disclaim anything of this nature, and the more complex the comment, the more certain is it to be accredited as respectable. When the explanation of any phenomenon is so complex, and takes so many factors into consideration that no one of them, if subjected to modification, can be expected to produce much alteration, it can be predicted with some certainty that it will be commended as a solid contribution to the solution of world problems.

All problems are, however, just as complex as you care to make them. Let us suppose that you wish to explain the light by which you are reading. You may say that it proceeds from a heated wire enclosed in a glass bulb, which could not operate without thus and such arrangements of rubber-covered wires. Someone is sure to say that the rubber shortage will inevitably threaten your lighting system. When the supply of power from the grid fails, a considerable body of opinion will blame the Japanese invasion of Malaya and the shortage of rubber. But if you say that your light proceeds from the transformation of one kind of energy into a different manifestation of the same energy, you are not only more generally accurate, but you set up a more useful train of thought, and cut out many irrelevancies. In general, a cause is more likely to be comprehensively identified if you consider it a long way back from its effect, and the attribution of an effect to a complexity of causes is,

a priori, a suggestion of a shallow analysis. It may not be, but in relation to public policy, it generally is so. Or to put the matter another way, a political effect rarely has only one immediate derivation, but it generally has one primary cause.

Bearing this in mind, it is true to say that the cause of war is economic—that men do not want to fight, but they will fight if they believe that otherwise they will starve, just as it is indisputable that revolution always relies on a promise of economic betterment, although it rarely or never fulfils that promise. But exactly at this point, we come to what may be a newly identified factor in world history. We have evidence of two major revelations.

The first of these is that the accepted idea that the poor are poor because the rich are rich has no foundation in fact and therefore class *economic* war has no factual justification. Poverty amidst plenty was not, and quite possibly never has been, due to the circumstance that supplies were inevitably limited, and only some could get enough. And the second revelation, the final proof of which we owe to the Social Credit Government of the Canadian Province of Alberta, is that *there is an organisation consciously determined at any cost, of war or revolution, to uphold the economic war* (of which military war is only one phase) and to use it as a weapon in the *cultural* war. That is why Mr. McKenzie King, the Federal Prime Minister of Canada, disallowed Bills which, if translated into Acts, would have demonstrated that the *economic* standard of the poorest can be raised without impinging on the economic standard of the richest.

Now we are perhaps able to see to where this revelation is going to lead us. Is there a traceable link between the power which disallowed the Alberta legislation, financed Hitler, emasculated British military power, and ushered in the Second World War with a determined attempt to turn Great Britain overnight into a State Capitalist undertaking with an unknown board of Directors? We have beyond peradventure to find out, and if it exists, to identify it.

And this information has to be obtained, and the individuals have to be identified in the spirit, not of propaganda, but of a judicial trial which will be followed by a sentence. That trial, if its impartiality could be assured, would desirably be an official trial. But the Riom Trials were intended to be that kind of enquiry, and we know what happened to them. So it may have to be a trial organised outside the usual legal structure.

If the responsible individuals during the years 1915-1940 are identified and punished, we may avoid a Third World War. If not, we shall have a Fourth and Fifth.

To be continued.

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PRETTILY SAID

Approaching the matter from the unenviable standpoint of a 'Might-be-Henpecked' husband of an A.T.S. officer, uninstructed by her 'Octu's' on the deportment of an officer towards her husband, a Scotsman's Log in *The Scotsman* says that an immense amount has been heard recently on the importance of leadership and of training leaders.

"The chief argument for the public schools appears to be their success in exporting competent leaders.

"This general veneration of the *führer prinzip* is all very well but it presupposes a lot. It takes for granted that after the war our country will be full of people eager to be led. In a nation which simultaneously declares its belief in individualism it is at least doubtful whether so many people will want to be led or will even recognise born leaders when they are pointed out. A tough social problem will undoubtedly present itself if we turn out regiments of leaders with nobody to lead. There is no saying what a mob of frustrated leaders might do.

"We therefore suggest that it is high time that some attention was paid to the importance of submissiveness. If there is a type of school which turns out boys who worship authority and who are essentially biddable then it ought to command the support of the enlightened. And if we seriously want to manufacture leaders then we ought to talk much less about the importance of individualism. It is simple logic that a land full of people exuberantly insisting on their right to individual expression and development will not be fit for leaders to thrive in."

REGULATION 55AA

In consequence of the Motion moved by Major Petherick in the House of Commons on May 26 (reported in *The Social Crediter* of June 5) the Home Secretary has revoked Defence Regulation 55 and Order 102 made under it, introducing a new Regulation 55AA. While the new Order is much more definite than the old one, setting out more clearly the intentions of the Regulation, two objections were raised by Sir Harold Webbe in a motion subsequently withdrawn. Section 1 "confers upon the Minister powers to prescribe the form in which accounts, records and statistics shall be kept, to call for information and for figures from manufacturers and undertakings of any kind, and to demand such other information as he may think necessary." It was pointed out how much work the present forms and returns, often in duplicate, triplicate and quadruplicate, entail, for negligible practical results. The new Regulation provides for the first time for proper warrants to be issued to inspectors. The power to issue these warrants is to be delegated by the Minister to "designated officers"—50 officers in the Board of Trade have been so designated. Sir Harold Webbe contended the power to insist on inspection should be a reserve power to be used only in special cases, and should rest with the Minister.

The name of the President of the 'Independent'—independent only of the people's will—Citizens' Association of Alberta (the coalition formed by all the finance-backed political parties except C.C.F. to oppose Social Credit) is A. G. Baalim.

Well, well, well!

Points from Parliament

House of Commons: July 15, 1943.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE) ACT, 1939
(CONTINUANCE)

Mr. Stokes (Ipswich): . . . Whatever may happen this House will be held responsible after the war for any injustice that may be proved to have been done to people who have been so detained. It is up to us on the only occasion when opportunity offers to pay great attention to what after all is the main principle for which we stand, namely, the liberty of the subject, and to impress upon the Government the necessity for taking measures to cut short injustices. I also submit that when these Regulations were passed it was never contemplated—it was not in my mind, and I took a pretty gloomy view of the war—that the war would go beyond 1943. Well, the Prime Minister himself has told us that it will probably go on until 1947. That being so, I do not believe that any hon. Member, of any political colour, if he was asked in 1940 whether he was prepared unconditionally to offer the Home Secretary, whoever he might be—and I make no imputation against the right hon. Gentleman, who, I am sure, does his best to administer the Regulations in the right spirit—these unrestricted powers, would have agreed. Suppose the House did not at that time mean to hand over those powers? What do they intend to do about it now?

. . . Nothing is more terrible or more devastating to the soul and mind of a man of integrity than being wrongfully detained, without any possibility or chance of stating his case. I think we are sliding over our obligations, and because we do not happen to be bombed hard at the present time we think everything in the garden is lovely and that it does not matter how many people are detained. It is no answer to say that when the right hon. Gentleman took office 1,600 people were detained and that that number has now been reduced to about 450. That is no argument. I am reminded of a story which I had better not tell here and which is perhaps more appropriate for the Smoking Room. Of the 465 cases which are still detained 68 of them were detained after the Minister had gone against the recommendation of his Advisory Committee. With great respect to him—and I am sure he exercises his judgment in the best possible manner—I question whether it was ever the intention of this House that the Home Secretary would ever go against the recommendations of the Advisory Committee which was set up under the Regulations.

I propose to refer to two—I will not say notorious—prominent cases. It has always been very much on my conscience that an hon. and gallant Member of this House should be detained in prison. I believe that had the circumstances been different when his arrest was first announced in this House the grave event might have been totally different. It was a strange concatenation of circumstances with which the Patronage Secretary is well familiar. I do not believe that the hon. and gallant Member for Peebles and Southern (Captain Ramsay) would do anything consciously against the interests of the country. I know he has odd views, but, if people are going to be locked up for having odd views, quite a number of Members of this House are in danger. His views about race or religion have nothing to do with whether or not he should be locked up. He was

in the last war, and he has three sons in this. However cracked his views may be on one particular point, I do not believe he would do anything contrary to the national interest. I suspect other motives. I should be most interested to hear whether his knowledge of certain telegrams which passed between high officials in this country and America had anything to do with his detention. Other people are detained for the same reason. One was tried under the Official Secrets Act and acquitted on all points but is still detained under the Regulation and as far as my knowledge of the case goes, for the same reason. My right hon. Friend knows well enough to what I am referring. I think the House is failing in its duty and has always failed in its duty on this point by not demanding that the hon. and gallant Gentleman should come to the House and state his case. Whether he is in a fit state to do it after three years of detention, I do not know. . . .

The second notorious case—this may be quoted against me by unscrupulous persons outside, but I do not care two-pence—is that of Sir Oswald Mosley. I would deal with him in one of two ways. I would either shoot him or let him out. . . .

Some evidence with regard to Sir Oswald Mosley was laid before me at the time of the Debate on December 10, 1940. The view had got about that large amounts of money were coming in from outside and that Sir Oswald Mosley and his gang were likely to do things which were not patriotic. This is what happened when the Advisory Committee invited his solicitor to appear before them to discover whether foreign money was coming in. After an exhaustive search, in which all the banks took part, it had to be admitted that no foreign money was coming in to that organisation.

[Mr. Morrison then objected that Mr. Stokes was 'purporting to quote' from the proceedings of an Advisory Committee, which have always been recognised by the House as private. After a stormy discussion it was brought home to members that he was quoting from a *Hansard* of 1940.]

Mr. Stokes: . . . In certain instances people are having a terrible time when they are released with apparently no stain on their character. They have great difficulty in getting employment. It is no use saying that they are out and ought to be able to get jobs. I have had cases come to me, and I have tried to help people, but it is not possible to do so. It is an obligation on the Government to do what they can to put these people on their feet again. They have wives and families dependent on them who have been deprived of their means of livelihood during detention without trial. When these people come out their identity cards are marked, and it makes it very difficult for them to get any work. I am not concerned with what their political beliefs are. The Home Secretary has seen fit to release them, and they are entitled to live and have a fair opportunity to work. I ask that something should be done to help some of these poor people. . . .

I still believe, however, that persons detained are not being given the precise grounds for their detention. It is no use the Home Secretary saying they are. In certain instances he may have seen fit to give further information to some particular person, but I would remind the House and the Home Secretary of what Mr. Justice Humphreys said on May 27, 1941, in his judgment:

"A person detained under Regulation 18B is entitled to know

at the outset the precise grounds for his detention."

I have examined a great number of documents, because British nationals and a great many others have written to me about their cases, and I have not found those precise particulars given. . . .

I want to appeal to the Government and the Home Secretary particularly to review this matter. I do not ask the Home Secretary to do anything which is contrary to his conscience or what he considers to be the best interests of the country, but I do ask him to pay no attention to political prejudices. I think that political prejudices do exist. This is not a debating matter but a matter of very high and great principle. It is the thing for which we really stand, and I ask him that this most arbitrary Regulation, for that is what it is, should be, having regard to all the circumstances to-day, administered in the most generous way possible.

[Other members who spoke strongly against Regulation 18B were Mr. Pickthorn (Cambridge University), Mr. Boothby (Aberdeen, East), Commander Sir Archibald Southby (Epsom) and Commander Bower (Cleveland).]

House of Lords: July 15, 1943.

CHARGES AGAINST AMERICAN CHEMICAL COMPANIES

Lord Strabolgi: . . . Now I come to the war period. I know that very large numbers of the personnel of the I.C.I. [Imperial Chemical Industries] have been lent to the Government. According to an answer which was given by Sir Andrew Duncan in another place no fewer than sixty-one of the holders of senior posts in the Ministry of Supply alone have been loaned to the Government for the duration of the war by I.C.I. I am sure that Lord McGowan and other directors of I.C.I. have not been behind the great masses of their fellow citizens in doing their best for the national war effort. What is it therefore that, if this information which is coming from America is well-founded, calls for inquiry? I do not suggest, as was suggested in another place, that there has been trading between I.C.I. and the enemy. I do not suggest that for one moment. That would be a matter for another court. . . .

Publicity has been given to remarkable statements with regard to this international cartel. The first . . . suggests that there was a close alliance between these great chemical combines and that through subsidiary companies they formed a world-wide cartel in titanium. When the present war broke out, and the U.S.A. was still neutral, the National Lead Company, linked financially with Dupont [de Nemours], continued to supply and look after I.G.'s South American customers and to supply them and put aside a share of the profits to be transferred to I.G. [Farbenindustrie] after the war. That is one indictment. Incidentally, before Pearl Harbour—this is in reference to American trading with the enemy—every gallon of high octane petrol from U.S.A., used in a British bomber over Germany, attracted royalties which it is stated were put aside for payment to I.G. after the war. Secondly, the Dow Chemical Company, an I.C.I. interest, have been found guilty of restricting magnesium production because of

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

That terrible problem of poverty amidst plenty is to be finally disposed of by sending plenty to the Hottentots. If the Hottentots prefer to live on home-grown bananas, we'll soon show 'em, Clarence.

We have received a copy of the *Edmonton (Alberta) Journal*, a Southam newspaper, for May 24, which contains the report of the death of William Aberhart, an alleged portrait, and an obituary notice covering his period as Premier.

We don't know whether there is a horse-pond in Edmonton, but if there is, we can suggest a use for it.

The chief paper in Edmonton, the *Edmonton Bulletin*, while not a Social Credit paper, is distinguished by its fairness. Its biography of the late Premier is an outstanding example of accurate and sympathetic treatment, and we hope to make it available to a world-wide circle.

The Australian Government has instituted the Compensated Price, and as a result the price of many articles to the consumer has fallen by fifty per cent. Australian Social Crediters are to be allowed to benefit together with the rest of the population.

In a letter to *The Times* of July 21, Mr. R. B. E. Jackson, Chairman of the Paint Manufacturers and Allied Trades Association, said:—

"The methods adopted by certain Government departments in their dealings with the important industry of paint manufacture afford such an example of misguided interference that we feel impelled to bring it to public notice through the influential medium of *The Times*.

"The declared policy of his Majesty's Government has been categorically stated by the Prime Minister to be that small firms should have equal rights with large firms in the allocation of Government orders. This policy, however, has not been adopted by the Government departments to whose care the paint industry has been handed over. They have issued two lists of privileged firms totalling 138 out of a gross total of over 500 paint manufacturers, with an accompanying memorandum in which it is laid down that the employees of all firms not included in the lists are to

be subject to withdrawal as and when required.

"On November 30 last, Captain Charles Waterhouse, M.C., M.P., Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade received a deputation of the 'small manufacturers' led by Major Procter, M.P., and attended by a number of other members of Parliament, to discuss the Government's compulsory concentration scheme, involving as it did the closing down of at least 300 paint firms. The deputation put up such a strong case that the Board of Trade subsequently issued a memorandum dated January 2, 1943, deciding not to proceed with the compulsory concentration of the paint industry. This memorandum has been ignored by the departments concerned, who threaten to divert the labour of the non-privileged majority to other Government work, or to augment the staffs of the 138 privileged firms, who will thus be in a position to monopolise the paint trade. This action is hardly consonant with our English notions of 'fair play.'"

Dr. J. W. Beyen, director of Lever Brothers and Unilever Limited, said recently that although many seemed to be in disagreement with the Keynes and Morgenthau plans, very few responsible people seemed to doubt that there should be an international monetary system.

It depends, of course, to whom the 'responsible people' hold themselves responsible.

Dr. Beyen left the Bank of International Settlements in 1939, shortly before the end of his three-year term as President, to join the board of Lever and Unilever, Limited.* According to M. Bonnet, then French Foreign Minister, it was Dr. Beyen who authorised the transfer of Czech Gold to Germany in 1939.

"... Keynes is simply applying internationally the practice of domestic banking systems as exemplified by the U.S. Federal Reserve System." — *Time*, June 7, 1943.

—and Warburg and Baruch and old uncle Kuhn Loeb and all!

Not fresh fruit and vegetables, but potato flour, potato mash powder, and dehydrated cabbage, carrot and potato strips are the culinary enticements to a post-war world proffered by Lord Woolton.

It is believed that the delicacy of the flavour obtained by a complicated process of dehydration and subsequent rehydration is so far only appreciated by advocates of the Beveridge Slavery-For-All scheme.

Social Credit Secretariat

LECTURES AND STUDIES SECTION:
FELLOWSHIP EXAMINATION

Examination papers have now been posted to all candidates, and any candidate who has not received them should apply at once to the Director, Lectures and Studies Section.

*This fact is not recorded in *Who's Who* for 1943 where the entry under his name runs:—"President of Bank for International Settlements, Basle, Switzerland, since 1937." Mr. McKittrick, the president President, is not listed.

Alberta Government Policy

The speech of the Social Credit Premier, Ernest Manning of Alberta, successor to the late William Aberhart, delivered at Edmonton on June 11, 1943, defining Alberta Government policy, has been published by the *Edmonton Bulletin*, by whose courtesy we reproduce the complete text as follows:—

In view of all that has transpired during the past few weeks it seemed a right and proper thing to my colleagues and myself that I should address this special message to you, the citizens of Alberta. I am deeply conscious of the fact that I am speaking to thousands to-night in whose hearts will dwell for many a day a sense of irreparable loss. The solemn truth of the poet's words has been brought home to us all:—

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave
Await alike the inevitable hour:—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave!

It is unnecessary for me to repeat the countless tributes to the life and work of Premier William Aberhart that have poured in from all over Alberta and Canada, and even from the far corners of the world. The sentiments expressed in those tributes may be summarised in a few simple words. In his passing the people of Canada, and especially of Alberta, have lost a brilliant statesman, a great reformer, a courageous public servant, and a faithful and true friend. The Grim Reaper, whose command all must obey, has stilled in death a voice which gave fearless and eloquent expression to the crying needs and the just rights of the under-privileged and oppressed. One voice that spoke with the clarity and the certainty of unshakeable conviction amid the din and babble of political confusion and strife—one voice which all the combined opposition of men could not silence or cause to waver in its expression of those things which he knew to be true and right. Truly, the cause of human freedom has lost a valiant champion.

But it is not my purpose to-night to make this message a eulogy to his memory or to his great work. Let that be expressed throughout the years in deeds, rather than words, in the lives of those thousands who will be stronger and better men and women because of the great and good influence of his life, of his Christian ministry, and of his public service.

He fought a good fight—He finished his course—He kept the faith. Now to us the torch is thrown.

My desire, therefore, is to talk humbly and simply to you, the citizens of this great province, of those matters which concern your welfare, both now and in the days to come.

It has fallen to my lot to assume at the invitation of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the high office of the premiership in the government of your affairs. I assure you that I feel and appreciate more deeply than words can express, the honour which has thus been conferred upon me. Particularly do I cherish and appreciate the confidence which was so generously expressed by the Social Credit members of the legislature in the unanimity of their request that I should assume the leadership of the government. Their

attitude as your representatives in this matter is something which I will always remember. It has already been to me a treasured source of confidence, encouragement and strength. May I take this opportunity to express my humble, but sincere thanks to the hundreds who have so graciously wired or written me their congratulations and good wishes and the assurance of their co-operation and support.

Both my colleagues and I appreciate your kindness very much indeed. But more than the honour which attaches to the office to which I have been called, I am conscious of the great responsibility to you, the people of this province, which it is my solemn duty to discharge. That duty will never be treated lightly. It will be my constant and earnest endeavour to discharge it faithfully and efficiently, ever keeping in mind your best interests and the good and welfare of this province as a whole. To that end I have enlarged and re-organised the executive council, and have redistributed the work of the various departments of government in such a manner as best to ensure the maximum of efficiency in the administration of your affairs.

But what I want particularly to say to you is that my colleagues in the cabinet and myself, together with all of your elected representatives on the government side of the house, are in complete and absolute agreement in our unshakeable determination to adhere to the three-fold policy of government which we are convinced represents the will of the overwhelming majority of the citizens of this province.

Phases of Policy

May I outline briefly the three phases of the policy which we are determined to follow:

1. We regard it as our prime duty to the citizens of this province and to Canada and the Empire as a whole, to do everything in our power to assist in the successful "all-out" prosecution of the war. To that end we will bend our every effort and will continue to co-operate in every way possible with the federal authorities for the furtherance and intensification of the national war effort. I do not mean by this that we will blindly acquiesce in all matters which arise in respect to the conduct of the national war effort. If and when proposals are advanced or policies advocated which, in our honest opinion, would be detrimental, rather than advantageous, we will not hesitate to point out wherein they fall short of what the citizens of this country have a right to expect in the prosecution of a war in which their very existence is at stake.

2. On the "home front" we are determined to continue unrelentingly, and with renewed vigour the fight to secure for each and every citizen of this province the permanent social and economic security and freedom which are rightfully theirs. Let there be no misunderstanding about this. If there are those who cherish the vain hope that the people or the government of Alberta will now turn back in their crusade for social justice and economic security, let me disabuse their minds.

As long as my colleagues and I have anything to do with the government of this province we will see to it that Alberta continues to lead the world in the great fight to secure for every man, woman and child complete and permanent freedom from fear and worry and from social and economic insecurity. I am satisfied that the issues involved

in this matter daily are becoming clearer to an ever-increasing number of people throughout the entire dominion.

Canada's vast war time production has proven beyond question that the productive capacity of this country is sufficient to provide every one of our people with a standard of living far above anything which the average family enjoyed in the pre-war years.

No one would dare to question the ability or the initiative of Canadian workmen to continue and, if necessary, to still further increase that production after the war. The only barrier that remains to prevent the people of Canada from enjoying in the post war era the high standard of living made possible by their productive genius and their initiative is the scarcity of money in the hands of the people as a whole. That this chronic shortage of purchasing power is unnecessary has been amply demonstrated during the war years. That such a condition exists in peace time is due entirely to the monopolistic control of the monetary system by private interests who deal in money as a commodity and who, therefore, regulate its volume and distribution in terms of financial gain, rather than in terms of public need.

"We will never give up"

We are determined to continue to do everything in our power to break this vicious monopoly in accordance with the mandate given to us by the citizens of Alberta in 1935 and again in 1940. We will fight it in Alberta and, if necessary, we will carry the fight across the entire Dominion of Canada, but we will never give up until effective control of the monetary system has been restored to the democratically elected representatives of the people themselves, and is being used for the purpose for which a monetary system should exist, namely, to provide every man, woman and child with sufficient purchasing power to enable them to enjoy a secure standard of living, commensurate with the productive capacity of the country of which they are citizens. Only thus can we hope to enter the post war era without a repetition on a far greater scale of the disastrous years which followed the last war and preceded the present conflict.

And so I give fair warning to those who still champion the old order of "poverty amidst plenty"—the old order of excessive rates of interest—of combines and of monopolies. My colleagues and I do not intend to stand idly by and see a repetition of pre-war conditions foisted on the men and

women of our fighting forces, when they return from risking their lives that tyranny and oppression in any form might be banished from the earth.

And so we solemnly pledge ourselves to pursue with unabated and renewed vigour, as a duty to our country and our province, the great crusade for social justice initiated and carried forward by our late beloved leader with such inspired devotion, courage and faith and for which in the end he gave his life.

I now come to the third phase of government policy. While we are carrying forward the fight for permanent social justice and economic security, it is our fixed intention to give you the very best possible administration of your public affairs. You have my unreserved assurance that it will be our earnest endeavour to give you the very best in good, sound, honest and efficient administration in every department of government, and to conduct your business at all times on a high plane, in accordance with your collective will, and in the best interests of the province as a whole.

We are not here to *rule* over you. We are here to *serve* you, faithfully and to the best of our ability. You may not always agree with my judgment. I do not expect you to, but please be assured of this—Every decision that I make which concerns you will be that, which, in my honest conviction, and in the light of all the facts and circumstances, is in the best interests of the people of Alberta as a whole. And now may I make one important request of you?

An Example to the World

I want to ask for your active co-operation and assistance in making this province an example to the rest of Canada, and to the world, of a properly functioning democracy. In other words, let us unite to make Alberta a province in which you, the people, will get the results you want from the management of your affairs. To that end may I ask each and every one of you to take an active and personal interest in the important public issues of the day. Study them, analyse them, not from a restricted or selfish individual viewpoint, but rather from the broad aspect of the good and welfare of each and all. May I particularly commend this request to those of you who are members of various representative organisations whether it be farmers, labourers, industrialists, merchants, professional men, business men, or women's organisations. Urge your organisation to take an active interest in public affairs. Then let me have your views regarding those matters which you have considered carefully and which, in the opinion of your organisation, should have the attention of the government.

I want to take this opportunity to say a special word to the young people of Alberta. Being a young man, myself, it is only natural that I should have a particular interest in you and in your problems. I want your help to make Alberta a province in which every young man and young woman will have the opportunity that should be his for a bright, promising and successful future. Let no one forget that upon the shoulders of those who are the young people of to-day will rest the responsibility of coping successfully with the problems of the coming post war years. Youth never had a greater opportunity to safeguard its own future. Now is the time for young people to make their weight felt by taking an active part in the preparation for the post war

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era which must be undertaken *now* if we are to avoid chaos in the future.

And so I earnestly appeal to every citizen of this province, both young and old, to broaden their horizons, to rise above all the petty bickerings of party politics, and to unite together for the purpose of attaining the results which, collectively, you desire from the administration of your affairs. Only thus can we hope to establish a truly effective democracy.

My colleagues and I will do all in our power to co-ordinate your wishes with those of your fellow citizens, and to formulate government policy in accordance with the greatest common measure of your desires. You may be assured that we will give no quarter in our fight against any and all influences which, in principles or action, are opposed to these fundamentals of true democracy.

To this end we will continue to fight relentlessly against dictatorship in any form, whether it be financial, bureaucratic, socialistic, or any other variety of combine or monopoly.

And now as I bring this address to a close, may I remind you that there is still a hard fight ahead, not only in the world-wide military conflict, but here on the "home front" as well. Never forget that it is possible to win a war and then lose the peace. Upon us who must remain at home while our loved ones risk their lives for our survival, rests the grave responsibility of seeing to it that their sacrifice is not in vain. It matters not if our names are forgotten when the record of Canadian history is penned. What does matter to us all is that in the years to come when men and women look back to these fateful days they may be able to say in truth that this was Alberta's greatest era of development and progress; the time in which her people waged a successful fight to win for every man, woman and child the social justice and the economic security to which free men are entitled.

Therefore speaking to you as Canadians, as well as Albertans, and with an eye to the important part which I am convinced this province is destined to play in the future of this country, and the Empire, may I close with those words of Abraham Lincoln's which seem to me appropriate at this time.

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

Social Credit in Alberta

By courtesy of the EDMONTON BULLETIN the full text of Premier Manning's public declaration of policy and the newspaper's story of the late William Aberhart's life will be published together in pamphlet form by K.R.P. PUBLICATIONS LIMITED.

Parliament

Continued from page 3

arrangements with the German Chemical Trusts. The Dow Company had agreed not to produce more than 8,000,000 lb. per year without the consent of the German companies.

Lord Melchett: My Lords, may I say that my company has no connexion with this American company.

Lord Strabolgi: . . . They had also agreed to limit their shipments to Britain to 300,000 lb. a year, and in pre-war years to ship 15 per cent. of their output to Germany at two-thirds of the price charged to Britain. Prior to the war—this is the charge—the Dow Chemical Company was owned jointly by I.C.I. and I.G. The German shares have been taken over by the British and United States Governments. The magnesium position, I am informed, is now very much easier, and it is being manufactured in Britain and in the United States in satisfactory quantities. Quite apart from the question of whether I.C.I. is interested in the Dow Chemical Company or not it would be interesting, and I think, important to know whether, in the early stages of the war, we and the United States were hampered in the production of light alloys, for example, by these restrictions of this international cartel.

Thirdly, the Remington Arms Company, a subsidiary of Dupont, refused to sell tetracene to the British Purchasing Commission in the United States of America because of its arrangements with I.G. This charge was made nearly a year ago by the American Department of Justice. Seventeen months after the outbreak of war Remingtons warned the A.C. Spark Plug Company that it could not use tetracene in ammunition sold to His Majesty's Government because of an agreement with I.C.I. and I.G. Farbenindustrie. This agreement was defended, that is to say a defence was put forward by Remingtons, on the ground that the anti-British clause was inserted at the request of I.C.I. I understand that tetracene has advantages as a primer for shell and torpedoes, and it is stated that its use was not exploited by the Defence Ministers of this country during, at any rate, the first period of this war, because of these restrictions.

The next matter to which I wish to refer is that of the hydrogenation cartel. A hydrogenation cartel, it is alleged, was formed of which Standard Oil was a partner and Dupont, I.G. and I.C.I. were members. In this case the Standard Oil Company was a partner. This cartel obliged the British, German and American companies to share each other's technical discoveries, and, for the benefit of the noble and learned Viscount, Lord Maugham, I may say that this was a finding of the Nye Committee. It is not *sub judice*; it is *chose jugée*. I dare say this pooling arrangement of trade secrets and technical discoveries afforded us some advantages by giving us access to the German discoveries, but the Germans also benefited. Standard Oil discovered how to make synthetic rubber, and dutifully handed over the secret to their German and Italian partners; but after America's entry into the war, Standard Oil, when requested to do so by the American Government, refused to disclose its process to the American Government, because of its agreement with I.G., and it was prosecuted and fined. That is also *chose jugée* . . .

This arrangement for pooling patents and sharing

technical secrets no doubt lapsed on the outbreak of war, as did the cartel arrangements with the Axis chemical companies; but the American Attorney-General and his assistants alleged that these arrangements have merely been put into cold storage—if I may use a slang expression—and that it is planned to revive them after the war. That is the charge against Dupont and the other American companies in the cartel. I do not know whether it is made against I.C.I. or not, but, as I.C.I. is part of this cartel, I suggest that an inquiry would be useful to clear the name of I.C.I. . . . Shortly after the formation of I.C.I. in 1926, it was stated in a letter from the London offices of Dupont that the British company's Chairman, Lord McGowan, had explained that the formation of I.C.I. was "only the first step in a comprehensive scheme which he had in mind to rationalise chemical manufacture in the world. The broad picture includes working arrangements between three groups—the I.G. in Germany, I.C.I. in the British Empire, and Dupont and the Allied Chemical and Dye in America. He hopes to develop some scheme involving financial ties binding the three groups together." That was in 1926, and there was no Nazi Government in Germany then, but, according to the Department of Justice, there was this working arrangement right up to the outbreak of the present war. In 1938, I.C.I. and I.G. between them, it is stated, established a company in Manchester—the Grafford Chemical Company—operating under joint British and German control. . . .

Lord McGowan: . . . The issue raised directly is the so-called cartel. This is a system of trade agreements. Some of these are of long standing, dating back as much as seventy-five years, to the very roots of the chemical industry in this country. They have, without doubt, greatly helped in the scientific development of that industry. Trade agreements of this nature, whether domestic or international, are entirely legal in this country, and have in fact been favoured by successive Governments. Indeed, in certain cases the Government have themselves intervened and used their influence to enforce cartel arrangements in oversea markets. If and when at any time Parliaments enacts legislation to make cartels and trade agreements illegal such legislation would naturally be binding on all industrial concerns. If at any time the Government of the day even declared that they looked with disfavour upon such agreements, industry would naturally have to review its policy in the light of the new situation then created. . . .

The present case deals with certain American manufacturing companies who are producers of titanium oxide. This is a pigment derived from the titanium ore, ilmenite, the value of which lies in its non-poisonous character to the worker. Its production was developed many years ago by Norwegian and American interests, which in time came to control a range of patents and to sell their product on a small scale throughout the world. In 1933 the British firms, the I.C.I., the Imperial Smelting Corporation and Goodlass Wall & Lead Industries, approached these United States' interests for a share for Great Britain, the result being the formation of British Titan Products, Ltd., which erected works at Billingham and whose shareholders are the National Lead Corporation of America, 44 per cent.; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Imperial Smelting Corporation and Goodlass Wall and Lead Industries, 17 per cent. each; R. W. Greef & Co., also a British firm, 5 per cent. The effect of this arrangement was to ensure that the British

Empire had its own supplies, being independent of foreign sources. There is no monopoly in this country, as another firm produce similar products by a different process.

Now the United States firms concerned are indicted for making this and previous arrangements on the ground that these are breaches of United States anti-trust laws. As I am informed, I.C.I. is not a defendant and is not indicted by the United State Department of Justice for any breach of the laws of the United States. It is named with half a dozen British and Canadian companies as one of the parties associated with the scheme. The innuendo contained in these newspaper references that British firms, including ourselves, were trading with the enemy is sheer nonsense. . . .

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