

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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From Week to Week

We have little doubt (it has already been stated in several inspired quarters) that the policy of "full employment" sponsored by the Conservative Party cannot be carried out by private enterprise. It requires the Socialist-Police State, with unlimited controls.

Mr. Emanuel (God with us) Shinwell is quite ready to oblige, and aided by Professor Laski will soon dispose of any property rights which impede the forward march of the (employment) Empire.

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Your economic democracy is measured almost exactly by the ratio of your freely spendable income to your gross income before taxation. You have no control whatever over the use made of money spent by the Government, whatever politicians may tell you.

But don't run away with the idea that what you imagine to be your freely spendable income is untaxed. If you think that you only pay ten shillings in the pound taxation, you may be happier that way, but you aren't wiser. Of every shilling you spend, probably not more than twopence is true price. The rest is indirect taxation of various kinds—quite often taxation on taxes. So your freely spendable income is only about one-sixth of what it ought to be.

If you think that over, Clarence, you'll see at once how much richer, freer and socially safer you are than your grandfather was. Isn't d'markrazi wonderful?

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We have frequently referred to the technique of the "double cross" as being a favourite device of the world plotters, and the common use of the words "Social Security" as applied to a large scale insurance racket in which the premiums far exceed the benefits, as though social security was the aim, and is being fostered, is a case in point. It might be supposed that a child would appreciate the elementary fact that you do not increase anything by attacking the very idea of it; and any child which had escaped the Board of Education would. "Social security" means property-security. Before you can have property, you must recognise security of tenure of property. The Socialist-P.E.P. Party has done everything it can to make property insecure in private hands, in order that it may be held by the shadowy financiers of collectivist movements, and individual initiative paralysed.

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We notice that Mr. Oliver Lyttelton has awakened to the fact that it is quite time that the use of the words

"vested interest" by the Labour Party and the Planners was met by the retort that the most vicious and anti-social vested interest, *i.e.*, security of tenure, is the security of tenure with which the trades unions claim on very doubtful authority to dictate terms of work, not merely to their members, but to everyone else, and to attack any other "vested interest" whatever.

It is fairly obvious from the gyrations of the "B".B.C. branch of the London School of Economics that the local Left Wing of the World Plot is to be led by Mr. Emanuel (God with us) Shinwell (war cry "On to Moscow"); the Middle by Sir William Beveridge ("half way to Moscow") and the Right by Lord Hinchingsbrooke, "Vorwärts by the Right." *Vorwärts, kamerad, we march separately, but we fight together.*

This State Needs Treatment

In the course of a recent House of Commons Debate (*Hansard*, October 13), Miss Ward, the Member for Wallsend, gave an account of an ex-airgunner who bought a garage on mortgage. "As his finances stand," said Miss Ward, "with his petrol allowance for one car he is making a weekly loss of between £2 and £4—I forget the exact figure. He gets his second car, and he applies to the Ministry of Fuel and Power for petrol to run an additional car. The Ministry refuses to grant it, stating that he has received petrol for one car as agreed between the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the Ministry of Labour. When a protest is raised that this man, having incurred considerable overhead charges, could not possibly make a livelihood with one car, this is the letter that he gets from the petroleum officer. I should say, in fairness, before I read it, that I received an apology from the Minister of Fuel and Power. I agree that the human machine sometimes fails, but I am not going to accept an apology from a Department which writes a letter of this type. It is from the petroleum officer of the Northern Region, and says:

"I acknowledge receipt of correspondence referring to Mr. J. Muris of Heaton. I would point out that it is contrary to the general policy of this Ministry to grant new hire-car allowances, but in view of the fact that the applicant was a disabled ex-Serviceman, sympathetic treatment was given to his case and an allowance granted for hire work. Application has been made for fuel for an additional vehicle, and refused, as I consider that Mr. Muris has already had generous treatment."

"Who on earth," said Miss Ward, "is a petroleum officer to say whether an ex-Serviceman disabled man has had generous treatment or not?... He does not even go on to tell the man that he has the right, if the Newcastle Watch Committee will back his application, to obtain additional petrol..."

PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: October 31, 1944.

NATIONAL DEBT

Mr. Tinker asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how much of the £24,000,000,000 required for the five years of war has been met by taxation and how much by borrowing; and what is the total of the National Debt now and the increase since the war started.

Sir J. Anderson: As was stated by my right hon. Friend the Financial Secretary to the Treasury on October 20 last, the figure of £24,000,000,000 is the figure of our total expenditure during the five years of war up to September 2, 1944; the amount of expenditure on war services in the same period was approximately £20,000,000,000. Of the total expenditure in the first five years of war, £11,234,000,000 was met by taxation and other revenue and £12,659,000,000 by borrowing. The total of the National Debt at September 30, 1944, was approximately £21,200,000,000, an increase of £12,800,000,000 since the beginning of the war.

TREASURY OBLIGATIONS

Sir H. Williams asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he can furnish an estimate of the obligations of the Treasury in excess of the National Debt, as stated on page 6 of the Financial Statement, 1944-45, in respect of Income Tax post-war credits, Excess Profits post-war credits, accrued interest in respect of National Savings Certificates and sterling credits to the account of the Government of India and of other British and foreign governments.

Sir J. Anderson. As regards the postwar credits I would refer my hon. Friend to the note to Table II on page 4 of the Financial Statement, 1944-45. The interest accrued on National Savings Certificates up to March 31, 1944, was £223,000,000. Sterling balances held by overseas countries, though they represent a liability from the point of view of our national economy, are not direct obligations of the Treasury nor do the balances themselves form part of the National Debt in the technical sense of the term. A large portion of these balances has, of course, been invested directly or indirectly in short-term Government securities, which already form part of the National Debt.

Sir H. Williams: Is it not the case that we have incurred some thousands of millions of expenditure overseas which has been met by foreign and Empire Governments, and have incurred a debt to them which does not appear in our obligations. We have incurred expenditure without sanction from the House.

Sir J. Anderson: I do not take that view.

Sir H. Williams: The expenditure has been incurred and it has not been sanctioned.

Sir J. Anderson: It has all been sanctioned.

Sir I. Albery: Can the right hon. Gentleman give a definition of the difference between a technical debt and one that is not technical?

Sir J. Anderson: What I said was that they are not technically debts due by the Government, but debts due by one central bank to another, for example.

COAL INDUSTRY: COAL PREPARATION

Mr. Burke asked the Minister of Fuel and Power if, having regard to the present high price of coal, he will take such steps as will ensure that consumers get more coal and less stone per cwt.

Major Lloyd George: There has been some deterioration in recent years in the preparation of coal, but generally such deterioration has not exceeded that which could be reasonably expected to arise from the difficulties of war-time working. There are, however, cases where the deterioration in quality exceeds that which is reasonably justified, and my Regional and Group Production Directors have been instructed to take steps to improve the preparation of the coal.

GAS GRIDS

Mr. Linstead asked the Minister of Fuel and Power whether any arrangements have yet been made to test the potentialities of gas grids in actual practice in the United Kingdom; and, if not, when he anticipates it will be possible to initiate such research.

Major Lloyd George: The Committee of Inquiry into the Gas Industry which I recently appointed has informed me that it is proposing to investigate the operations and potentialities of the gas grids in this country.

PROLONGATION OF PARLIAMENT BILL

The Prime Minister: ... On military grounds it seems difficult to believe that the war could be ended before Christmas, or even before Easter, although, as I have said, many high military authorities with every means to form a correct judgment have expressed themselves more hopefully.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Herbert Morrison): ... If the election does not take place until the conclusion of the European War and the Labour Party, and possibly the Liberal Party, are going to fight the election independently, it follows that there will be a dissolution of the Government between the conclusion of the European War and the actual electoral contest. That seems to be inevitable in the political layout at the moment in so far as we know the parties' intentions. If that happens, a new Government will have to be formed, and the appropriate person to form it would be the leader of the majority party unless there are particular reasons to the contrary. One must assume, therefore, that the Prime Minister will be faced with the responsibility of forming another Government, which will presumably be very much more exclusively Conservative than this Government. It seems obvious that some such development will take place, subject to all sorts of possibilities we do not know now, which might change the situation.

House of Commons: November 1, 1944.

MUTUAL AID SOCIETIES (INVESTMENTS)

Sir J. Wardlaw-Milne asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury whether figures can be supplied showing the approximate present investments of co-operative societies, building societies, friendly societies and trades unions in land, buildings, mortgages and Government loans.

Mr. Peake: Figures showing the present investments are not available, but the latest available figures and the year to which they relate are as follows:

in between the two wars.

I was interested to hear the hon. and gallant Member for The Hartlepoons say they were all a happy family down

Class	Land and Buildings	Mortgages	*Government Loans	
	£	£	£	
Co-operative Societies: Retail and Wholesale Societies	5,400,000 (1938)	13,200,000 (1938)	25,400,000 (1943)	* Excluding deposits in the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks, the amounts of which were as follows:— Co-operative Societies £21,179; Building Societies £36,237,566; Trade Unions £230,283. No total figure of the deposits of Friendly Societies is available.
C.W.S. Bank	Nil	Nil	148,800,000 (1943)	
Co-operative Insurance Society Limited ...	Nil	5,800,000 (1938)	21,200,000 (1943)	
Building Societies	Nil	576,200,000 (1943)	77,600,000 (1943)	
Registered Friendly Societies— (Including Orders and their Branches)	9,700,000 (1935)	38,000,000 (1935)	51,200,000 (1942)	
Registered Trade Unions	1,500,000 (1936)	1,200,000 (1936)	8,500,000 (1942)	

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

Mr. Alexander: ... a good many people of different outlooks had some responsibility for the neglect of the shipbuilding industry over a period of 20 years. I certainly remember when representatives of the shipbuilding industry came to this House, and saw as many Members as they could and implored their help. Only when Parliament did not supply the help was National Shipbuilders' Security, Ltd., brought into existence.

Mr. McKinlay (Dumbarton): ... If the shipping industry, instead of tying itself to the Bank of England, had been permitted to use the credit of the State, I am satisfied that National Shipbuilding Security would never have seen the light of day, because one of the paradoxes of that organisation between the two wars was that, in connection with one shipyard on the Clyde which they closed down, they borrowed the money with which to pay off the bank from the very bank to whom the shipbuilding firm owed the money. To simple fellows brought up in the industry, it was difficult to understand what was implied in that. A meeting of the citizens was held and a financial explanation given, and one of the banks to which the firm was deeply indebted advanced the money to National Shipbuilding Security to pay them back again. We were then told that Shipbuilding Security would take over the yards on an undertaking that it would be on a repair and maintenance basis, but that never materialised, as we were caught by the beginning of the war and this shipbuilding establishment, one of the oldest on the Clyde, dating back to 1830, was dismantled. There was nothing they could do about it, and there was nothing anybody could say to Shipbuilding Security about it. . .

I heard the First Lord make the statement that an Advisory Committee is being set up, I presume, to function after the war, and apparently to advise the shipbuilding industry how to conduct its business. For the first time shipyard operatives are to have two representatives, but a chairman has still to be appointed. May I ask for an undertaking at this stage, that the chairman of that Advisory Committee will not be nominated by the banks and will in no way be connected with them? I think this is essential, because of the unfortunate position in which the industry found itself

there, and that the relationships between the unions and the employers were all that such relations should be. I remember when that used to be the case on Clydeside. I presume my hon. and gallant Friend is dealing with family businesses. We do not deal with family businesses now, but, in the main, with businesses whose managers, and even the chairmen of the companies, are appointed by the Bank of England. One of the biggest shipbuilding concerns on the Clyde has as its chairman a chartered accountant nominated by the Bank of England, and practical, trained shipyard managers have, I presume, to work under the direction of the chairman. I would give this advice to my hon. and gallant Friend who, I assume, is still interested in the managerial side of the industry. He said a word in favour of the retention of the works committees. They can only be a success provided that both management and committees understand exactly where their functions begin and end.

House of Commons: November 2, 1944.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

Sir Leonard Lyle asked the Minister of Health what progress is being made in his discussions with the medical profession about the establishment of a National Health Service; and by what date he anticipates that he will be in a position to evolve definite legislative proposals for submission to Parliament.

Mr. Willink: I would first refer my hon. Friend to the reply which I gave to my hon. Friend the Member for Reading (Dr. Howitt) on July 13 last. Since then, the representative meeting of the British Medical Association, to which I referred in that reply, has been arranged for early next month. Meanwhile, the Council of the Association have agreed to my suggestion that they should send representatives to elucidate points in their own draft statement of policy, and useful discussions for this purpose have taken, and are taking, place. I am not yet in a position to say when legislation will be introduced.

Sir L. Lyle: Can my right hon. and learned Friend give an assurance to the House and the country that the

(Continued on page 6

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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The Coming Test

The fraudulent nature of ballot-box election systems is strikingly illustrated by the events of the last twenty-five years. Hardly had the last shot been fired in 1918, than plans were laid for the continuous control of so-called elective posts; and these plans have been, almost without exception, effective, even if it would be an overstatement to call them successful. Beginning with the permanent tenure of the Governorship of the Bank "of England" by Mr. Montagu Norman, whose policy added so much lustre to the prestige of the Empire; taking in the permanent dictatorship of Mr. Stanley Baldwin ("Honest Stan"), punctuated by the greatest industrial crisis in history, and terminated by a constitutional event unique and damaging, (we omit the titles of honour which have rewarded these public services); we can glance at the election, at the exact moment chosen to bring in the New Deal (a title which unfortunately has become corrupted into Jew Steal) of Mr. Roosevelt, who, with his specialised *entourage*, has remained in office since 1933 in the face of the established convention that two terms as President must not be exceeded.

We are not expressing an opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of continual changes of tenure. The point on which we have no doubt whatever is that a system which pretends to produce certain results and fails conspicuously to operate as it pretends to operate is a mortal danger at a period such as this.

For this reason, if for no other, we commend to the consideration of our readers the situation with which they are faced. If any suppose that, when an election comes next year, as announced by Mr. Churchill, *unless they take a very effective hand at once and on clearly understood principles*, they will do anything but rubber-stamp an arranged plan, then the lessons of these calamitous years are lost upon them.

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There does not appear to be any wide appreciation of the formidable danger in which this country is placed by the imminence of an election under the conditions which will probably exist at the time at which it is held. Put quite simply, the problem which faces the electorate—a problem of which it is, in the main, not even conscious—is how not to vote for the Jewish Slave State as a preliminary to voting for the Jewish World Dominion.

It may be the result of a sinister (or even merely idiotic) school system, or the origins may be found in the

darker places of the human mind, but, whatever the reason, the ability to take wide views—to look at large maps, not only of places but of events, and to obtain reliable information from them—is disconcertingly rare. The evidence of a world plot, the nature of it, and the broad description of those persons and organisations which are concerned to bring it to fruition, is so clear that it might be supposed that no one could miss it. Yet the statement that Red Socialism and High Finance, with International Big Business and Trades Unionism, are just as completely, and in their higher ranks, just as consciously, part of one world organisation as the captain and crew are parts of the same mechanism for the control of a ship, simply does not register on the average mind, which thinks, when it does think, in terms of "Labour" and "Capital," in much the same naive manner as it believes Parliamentary Liberalism and Parliamentary Conservatism to offer alternative policies. Doubtless many Members of Parliament, and even a majority of their constituents, believe that they do; but Disraeli would not have supposed so. His remark that the Tories had caught the Whigs bathing, and stolen their clothing (or it may have been the other way round) takes the policy back a hundred years or so, but it was mature then.

The ultimate objective is simple and clear—it is to reduce the main body of the world's population to the status of cattle—well-fed and fairly well-stabled cattle, but cattle. And well disciplined cattle—or else...!

It is really infantile to doubt this statement. "Full employment" means nothing more, although it may mean less. There are signs that the food will not be good, and the fabricated slums below the standard of byres laid down by the Milk and Dairies Act.

Having achieved this the prize of the ages, the *substance* of things hoped for, the evidence of things unseen, credit, and power, will be at the disposal of the 'four hundred men who rule the world, each of whom knows all the others' mentioned by Walther Rathenau.

Once aware of the objective, it is not very difficult to see the working of the mechanism. Sir George Schuster, for instance, who is or has been an active worker in the harvest of Israel, and a depository of the Viceregency of Lord Reading insofar as Indian Finance embodied it, is much concerned that the Uthwatt Report, "or something even more drastic," is not being adopted in the Land Policy being rushed through in war, or under threat of war (*Hansard*, October 19, 1944). The fundamental principle of the Uthwatt Report is that all loss should be borne by the individual, and all gain accrue to the "community." It is of course, the community which is both the basis of Bond Issues and Taxation. Bond Issues are *paid* for by "the creation of the means of payment out of nothing by banks" (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*) and the Schuster family are international bankers. The bond issues are repaid by taxation of individuals, the cattle. "Profits" and "dividends" are wicked and anti-social, and must go (they have mainly gone), but interest on bonds is sacred, and highly popular in Russia and Germany, the Jewish prototype States.

[NOTE: Means to give practical effect to the intention embodied in the third paragraph of the above are being elaborated by the Secretariat and will be the subject of an announcement next week.]

Edmund Burke's Reflections

(A Compilation by N. F. WEBB.)

(Concluded)

POLITICAL RELATIVITY

STATESMANSHIP

(9) THE STATESMAN (page 428):—"...A disposition to preserve, and an ability to improve, taken together, would be my standard of a statesman. Everything else is vulgar in the conception, perilous in the execution."

10) A RULING PRINCIPLE (page 440):—"...Where the great interests of mankind are concerned through a long succession of generations, that succession ought to be admitted into some share in the councils which are so deeply to affect them. If justice requires this, the work itself requires the aids of more minds than one age can furnish. It is from this view of things that the best legislators have been often satisfied with the establishment of some sure, solid, and ruling principle in government; a power like that which some of the philosophers have called a plastic nature; and having fixed the principle, they have left it afterwards to its own operation.

"To proceed in this manner, that is, to proceed with a presiding principle, and a prolific energy, is with me the criterion of profound wisdom. What your politicians think the marks of a bold, hardy genius, are only proofs of a deplorable want of ability. By their violent haste and their defiance of the process of nature, they are delivered over blindly to every projector and adventurer, to every alchemist and empiric..."

(11) THE SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT (page 333):—"The science of constructing a commonwealth, or renovating it, or reforming it, is, like every other experimental science, not to be taught *a priori*. Nor is it a short experience that can instruct us in that practical science; because the real effects of moral causes are not always immediate; but that which in the first instance is prejudiced may be excellent in its remoter operation; and its excellence may arise even from the ill effects it produces in the beginning. The reverse also happens; and very plausible schemes, with very pleasing commencements, have often shameful and lamentable conclusions. In states there are often some obscure and almost latent causes, things which appear at first view of little moment, on which a very great part of its prosperity or adversity may most essentially depend. The science of such practical purposes, a matter which requires experience, and even more experience than any person can gain in his whole life, however sagacious and observing he may be, it is with infinite caution that any man ought to venture upon pulling down an edifice, which has answered in any tolerable degree for ages the common purposes of society, or on building it up again, without having models and patterns of approved utility before his eyes.

(12) POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PLANNING (page 368):—"To avoid therefore the evils of inconsistency and versatility, ten thousand times worse than those of obstinacy and the blindest prejudice, we have consecrated the state, that no man should approach to look into its defects or corruptions but with due caution; that he should never dream of beginning its reformation by its subversion; that

he should approach to the faults of the state as to the wounds of a father, with pious awe and trembling solicitude. By this wise prejudice we are taught to look with horror on those children of their country, who are prompt rashly to hack that aged parent in pieces, and put him into the kettle of magicians, in hopes that by their poisonous weeds, and wild incantations, they may regenerate the paternal constitution, and renovate their father's life."

(13) THE TRUE CYNIC (page 338):—"Thanks to our sullen resistance to innovation, thanks to the cold sluggishness of our national character, we still bear the stamp of our forefathers. We have not (as I conceive) lost the generosity and dignity of thinking of the fourteenth century; nor as yet have we subtilized ourselves into savages. We are not the converts of Rousseau; we are not the disciples of Voltaire; Helvetius has made no progress amongst us. Atheists are not our preachers; madmen are not our lawgivers. We know that we have made no discoveries, and we think that no discoveries are to be made, in morality; nor many in the great principles of government, nor in the idea of liberty, which were understood long before we were born, altogether as well as they will be after the grave has heaped its law on our part loquacity..."

The references here to "subtle savagery" is a brilliant forewarning of the present condition of society. It is noteworthy that Sir Richard Livingstone in a recent book on Education stated that "Increase of knowledge may lead to nothing but elaborate barbarism." Truth and honesty are always simple. In the long run the correct way to do anything is always the least difficult. "My yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

CONSTITUTIONALISM:—

(14) THE UNWRITTEN CONSTITUTION (page 362):—"...The whole has emanated from the simplicity of our national character, and from a sort of native plainness and directness of understanding, which for a long time characterized those men who have successively obtained authority amongst us. This disposition still remains; at least in the great body of the people."

(15) THE FAMILY SETTLEMENT (page 307):—"This policy appears to me to be the result of profound reflection; or rather the happy effect of following nature, which is wisdom without reflection, and above it. A spirit of innovation is generally the result of a selfish temper, and confined views. People will not look forward to posterity, who never look backward to their ancestors. Besides, the people of England well know, that the idea of inheritance furnishes a sure principle of conservation, and a sure principle of transmission; without at all excluding a principle of improvement. It leaves acquisition free; but it secures what it acquires. Whatever advantages are obtained by a state proceeding on these maxims, are locked fast as in a sort of family settlement; grasped as in a kind of mortmain for ever. By a constitutional policy, working after the pattern of nature, we receive, we hold, we transmit our government and our privileges, in the same manner in which we enjoy and transmit our property and our lives. The institutions of policy, the goods of fortune, the gifts of providence, are handed down to us, and from us, in the same course and order. Our political system is placed in a just correspondence and symmetry with the order of the world, and with the

mode of existence decreed to a permanent body composed of transitory parts; wherein, by the disposition of a stupendous wisdom, moulding together the great mysterious incorporation of the human race, the whole, at one time, never old, or middle-aged, or young, but, in a condition of unchangeable constancy, moves on through the varied tenor of perpetual decay, fall, renovation, and progression. Thus, by preserving the method of nature in the conduct of the state, in what we improve, we are never wholly new; in what we retain, we are never wholly obsolete. By adhering in this manner and on those principles to our forefathers, we are guided not by the superstition of antiquarians, but by the spirit of philosophic analogy. In this choice of inheritance we have given to our frame of polity the image of a relation in blood; binding up the constitution of our country with our dearest domestic ties; adopting our fundamental laws into the bosom of our family affections; keeping inseparable, and cherishing with the warmth of all their combined and mutually reflected charities, our state, our hearths, our sepulchres, and our alters."

(16) CONFORMITY TO NATURE (page 307):—"Through the same plan of a conformity to nature in our artificial institutions, and by calling in the aid of her unerring and powerful instincts, to fortify the fallible and feeble contrivances of our reason, we have derived several other, and those no small benefits, from considering our liberties in the light of an inheritance. Always acting as if in the presence of canonised forefathers, the spirit of freedom, leading in itself to misrule and excess, is tempered with an awful gravity. This idea of a liberal descent inspires us with a sense of habitual native dignity, which prevents that upstart insolence almost inevitably adhering to and disgracing those who are the first acquirers of any distinction. By this means our liberty becomes a noble freedom... All your sophisters cannot produce anything better adapted to preserve a rational and manly freedom than the course that we have pursued, who have chosen our nature rather than our speculations, our breasts rather than our inventions, for the great conservatories and magazines of our rights and privileges."

(17) THE CULTURAL INHERITANCE (page 305):—"In the famous law of the 3rd of Charles I., called the "Petition of Right," the parliament says to the king, "Your subjects have *inherited* this freedom," claiming their franchise not on abstract principles "as the rights of men," but as the rights of Englishmen, and as a patrimony derived from their forefathers..."

(18) CONSERVATION AND CORRECTION (page 295):—"A state without the means of some change is without the means of its conservation. Without such means it might even risk the loss of that part of the constitution which it wished the most religiously to preserve. The two principles of conservation and correction operated strongly at the two critical periods of the Restoration and Revolution, when England found itself without a king..."

(19) THE LITTLE PLATOON (page 320):—"Turbulent, discontented men of quality, in proportion as they are puffed up with personal pride and arrogance, generally despise their own order. One of the first symptoms they discover of a selfish and mischievous ambition, is a profligate disregard of a dignity which they partake with others. To be attached to the sub-division, to love the little platoon we

belong to in society, is the first principle (the germ as it were) of public affections. It is the first link in the series by which we proceed towards a love to our country, and to mankind. The interest of that portion of social arrangement is a trust in the hands of all those who compose it; and as none but bad men would justify it in abuse, none but traitors would barter it away for their own personal advantage."

(20) MAGNIFICENT SPECULATION (page 336):—"Almost all the high-bred republicans of my time have, after a short space, become the most decided, thorough-paced courtiers; they soon left the business of a tedious, moderate, but practical resistance, to those of us whom, in the pride and intoxication of their theories, they have slighted as not much better than Tories. Hypocrisy, of course, delights in speculation, it costs nothing to have it magnificent."

(21) SOCIAL SECURITY (page 489):—"All this violent cry against the nobility I take to be a mere work of art. To be honoured and even privileged by the laws, opinions, and inveterate usages of our country, growing out of the prejudice of ages, has nothing to provoke horror and indignation in any man. Even to be too tenacious of those priveleges is not absolutely a crime. The strong struggle in every individual to preserve possession of what he has found to belong to him, and to distinguish him, is one of the securities against injustice and despotism implanted in our nature..."

(22) VERDICT ON BEVERIDGE (page 375):—"...It is better to cherish virtue and humanity, by leaving much to free will, even with some loss to the object than to attempt to make men mere machines and instruments of a political benevolence. The world on the whole will gain by a liberty, without which virtue cannot exist."

PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 3)

medical profession will not be cajoled or compelled to join the Civil Service?

Mr. Willink: I do not propose to cajole or compel the medical profession in that or in any other direction.

FUEL AND POWER

Coal-Fired Ships (Experiment)

Captain Plugge asked the Minister of Fuel and Power whether arrangements have yet been made for the construction of an experimental coal-fired merchant ship embodying all the latest refinements of science in order to ascertain whether close interdependence can be established between the coal industry and mercantile marine in the post-war period.

Mr. T. Smith: No, Sir.

House of Commons: November 3, 1944.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

Lieut.-Colonel Elliot (Glasgow, Kelvingrove): "...we shall find, when we begin to examine the contributory angle of the scheme and the premium required from the ordinary working man, that we have to take into very serious account the weight that will have to be borne by the pay packet of the ordinary working man. It may then be that the en-

thusiasm with which we regard these schemes at present will be somewhat tempered. . . .

. . . This scheme at present represents the savings of the working man, which he greatly values, because he believes that they have become his own property. I do not think we have any right at all suddenly to tear up the conditions in which a man can get hold of his own property. People will have paid contributions for many years. Suddenly they find that a neighbour, who happened to reach the age of 65 a day before they did, will get 10s. a week and go on doing so, while because they reached the age one day later they get nothing at all, unless they agree to give up their employment altogether and, never again in the course of their lives, earn more than 20s. in any given week. They will think that is an injustice. It cuts across the principle of contributory insurance. . . .

Sir W. Beveridge: . . . I am perfectly prepared to apply to the whole population what applies to myself. I belong to an insurance scheme. I pay quite a large contribution but I am not able to get a pension at 65 until I retire. Then I get the pension. It is just the nature of the contract, and I suggest that it is a fair contract and an economical contract.

Lieut.-Colonel Elliot: An economical contract, I certainly agree. It is economical indeed; but there is all the difference in the world between a contract which my hon. Friend would rivet on the necks of everybody in this country and would gaol them if they did not obey it, and the contract into which he freely and openly entered. Does my hon. Friend deny that he could obtain from any insurance company a contract by which he could obtain a pension payable at 65 according to the contribution he wished to pay? Suppose, then, that the company came along and said, "Sir William Beveridge has been doing very well lately. Unless he gives up all this agitation and stops talking about his Report, we will not pay him any of this money."

Sir W. Beveridge: My contract is quite compulsory. I had no choice as to whether I could take it up, when I took my job. That is exactly the same for everybody else.

Lieut.-Colonel Elliot: The job which is being taken up under these proposals is that of being born. That is a very different thing from selecting one's employment. Anyone born in this country after this scheme is passed, comes under it. That is a very different thing from choosing one's employment, even though that employment has an onerous condition tagged on to it. . . .

House of Lords: October 31, 1944.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING BILL

Viscount Samuel: . . . there has been a most extraordinary procrastination. I remember reading of an international conference held, I think, in the eighteenth century, where Austria found herself in a very difficult diplomatic situation, and the historian said that the Emperor of Austria sent to the Conference his skilled procrastinators. I am afraid that in this instance there has been at work somewhere behind the scenes a number of very highly skilled procrastinators. I do not believe it has been the inherent legal difficulties that have delayed this matter during the last three or four years, and I am certain it is not want of ability on the part of the Government and their advisers

generally because they have shown in so many spheres the highest competence and skill. The culmination of this procrastination carried on year after year—which was seen also in the hesitation to create a Ministry of Planning, although it was obviously necessary, for two years—was the White Paper in which it was actually proposed that the settlement of sums in compensation should be put off for five years and not be undertaken until 1950. . . .

Viscount Astor: . . . my own experiences of the last few months have shown me that attempts to get co-operation in a municipal council, when you are tackling controversial problems such as are raised by planning, are heart-breaking. . . .

I said just now that the Government had been dealing in this matter in a piecemeal manner. When they decided to set up the new Ministry of Town and Country Planning they took some of the officers from the Ministry of Health, the Department which, up to then, had been responsible for housing and town planning, and transferred them to the new Ministry. But at the same time, the Ministry of Health. . . was still left as the Department responsible for the provision of assistance to local authorities. The Government. . . ought, a year ago, two years ago, or three years ago, to have gone in for a measure of local government reform. . . .

Social Credit Secretariat

Certificates

The Director of Lectures and Studies has been asked to indicate the standard of the Examination for the Diploma of Associate and for that of the Diploma of Fellow of the Social Credit Secretariat respectively, and also whether it is permissible for Associates to use distinguishing letters after their names.

There are two degrees of qualification: the Associates' Diploma, which is elementary, and the Fellows' Diploma, which is advanced.

The examination for the Diploma of Associate corresponds in the degree system of universities with the 'matriculation' examination, where that is still held as an initial test before entry upon a more advanced course of study.

The certificate issued to Fellows after examination states that the candidate has 'satisfied the Examiners concerning the adequacy of his knowledge of the political economy of Social Credit,' and 'is hereby admitted to be a Fellow of the Social Credit Secretariat.' These words imply that the candidate has submitted himself to an exhaustive test of his competency, and that, in so far as an examination can decide such an issue, he has been judged to be competent.

There are five Fellows of the Secretariat:—Messrs. L. D. Byrne, Hewlett Edwards, R. B. Gaudin, Dr. Tudor Jones and Dr. Bryan W. Monahan.

It is thought that the use of marks of distinction might in courtesy be left to the initiation of present and future Fellows of the Social Credit Secretariat; and that until they take a lead in this not unimportant matter Associates may suitably refrain from the use of such marks as might be appropriate in their case.

—B. M. Palmer,
Director of Lectures and Studies.

"Nothing Effective has been Done"

Serious restriction of output at the Ashington group of collieries amounting to 40,986 tons between October 2 and 24 is alleged by representatives of the Northumberland Coal Owners' Association in a statement on the situation made in the Coal Trade Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on October 25.

The Newcastle *Evening Chronicle* gave publicity to the Coal Owners' statement alleging that the men's leaders had consistently refused to give reasons for the trouble at Ashington, and quoted their opinion that "this restriction indicates there is planning and organising in direct defiance of the National Agreement made in April this year, which held both parties bound to use their best endeavours to prevent such occurrences."

Ashington group of collieries, employing about 9,000 men and boys, is one of the biggest and most up-to-date in the country, and accounts for nearly a quarter of the coal produced in Northumberland.

Since October 2, when, the owners say, restriction started among pieceworkers, especially coal producers, at the three pits in Ashington itself, the trouble has spread to all seven pits in the group with the result that output has fallen from the normal 9,800 tons a day to 4,863 tons.

In a diary of events prepared by the coalowners, it is shown that, following a dispute concerning Bothal Pit stonemen in September, there was a mass meeting of the men employed at the three Ashington pits on October 1, and that restriction of output started at these pits the following day without any notice given to the management.

On October 15 there was a mass meeting of the unemployed at all seven pits in the group. No notice of any decision reached was conveyed to the management, but, the following day, there was restriction of effort at every pit except one. Since then, however, output at Ellington colliery has been reduced to about one third of normal.

The Ministry of Fuel and Power is said to be in touch with the situation each day, "but, as yet, nothing effective has been done."

BELGIUM AFTER LIBERATION

"A Belgian Staff Officer to whom I spoke recently and who was a leader of the Underground Army, told me with mingled anger and distrust that while well-organised forces were fighting hard, notwithstanding a great lack of weapons, he had to stand by, powerless, and see parachuted arms delivered to unorganised groups of rather doubtful people. In one case at least—at Gedines—arms were parachuted a fortnight after the last German troops had left. One cannot but wonder for what purpose such things were done." — L. Bernard in *The Tablet*, November 4.

PROFESSOR LINDLEY FRASER

Under the heading of Public Appointments in its advertising columns for November 10, *The Times* gave publicity to the vacancy of the Chair of Political Economy in the University of Aberdeen through the resignation of Professor L. M. Fraser, M.A., Ph.D.

IN FRANCE

"The proceedings of [Popular courts which tried 'ex-collaborators'] caused protests from professional judges, who sometimes refused to take part in them... The demand for the nationalisation of key industries has been widespread and insistent ever since the first days of liberation... The Left enjoys a strong ascendancy. The ranks of the Right are decimated and scattered in confusion. Yet the Left has not yet won any definite social or political victory..."

— *The Economist*.

BOOKS TO READ

By C. H. Douglas:—

Economic Democracy.....	(edition exhausted)
Social Credit.....	3/6
The Monopoly of Credit.....	(reprinting)
Credit Power and Democracy.....	(edition exhausted)
Warning Democracy.....	(edition exhausted)
The Big Idea.....	2/6
Programme for the Third World War.....	2/-
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The Tragedy of Human Effort.....	7d.
The Policy of a Philosophy.....	7d.
Reconstruction	6d.
The Use of Money.....	6d.
Social Credit Principles.....	1½d.

ALSO

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The Voters' Policy as applied to the Beveridge Report (Bristol Voters' Policy Association leaflet).....	2d.
World Review; The Jeffrey Professor of Political Economy, Etc., (containing Financing of a Long- Term Production Cycle, reprinted from <i>The Social Crediter</i> of November 28, 1942.).....	1d.
The Representative's Job.....	1d.

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