

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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### From Week to Week

All the leading figures in the Canadian spy drama, accused of selling or furnishing information to Russia, appear to be Jews. Mr. "Rose," M.P., for the Cartier Division of Montreal, who calls himself a "Labor-Progressive" but is better known as the leader of the banned Canadian Communist Party, is a Lithuanian Jew, with, as might be expected, a hatred of Great Britain and the British Empire. He is being defended, also as might be expected, by Dr. Cohen, a Montreal barrister.

We are inclined to believe that the Canadian public has been shocked into a realisation of the underground forces which are operative in Canadian affairs; and, if this is so, it is possible that "Mr. Rose" may have rendered his temporary country the greatest service of which he is capable.

Dr. Edith Summerskill (Mrs. Samuel), M.P., states that there are difficulties which she appears to consider insurmountable in providing the consumer with any cheese but just plain "Cheese Cheddar type"; and he (or she) should consider himself lucky to get that. Curious, isn't it, that if Planning is so wonderful, and such an improvement on the chaos of the nineteenth century, the most ordinary things such as local—genuine Cheshire, Wensleydale, Stilton, Double Gloucester, etc.—cheese, which no one regarded as particularly unattainable, are quite beyond the capacity of the Socialist Great Brains?

But we also notice that it is proposed to have an international, standard, hotel meal, which we feel sure will greatly stimulate that tourism which is being advocated to attract the indispensable dollar. It ought, with a little concrete and full employment, to be possible to construct standard mountains planted with standard trees under which standard maidens milk standard cows from which standard umbrella handles are made and sold at standard prices. Planning is so bracing.

Anyone familiar with the United States will agree that Chicago is the main focus of anti-British agitation in America, and that the notorious Colonel McCormack is only an exploiter of a pre-existent sentiment. It is significant that Louis Wirth, a Jew, in his book, *The Ghetto* (University of Chicago Press: 1928), remarks of Chicago "the centralisation of fund raising and communal institutions has brought about a degree of unity in recent years which eclipses the solidarity of the Jewish community of any large city of the country."

While we all recognise the impossibility of the type of mind exemplified in Mr. De Valera's complaints of the actions of the English under Henry II, it is easy to see that the deification of the *fait accompli* has gone to altogether absurd and even dangerous lengths, particularly in these

islands. If we find that a man has been systematically robbed of his property, to his great hurt and the penalisation of his dependents, there must surely be some qualification to the easy acceptance of the situation because, after all, the criminal has got safely away with the swag. During the past fifty years, every section, and a majority of individuals has been systematically robbed under a veneer of legality constructed by or for the beneficiaries of the crime. This veneer has now been discarded. Dr. Dalton says robbery—taxation not for revenue but for policy—is now the accepted aim of the Socialist State. In all seriousness, we suggest that consideration be given to the Statute of Limitations, with a view to its revision when the occasion serves. And that beneficiaries of legalised crimes such as State robbery, should be marked down for attention, *pour encourager les autres*.

The Churchill family appears to be an hereditary instrument of Jewish policy, and the Leader of the Conservative Party, Mr. Winston Churchill, has a consistent record of service. His debut into Parliamentary prominence may be said to have been in connection with his attack on the Aliens Immigration Restriction Bill in 1905 which was the prelude to his election for North West Manchester in 1906, largely by the aid of Mr. Norman Laski and the Jewish vote. When, with unusual celerity, he attained the key post of Home Secretary, controlling immigration, in 1911, Lord Cecil said "There could not have been a better example of the growth of the powers of bureaucracy than the deeds of the Home Secretary."

Columbia University, New York, the scene of his latest speech, is generally recognised as an *entrepôt* of Jewish International policy, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler as its gentile front.

The Socialists are, not unsuccessfully, covering up the colossal mismanagement of the country's business by a skilful combination of Mad Hatter finance (which we feel sure will be enthusiastically acclaimed in various quarters as "bringing in Social Credit by the back door") and down-right tyranny of the well-pondered Russian type.

There are probably ten millions of the population on the dole; but they are camouflaged as "transitional workers," "reserve troops" or any other name which combines well-fed slavery with industrial and political demoralisation. Meanwhile, ferocious penalties, such as seven years' penal servitude for doing a little building, cut straight across Magna Carta and every right gained by the individual in a thousand years, not even by legislation passed in a supine parliament, but through the agency of an "Order-in-Council" concocted probably by some olive-skinned alien under instructions from some Asiatic Sanhedrim.

One very important aspect of this darkening scene is brought into relief by a letter printed in *The Scotsman* of

March 20 which concludes "There is far too little made of the part played by the employers, compared with the unstinted praise given to the employees."

A not inconsiderable part of the world crisis is comprised in that sentence. The attribution of responsibility and unlimited praise to those whose only responsibility is to perform an industrial drill becoming ever simpler and better paid, and dispossession of those from whom importance has been withheld so that failure on the part of the dispossessors will be attributed to the "workers"—a situation which will supervene just as surely as to-morrow's sun will rise. This will be met by a further dose of Russian medicine, by which time we ought to be reduced to a condition for partitioning between Moscow and New York.

We have no doubt whatever that in this matter (as probably in most others nowadays) the famous indiscretion of the Moses Israel Sieff-P.E.P. "only in war, or under threat of war" indicates the unity of foreign affairs with home policy. "Russia" is merely an instrument, just as "Germany" was an instrument (and they are both very much the same instrument) by which a war of nerves can be used to universalise slavery. Most of the figureheads in the Socialist Government are conceited dupes; we believe Mr. Ernest Bevin to be an honest, if almost comically self-centred individual; and some of the remainder are traitors who we trust will in due time meet their reward. But in the meantime, they are powerfully protected, and know it.

Sir Ben Smith, having spent a well-nourished fortnight in Washington, has returned with a cut in the margarine ration. Mr. Francis Noel-Baker, who has also found Washington a perfect home from home, has decided, in the best Quaker manner, to give eight hundred thousand tons of "Britain's" allocation of cereals to "the Continent."

Fiorella La Guardia, the Italian-Jew ex-mayor of New York, is to succeed Mr. Herbert Lehmann, the Jewish financier, as head of UNRRA.

It would appear that the reward of "Britain" for the decisive part played in defeating Germany is (a) To have her food supply allocated in Washington on a standard 50 per cent. below that of any other "victorious" combatant. (b) To have her money controlled by Americans and to be forcibly transferred to a gold-dollar basis. (c) To have her Empire policy adjusted to suit American manufacturers, with the vital addition that sterling balances held, e.g., by India, are expendable at will as dollars.

Mr. Randolph Churchill explains that Russia's Big Idea is to represent the British Empire as of negligible importance, with the object of convincing the United States that Russia is the only Power with whom negotiations are necessary. That is understandable. What requires explanation is the nature of the organisation and technique which has enlisted a major part of the "British" national press in active support of the same policy.

Sixty-two million pounds have so far been realised by sales of "Surplus." No, Clarence, you will not get one farthing of it, although you, the Peepul, "own" the surplus. It will all go to the reduction of your overdraft with the Bank of England and so will disappear. "Every repayment of a loan, destroys a deposit."

## PARLIAMENT

*House of Commons: March 11, 1946.*

### U.N.R.R.A. (BRITISH CONTRIBUTION)

*Squadron-Leader Hollis* asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs how much of the British contribution of £80,000,000 to U.N.R.R.A. is spent in territories under Soviet control or influence.

*Mr. McNeil:* We have agreed to make two contributions to U.N.R.R.A., making £155 million in all. Practically the whole of this money is or will be spent in this country. The supplies or services are then distributed by U.N.R.R.A. to the various countries receiving their aid according to need at the time. Orders placed in this country are not earmarked for definite destinations.

*March 13, 1946.*

### GRAIN ALLOCATIONS (BREWERS AND DISTILLERS)

*Mr. Peter Freeman* asked the Minister of Food what is the total amount of each variety of food used in 1945 by the brewery and distillery industries; and whether it is his intention to utilise any of this supply to meet the present food shortage.

*Dr. Summerskill:* I would refer my hon. Friend to the replies given on February 21 to the hon. Member for Westthornton (Mr. Rhys Davies) and on March 6 to the hon. Members for Altrincham (Colonel Erroll) and for Clapham (Mr. Battley) of which I am sending him copies.

*Mr. Peter Freeman:* Is the hon. Lady aware that there is widespread apprehension over the existence of the waste of this food, particularly in view of the starvation throughout the world, and will she consider allocating some of it to some useful purpose?

*Dr. Summerskill:* When the hon. Member has read the answers to which I have referred him, he will find we are no longer allocating grain to distillers and, therefore, the production of whisky has ceased for the time being. [HON. MEMBERS: "Shame"] We are reviewing the position of the brewers.

### POLICE BILL

*Mr. W. J. Brown* (Rugby): I have no constituency matter to raise in relation to this Bill or this Amendment but I hope very much that when the Home Secretary replies, which I imagine he will do—

*Mr. Ede:* I have already replied.

*Mr. Brown:* In that case I hope that a supplementary reply will be forthcoming on this question of identifying size with efficiency. There is no more vulgar modern heresy than that which confuses size with virtue. It is a very pronounced heresy and a very widespread one, and it may be that it is invading the terms of this Bill. It is not true to say that a big country is necessarily better than a little one. I think that the world owes much more to Greece than to America. It is not true to say that a big union is better than a small one, or a big shop is better than a little one. I call Heaven to witness that no man conducts his courtship on the basis that the bigger the woman the better. I do not say that efficiency and virtue reside in size. I am

open to conviction. If the Home Secretary or the Under-Secretary can convince me that a unit of 100,000 is better than 60,000 then I am willing to be convinced, but I am not at all impressed that we ought to pass it, because to my commonsense and practical mind it appears to me to be probable that there is some relation between the number of "coppers" and the size of the population. It is not a mathematical relation. Speaking for myself, I may say that I find the degree of attention which I get from the police is pretty uniform no matter which part of the country I go to. On this point of whether 100,000 or 60,000 makes the better force I am open to conviction, but I would say that there is truth in the poet's remark:

"The Lord speaks in the voice of little things."

If I may also quote from a great fellow-countryman of the hon. Member for Merthyr (Mr. S. O. Davies):

"The world owes much to little nations and to little men."

As I have said I am open to conviction, on the argument that the larger unit makes for efficiency. That is the point of the Amendment. I think the House does require to be convinced that a force of 100,000 makes for greater efficiency than one of 60,000, and that we are not crushing local associations of long standing and merging little police forces in wider bodies on the plea of higher efficiency. I do not know whether any Government spokesman is going to speak. [HON. MEMBERS: "Vote."] Hon. Members want to vote? [HON. MEMBERS: "Yes."] Then Heaven forbid that I should stand in the way.

### WAR CASUALTIES

*Colonel Crosthwaite-Eyre* asked the First Lord of the Admiralty the number of His Majesty's ships and British merchant ships, respectively, sunk and damaged and the number of R.N. and merchant navy personnel, respectively, killed and wounded during the war, in carrying weapons and materials between this country and the U.S.S.R.

*Mr. Alexander:* The number of His Majesty's ships sunk and damaged was 19 and 14 respectively; the corresponding figures for merchant ships being 30 and 8. The naval casualties amounted to 2,055 officers and ratings killed, and 87 wounded. These figures include Royal Marines and men manning defensive equipment on merchant ships. So far as can be ascertained, the number of merchant navy personnel killed was approximately 525, but I regret that information concerning the number wounded is not available.

March 14, 1946.

### B.B.C. (CONTROVERSIAL MATTERS)

*Mr. Peter Freeman* asked the Prime Minister whether he will give an assurance that the existing restrictions on the right of free speech shall be effectively prevented in the new Charter to be granted to the B.B.C., particularly in regard to minority views, and in respect of matters connected with medicine, politics, religion and other controversies.

*The Prime Minister (Mr. Attlee):* The extent to which controversial matters and minority opinions should be given a place in the B.B.C.'s programme is a matter which in the past has been left, with the approval of this House, to the discretion of the Governors. I see no reason to depart from this policy.

*Mr. Freeman:* Is the Prime Minister aware that no

opportunity is provided at present for minority views on medicine to be expressed, and will he see that such an opportunity is provided?

*Mr. Attlee:* No, Sir. This is left to the discretion of the B.B.C., and it would be inappropriate for me to interfere.

*Major Guy Lloyd:* Are the Government proposing to give the House an opportunity to discuss all these matters arising out of the B.B.C. Charter?

*Mr. Attlee:* Yes, Sir, in due course.

### NATIONAL FINANCE

#### Bank of England (Publicity)

*Mrs. Castle* asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he is aware that facilities for photographing the nationalised Bank of England have been refused by the Bank to a British magazine at the same time as similar facilities have been accorded to a U.S. magazine; and if he will undertake that in future there shall be no discrimination between British and U.S. publications in the granting of such facilities.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Dalton):* I regard this as a matter for the Court of Directors and I am not prepared to interfere with their discretion.

*Mrs. Castle:* May I take it that the Chancellor is saying that he is not prepared to see that the nationalised Bank of England cooperates with the British Press in giving publicity to this new nationalised service?

*Mr. Dalton:* Interference in relatively small matters of day to day administration is not part of the Socialist policy of His Majesty's Government.

*Lieut.-Commander Braithwaite:* Has any change occurred in the external or internal appearance of the Bank of England or to the noble Lord Catto since nationalisation?

March 15, 1946.

### EX-SERVICE PERSONNEL

*Sir W. Smithers* asked the Minister of Labour how many ex-Service men and women have not taken up employment at the latest available date.

*Mr. Isaacs:* It is estimated that at the end of January 1946 approximately 865,000 men and women released from the Forces had not taken up employment, of whom 850,000 were taking paid leave after demobilisation.

### EMPLOYMENT

#### Occupied Population (Comparison)

*Sir W. Smithers* asked the Minister of Labour the numbers employed in the Armed Forces in munitions, as civil servants, as employees of local authorities and unemployed, respectively, for the years 1900, 1913, 1938 and at the latest available date, expressed as percentages of the total insured population.

*Mr. Isaacs:* There was no scheme of unemployment insurance in operation in Great Britain in 1900 and only a limited number of trades were covered in 1913. Furthermore, in 1938 and at the present time, the whole of the Armed Forces and a large part of the employees in National

(Continued on page 6)

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Saturday, March 30, 1946.

### The Health Service Bill

The B.M.A. on Friday, March 22, dispatched over 50,000 packages each containing a copy of the white paper, a copy of the bill and a document prepared by the Negotiating Committee summarising the bill and giving "guidance" to the profession.

In addition, it held a press conference, reports of which have appeared.

It will be seen from a study of both documents and press reports that the British Medical Association and some of the representatives of the Royal Colleges and other bodies have been completely ham-strung by their own essays in planning over the past 25 years.

Every protest they make about this move to turn them into salaried state servants is prefaced by a plea for praise that they really thought of it all first, though now that it has come upon them they do not like it.

Instructions to Divisional Secretaries on counter measures to be taken include a wealth of conflicting material, and the one thing that is obvious is that no clear lead is being given because the leaders refuse to see clearly.

*Reynolds News* on Sunday, March 17, published a statement to the effect that doctors had agreed to terms of compensation for loss of good-will, the figure being given as £65,000,000. It is confirmed in the White Paper that £66,000,000 has been agreed to as the total amount of compensation to be made available to the profession for compensation.

The B.M.A. denied the *Reynolds* rumour and was technically correct in doing so because in a letter to the Minister, it had said that in assisting the Minister to arrive at a total capital value of all private practices the Committee of Doctors was not on that account agreeing to accept the terms.

This is an example of modern methods of "negotiation." A woman who will not sell her virtue at any price does not make enquiries about the earnings of prostitutes and then say that if ever she becomes one herself her price will be in proportion.

It is not for a moment suggested that the Committee of Doctors were as cynical as this would imply. The fact is that they were trapped into discussing methods when they should have stuck to policy on the advice given them by Dr. Brian Monahan when he saw the late Dr. Anderson three years ago on behalf of the Medical Policy Association.

It may be that out of the variety of documents with which the profession is being bombarded something will be found which at least opens their eyes to the danger that they and their patients are now in.

In May there will be a special Representative Meeting

at which some 250 doctors from every part of the country will (possibly) convey to the Council and the Negotiating Committee the views of their "constituents."

It therefore behoves everyone to bring all the pressure they can to bear locally during the next month. Offers of assistance in presenting the true case should be made to any doctors known to readers.

The B.M.A. is very insistent in its invitations to non-members to attend its meetings. This is in order to lend colour to the Ministry's contention that the "Negotiating" Committee 'represents' the profession of medicine. The perfect answer would be to organise a complete boycott of B.M.A. meetings, and it is certainly no step in the right direction to give countenance to the suggestion that this Trade Union about to become a (superfluous) Learned Society is in any sense representative. It does not represent the policy of doctors at all, and it is supported by not a very large majority of members of the Medical Profession. Short of the perfect answer, an effective answer would be the quiet presentation of the real case against the B.M.A. and the Government, which can be briefly restated here as the conspiracy of the one to erect the supremacy of the other above all individual claims and rights where fitness-for-work is concerned.

The Bill will probably be rushed through its second reading but will not come into force until 1948, by which time, however, medical education, personnel, and equipment will have been remoulded to match its various iniquities.

Since it does not appear likely that the fact will be reported elsewhere, we may report here, from experience, that the Petition which is being distributed, to secure the essential and fundamental right to contract out, both in its longer and in its shorter, M.P.A. form, is highly popular with most people who see it. The signatures of men, medical or lay, returning from the forces should be easy to secure, and so should those of every voter not tied to a party wheel.

### Theirs and Ours

Acting from direct observation, freshly impressing us with evidence, we are constrained to point out that, like our own but opposite, the policy we are resisting is the expression of a philosophy: it is the policy of a philosophy. That men in power, however small that power may be, however obscurely they may exercise it and however trivial the consequences may appear to be, should offer to inspection so uniform a front before protest, so dull an incredulity and so supine a disregard is the outward visible sign of an inner truth. They are *disbelievers*. For them purpose, human or divine does not exist; things have no meanings, mechanisms no authority; Life and consciousness are illusions, and the grave is the only goal. When we see them thus denying themselves we are, in our turn, the incredulous spectators of the working in them of their truth: they truly reflect themselves. They are the Damned. Of what avail is it to meet their unfaith with faith? "Faith" (credit) "is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." They may not recognise the evidence; but others recognise it. It should not, therefore, be the practice of any witness to be silent before the evidences of the empty philosophy which opposes us. Each as it is presented should be named, defined, that what light there may be shall shine upon it and make it visible.

## An Objective Analysis of Bureaucracy\*

In his analytical study of bureaucracy, Professor Ludwig von Mises, has added appreciably to the small, but growing mental resistance, existing outside the Social Credit Movement, to the overwhelming drive for collectivism that has been let loose on the world. There is nothing abstruse or over-philosophical in his essay. It represents good, sound cultivation of the subject, if not of great depth, and the crop of his reasoning is easy for any average intelligence to gather. Of the same kind, but more limited, and for that reason, perhaps more immediately valuable, than Dr. Hayek's *Road to Serfdom*, it makes one begin to speculate with hope regarding this "famous school of Austrian economists"—I quote the dust-cover—to which apparently they both belong. Vienna-in-exile may help signally—in fact has helped—in the de-bunking of London-entrenched. Both men are strong advocates of the sovereignty of the consumer and the rule of Law, and of political individualism, even if neither of them displays much evidence of an ability to establish his belief or make it practicable.

Undoubtedly the author of this small book carries the understanding and differentiation of bureaucracy (government) and free enterprise (functional society) an appreciable step forward, and helps to disperse the stupid notion that we can clarify the present confusion between government and industry by fusion of them; by introducing more business men into government and more government men—bureaucrats—into business. The two functions, of government and production, as he clearly shows, are different in kind, each with its own appropriate and inevitable method, and neither interchangeable nor mixable, except to the detriment of both. Yet their partnership is essential, and the problem remains to find a way in which they can live together; the alternative being the impending "free-for-all" which one can see gathering force all over the industrialised world to-day, in which industry, or more properly, Big Business, tries to capture government for its own purposes, and Government seeks to control Big Business for its.

Bureaucracy is the instrument of legalism. Legitimately, it acts on the official interpretation of the law, and its correct function is the policing of social activity. In that capacity no matter how unpopular, it is an essential part of society. But there is a well-defined point beyond which bureaucracy begins to be a social menace of the first order, and that is when it arrogates to itself *to make and interpret and exempt itself from the law*. That point has long been passed in every industrialised country to-day, and with its passing that community is immediately given over more and more to the rule of personality in place of the rule of Law—in the last analysis, to matey Comrades Joe, or Adolph, or Benito, and their jolly pals of the secret police. The inevitable result of excessive legalism is to kill the law. It is the value and merit of this excellent essay that it definitely helps to define and delineate the respective and natural territories of the government expert and the productive expert.

"Socialism," we read on page 72, "that is, full government control of all social activities, is impracticable because a socialist community would lack the indispensable instrument of economic planning and designing; economic calculation." The Socialist planned economy is not feasible for the single and simple reason that it lacks a calculus; to

be literal, it has no hard testing core or residuum, no final principle of appeal that is external to itself, and not personal, and as a result the whole weight of society and of social relationships comes to rest upon personality. And experience shows that, however desirable such a "perfectionist" condition of things may be in the abstract, as a practical proposition it is not feasible, because human nature is incapable of sustaining such a weight. That is the natural fact Lord Acton referred to when he observed that "Power corrupts; and absolute power corrupts absolutely." The human will—whether it be, as we say, a "good" will or a "bad" will—tends inevitably to deteriorate and collapse without an external, guiding principle or standard of judgment.

That comprises the whole and final indictment of what is called Socialism; not a moral condemnation, such as Socialists pass on free enterprise, but a realistic and technical objection. Socialism, as far as it allows of definition, is a proposal to do something in a manner prohibited by natural law. It is, in fact, an unprincipled suggestion; again, without any moral implication whatsoever in the adjective. And it must surely be the measure of the distance our modern institutional Churches, under the influence of their highest dignitaries, have drifted from the Christian truth, that their ministers have been unable to see the reality of that fact, and sense the unprincipled, pagan, pre-Christian origin of Socialism.

In a free economy, as Professor von Mises points out, society as the consumer, the only true, accredited authority, says in effect to the production expert, "Go ahead, make a profit." In practice it will always be found that the simplest and most general directive is the freest and most likely to be productive of results, and the above constitutes both the producer's sanction and limitation in one. Accepting it, he becomes active in the consumer's behalf; and either he makes his profit, or he doesn't. In the first case both he and society have got what they wanted, or he would not have made his profit. In the second, he has failed, in which case he is liquidated; for the consumer, as such, is quite impersonal and ruthless. He is automatically scrapped, society picking up the bits at scrap prices. The affair is undoubtedly subtle, as all Nature is exquisitely so, but as simple as kissing.

The weakness of Marxianism, however, and the thing the bureaucratic mind is unable to understand, is that you cannot successfully substitute for the comprehensive order, "Make a profit," the somewhat presumptuous and arrogant general direction, "Serve the Public." The statement beginning "He that would be greatest among you. . ." contains no sanction for planners; that, as individuals become great the metamorphosis actually does take place, and they grow naturally into servants of the public, does not alter the fact that the majority are not great, and fall immediately the principle or standard, independent of their personal feelings, is removed. If, notwithstanding, you still insist on denying the consumer his sanction over the producer contained in "the profit motive," then immediately you must have statutory limitations in place of an active principle, and along with them a bureaucracy to enforce them; and, worse still, actual limitation of the thing desired, output, together with mounting costs in the form of taxation to meet increased national overheads. Either that, or increasing productive extravagance, because, as our author points out on page 77, the best management is the one that wants the best equipment and condition for its operatives; but since "specialists are

\*Bureaucracy by Ludwig von Mises. Wm. Hodge & Co., Ltd., 8/6.

interested in improving the satisfaction of needs only in their special branches of activity, a superior power—the 'Supreme State'—must step in, lacking the operating and universally controlling principle of profit—and draw the line arbitrarily."

There you have the fundamentally centralising feature common to all central, arbitrary control; just bureaucracy, acting according to its functional nature, but, in this case, in the wrong field; and yet compelled to do so by the fact that natural law, embodied in the general, dynamic direction, "Make a profit" has been superseded by the static, meaningless exhortation to social service; an invitation to a vague and, as likely as not, mischievous activity, for which there is no just criterion, but only that wholly incalculable Frankenstein, subject to all the winds of propaganda and personal prejudice, known by the Leninists as "the Socialist Conscientiousness of Justice," and by the Nazis as *das gesunde Volks-sempfinden*, i.e., something "in accordance with the sound feelings of the people and in the so-called Democracies "the Will of the Majority." So that conditions which our author describes thus: "The buyer-seller nexus, as well as the employer-employee relation, in profit seeking business, are purely matters of fact and impersonal," are replaced by these in which "the nexus between superior and subordinate is personal," and every man works with one eye on his immediate superior, both on his opinion and his salary.

So failing an innate, ethical perfection, for the general existence of which, or a likelihood of its prompt appearance, there is not the slightest evidence, and lacking always any high court of appeal external to their own volatile personalities, men find themselves sliding back gruesomely into the primitive conditions of jungle warfare, and facing the immanent threat of seeing the whole achievement of Greek and Roman and Christian culture in ruins about them. Can anyone, with the picture of Russian and German labour and concentration camps fresh in their minds, say that that summing-up of the situation was an exaggeration? What fools we Westerners are to have allowed this thing to go so far unchecked.

Here, then, is a book to be welcomed and read and recommended as widely as possible. Strictly limited in scope, it nevertheless goes a long way, in the direction in which Social Crediters consider vital, towards debunking the Collectivist claims. It should be studied everywhere, and especially over the English-speaking world.

(To be concluded)

—NORMAN WEBB.

### "The Evening Standard" and Social Credit

An edition of *The Evening Standard* of March 19 appearing about 5 p.m. contained the following. Earlier and later editions do not appear to have published the report—

#### "SOCIAL CREDIT FACES TEST

"IN ALBERTA

"Edmonton (Alberta), Tuesday.—The legislature of Alberta has given its first reading to a Government Bill which partly puts social credit theories into practice.

"It empowers an official board to issue certificates to credit institutions to enable them to grant credit deposits to customers over and above deposits against which reserves of currency are held.

"Mr. E. C. Manning, present Prime Minister of Alberta, said the certificates were not intended to replace currency but rather as a means of expanding credit. —Reuter."

### PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 3)

and Local Government are excluded from statistics of the insured population. A limited comparison of the kind referred to for 1911, 1939 and the end of 1945 can, however, be made in terms of percentages of the occupied population. Owing to changes in the basis of industrial classification, comparable figures are not available for 1900. Figures are not available for any date prior to 1939 in regard to the numbers employed in the manufacture of munitions, i.e., equipment and supplies for the Forces. The following table gives such figures as are available:

Category of Employment.	Per cent. of occupied population		
	1911	Mid-1939	End 1945
Armed Forces ... ..	2.0	2.4	18.4
	Approximately		
Non-Industrial Civil Servants ...	1.7*	2.2	3.3
Employees of Local Authorities ...	3.0	4.9	4.6
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces ... ..	Not available	6.4	8.5
	Probably between		
Unemployed ... ..	1.5 and 2.0*	6.4	1.4

\*Precise comparable figures not available

March 18, 1946.

### RUHR AND RHINELAND

*Mr. Anthony Nutting* asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he is now in a position to make a statement regarding His Majesty's Government's attitude towards the French Government's proposals for the future of the Ruhr and the Rhineland.

*Mr. McNeil*: No, Sir.

*Mr. Nutting*: In that case, can the hon. Gentleman say what is the state of the Allied discussions on this matter? Will he, so far as the Government can, hasten a decision on this matter so as to create the necessary atmosphere for an unified policy for Germany?

*Mr. McNeil*: My right hon. Friend is, as far as possible, hastening these studies, and, of course, the French Government have now suggested the convening of a four-party conference on this subject.

*Mr. Skeffington-Lodge*: Will the hon. Gentleman bear in mind that one of the most vital things to fix up, if possible, is an unified policy regarding the future of Germany? In doing that, will he bear in mind that we neither wish, on the one hand, to become camp followers of Uncle Sam, nor, on the other, to be suppliants at the throne of Moscow?

### SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES (DISPOSAL)

*Mr. W. J. Brown (Rugby)*: ... I can quite understand the Government, after the recent war, number two of the series, taking the view that they wanted to avoid a repetition of what took place after world war number one. In taking that precaution, however, they may easily fall into the opposite error of disposing of the stuff so slowly that first of all you get complaints from all over the country of stuff rotting in dumps—and everyone could contribute his mite of experience on that subject—and secondly that supplies urgently needed by our own people reach them either not at all, or only at a very inadequate rate. . . There is a great shortage of soft goods in Britain—blankets, sheets, pillows, mattresses, tablecloths and so on. And there is a tremendous demand for them. I do not know what is the experience of

young people to-day but I should say that the obstacles in the way of getting married and setting up a home are more formidable than at any stage in my lifetime. We make a mistake in this House in imagining that the population outside think as we do. We divide ourselves, naturally, into political categories, defenders of liberal capitalism, social democrats, and protagonists of communist totalitarianism. What people outside are thinking about is how they can make ends meet, how they can get a job at a better rate of pay, get married and furnish a house on the coupons; and "Ought I to have a baby in existing circumstances?" That is what the ordinary man and woman outside is thinking about....

I do not want to say a word to dry up the bowels of compassion, or the fountains of mercy, of the Government front bench. But I beg them to see that if there has to be a choice between our own folk and other folk, they should give our own folk the first chance. Our people have had six years of rough, hard work, and their supplies are worn out. The coupon system has not sufficed to replace what has worn out. There is a vast shortage of all kinds of commodities in Britain. We ought not to make up the shortages of other people before we make up the shortages of our own folk....

**SIAMESE RICE (ALLOCATION)**

*Sir W. Smiles* asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs how many tons of rice he expects to get from Thailand during 1946 to feed the people of India.

*Mr. McNeil*: As in the case of the exportable surplus from all other important rice exporting countries, the allocation to consumer territories of all rice procured from Siam for export is in the hands of the Combined Food Board in Washington, which takes its decisions periodically in the light of constantly changing circumstances. I am not therefore in a position at present to give any estimate of the amount of Siamese rice which will be allocated to India during 1946. I can only say that every effort is being made by His Majesty's Government to procure the maximum amount of rice from Siam for allocation by the Combined Food Board.

**RUSSIA (CEREAL SUPPLIES)**

*Squadron-Leader Hollis* asked the Minister of Food how many tons of cereals have been sent by the U.S.S.R. to countries in Europe in the past three months; and how many tons have been promised in that period.

*Mr. McNeil*: I have been asked to reply. It is not possible to give any figures of the amounts of cereals supplied or promised by the U.S.S.R. over the last three months to countries in Europe since reports are conflicting. There have been reports of an undertaking to supply grain to France and also to Roumania and Bulgaria. When the Combined Food Board consider applications for imports they take into account any supplies received by the applicant countries from U.S.S.R. or other sources.

**PAPER EXPORTS**

*Mr. E. P. Smith* asked the President of the Board of Trade how much paper has been exported from this country during the past six months; and what were the countries of destination.

*Sir S. Cripps*: The total quantity of paper exported during the six months from August, 1945, to January, 1946, was 14,846 tons. Details of the countries of destination for exports of paper only are not readily available, but below is a table showing the principal countries for paper and board combined. In the period in question, exports of board amounted to 4,980 tons—only one-quarter of the total export.

*United Kingdom exports of paper, cardboard, etc., from August, 1945, to January, 1946.*

Country to which consigned.	Quantity. Tons.
Eire ... ..	3,069
Australia ... ..	2,585
British India ... ..	2,266
New Zealand ... ..	1,171
British East Africa ... ..	1,070
Union of South Africa ... ..	984
British West Africa ... ..	981
Ceylon ... ..	766
British West India Islands ... ..	262
Other British countries ... ..	1,795
Netherlands ... ..	1,024
United States of America ... ..	745
Argentine Republic ... ..	640
Belgium ... ..	232
Other Foreign countries ... ..	2,236
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>19,826</b>

**BEDDING (EXPORTS)**

*Mr. W. J. Brown* asked the President of the Board of Trade how many blankets, sheets and mattresses, respectively, have been sent from this country to Europe.

*Sir S. Cripps*: During the six months July to December, 1945, 156,000 pairs of woollen and 5,000 pairs of cotton blankets were exported to Europe. As sheets and mattresses are not separately recorded in the export statistics, I regret that the information for these commodities is not available.

**PLATE GLASS (EXPORTS)**

*Lieut.-Colonel Hare* asked the President of the Board of Trade what quantities of plate glass have been shipped abroad since D-Day.

*Sir S. Cripps*: The quantity of polished plate glass exported from the United Kingdom during the period June, 1944, to January, 1946, was 9,409,992 square feet.

**Ministers and Members**

Members of Parliament have complained of delays "from anything between two and twenty-one weeks" in Ministers' replies to their letters. The future of government seems to hang upon the solution of two burning questions:—  
 (1) how to slow down the number of letters from M.P.s, and  
 (2) how to recruit enough typists to type the answers.

*Mr. Glenvil Hall* has revealed that the War Office is now receiving 5,000 letters a month from M.P.s, the Air Ministry 4,000, the Ministry of Labour about 1,400, the Ministry of Health 1,200 and the Ministry of Works 1,000. A Secretary of State who has to sign personally (let alone dictate) 250 letters a day would be well advised to enquire into the reasons for so much urgency.

## "Address to The English"

The following passages are from the address of Wulfstan (died 1023), Archbishop of York during the reign of Aethelred, entitled *Sermo Lupi ad Anglos quando Dani maxime persecuti sunt eos, quod fuit in die Aethelredi regis*:—

Dearlly beloved, understand the truth: this world is in haste and drawing nigh the end. Hence is the later in the world ever the worse, so that things must needs wax very evil before the coming of Antichrist. Likewise, consider earnestly that for these many years the devil has led this people too widely astray; that men have held little faith towards one another, for all their fair speaking; that injustice has too much prevailed in the land; and that they have been few who thought upon a remedy as diligently as they ought. Daily has evil been heaped upon evil, and men have worked iniquity and manifold unrighteousness far too generally throughout this whole nation.

On account of these things we have suffered many losses and indignities; and if we are to expect any relief, we must deserve it better at God's hands than we have done hitherto. For with great deserts have we earned the misery which lies over us; and with exceeding great deserts we must obtain the cure from God, if our condition is henceforth to become better. We know very well that a wide breach demands much mending, and a great fire abundant water if the fire is to be in any wise quenched. The necessity is urgent upon every man henceforth to keep God's law with diligence, and fulfil God's commandments with uprightness.

This long time nothing has thriven at home or abroad, but harrying and hatred have been constant on every hand. The English have been long without victory and too sorely dismayed, by reason of the wrath of God. The sea-robbers, by God's permission, have been so strong that one of them will often put to flight ten of us in battle—sometimes less, sometimes more—and all because of our sins. . . . Yet for all the frequent reproach that we endure, we return honour to them that abuse us. We continually reward them, and they daily oppress us. They harry and smite, bind and insult, spoil and raven, and carry away on shipboard; and lo, what in all these disorders is plain and manifest save the wrath of God upon this nation?

. . . There are in this land all too many adversaries of God, malignant persecutors of the Church, and cruel tyrants in overgreat number; proud scornors of divine law and Christian practice, and foolish mockers, most often of those things that most certainly and rightfully belong to the law of God. Thereby has grown up the common evil wont, that men are ashamed of good deeds rather than of evil, because too often men condemn good deeds with derision, and overmuch revile Godfearing men—and most men despise and greet with too frequent insult such as love righteousness and have in any measure the fear of God. Because men do thus, despising all that they ought to glorify, and hating what they ought to love, they pervert all too many to evil thoughts and acts, so that they are not ashamed to sin greatly, and altogether offend against God Himself; yet because of empty words of abuse they are ashamed to amend their misdeeds, as the books teach: like fools, who, for their infirmity of pride, will not save themselves until the time comes when they cannot though they would.

—(Translated by Elizabeth W. Manwaring.)

## The Right to Contract Out

The petition published in *The Social Crediter* of February 16, 1946 is now available in leaflet form with space for signatures and copies may be obtained from K.R.P. Publications Ltd., for 1d. each or 3/6 for 50 copies.

The most extreme form of depersonalization is the totalitarian State, which changes men into things, and no longer regards the person as an end in himself but as a means.

— A. RUGG-GUNN.

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