

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol. 18. No. 15.

Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper
Postage (home and abroad) 1d.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1947

6d. Weekly.

From Week to Week

The Americans had a nice cosy finish in the British Amateur Golf Championship, the South Africans eliminated local talent in the early stages of the Davis Cup, there has't been a serious British Boxing Champion since J. C. V. Hopley, with the Duke of Hamilton as runner-up, and the Australians won the Test Match. But, oh, boy! have you seen the British Team in the Trades Union Tall Talk Competition?

The phenomenon known as *trahison des clercs* of which the contemporary manifestation is a perverse admiration for the Russian social and industrial system, with its millions of slave workers, its privileged and ultra-corrupt bureaucracy, and its fairly obvious intention to take up war as a business where Germany left off, is in all probability the penalty of an uncontrolled artistic temperament, with which, quite frequently, goes an almost insane longing for the bizarre, and in particular, the monstrous bizarre. It is the temperament which provided a market for Grand Guignol, and demands a constant literary diet of murder stories. It has little bearing on its extravagances that, in any crisis, its unfortunate possessor develops hysteria. Mr. Henry Wallace appears to be of the type; but love of the limelight is evidently an added complication.

It is grimly funny that at a time when our intellectuals are trumpeting the triumph of Marxian-Fabian materialism, and their backers, the Sanhedrin, insist on the equality of races and the obsolescence of religion, the two most thorny problems of the contemporary political stage, India and Palestine, are almost wholly racial and religious. The significant figures contemporary to the emergence of these problems should be noted. India: Isaacs, (Viceroy) Montagu (Secretary of State) Mountbatten-Cassel, Attlee; Palestine: Samuel, Mond, Attlee.

The legacy of trinitarian England was the great cathedrals, hundreds of noble mansions, thousands of smaller ones, the Cotswold cottages, world-wide respect. If there is to be any legacy of mon-archic "Britain" it appears to be factory chimneys, immense salvage camps (hospitals) concrete dams: world-wide contempt.

In order to find the complete condemnation of the contemporary British Governmental system, it is not necessary to look further than the case of Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P. (Rugby, Independent).

We have no proprietary interest in Mr. Brown—we do not know whether he approves of us, and, for the purposes of these presents, it is of little consequence whether he does or not. But, in our opinion, he is so easily superior in

ability and outlook to most, if not all, the Front Bench either of the Administration or the Opposition, and so much closer to the type of English which we should like to think of as representative, that, to a political innocent, his position in any Cabinet would appear assured. But Mr. Brown will, under the present dispensation, never be a Cabinet Minister—his virtues are fatal. He is an Independent—an honest man.

The Bottleneck Brigade (Beelzebub's Brethren) has thought up a new one. Really there isn't any shortage of food—but the transport of it is held up in the ... States because the ... Statesers insist on buying refrigerators, radios, automobiles and so forth, and this fills the freight cars so we can't have the grain (You didn't know that radios were shipped in grain trucks? Well you do now—the "B" B.C. says so).

You will notice that everything depends on America. Before Columbus didn't discover it, and even until the Warburgs organised the Federal Reserve Board, various countries appeared to have sources of support and methods of life which could be pursued without flying over to Washington for Food Talks. But not now. If you want a penny (ha! ha!) bun, you must realise the indivisibility of the international interest, or words to that effect, and arrange the next year's programme so that Herr Stassen of Minnesota will agree to defer delivery of his new safety razor, having in view the fact that George Hayseed of Broadcasting House wants a penny (ha! ha!) bun. That's Planning, that was.

Few people seem to realise the significance of the general ignorance of history and the insistence on "education on modern lines" for the young, as though this unhappy period through which we are living was the dawn of humanity and the birth of intelligence. The objective involved in this policy (because it is the outcome of conscious intention) is to obliterate standards of comparison. Many of the unrehearsed effects of the late War to make the World Safe for Democracy (sorry, that was the last one, but you see the idea) are due to the fact that it was too close to the one waged to hang the Kaiser.

The memory of one lifetime, while far from being a reliable standard of values, does present a picture which is comprehensible. If enough of these pictures are available, the fact emerges that life as a whole presents certain features which recur constantly and can, broadly, be dealt with successfully in the light of previous experience of them. Obviously, to ensure the failure of civilisation, the sure and certain method is to deprive the living generation of the benefits of previous experience.

The *Saturday Evening Post* (U.S.A.) is perhaps the most powerful concealed propaganda organ of American

High Finance. It sent a representative to obtain an opinion of Socialist "Britain". The authority chosen for this purpose was *Mr. R. H. Crossman*.

PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: June 3, 1947.

Bureau of Current Affairs

General Sir George Jeffreys asked the Secretary of State for War what is the annual cost to the Army of the services of the Bureau of Current Affairs; whether any lecturers of this organisation are employed by his Department, and whether these are members of the Army Education Corps; also, whether there is any obligation on units to avail themselves of the services of this organisation or to display its posters in barracks, camps, or other military establishments.

Mr. Bellenger: The estimated expenditure in 1947-48 for the purchase of the fortnightly issues of "Map Review" and "Current Affairs" of the Army is £18,000. This is borne on His Majesty's Stationery Office votes, not by Army funds. Lecturers of the Bureau of Current Affairs may be used where necessary to assist the Army in the same way and on the same terms as have been approved for other civilian lecturers employed under the Army Education Scheme; none of these lecturers belongs to the Royal Army Educational Corps and there is no obligation on formations and units to employ them. The publications, "Current Affairs" and "Map Review" are purchased by the War Office and issued for use in discussions on current affairs in the same way as similar publications previously issued by the War Office. Commanding Officers are instructed to ensure that the material provided is communicated to and discussed by all ranks.

Sir G. Jeffreys: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that there is already more than enough during their service for soldiers to learn without the addition of some political matter put over by this Bureau? Is he aware that I hold in my hand an Army Council Instruction saying that C.O's. will ensure that the material thus provided is communicated to and discussed by all ranks in training or working hours, and that a minimum of one hour a week will be included in the programmes of all units (including A.T.S. and V.A.D. units) for this purpose? Is not that an obligation on C.O's.?

Mr. Bellenger: The hon. and gallant Gentleman is quite correct; that Army Council Instruction was issued with the approval of the Army Council, and I find no fault with it.

Mr. Driberg: How much of this money was wasted when my right hon. Friend's Department banned the circulation of the bureau's excellent and objective pamphlet on "The Control of the Press"?

Mr. Bellenger: That is a very stale thing now.

Major Beamish: Is not this Bureau of Current Affairs an agency of Socialist propaganda, in the same way as A.B.C.A. was during the war?

Lord John Hope: How are these lecturers selected by the Department?

Mr. Bellenger: I could give the answer, but it would mean going into a great deal of detail.

Sir G. Jeffreys: Did I understand the right hon Gentleman correctly in his original answer that there was no obligation on commanding officers to avail themselves of this

organisation. In view of the Army Instruction, which I quoted, will he explain that discrepancy?

Mr. Bellenger: What I said was that there was no obligation on the commanding officers of units or formations to employ civilian lecturers under this scheme. The obligation, of course, is to carry out the Army Council Instruction.

Lieut.-Commander Gurney-Braithwaite: Is it the case that attendance at these lectures is compulsory? Could they not be placed on the same basis as attendance at church?

Mr. Bellenger: Attendance is compulsory in the one hour a week, I think it does the men much good, and they appreciate it.

Mr. Leslie Hale: Is it not a fact that any organisation which exists for the dissemination of truth must inevitably disseminate a certain amount of Socialist propaganda?

Sir G. Jeffreys asked the Secretary of State for War whether he has considered the Bureau of Current Affairs poster No. 26, of 26th April, which, under the authority of an Army Council Instruction, was displayed in barracks; whether this poster had his approval; and whether he will cause a copy of every Bureau of Current Affairs poster which is displayed in barracks, camps, or other military establishments to be placed in the Library of the House.

M. Bellenger: I am aware that the poster in question has given rise to some criticism. It has not hitherto been the practice to submit these posters to my Department for approval before issue as they are mainly factual and depend for their value on topicality, which might be lost by any delay. Without expressing any opinion on the particular case, I agree that any poster which contains matter of a controversial nature should be submitted, the same way as the Current Affairs pamphlets, before it is distributed to the Army, and I have asked for this to be done in future. A copy of each issue is already supplied to the Library of the House.

Sir G. Jeffreys: In view of that reply, am I correct in understanding from the right hon. Gentleman that there will be a definite check by Army authorities on all literature issued by this organisation in future?

Mr. Bellenger: That is really the purport of my answer.

Major Beamish: Is not the Bureau of Current Affairs an agency of Socialist propaganda, in the same way as A.B.C.A. was during the war?

Mr. Bellenger: I disagree entirely with the hon. and gallant Gentleman. A.B.C.A. did very good service during the war, as is admitted by all who served in the Army.

Lord John Hope: The right hon. Gentleman said that any poster of a controversial nature should be submitted to his Department; surely, he means that it should not be exhibited without that submission?

Mr. Bellenger: I hope the hon. Member will trust my judgment.

Industrial Organisation Bill

As amended (in the Standing Committee), considered.

CLAUSE I.—(Power to establish development councils, and purposes thereof.)

Amendment made: In page 1, line 6, leave out "or groups of industries."—[*Mr. Marquand*.]

Mr. Lyttelton: I beg to move, in page 2, line 22, at the end, to insert:

"and shall not make any such order if it shall appear to him that a large majority of the persons carrying on business in the industry, representing the greater part of the production in that industry, and a large majority of the workers in that industry are opposed to the making of such an order."

The object of this Amendment is to meet the point, frequently expressed in Committee, that development councils should not be imposed on an unwilling industry. I think it is the general opinion of both sides that these development councils will not be successful, and will not attain the object we all have in view, unless they are set up with the good will of all concerned. We have put forward one or two other Amendments in different forms to meet this point, and I hope very much that the Government will see their way to accept this one. It provides that a development council shall not be set up when there is a large majority, in either of the two sections which make up the industry concerned, in opposition to the proposal. We have had several statements and assurances from the Government that only in the last resort do they intend to impose a development council on an unwilling industry. We should like to see this assurance in some statutory form, and this is the mildest form in which we can ask the Government to do it.

Mr. Harold Roberts (Birmingham, Handsworth): During the Committee stage, objection was taken by hon. Members opposite on administrative grounds to any Amendment of this kind. They pointed out that it might be difficult to ascertain a majority. That point is met in this Amendment, because it is left to the Minister to gather the sense of the industry concerned in such way as he may think most appropriate.

Mr. Marquand: I am afraid that I am unable to accept this Amendment. It would lay upon the Minister an obligation to ensure that there was a majority on both sides of the industry in favour of a development council... While my right hon. and learned Friend does not wish to impose a development council upon an unwilling industry, nevertheless the fact may be that the least progressive elements of the industry concerned might constitute the majority...

[THIRD READING]

Mr. Harold Roberts (Birmingham, Handsworth): On the Second Reading of this Bill I thought it right to express my grave doubt of its value. Not only was I in a minority in the Lobby, but I was duly punished by being sent to serve on Standing Committee C, which had to go into the details of this Measure. Careful listening to the Debate today has not convinced me that the Bill is a good one or that it will confer any real benefits on industry. I agree in part with those who have said that a good deal depends on the spirit in which the Bill is worked. That is true of all legislation, but we have to remember that Ministers and Parliaments are very ephemeral, and that in all these matters it is necessary to see what is said by the Act.

I can well understand that industrialists regard this Bill with some misgiving. What does it provide? That the Minister may set up development councils, which are to be corporations with a common seal and are to have power to hold land. They are to have a number of very large and rather indefinite powers. They are to have power to make levies on industry of a specified amount and to engage and dismiss employees whose remuneration they fix. We are told that there are to be checks on these powers.

They have extensive powers to demand from manufacturers the most intimate details of their business. They have power to demand details of costing organisation, expenses, output, and so forth. Manufacturers are liable to furnish this information under the penalty of a fine up to £100 and two years imprisonment. When that information is given it has to be kept confidential, we are told. But confidentiality does not extend to the information being imparted to the Minister, and manufacturers know that the Minister will, in the vulgar phrase, "Have them in his grip," by having the fullest and most intimate knowledge of all their affairs.

It is not a very encouraging prospect that one finds references to integration. The hon. Member for Luton (Mr. Warbey) talked about the integration of industry. It may be due to my rather morbid turn of mind, but that phrase makes me think of nothing so much as a man who, catching his coat in moving machinery, was integrated into the machine. I should be the last man to accuse the President of the Board of Trade of insincerity, but he told us with the utmost candour that his approach was toward the integration of industry, the co-ordination of industry with a national plan. He referred to the planning and control necessary for the national economy. He said that there must be integrated schemes as a contribution to the efficiency of private enterprise. That was the very honest and straightforward approach of the right hon. and learned Gentleman to all these problems. But he is only one of a large family. There are many people who think that what is required to restore and improve British industry is more planning, more control, more interference from outside and a tidying up from without. That is a big assumption. Not only is there no vestige of proof of it, but the record of the would-be planners is not such as to aspire any remarkable degree of confidence in their ability to plan other people or things successfully. One thing which is certain, however, is that the passage of this Bill will at once impose a further overhead charge on certain industries. It will create jobs for "the boys" in large numbers, indeed, in indefinite numbers, because the employees of the corporations are to be within their control, and not under control of this House at all.

What are the safeguards against Ministerial irresponsibility—consultations? I think that by now we know pretty well that they have very little value against a determined Minister. We have been told in effect that the right hon. Gentleman was able to "talk the bird off its perch" in Lancashire. I do not doubt it. One of the leading advocates of the day would, I am sure, be able to do so. I doubt whether in its true sense that could be called consultation. Then we have the safeguard put up for us by the Minister dealing with the matter this afternoon that the matter is to pass before both branches of the legislature. The way to stop things from going through the House of Commons if you do not like them is to pray against them. In this Parliament there have been so far 40 prayers and not one of them has been successful. In other words, if a Minister decides on a scheme that scheme will be run through this House. Then, of course, there is another place, and it has been delicately hinted that it may not be entirely in accordance with the spirit of this House. It was suggested ingenuously from the Front Bench that what the Minister of Fuel and Power would call a great constitutional crisis is likely to be promoted by something of that kind. If it

(continued on page 6.)

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 Offices: (Business) 7, VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL, 2, Telephone: Central 8509; (Editorial) 49, PRINCE ALFRED ROAD, LIVERPOOL, 15, Telephone: Sefton Park 435.

Vol. 18. No. 15.

Saturday, June, 14, 1947.

The Black Art of Obfuscation

Quoting from *The Royal Art of Astrology*, a work which he says costs 18/-, an anonymous correspondent draws our attention to the following passage:—"Astrology is essentially conservative... Probably few astrologers realise this, but it comes out very frequently in their work. [Notice *their* work.] For instance, we can trace the extreme right-wing of astrology into Rosicrucianism, British Israelites, Social Credit, Yogi and Parliament Christians."

This is not the first occasion on which the Social Credit attack on occultism has been countered by the allegation that it is itself occult. The first we remember was that of a well-informed (but not necessarily well-inspired) lengthy article some years ago in *The Economist*, which alleged that Social Credit was freemasonic.

We noted at the time that journals which appear to have no access to political and economic specialists who understand Social Credit provide convincing evidence that they live in a 'one-way-street' in this respect, and are quite easily accessible to writers (whom perhaps their editors don't understand) who *understand* Social Credit perfectly, however much they dislike it.

This is not a confession of the occultism of Social Credit, but the opposite. The appeal embodied in such attacks is, of course, an appeal to ignorance, and particularly to metaphysical incompetency. Without attributing a competency to the author of 'The Royal Art' of which he may be quite innocent (we don't know his book), such an appeal can only arise originally in a thoroughly competent quarter—a quarter in which we are not misunderstood, but merely misrepresented. The misrepresentation consists in the attribution to us of qualities common to secret societies and cults generally with a pronounced esoteric and exoteric aspect. Perceiving that there must be degrees of understanding of Social Credit, these enemies imply (whether they believe it or not) that the 'higher' understanding must contradict the 'lower' understanding. But the assumption that this *must* be true of *all* understanding is the assumption which Social Credit negatives. A swan is not the same thing to a man who breeds swans and to one who has never seen a swan. But that does not mean that man's life must be spent chasing unseen swans until they pounce upon him in the guise of fiery dragons. Saint Augustine's view of life and an Irish peasant's may exhibit great differences in quality and quantity of vision. Yet the saint and the peasant may seek the same end or harmonious ends. Social Credit is designed to facilitate the successful seeking of true ends, and its attachment to occultism is therefore mistaken.

Organisms

"That inorganic systems... may tend towards a natural end-state or terminus of action, by a process of 'closure', and are in this very general sense directed towards an end, is, of course, undeniable. But such end-state is a stable one of equilibrium or least action, whereas in the living thing the end-state or goal of the directive activities of development is a highly complex and unstable organisation, which can be maintained and kept in being only by constant activity of an elaborate and co-ordinated kind. And the more complex the organism the more unstable it is, the more in need of constant directive activities to keep it alive and functioning. 'When we consider', writes Cannon, 'the extreme instability of our bodily structure, its readiness for disturbance by the slightest application of external forces and the rapid onset of its decomposition as soon as favouring circumstances are withdrawn, its persistence through many decades seems almost miraculous. The wonder increases when we realise that the system is open, engaging in free exchange with the outer world, and that the structure itself is not permanent but is being continuously broken down by the wear and tear of action, and as continuously built up again by processes of repair.'

"The unstable and self-regulating organisation reached in the development of a living organism is therefore something totally different from the stable equilibrium which is the natural end-state of an inorganic system. Life is a dangerous adventure; inorganic processes tend towards stability. It seems indeed fantastically improbable that the complex and self-maintaining organisation of even the simplest living things can be built up by the free play of inorganic forces as we conceive them; there must be in life some different principle at work, even though we can form no adequate concept of what it is...

"... If we do not [consider the activities of organisms in relation to biological ends]... we shall never understand them, even though we succeed in working out their physico-chemical 'mechanism' or mode of action. We shall acquire, and go on acquiring, a vast mass of unrelated facts of biochemistry and biophysics, but we shall never build up a real biology."—E. S. Russell: *The Directiveness of Organic Activities*.

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An Introduction to Social Credit*

By BRIAN W. MONAHAN

Part III.—POLITICS.

(12) *continued*

The mechanisms necessary to enhance the freedom of the individual will emerge just as surely as do those of totalitarianism, once a course is set towards the Social Credit objective. The idea of the compensated price would occur to any person competent in the technique of finance, if he wanted to secure the results it is designed to achieve, just as ingenious forms of taxation occur to those who are concerned to concentrate economic power.

From the beginning of the industrial era, until the outbreak of the 1914 war, Mankind was moving towards a Social Credit Society. Savings, investment, and inheritance were mechanisms which were providing numbers of individuals with independence; given time, and the free play of natural social forces, and those benefits would have diffused. A man, starting from nothing might by his industry save, and leave his children a house and a small income. Those things represent a start for his children, who might by their own industry add to the inheritance. The physical basis of such an inheritance was growing all the time.

Social Credit simply generalises the idea of private inheritance. It substitutes a conscious objective and ordered progress towards it for a blind one and haphazard progress. It recognizes that the popular demand for the socialisation of industry is genuine, just, and sincere, but mistaken; what is truly wanted is the socialisation of the *product* of industry. Not "public control" of the *administration* of industry, but consumer control of the *programme of production*. The cry for "social security" springs from a desire for the dividend, not from a desire for a network of "controls". They ask for bread, but are given stones.

In 1914, there emerged into the open a conscious policy, the antithesis of Social Credit. Its weapons are perversion and inversion, lies, corruption, destruction: *Dæmon est deus inversus*". Instead of inheritance, confiscation; instead of a dividend, confiscatory taxation; instead of falling prices, inflation and sales tax; instead of the diffusion of property, dispossession; instead of the flowering of individuality, the age of the Common Man—the de-personalised statistical unit, the faceless numbered pawn manipulated on the chess-board of Power Politics.

We are going backwards, losing the achievements of civilisation, smudging out all differentiation, reverting to the barbarism of group psychology.

Class hatred, tribal war-cries, tin houses, rationed food, mass-produced 'culture', perverted language, utterly corrupt politicians, austerity, utility, shoddy gadgets, utility gadgets, substitute gadgets; "we must produce more . . . full employment . . . famine . . . controls . . . riots in India . . . a train blown up in Palestine today" . . . Progress . . .

"The core of the pre-war system was 'the private income'—the possession of adequate purchasing-power not subject either to governmental interference, nor terminable by loss

*Now appearing in *The Australian Social Crediter*. The commencement of Dr. Monahan's essay, publication of which has been interrupted, appeared in *The Social Crediter* on January 25.

of employment. 'Private incomes' were decreasing rapidly in number, but were still considerable. The fundamental object of the so-called New Orders is the abolition of all purchasing power which is not granted 'upon terms' and revocable at any time, thus making 'employment' controlled by international cartels a world government." (C. H. Douglas).

Social Credit as a policy is the only hope left to us. Now, that does not mean that there is no hope unless Parliament passes an Act to institute a "funny money scheme". It means simply that we must recognise that we are being subjected to an absolutely fatal policy, and that we must oppose, halt, and reverse it. Every victory of the people against the Government is a step towards rectification. But steps taken in this sense, but with a conscious objective, are more effective steps. There is a Social Credit *strategy*—a properly designed *series* of steps.

Social Credit does not envisage any "idea" of what the world should look like, or even of what it might look like. It dreams of no Utopia. It looks to the unfolding of events resulting from the play of free social forces, like the unfolding of a game from the free-will of individual players—free-will operating within the frame-work of legitimate rules, free-will restrained by voluntary discipline and self-discipline, and supported by the voluntary acceptance of an ethic.

Nothing like that can come from legislation. It can come only from the incarnation of the necessary spirit in "amateur" organisations, and what C. S. Lewis calls the "good infection" of other bodies.

Governments today are almost infinitely evil; at all events, they contact infinite evil; they are robbers, liars, and hypocrites. They are corrupted by power; and the solution is to withdraw that power back to the individual, to de-concentrate it. The only safe exercise of power is by the individual over himself, not over others. We call that power, at home in the individual, individual initiative. Essential Social Credit *action* is individual initiative. And where that initiative is exercised with that of others, in pursuance of a strategy, there is an increment of association. That is why there is a Social Credit Movement, concerned with a single strategy to gain a common objective for the genuine benefit of all men.

There is no hope in a change of government. A new government inherits the excessive power of its predecessor, and in accordance with Lord Acton's law, is corrupted by that power. What is essential is a change in the distribution of power as between Government and citizens. Such a change will not be initiated by the Government; it must therefore be initiated by the citizens. We have not got democracy; we can only get it by *being* democratic—by limiting government.

The necessary reform must begin in individuals as such. Every individual who makes the effort necessary to understand Social Credit brings Social Credit nearer. The spread of the correct conception of genuine democracy will make it progressively more impossible for the present totalitarianism to continue—a situation which will bring its own mechanism for reform into being.

But against this must be set the time factor. Unquestionably, the would-be world dominators contemplate making their position impregnable, whatever the condition of public opinion, just as in Russia. For the present, they rely on

the careful confusion of public opinion, and on diverting into relatively harmless channels such public opinion as shows signs of awakening to the real situation.

Therefore to understanding must be allied action.

(To be continued).

PARLIAMENT (continued from page 3)

is supposed that certain people somewhere else are going to poke their fingers into the machinery in that way, I doubt it. These alleged securities are not securities. If we pass this Bill we are giving unlimited power to the Executive in the last resort to control industry. I share the view of all who have spoken that the powers when given, will, I have no doubt, be wisely exercised, but if I am asked whether on balance I consider that the good to be done to industry by this Measure will outweigh the harm caused by further regimentation and control, I am not convinced of the merits of the Bill.

The Paymaster-General (Mr. Marquand): The Bill has had a general welcome from both sides of the House with, I think, one solitary exception... I will only say that it seemed to me to be a voice from the past...

House of Commons: June 4, 1947.

Camembert Cheese

Sir William Darling asked the Minister of Food if he was aware that, on Saturday, 3rd May, 1947, Camembert cheese was not available to old-established cheesemongers in the central area of London but was fully available at the general stores of Marks and Spencer, Limited, Oxford Street; and if it is the policy of his Department to ignore the well-recognised channels of distribution for foodstuffs generally and give preference to new entrants.

Mr. Strachey: Camembert cheese is distributed under the points scheme, so the Ministry does not regulate distribution as between individual traders beyond the first-hand stage. First-hand distributors are instructed by my Department to offer supplies as fairly as possible to those who bought French cheese from them before the war. It is still our policy to use the normal channels of distribution so long as the interests of consumers are not prejudiced.

Sir W. Darling: Is the Minister of opinion that a chain store of the character of Messrs. Marks and Spencer, Limited, is a well-recognised channel for the distribution of French cheese?

Mr. Strachey: I will not express an opinion on that, but if we were to determine the channels through which all points goods, after first-hand, are to go, it would involve an enormous increase in those controls which the hon. Member does not favour.

Mr. McKimley: Is my right hon. Friend aware that his Department is still giving instructions to local food control committees to extend the activities of Messrs. Marks and Spencer and the like in selling points goods which they never sold before the war?

Mr. Strachey: Perhaps my hon. Friend would give me an example.

Mr. Osborne: Is the Minister aware that the cost of distribution through chain stores like Messrs. Marks and Spencer is infinitely smaller than through the more old-fashioned channels of distribution?

Whisky (Exports to U.S.A.)

Mr. Beswick asked the Minister of Food what extra amount of whisky it is calculated will be exported to the U.S.A. as the result of the increased allocation of 50,000 tons of barley to the distilling industry.

Mr. Strachey: It is expected that the increase in whisky exports to hard currency countries in the next 12 months as compared with 1946 will be 2,400,000 proof gallons. Much of this, but not all, will go to the U.S.A. The recent allocation of 50,000 tons of barley to the distillers will help to replenish the stocks of whisky from which both exports and home supplies are drawn.

Major Bruce: Is my right hon. Friend satisfied that we are charging the Americans a sufficiently high price for whisky?

Mr. Strachey: I consulted the Whisky Association on that very point when we came to discuss the new arrangements. They assured me they did not desire an increase, and I found myself in the strange position of urging capitalist employers to raise their prices. They firmly believe that their own interests and the national interest would be best served by the present prices. Although it seems at first sight that there is a case for a higher price, I think it would be unwise not to take some account of their very expert position.

Mr. Boothby: Can the Minister tell us what amount of dollar exchange per annum this will bring us?

Mr. Strachey: This increase?—2,400,000 gallons—a little more than £5 million worth.

Mr. Molson: Is not this increased allocation still insufficient to enable the industry to work at full production, in view of the very great consumption of stocks which has taken place in the last 10 years?

Mr. Strachey: It is for the present period. We hope to make another allocation.

Sir Peter Macdonald: Is the Minister aware that this whisky, which is sold for 5s. a bottle to the trade in America, is fetching £5 in the black market in the United States? Why is so much whisky being sold to soft currency countries, like Egypt, which charge £1 a bottle duty, and why should it not be possible to get whisky in this country?

Housewives and Ministers

It is evident from the antics of the 'national' press that Ministers and their backers have been shaken by the campaign opened by the British Housewives' League. The first mention by the "B".B.C. of the great demonstration in the Albert Hall stated that the League's President, Miss Dorothy Crisp spoke for forty minutes before she was interrupted. This did not suit the newspapers with more space to report what she and Sir David Maxwell Fyfe said, so they alleged that the meeting was interrupted from the start. That the meeting was reasonably orderly, as well as enthusiastic, is confirmed by witnesses who were present. The reported denial by Mrs. Hill, the Merseyside Chairman, that the League supported any party or policy, if not an invention, is contradicted by the policy published by the League and read, we understand, at all its meetings—as it should be.

The Food Plot*

At the instance of the Corangamite Voters' Policy Association, the Federal Member for Corangamite, Mr. A. McDonald, M.H.R., submitted the following questions to the Prime Minister, Mr. Chifley:

1. Is it a fact that increased food exports from Australia would not necessarily benefit the British people?
2. Does the Emergency World Food Council control the allocation of all food exported from Australia?
3. Is Australia a member of the Emergency World Food Council?
4. If so, when and by what process did she become a member?
5. If Australia is not a member of this Food Council, in what way is she bound by the Council's decisions?
6. Who are the personnel of the Emergency World Food Council, and how were they elected? (April 30, 1947).

Mr. Chifley's reply was as follows:

"As was explained quite recently with regard to butter, meat, and possibly other primary produce, there is a direct contract with the United Kingdom. The distribution of wheat and sugar, however, is determined by the International Emergency Food Council. The United Kingdom is, of course, vitally concerned with the decisions made by that body, and is a member of it. At the moment, I am not able to supply a full list of the members, but I shall arrange with the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture and Supply and Shipping, to furnish a copy to the honorable Member. At the same time, it has been made clear from time to time that when sugar is exported from this country, its distribution is determined by the Council, and the British Government approves of this procedure. The same applies to the export of wheat. I shall obtain the other information requested by the honorable Member, and communicate it to him."

It is evident from the evasive answer that the questions put forward go to the heart of this matter. The essence of it is that Australia is participating in an economic blockade directed against Great Britain by International "Authorities" controlled by the Jews who control International Finance.

Action leading to this blockade has been on two planes. First, the inculcation of false economic doctrines, designed, so far as possible, to create a genuine world shortage of foodstuffs. These have been only partly successful, but such success as they have had in Australia is reflected in the statement by Mr. F. J. Sedgwick, the producers' representative on the Sydney Metropolitan Milk Board, as reported in *The Sydney Morning Herald*, May 17, 1947. According to this report, Mr. Sedgwick stated that a total of 2,755 dairies in New South Wales had gone out of production in recent years, and there were 22,000 fewer cows in the milk zone, although the demand for milk had increased enormously—from 28 million gallons in 1941 to more than 50 million gallons this year. Amongst other factors, such as a shortage of suitable feed, Mr. Sedgwick considered the most important factor to be a feeling of insecurity among farmers.

Enquiries we have made have satisfied us that Australia possesses enormous reserves of meat, particularly in the North, which could certainly have been made available to prevent the present growing crisis in Great Britain. We have ascertained that fear of reprisals by the taxation department prevents many meatgrowers disclosing their true position.

Again, we have previously recorded figures showing the

*From *The Australian Social Crediter*.

effect of Government prohibitions restricting the growing of wheat and other produce.

In general, what prevents a super-abundance of foodstuffs in Australia are the controls and restrictions derived from the theory that there might be "over-production" leading to "depression"; but the only connection between "over-production" and "depression" is adherence to arbitrary financial rules. The so-called "laws" of economics are almost entirely deductions from these rules. The rules are made by International Finance, and the deductions are made by economists of such institutions as the London School of Economics, a socialist institution subsidised for that purpose by International Finance.

Action on the second plane consists in the setting-up of International "Authorities," to which men like Attlee and Chifley acknowledge a primary loyalty. These "Authorities" are simply receiving houses for the surrender of one aspect of national sovereignty after another.

In order to come to grips with this situation, we have to avoid abstractions. Behind our troubles, are calculating human beings.

"International Finance" consists for the most part of Jews. Typical figures are the Warburgs, first of German finance, subsequently of American, setting up and controlling the American Federal Reserve Bank Board, the central bank of the U.S.A.; Rockefeller, who has constructed an Oil Empire of International character; Bernard Baruch, who made millions through financial manipulation on Wall St., and who has held high Government office in Washington, and is known as the unofficial President of the States. There are others, but these exemplify the type. *They are never attacked by Socialists like Dr. Evatt.*

It was a man of this type—Sir Ernest Cassel—who endowed the London School of Economics; and it is graduates of this School—men like Dr. Coombs, our delegate at Geneva, and Professor Mills, Economic Adviser to the Treasury and Chairman of the Universities Commission; and Dr. Walker, a past Research Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation—who mould the policies—particularly the financial policies, of successive Australian Governments.

On the next level we find the Chifleys and Evatts. Mr. Chifley seems to be an idealist; at all events he is the darling of his "advisers." Dr. Evatt, however, is connected with American chemical industry and other Big Business through his wife, the daughter of Samuel S. Scheffer, on the one hand, and with Australian Big Business through his associate, Mr. W. S. Robinson (Zinc, Insurance, "Adviser in London to Commonwealth Government 1916-20; Representative Commonwealth Government at International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1921; Member of Evatt Missions to London and Washington, 1942-43..."), Stockbroker; Broken Hill, Pty., Ltd.; etc., etc.) on the other, and belongs to a somewhat different category. He personifies on the administrative level the Big Business-Financier-Socialist set-up.

The problem before the "brains" of the bureaucratic Socialists and the "brains" of the Parliamentary Socialists is to construct a Financial-Government Monopoly of resources and labour in Australia, as a preliminary to integrating it into a World Order of Monopoly. The most important immediate step is to overthrow the Federal Constitution. The attempt through Referenda having failed, other means are being tried. This is being done, on the national as on the international level, by the creation of "Authorities," and

the transfer of powers to them. The Coal Board represents Federal Monopoly of coal, the basis of any industrial economy: the "streamlined" Arbitration Act represents Federal Monopoly over labour (the "industrial conditions" of the defeated Referendum); and Social Security represents the central dossier system of the whole set-up.

In an address to (of all people!) Social Crediters on December 3, 1942, Dr. Evatt said: "... There is one aspect to which I must draw your attention. What is physically possible is not always legally possible..." and went on to suggest that the Constitution, "drawn up on the principle that absolute power corrupts," stood in the way of the solution of the problem of "employment and unemployment." He feared that after the war "the tendency will be to paint the pre-1939 days as happy days."

From this it is not difficult to infer that the activity of Communists in provoking strikes, and keeping production low, is a factor indispensable to those pursuing "absolute" Federal power; and another is a sufficient feeling of "insecurity" on the part of primary producers to ensure restricted food-production.

We have already pointed out that the *whole* of Australia's rations if distributed in England would add only approximately one seventh to the British rations; consequently, the *savings* from our rations represent a negligible quantity; for example, a meatless day per Australian would represent at the most about two-pennyworth extra meat *per week* for each Briton—not much more than the smell of meat per day. Consequently the drive in Australia to save out of our rations is merely a despicable subterfuge, designed to mislead public opinion, and add to our difficulties here, as well as to afford an excuse to retain rationing.

Let there be no mistake. We are up against international gangsters and their agents and dupes, and it is them or us. We either destroy them, or they enslave us. The information elicited by the Corangamite Voters' Policy Association is vital. Public opinion is solidly for aiding the British by all the means in our power, and, properly informed and directed, is capable of blasting this Government and exposing its sponsors.

The 'Missing' Centuries

"... Throughout the days of the Roman Republic, the fame had been great of that Cumæan Sibyl who had sold the dwindled remnant of her books to Tarquin for so great a price. When this remnant was burnt in the Capitol the dictator Sulla caused search to be made, in various lands where sibyls were reported to have prophesied, for other of their oracles to replace it. Stimulated perhaps by the search set on foot by Sulla, a new literature of so-called oracle sprang up in the first century before Christ among the Hellenising Jews of Alexandria, who forged and circulated, as the utterances of these mythic prophetesses, sets of Greek hexameter verses shadowing forth their own monotheistic creed and Messianic hopes. They were followed during the next three of four centuries by writers of other Alexandrian schools and sects—Judaising Christians, Neoplatonists, and apparently even Christian monks, who contributed to the floating body of feigned Sibylline literature portions conceived according to the spirit of the schools in which they were

severally bred; but all dwelling on the oneness of God, and many pointing out obscurely to the coming of a Redeemer..."
—British Museum: *Catalogue of Early Italian Engravings.*

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