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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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From Week to Week

CURRENT BRITISH HUMOUR.

"It is not unfair to call him, as Dr. Trevelyan does, an early apostle of toleration."—Leading article on Cromwell in *The Listener*, September 1.

With Sir Stafford Cripps, we should prefer to think of him as the creator of Merrie England.

The Listener is the official organ of the "B".B.C. (Chairman, Lord Simon, of Manchester, Vice-Chairman, STELLA, Mrs. Isaacs, Dowager Marchioness of Reading).

It may be that having noted these facts, we should murmur *tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner*, and pass to less odoriferous matters.

But it cannot be overlooked that, considered as a Corporation, the "B".B.C. is bound by its charter to be British, not "Britisch." Whatever was intended by its hidden sponsors in the way of "working feverishly and with all our might to undermine the sovereignty of our respective nations" while lending all possible assistance to the creation of sovereignty for "Israel" over land stolen from the Arabs, we do not believe that was the intention of the Parliament which empowered it (although we do not rate that Parliament very highly).

We are aware, by the ordinary means of observation, that the "B".B.C. has become wholly contemptuous of its listeners on the Home Service. But to write in its official organ as part of a leading and therefore responsible article in praise of Cromwell that "Cromwell's claim to be admired depends, not on his attitude to constitutional questions [!] nor on his approach to ideas of imperial unity, but on his outlook as a Christian. . . . Most impartial judges would now agree . . . Oliver Cromwell was a great Christian statesman" appears to us to outstep the bounds of common decency, even for "Britisch" humour.

Remember that statement goes abroad as an official pronouncement, to people whose knowledge of English history is generally far better than that of the average British voter. The matter has great—perhaps the greatest—importance, because it indicates as a flash of lightning on a dark night, the picture of "Britain" as our modern Cromwellians wish it to be seen. Let us therefore compare with it a parallel opinion from a great Englishman, bearing in mind that Cobbett, to whom we refer, is generally admitted to have taken his facts on the Reformation from Dr. Lingard, a most careful and impartial historian, with, if anything a Whig bias:—

"It was a pair of Reformations as much alike as any mother and daughter ever were. The mother had a Cromwell as one of the chief agents of her work, and the daughter had a Cromwell, the only difference in the two being that one was a Thomas and the other an Oliver . . . the former Cromwell confiscated, pillaged and sacked the Church, and just the same did the latter Cromwell. . . .

"The heroes of 'Reformation' the second were great

Bible-readers . . . and they claimed a right to preach as one of the conditions upon which they bore arms against the King. Everyone interpreted the Bible in his own way; they were all for the Bible. . . .

"Roger North (a Protestant) in his *Examen* gives an account of all sorts of blasphemies and of horrors committed by these people, who had poisoned the minds of nearly the whole of the community. . . . At Dover a woman cut off the head of her child, alleging that like Abraham she had a particular command from God. A woman was executed at York for crucifying her mother; she had, at the same time, sacrificed a calf and a cock. . . . Why not all these new monstrous sects? If there could be one new religion, one new creed made, why not a thousand? . . . Were the enlightened soldiers of Cromwell's army to be deprived of this right?"—Cobbett *The Protestant Reformation*.

If anyone is so naive as to suppose that all the foregoing matter deals purely with what is commonly called religion—something transcendental mainly concerned with a hypothetical other world—then we would ask him to consider with the gravity and concentration which the subject should evoke, the direct and traceable connection between the psychology fostered by Cromwell and his shadowy backers, Manasseh-ben-Israel and the Dutch Jews, and Professor Laski's dictum, "The core of the British Constitution is the supremacy of Parliament." Just as Cromwell's half-crazed barbarians concocted so many religions that religion disappeared so we now have a "Constitution" which, as Mr. Attlee remarked with becoming gravity, is pretty much what anyone likes to think it is, and we have so many laws that Law has gone the way of religion.

The one item of the proceedings on the previous day by the British Association chosen for mention by the "B".B.C. in the 7 a.m. News Bulletin, September 6, was a reference to the Piltdown skull which might be taken to support the Darwin theory of human descent from apes.

We have to admit that the behaviour of many specimens of humanity at the present time seems to strengthen this otherwise discredited hypothesis.

A much-boomed news digest which unsuccessfully endeavoured to secure the political resurrection of Mr. Hore-Belisha, apparently wishes to impress us with Major Beddington Behrens whom it describes as "a London financier." This might be classed as an understatement; Major Behrens is a close relative of the Schiffs, and consequently, of Kuhn Loeb of New York. Perhaps, in these circumstances, we may be excused from participation in the enthusiasm of the news digest in question for Major Behrens's advocacy of gold-price hoisting, as a remedy for "Britain's" ills.

The U.S.A. owns half the world's mined gold, and can bid-in the rest. We would refer our readers to the statement of the real objects of the war which was printed in these pages in Chapter VI of *Whose Service is Perfect Freedom* in 1939.

PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: July 30, 1949.

FRUSTRATED EXPORTS

Mr. Walter Fletcher (Bury): . . . The question of frustrated exports . . . must be seen against the background of the need for our exports all over the world, not only to hard currency countries and to the dollar area but to others, being kept on an even flow.

. . . It is with the idea of bringing to light the great dangers coming to the good and normal and necessary channels through which the manufactured goods of this country have to flow to the rest of the world that I will try to give the causes. The amounts are considerable. At the present moment there are in the woollen and worsted trades alone over £10 million of frustrated exports, and in the cotton and rayon industry something like £50 million. If one takes an aggregate of all the other manufacturing industries—light engineering, pottery, hardware and hollowware—the amounts concerned are great.

. . . The chief reason is undoubtedly the shutting down of iron curtains which countries importing from this country find necessary in view of their difficult economy. South Africa, the Argentine, India, Pakistan, the Dutch East Indies—all these countries to a greater or lesser degree, and for a greater length of time, have, practically overnight or sometimes with a little more warning, shut down an iron curtain which has left in the hands of the exporter considerable amounts of merchandise and other stock for which he had made a contract. There are foreign exchange questions; there are great delays in delivery. These mean that when a man has made a contract for the export of goods to, say, Pakistan in June or July, he has been unable to fulfil his contract for some cause such as the dock strike, or because of the slowness in moving goods that we have experienced for a long time.

In the switch from the buyers' to the sellers' market the buyer at the other end is no longer willing to take delivery a month or two later, and quickly takes every opportunity—like the thermostatic control of the refrigerator—for getting out of these contracts. If there is a delay in delivery, if there is something wrong with the terms of the letter of credit, if the packing is wrong, those goods which were genuinely sold to help the export trade of this country in the normal course of the business of the exporting merchant firms, become overnight frustrated exports. . . .

. . . I was a little disappointed only this week at the reply which the Secretary for Overseas Trade gave to a Question asked by one of his own supporters who asked what further steps the President of the Board of Trade was taking to deal with the problem of frustrated exports. The hon. Gentleman replied:

"None. I am satisfied that the present arrangements are working satisfactorily and am grateful to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce for their continued co-operation." —[OFFICIAL REPORT, July 26, 1949; Vol. 467, c. 106.] I think it is wrong that he should have given that reply, "Nothing." . . .

One of the great difficulties and dangers at present is to arrange an orderly sale of frustrated goods on the home market. The Secretary for Overseas Trade may say that the first thing to do is to try to sell these goods in other export markets. That is quite right, but he knows perfectly

well that in many cases goods are manufactured specially for certain markets and that goods which may be suitable for the Dutch East Indies cannot be sold in South America, and vice versa. This country is really the country which produces the greatest amount of the best quality of specialities in practically every line. Therefore, the difficulty, where an export is frustrated and cancelled from the country to which it is going, of sending it elsewhere is very great, and sometimes the advice of the department concerned is a little academic and hollow.

The difficulty of selling the goods on the home market is also considerable. First, there is the question of utility goods. Where export goods of exactly the same type, appearance and quality as utility goods come to be sold on the home market, they are completely and utterly frustrated by the Purchase Tax, which they have to bear. From the replies which I and others have received from the Board of Trade, their concern seems to be more in the possible loss of revenue from the Purchase Tax than anything else. What chance has the man who may receive a licence to sell in the home market, to sell in competition with utility goods when he has to pay the Purchase Tax? I realise that there is a great technical difficulty here, but I do not think it is so difficult that it cannot be overcome if there is a desire to do so.

My second point concerns the giving of a licence for the sale in the home market of goods not of the utility type. The Board of Trade have hitherto been very reluctant to do this. A case can, undoubtedly, be made out for their not doing so; it may be considered to be inflationary or unfair to people who are dealing in the home trade—both of those are perfectly valid arguments. But if we are approaching, as I believe we are, a moment when the weight of these frustrated exports, big as it is today, increases very greatly, then that answer will not be sufficient; and more ingenuity will have to be displayed. Suggestions have been and are going to be put to the Board of Trade and to the hon. Gentleman about how that can be brought about.

There is undoubtedly, and always has been, in the minds of the Government a curious separation of idea in thinking that the home market can really be divided from the overseas market. That is an extremely dangerous fallacy, and if pursued and continued it will in the end have exactly the opposite effect to what the Government are trying to do—that is, to assist the export market. We have worked so far on the basis of selling everything we possibly can in the export market. That is quite right, and must continue to be the main target, but the Government must not be too rigid. They have, I believe, now reached the point, as is shown in the figures I have given for the textile industry alone, where the answer given by the hon. Gentleman only a few days ago is totally insufficient; where it is absolutely necessary for this whole question to be examined again. . . .

Mr. Drayson (Skipton): . . . There is little I can add to what my hon. Friend the Member for Bury has said, but I hope the Secretary for Overseas Trade will take the opportunity in the next two months to go into this matter carefully to see what can be done to help those in the industry. It is extremely important that manufacturers should feel they have an adequate base in the home market from which to start export operations. We must return to such a system and I therefore wholeheartedly support the suggestion that those frustrated exports which conform to utility standards

should be made available in the home market at utility prices instead of, as at present, being subject to Purchase Tax . . .

The Secretary for Overseas Trade (Mr. Bottomley): . . . I think it as well to get clear what we mean by this problem of frustrated exports. It means that if there are goods subject to planning or some measure of control which fail to get into overseas territory, we can say there is frustration of that export, particularly if earmarked for a particular country.

Mr. W. Fletcher: The essence of a frustrated export is that it is the subject of a contract for sale and that contract for sale has been broken for some reason—it may be exchange reasons, or the imposition of a quota, or the putting down of an iron curtain which forbids such imports. The essence of the problem is that a contract is in existence but cannot be fulfilled.

Mr. Bottomley: The frustrated export problem with which we are dealing—I will deal with that section of the matter later—is illustrated by the explanation I have given. If we make arrangements—

Mr. Rhodes: We must get this point quite clear. Does my hon. Friend mean to say that any exports which have not been arranged under P.R.M., say, in the last six months, will not be regarded as frustrated exports if they are cancelled?

Mr. Bottomley: No, I do not altogether suggest that. I say that we cannot accept a general claim that exports have been frustrated if for some reason other than the operation of a Government control the contract has not been completed. That would include many of the items to which the hon. Member for Bury has referred. We cannot accept every frustrated export as coming within that category.

Mr. Fletcher: It does not matter whether the Government accept it; it is there.

Mr. Bottomley: It makes a difference. If we accepted that claim many manufacturers who fail to sell goods overseas would claim that they should be sold on the home market, which would enable many of the less reputable firms to do business which would not secure the maximum credit for our industrial activity at home. If we allowed the release on the home market of the goods I have in mind, it would mean that all the raw material and labour which we have specially earmarked to produce the goods required for an overseas market with which we are in balance of payment difficulties would be diverted and to that extent it would mean the aggravation of our own domestic problems. . . . We thought that the Associated British Chambers of Commerce could help us considerably. We have had great help from them, and a body or panel which they have established has been in existence for about 12 months. In the light of what they have been doing, I find that the figures mentioned by the hon. Member for Bury are not quite accurate. I think he made the suggestion that wool stocks at present frustrated amounted to the value of £10 million and in the case of rayon £50 million. The information I have is that the outstanding applications for frustrated exports before the panel amount to a value, in the case of wool, of £62,077 and in the case of cotton and rayon £143,314.

Mr. Fletcher: Is it not obvious from what the hon. Gentleman has just said that we are talking about totally different things? The hon. Gentleman is talking about things for which there may have been an application and the exporter is trying and hoping that he will be able to

export when an iron curtain is lifted or when there is some change in the allocation of exchange. I ask him not to try to bring this matter down to prove that on the advice which he has been given most of the goods are sold because a change has taken place recently, and that everything is for the best in the best of worlds. If he does that he is going the wrong way about the matter.

Mr. Bottomley: I must take the advice of the most reputable business associates as well as of civil servants concerned with this. They say that, as a result of the last 12 months work of this panel, out of the 3,650 applications for the release of frustrated exports 1,732 have been granted and 1,471 rejected. The remainder either have not pressed the matter, or for other reasons they have been able to export. . . . Once the panel has decided that an exporter is free not to send his goods overseas, he is given a certificate which allows him to sell the goods on the home market. He can then deal with his goods in the way in which the hon. Member for Bury and those who have supported him this morning have been pleading with me to allow. Ninety-five per cent. of the applications for the release of frustrated exports concern textiles. I would say to the hon. Member for Bury that the question does not in any way build itself up into a tremendous problem covering other industries as he indicated.

Mr. Fletcher: Will the hon. Gentleman produce figures to show that 95 per cent. of the frustrated exports are textiles?

Mr. Bottomley: I am prepared to stand by the figures I have given, and would further say that, so far as such goods are concerned, it is true that we encounter other difficulties caused by import licence restrictions. In such cases we give full consideration to them. So far as I am able to judge, the frustration is limited to some few consumer goods, some of which were made for the Argentine. The most striking instance is textiles; there is also the case of pottery which has been made for a special market and has not been taken because of import licensing restrictions or something of that kind. I do not dispute that the problem is likely to grow. Import licensing restrictions are getting no easier in most markets. . . . but the machinery I have indicated still exists, and those who cannot export have an opportunity of putting their case to the panel.

Mr. Fletcher: They have done so and had a very cold reception, which which they were very disappointed.

Mr. Bottomley: I am sorry if they thought they had a cold reception. I accept their word for it. . . . I am afraid it is pretty obvious that I shall not have a chance to deal with the other point of substance. It will have to be dismissed by my saying that the question of whether frustrated exports released on the home market, which are similar to utility goods, should be free from Purchase Tax, was answered by the Chancellor himself in a recent reply to Questions from hon. Members, when he said that Purchase Tax was a matter on its own and had to be dealt with as such. It certainly is not a matter for the Board of Trade, which is concerned with utility garments and materials stamped as such in order to ensure the right quality and standards for that class of goods—

Mr. Fletcher: Is the hon. Gentleman aware that I wrote to the Board of Trade suggesting that, as the machinery is such that we cannot take off the Purchase Tax until the next Budget, the cloth might be stamped as utility cloth by

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Saturday, September 17, 1949,

Crisis in Australia

We congratulate *The Australian Social Crediter* on two "Emergency" editions (the issues for July 2 and July 9), produced by duplicator, bearing the explanation that "Restrictions on the use of electricity for the printing of other than Registered Newspapers—which, of printed commentaries, consume most power—makes necessary this 'Token' edition." A 'feature' of the earlier of the two numbers is a reprinting of Major Douglas's statement in 1939 of the real causes of the war, to which reference is made in this week's "From Week to Week":—

"The establishment of the International Police State on the Russian model, beginning with Great Britain.

"The restoration of the Gold Standard and the Debt System.

"The elimination of Great Britain in the cultural sense, and the substitution of Jewish-American ideals.

"The establishment of the Zionist State in Palestine as a geographical centre of World Control, with New York as the centre of World Financial Control."

Our gallant contemporary remarks:—

"The accuracy of Major Douglas's statement can now hardly be denied by anyone who will seriously contemplate it in relation to current developments; and what it means is that we are threatened with the worst that the propagandists assured us we should suffer should Hitler conquer the world. What is more, the programme is sure to succeed, at least to the point of wrecking civilisation, unless it is challenged by essentially military action soon enough."

Authentic Conservatism

While it is all to the good to know that Conservatives are gratified to find a growing measure of dissatisfaction with the political developments of the last few years, it is surprising that they give little or no consideration to the position attained by the government whereby it can, as it were, abolish Magna Carta overnight. The elector is asked to 'vote Conseravtive' presumably to put a stop to such things, but certainty is lacking. One might expect at least a clear statement that the socialist government has abandoned the Constitution and is to all intents and purposes a single chamber government, which must and will be ended if Conservatives attain power. Or are we supposed to forget the Constitution, writing it off as the peculiar and incapable "old hen" portrayed by our professional humourists? It seems almost old fashioned to assert that in our Constitution exists the most effective, the most majestic conception of the disposition of power which has yet informed humanity. If it had to be described in one word that word would be *balance*: Authority (The King) unable to usurp power: Power (The Commons) unable to usurp Authority: and

Administration (The Lords in their maintenance of Common Law) providing a frame work for the use of both, which neither is able to infringe. It is the interlocking of these three functions from which tryanny cannot spring—as it must where any one of these usurps the function of the others. Conservatives will be wise to recognise the danger of that absolute power which Cabinet supremacy has built up and is building up with such determination; to make outspoken assurance that to reverse this process is the primary aim of conservatives; and to give consideration to the manner in which constitutional balance may be grafted on to the present political system.

It is here or hereabouts will be found the source of political apathy, which arises from the feeling that there is no real alternative to the continued embodiment of the *anthill* conception of human destiny, which such writers as James Burnham have pointed out has a managerial as well as a socialist aspect. It may be that the push (*not* 'trend') towards the anthill cannot be resisted. It will certainly be successful if the only proposals put forward are towards bigger and better anthills. But there is an alternative, the authentic conservative alternative; and that consists in the re-establishment in working, dynamic form of the principles disclosed in the growth of the British Constitution.—H.E.

Signor de Gasperi and Socialism

"You create an all-powerful and impersonal State machine which you will never be able to stop. Socialism, like Stalinism, will crush man . . . Your enormous State machine has no other brake than the morality of the individuals who direct it, the durability in each of their Christian respect for the liberty of others. You think this to be already achieved. I myself, on the other hand, think them very fragile . . . to such an extent that the structure of Christian society should, I think, be orientated towards the guarantee of that liberty to the individual, and of the liberty of enterprise."—Signor de Gasperi in discussion with Sir Stafford Cripps, reported in *Le Monde*.

The "Quebec" Agreement

"Morgenthau . . . also disclosed that Winston Churchill had at first been violently against his policy towards Germany. The Prime Minister had asked quite frankly whether he had been brought to Quebec to discuss a plan which would leave England chained 'to a dead body.' Morgenthau turned to Stimson and said: 'He probably was even more upset than you, Henry.'

"It was Lord Cherwell, Churchill's personal assistant, who had apparently won the Prime Minister over . . . Finally Churchill called in his secretary and dictated his understanding of what had been agreed to. Morgenthau said the document [the Quebec agreement on Germany] was drafted entirely by Churchill.

"The following day Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden arrived at Quebec; he became very much upset at the Agreement reached and had a heated discussion with Churchill . . .

"Henry Stimson . . . asked Morgenthau point-blank whether there had been any connection between Churchill's acceptance of this policy and his eagerness to obtain credits from the Treasury Department. Morgenthau answered no." —MELVIN J. LASKY in *The Morgenthau Plan in Retrospect*, in *The Nineteenth Century*, September 1949.

Planning the Earth

By C. G. DOBBS

(continued)

(VI)

The idea still persists in some quarters that the Tennessee Valley Authority, owing its existence as it did to President Roosevelt and his High Financial and Economic advisers, represents a successful compromise between central Planning and private enterprise. It is nothing of the sort; it is quite definitely and openly Stage I of the national Socialist Party of America's Plan for the socialisation of industry, beginning with a Public Superpower System, as published by Carl D. Thompson in 1923, and elaborated by H. S. Raushenbush, who published the terms 'Authority' and 'yardstick', in the sense now adopted in all T.V.A. literature, as early as 1927. Attempts to introduce this power authority directly having been blocked by Congress, advantage was taken of navigation and flood control as constitutional pegs on which to hang the power plan. The Socialist self-congratulation when this plan succeeded was quite open, and a comparison of the 1923 Plan for getting control of industry with the seven-T.V.A. plan for 1937 published in *Public Ownership* for that year places the matter beyond doubt. It has been thought wise to split up the seven-T.V.A. Bill into separate M.V.A., C.V.A., A.V.A. Bills, etc., but that is merely a matter of expediency.

Those who still imagine that the High Financial backing for the T.V.A. is incompatible with its Socialist origin, must think again, for the Financier-Socialist is the dominant figure in the modern world. Outside of America the people who approve of the T.V.A. are exactly those whom one would expect: for instance, on August 1, 1945 Professor Harold Laski (then Chairman of the Labour Party) announced in a broadcast to America that the programme of the then newly-elected Socialist Government of Great Britain "would follow the broad outline of the Tennessee Valley Authority Scheme." After that, I think, there is no room for the contention that the T.V.A. type of Planning is opposed to, or provides an alternative to, Socialism. It is what we have been getting.

Certainly we, in Great Britain, have been taught, since the war, what a central Power Authority can do to a people. In the days of the local Electricity Company a breakdown in supply was so rare as to be a major sensation, and the idea of a deliberate cutting off of current to consumers an impertinence which was not entertained by any respectable person. Bills and complaints were dealt with locally, and the Company was definitely the servant of the consumer. Now all agreements with the Regional Electricity Boards have a clause permitting them to make arbitrary cuts in current whenever they choose, which is invariably when the consumer needs it most. We have been commanded by the Minister of Fuel and Power when, and for what private purposes, we may use the appliances in our own homes; the use even of current from one's own wind vane to light a shop sign has been forbidden; the publication of periodicals, even of hand-duplicated editions, has been forbidden by the same Minister (though it is good to remember that *The Social Crediter* was one of the tiny handful of periodicals which ignored this completely illegal ban); supply has suddenly failed over huge areas owing to the 'tripping out' of power lines (whatever that may mean) and almost

every storm cuts the overhead lines somewhere; all appliances in use in a locality have suddenly burnt out at white heat owing to a transformer defect (June 1949); bills come in three months late and all queries and complaints have to be dealt with by correspondence with an office 50 miles away, and the rates charged are arbitrarily and retrospectively varied, without notice to the individual consumer, so that he finds he has been charged some 50 per cent. more when consumption was heavy and at a lower rate when it is light. There is no redress against this; charges, as for coal, rail fares, all nationalised products, start to soar directly the State Monopoly takes over after a propaganda campaign promising cheapness and economy. That is the Power Monopoly at work.

In December 1945 the Council of Agriculture for Wales urged the setting up of a 'T.V.A.' for Wales, Professor A. W. Ashby, who moved the resolutions, stressing particularly the importance of cheap electricity for farming. The farmers of Scotland and Devonshire have by now been told openly that they cannot expect current from the Grid, unless they are willing, and can afford, to make a capital contribution, as the cost of transformers forbids the tapping of the Grid for anything less than a big centre of population, so that power lines continue to stride over farms and cottages lit with oil lamps; but it is a useful bait until it is found out. Then, in 1949, following the much wider Scottish Scheme, comes the hydro-electric Scheme for North Wales. The description which follows is quoted from a letter from Sir Norman Birkett in *The Times*, June 11, 1949:

"The scheme comprises almost the entire system of the North Wales mountain massif. It is proposed to take the waters of all the mountain ranges, either from the natural llyns or through new reservoirs, and to lead it by tunnels, by overhead pipes, and by open watercourses to power stations in the valleys. The effect will be to make the mountain llyns tame and artificial; to dry up the mountain sides and their streams and waterfalls; to introduce the harsh outline of dams, watercourses, and pipelines into a country whose beauty is in simplicity and wildness; and to scatter the mountains with the mass of spoil excavated from 50 to 60 miles of rock tunnelling. In the valleys the harm will be as great. There are 18 power stations proposed, many of these in places which have as great fame as they have beauty —"

It should be added that the annual power product of the whole scheme is estimated at the equivalent of 500,000 tons of coal¹—much less than a day's work in the mines, about a sixth of the product of the new steam power station at Staythorpe, about a tenth of miners' concessionary coal. £20,000,000 is to be spent on the Scheme, and most of the power will be transported to Merseyside and other industrial regions in England. Presumably the coal saved could be sent to the Argentine, and if Senor Peron is in a good mood, and the U.S.A. does not interfere, we might perhaps get a little meat for it. It is notorious that the British meat ration is little more than a feeble joke. Meanwhile there are in Wales 1,000,000 acres of hill land which, according to Professor Ellison could be improved to take 250,000 store cattle. About £6 millions is, however, considered ample as a subsidy for hill and marginal land for the whole of Great Britain. Anyone who suggested £20 millions for agricultural improvement in one district would not be given a hearing; yet if that sum is available for power, why not for food? We need meat more than we need current.

And we need the peace and serenity of a grand and un-suburbanised countryside more than either, in these crowded islands; but Mr. Hugh Dalton, who has seen Tennessee, says (*Hansard*, April 1, 1949) that artificial lakes with concrete retaining walls would have "an improved effect on the landscape" of Wales. Probably the word 'integrity' has no meaning to Mr. Dalton in relation to landscape. The argument is also being used that coal is a multiple-purpose product (you can get chemicals² from it) and therefore too valuable to use for power alone when water is available. But this is pure insanity. Whatever the uses of coal they are not in the same class as those of water, which is the first necessity of life, and an essential part of the structure of the land.³ Certainly most mountain regions provide sufficient hydroelectric power for the locality in a form which can be tapped with negligible diversion or interference with the water system, but to steal fresh water out of its channels for the single purpose of power production, drying out some, and flooding other, parts of the soil system, is about as sane as diverting a man's arteries through a radiator to warm the room. When fresh water is chosen and these plans to shackle it permanently pushed through in the face of the limitless resources of the tides, the wind and the sun, not to mention the alleged coming of atomic power in ten years, the policy behind it declares itself.

At the time of writing the outcome of this particular struggle for the North Wales Highlands is not obvious, but the attack shows all the usual features: first the holding up of T.V.A. as an example, then the flourishing of a huge capital sum, and of the employment it will give, to dazzle the local inhabitants, then the playing off of the country-loving townsman against the town-loving countryman, then the stigmatising as 'cranks' and 'extremists' of all who oppose the thing as a whole and will not study the Plan carefully and start arguing about its details (*e.g.* whether to put power-lines underground, or paint the power stations green); for once the opposition has been got into that position it has, of course, lost the battle, and some petty concessions may be made.

The power stations and other engineering works appear to have been deliberately sited at all the famous beauty spots of North Wales. This, naturally, arouses violent protests from all who represent the country-going townspeople, and that in turn the resentment of the local countryside who feel that the prospect of hard cash in their pockets is being sacrificed to 'mere' prettiness. At the present time a good deal of local opinion is falling over itself in its eagerness to sell its birthright for a share in the £20,000,000. There is still some unemployment in the valleys, the product of earlier booms in industrial development. No one seems to think that this Scheme will bring only another such boom, and that after a few years of navvying for the local population (the skilled labour all coming from elsewhere) the tide will recede leaving a depressed area in its wake; or that the same money spent in improving the land would provide a permanent livelihood in its upkeep.

It is absolutely typical that this Plan for a major mauling of the landscape by a public agency should be applied to an area scheduled as a National Park, in which private persons will be restricted from making any alterations, such as erecting a sign or a hen coop, which might be thought to be out of keeping with the scenery, and that a Scheme for sprawling power plant over an agricultural area should follow immediately the imposition of vicious fines

(called development charges) on individuals who make any improvement involving a change in the use of agricultural land. It is just one more case of 'drowning the floods', and the cynical hypocrisy of the arguments in favour of preserving the countryside put forward to secure acceptance of the Town and Country Planning Acts and the National Parks Act is thereby revealed.

From the point of view of the industrial districts which are to receive the current, quite apart from the waste involved in transportation, it means that their homes and industries can be controlled from a source outside the influence of local feeling and action. This method, control by an international power monopoly through a transmission Grid supplied from outside the zones in question, was in fact suggested for the control of the German people shortly after the War, by Harold G. Moulton (President of the Brookings Institution) and Louis Marlio, in their book *The Control of Germany and Japan*, and was shown to have many advantages over the more blatant military and police methods.

The ultimate, and not at all remote, conclusion of the matter, if the intentions of the Planners are carried out, is quite openly stated by Julian Huxley (later the first Secretary-General of U.N.E.S.C.O.) in *The Architectural Review*, as long ago as June, 1943, and quoted, with evident approval, by Lilienthal, in his book: *T.V.A.—Democracy on the March* (Penguin Edn., 1944; p. 174): "... Studies," writes Huxley, "are being made of how a set-up of general T.V.A. type could be adapted to serve as an international instead of a national agency (thus among other things undercutting and transcending nationalist sovereignties, as the T.V.A. undercuts and transcends States' rights and boundaries)..."

That seems sufficiently clear!

(To be continued)

¹"A strong probability of over-production and consequent redundancy in Britain's coalmining industry within the next few years" (*Manchester Guardian*, September 6, 1949), which has, of course, been occupying the experts' minds for some time—*i.e.* while coal-saving arguments for the hydro-electric schemes were being used—has now suddenly emerged into the newspaper headlines, after a discussion on the subject at the British Association.

²Moreover, fine coal with a high ash content millions of tons of which were at present discarded annually, would be perfectly suitable for chemical treatment.—Dr. I. G. C. DRYDEN at the British Association, as reported in the *Manchester Guardian*, September 6, 1949.

³Plans for a national water Monopoly are included in the programmes of all major political parties. The Fabian Society, after an enquiry among its branches, finds that water supply is placed second in priority for nationalisation (after chemicals). Schemes for such major diversions as the pumping of Severn head waters into the London supply area are being openly canvassed. A spokesman of the Liberal Party, after an attack on nationalisation, including land nationalisation, declared that water was the only thing that the Liberal Party would nationalise. He is probably right that, from the point of view of central control, no more is necessary.

The Jewish Agency

According to Dr. Isaac Goldstein, retiring treasurer of the Jewish Agency, 70 per cent. of the income of the Jewish Agency and Jewish National Fund was derived from Jews in America, 15 per cent. from those of the British Commonwealth, 10 per cent. from Latin America, and 5 per cent. from the rest of the world.

PARLIAMENT (continued from page 3.)

the manufacturers which would get over the difficulty; but that that and other suggestions have been callously turned down by the Board of Trade? It is the Board of Trade which refuses suggestions about ways to get round it.

Mr. Bottomley: That was with regard to the actual commodities going overseas. We allow the manufacturer to stamp the material produced in his own factory with the utility mark. We cannot allow that to spread to the merchants. . . .

AGRICULTURE

Farmers (Supervision)

Mr. Hurd asked the Minister of Agriculture the numbers of farmers in each county in England and Wales who, on 30th June, were under supervision within the terms of the Agriculture Act, 1947.

Mr. T. Williams: On 30th June the number of farmers under supervision for failure to comply with the rules of good husbandry were:

Bedford	7	Cambridgeshire	8
Berkshire	11	Cheshire	16
Buckinghamshire	14	Cornwall	28

Cumberland	9	Suffolk West	3
Derbyshire	23	Surrey	8
Devonshire	46	Sussex East	14
Dorsetshire	6	Sussex West	6
Durham	40	Warwick	20
Essex	15	Westmorland	5
Gloucester	30	Wiltshire	6
Hampshire	23	Worcester	28
Hereford	6	Yorkshire (East Riding)	19
Hertford	4	Yorkshire (North Riding)	33
Huntingdon and Soke of Peterborough	11	Yorkshire (West Riding)	41
Isle of Ely	6	Total	740
Isle of Wight	11		
Kent	41	Anglesey	15
Lancashire	16	Brecon	6
Leicester	15	Caernarvon	8
Lincoln (Holland)	1	Cardigan	13
Lincoln (Kesteven)	5	Carmarthen	43
Lincoln (Lindsey)	22	Denbigh	7
Middlesex	4	Flintshire	6
Norfolk	6	Glamorgan	12
Northampton	29	Merioneth	5
Northumberland	18	Monmouth	49
Nottingham	19	Montgomery	10
Oxford	10	Pembroke	19
Rutland	2	Radnor	6
Shropshire	14	Total	199
Somerset	15		
Stafford	12		
Suffolk East	14		

House of Commons: July 28, 1949.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Controls (Staff)

Mr. Osborne asked the President of the Board of Trade if he will give the total numbers of non-industrial staff

employed, and the salaries paid, in each of his Department's controls, together with estimates of the numbers of persons employed in the industries with which each control is most directly concerned.

Mr. H. Wilson: Following is the information:

Title of Control or Directorate*	Non-industrial staff in Control or Directorate at 1st July, 1949		Industries most directly concerned with Control‡	
	Number†	Annual Salaries	Name	Estimated number employed
		£'000		
Dyestuffs Control	13½	6.1	Part of Chemicals Industry	46,600
Fertilisers Directorate	53	21.7		
Nitrogen Supplies Directorate	8½	3.5		
Sulphuric Acid Control	10½	7.2		
Directorate of Paint Materials	12	5.6		
Leather Control	145½	62.1		
Directorate of Flax Disposals	39	14.4	Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Trades	41,900
Directorate of Home Flax Production	96	43.2		
Hemp Control	23	11.5	Linen and Soft Hemp Trades (Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Rope, Twine and Net Trade	80,000
Hosiery Control	26½	9.2		
Jute Control	74½	32.7		
Narrow Fabrics Control	17½	7.0	Hosiery and other knitted goods trades	115,500
Silk and Rayon Control	7½	4.0		
Wool Control	80½	45.7	Jute Industry	17,800
Match Control	1	.8	Narrow Fabrics Trade	22,100
Paper Control	206	81.3	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Trades	42,400
Timber Control	1,224	593.0	Woollen and Worsted Industry	212,000
Mica Directorate	8½	5.4	Match Industry	3,200
Molasses and Industrial Alcohol Directorate	26½	8.2	Paper and Board Manufacture	75,700
Rubber Directorate	60½	29.8	Timber Trade	86,700
			§	§
			Part of Food Industry	1,000
			Rubber Industry	96,100

Notes:
 *This list excludes several minor Controls exercised in the ordinary course of the Department's work and requiring no special staff.
 †Excludes unpaid staff. Includes part-time workers, each of whom is counted as equivalent to one-half a full-time worker.
 ‡The figures given are those for the industries most directly concerned with the Control. In most cases other industries are also affected by the Control, e.g., the activities of the Leather Control also affect the Leather Goods and Boot and Shoe trades, while the activities of the Timber Control affect a large cross-section of the Industries of the Country.
 §No figure of employment is available. Mica is used by a wide variety of trades.

The Policy-Makers

"There is now a tendency to excuse the perfidy at Yalta by saying that the President was then a dying man. Actually this shameful Agreement, signed by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin on February 11, 1945, was merely the logical application of Roosevelt's thought in the preceding August. Principle was even then subordinated to the sadistic desire to 'kill Japanese.'

" . . . At Yalta, when Japanese leaders were already seeking to negotiate surrender, Mr. Roosevelt tossed away not only the principle (enunciated by Secretary Hull) but also the physical fruits of victory. The secret concessions then made to Soviet Russia at Chinese expense insured the eventual triumph of the Chinese Communists and the rise of a threat to our Pacific interests more serious than anything ever offered by Japan. This was the accomplishment, at Yalta, of Franklin Roosevelt, Ed. Stettinius, Averell Harriman, Harry Hopkins, Alger Hiss and a couple more . . ."
 —FELIX MORLEY in *White Paper on Black Background*; in *Human Events*, August 17, 1949.

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To all Social Credit Groups and Associations, Home and Overseas

*Associations desiring to act in accordance with the advice of the Secretariat are asked to fill in the following: —

Name, address, and approximate number of members of Association

We desire to follow the advice of the Social Credit Secretariat.†

To acquaint ourselves with the general character of this advice and the reasons underlying it, we agree to subscribe to *The Social Crediter* regularly in the proportion of at least one copy for every five members.

We agree not to discuss with others, without authorisation, the details of special advice received from the Secretariat.

Date..... Deputy's Signature.....

To accompany the above form, a brief statement is requested giving the history or account of the initiation of the group, and its present activities and intentions.

HEWLETT EDWARDS,
 Director of Organisation and Overseas Relations.

*For this purpose an Association to consist of three or more Social Crediters.

†The Secretariat is the channel used by Major Douglas, the Advisory Chairman, for the transmission of advice.

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