

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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### Social Credit in 1952

#### An Introduction for New Readers\*

The origin of the movement, now world wide, which is known as the Social Credit movement was an article entitled "The Delusion of Super-Production" by Major C. H. Douglas in *The English Review* for December, 1918. (The article was republished in the twenty-first anniversary number of *The Social Crediter* on December 23, 1939.) In the years between the first and second phases of the World War, demand, which was world-wide, that certain reforms associated with the monetary aspects of Social Credit should be applied reached a peak, and in one country—the Canadian Province of Alberta—it resulted in the return of a Government pledged to secure the results which Social Crediters said were possible. We will refer to this later. But elsewhere, as preparations for war resulted in the widespread distribution of purchasing power—money—general interest in Social Credit monetary proposals waned.

But throughout the war and since there has been a steady though fluctuating interest, as crisis followed crisis and fear rather than resolute detachment in alliance with a determination to arrest the process of social deterioration swayed the responsible elements in the community. Now, however, the interest is in the fundamental ideas underlying Social Credit. Before discussing these, an outline of the history of their development will make the present position clearer.

#### A BRIEF HISTORY.

Before the 1914-1918 war, the operation of the financial system was shrouded in mystery. The greatest mystery of all surrounded the famous Bank of England, which was not even referred to by name in the Press on many occasions. Finance was believed to operate according to a set of laws, which could, like the laws of physics, be discovered, and made use of, but not altered.

Partly as a result of his work during the war Major C. H. Douglas discovered certain facts about the operation of the financial system, and these discoveries explained in turn a number of hitherto puzzling economic phenomena. At that time it appeared that those responsible for administering the financial system would appreciate the importance of these discoveries, and Major Douglas set about interviewing a number of officials.

It soon appeared, however, that the knowledge Major Douglas possessed was not welcome. He was greeted with

lack of interest, and in some cases with hostility. This was a state of affairs that required explanation.

We do not propose to examine the technical aspects of finance here; there is now an ample literature available on the subject. From the historical point of view, *the important fact is that Major Douglas's investigations had established the paramount importance of the creation of financial credit, or bank credit, by the banking system, and he showed that the industrial system was dependent for its continued operation on the continuous creation of this fresh money—for bank-credit operates as effectively as money of any other form (legal tender).*

Now this crucial importance of bank *credit* obviously implies the importance of the banking system which provides it; and the importance of the banking system means the importance of the individuals controlling that system. Investigation soon showed that some banks are more important than others. As well as ordinary banks, there are *central* banks, which bear much the same sort of relation to ordinary banks as ordinary banks bear to industry. And just as the ordinary banks form the banking system of a nation, so the central banks form an international banking system of the world.

In 1930 the key-stone of this system was set in place; a super-central bank, the Bank of International Settlements, was founded, and now a World Bank is in operation in fact if not in name: control of Finance (of money) is completely centralised. A full examination of this world system of finance may be studied in *The Monopoly of Credit*.

In 1920 Major Douglas published his first book, *Economic Democracy*. It is a condensed and technical analysis of the economic system; but it demonstrates clearly the key position of finance in this system, and shows how the rules of finance operate to produce ever increasing centralisation of control—concentration of control in fewer and fewer hands. The last few chapters suggest methods by which this centralisation can be overcome.

The concentration of control brought about by the operation of the financial system is a concentration of *power*, and it means, of course, that a small number of men have come into possession of enormous power on a world scale. There are two possible ways of looking at this matter. We may say that the financial system has more or less accidentally evolved, and that those in control of it have more or less accidentally become powerful. This way of looking at it places the emphasis on the system as such. The other way places the emphasis on the action of the individuals, and

\*First published, *mutatis mutandis*, in *The Social Crediter* and *The Australian Social Crediter* in 1946, this article has now been revised and brought up to date. It will be made available for distribution in leaflet form.

regards the system as the outcome of the efforts of individuals to gain, extend, and concentrate power over others.

Major Douglas began by exposing the financial system, and the Social Credit Movement grew up as a body of people who blamed that system for the evils—poverty amidst plenty—which afflicted the world. But even an attack on the system was an attack on the power of the men at the head of that system, whether or not they occupied that position by design. As was to be expected, they counter-attacked. There was first a short period of public discussion of Social Credit in the Press; then it was stigmatised as a fallacy; and finally, a ban was imposed, and neither Social Credit, nor Major Douglas, was mentioned in the general Press. The unanswerable quality of Social Credit ideas was met not by frank examination of them but by suppression. This is still operative.

Nevertheless, the money myth was exploded. It has been exploded so successfully that in these days, when "bank-credit" is an expression in everyday use; when it is generally recognised that bank-credit is simply one form of money, and that it is manufactured by the banks; and when it is taken for granted that if money can be found on the scale necessary for war, it can be found on the same scale for peace; it is difficult to take the mind back to the days when the official economists denied that banks create credit, and the 'laws' of economics were held to be part of the unchangeable laws of the Universe. Officially, economists now advocate a 'managed' economy.

By 1935 there was an enormous general demand for a rectification of the financial system. The public now blamed that system for its troubles. But at the same time it became evident to close observers that behind that system was "an organisation consciously *determined* at any cost, of war or revolution, to uphold the economic war" which was the direct and desired result of the defective financial system, "and to use it as a weapon in the cultural war." It is of the utmost importance to grasp this situation. *A small group of men—selected International Financiers—were using the financial system to impose their policy on the world.* Major Douglas expressed it that the financial system was the *headquarters* of this policy. But with the exposure of the nature of the financial system, it became necessary for these men to shift their headquarters. In other words, other means had to be found to maintain over the world the control which hitherto had been maintained mainly by manipulation of the financial system. And to break this control, the situation had to be attacked from another angle. It had been worth while to try to break the power of the international financier by rendering the system through which he was operating ineffective for his purpose, but when he began to institute other means of control, it became necessary to expose him and his conspiracy. And this course took the matter down to its roots.

#### THE POLICY OF A PHILOSOPHY

The situation is one with which the world is very familiar—the situation which has dominated all history. It is the endless struggle between the tyrant and the people. Fundamentally, the tyrant is a man who endeavours to organise as much of mankind as he can reach into a mob

which can be handled by sub-tyrants—what we now call "bosses"—and used for his personal aggrandisement.

What distinguishes the present from earlier manifestations of this struggle are firstly that it is on a more magnificent scale than was ever possible before; and secondly that the tyrants have concealed themselves and their conspiracy; and thirdly, that the antithesis of mob-existence—freedom of the individual—is far more of a practical possibility now than has ever previously been the case.

The vast scale of possible tyranny is the result of the modern development of *communications*, under which heading we include control of publicity through Press and wireless—a situation epitomised in the phrase "control of finance and control of news are concentric." Not only communications, however, but *power* is on a world scale, as can easily be grasped by considering the possibilities open to a squadron of bombers equipped with atomic energy bombs.

Major Douglas has defined Social Credit more than once. The first time he defined it as "the policy of a philosophy." This definition, which at first sight conveys little, is of tremendous importance.

A *policy* is a course of action designed to secure a particular result. Now Major Douglas has never claimed that Social Credit is something wholly new; and in fact, Social Credit bears to the present world situation the same relation as a new *strategy* bears to an old battle. In this case, the battle is the battle between the will-to-dominate of the tyrant, and the will-to-freedom of the individual. The philosophy, of which Social Credit is the policy, is the belief that the individual man has a right to self-development and self-determination. It is exactly opposed to the philosophy of collectivism, of which Socialism is the policy.

The will-to-dominate leads to the organisation of mankind into ever larger and fewer units. We call it collectivism, or totalitarianism, or Socialism. One of its expressions is Internationalism. Douglas has expressed the situation beautifully; "Internationalism, with its corollary a World State . . . is one end of the scale and self-determination of the *individual* is the other . . . The smaller the genuine political unit, the nearer you are getting to self-determination of the individual." Collectivism, in all its expressions, means the subordination of individuality to the group.

Social Credit, on the other hand, is the policy which aims to emancipate individuality. It aims to place the achievements of modern industry at the service of the *individual*, in order to set him more and more free from the necessity of being organised for some collective purpose. Technically, that aim can be accomplished with the greatest ease. The simplest way to visualise the result is to imagine yourself growing richer, and independent of the mass of Regulations by which at the present time we are enslaved. You would be free to make your own world; to go where and when you liked; to order what you wanted. You would have to work for it, of course; but with every improvement in the efficiency of industry, you would need to work less. This policy is the antithesis of the policy of "full employment," which, at the moment, is the major expression of the will of the few to dominate the world.

"Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your Heavenly Father

feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they? And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin: . . . Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass in the field, which today is, and tomorrow is cast into the oven shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?"

A second definition of Social Credit is—applied Christianity.

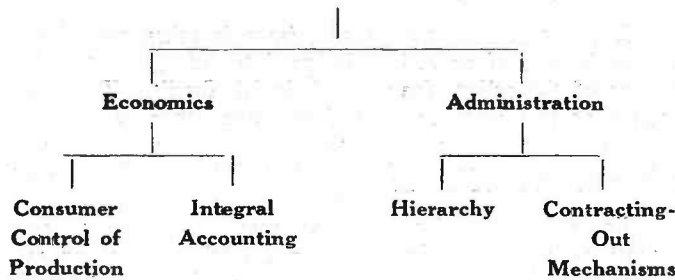
To correct the tendency afflicting all movements which have a clear philosophical basis, Major Douglas deemed it expedient, in the early months of 1951 to draft a specification of what Social Credit entails, being an answer to the question What Is Social Credit?

The specification follows:—

Social Credit assumes that Society is primarily meta-physical, and must have regard to the organic relationships of its prototype.

**PHILOSOPHY**

**POLICY**



**OBJECTIVE:** Social Stability by the integration of means and ends.

**INCOMPATIBLES:** Collectivism, Dialectic Materialism, Totalitarianism, Judæo-Masonic Philosophy and Policy. Ballot-box democracy embodies all of these.

February, 1951.

By C. H. DOUGLAS.  
**THE BIG IDEA**  
 Price 2/6 (Postage extra)

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 Price 2/- (Postage extra)

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**THE CONSPIRACY AND THE REMEDY**

In 1935, a Government was elected in the Canadian Province of Alberta, pledged to obtain the results put forward under the name of Social Credit. "If the Social Credit Government of Alberta had done nothing—and it has done many things—to justify its existence, the demonstration afforded by its enemies of one fundamental factor in the world situation would still have made it a landmark in human history.

"That factor, completely demonstrated by the actions of the Canadian Federal Government in Disallowing every Act of the Provincial Legislature directed to the inauguration of Social Credit, is that the Secret Government is determined to keep the world in turmoil until its own rule is supreme, so that one uninformed mob may be mobilised against another, should either become dangerous. I do not think that anyone who will take the trouble to consider the actions of the Canadian Federal Government, can fail to apprehend exactly why centralisation, Federal Union [now the United Nations Organisation] and other 'Bigger and Better' Governments are the most deadly menace with which humanity is faced today."

—(C. H. Douglas, *The Big Idea*.)

Reference to Social Credit in Alberta is one of the subjects which are virtually banned in the Press, and such references as do appear are almost always totally inadequate and wholly misleading. *The Social Credit Government has been returned five times with overwhelming majorities, and has been in office continuously since 1935 (seventeen years). It is the only Government in the world in that time which has increased its public services (road-building, schools, etc.), reduced its taxation, and reduced its public debt.* Until 1952, the attacks on the Government from outside Alberta were ferocious, and the Press and broadcasting systems were aligned against it. Simultaneously with the appearance of a Social Credit political party in the neighbouring Province of British Columbia in 1952, a change of tone became apparent. *The Financial Times* announced Alberta as "The Darling of Wall Street," and *The Times* began to speak respectfully of Mr. Ernest Manning, Alberta's Premier, while admitting that "it is not as a Social Credit party that the Government has been successful" and that the theories of Major Douglas, on which the late Mr. William Aberhart founded the party in the early thirties "have never yet been tested except in the courts and before the Privy Council in London." Hitherto, Social Credit had been "the thing that failed in Alberta." Starting from scratch, the British Columbia party won enough seats to form a Government. It is as yet untried. Clearly such happenings, and what they entail, call for study and elucidation beyond the scope of such an article as the present, and we would end the present reference with a question:—*What is the peculiar virtue which, without many years of costly preparation, and in face of the most determined opposition of the most powerful organisation in the world (Finance) can elect two even imperfect Governments in succession—"as from a grain of mustard seed"?*

But, we may ask further: "Is there a traceable link between the power which disallowed the Alberta legislation, financed Hitler, emasculated British military power, and ushered in the Second World War with a determined attempt

(Continued on page 8.)

## THE SOCIAL CREDITER

This journal expresses and supports the policy of the Social Credit Secretariat, which is a non-party, non-class organisation neither connected with nor supporting any political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

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Saturday, August 23, 1952.

### Fourteen Years

With the present issue, *The Social Crediter* completes an uninterrupted series of twenty-eight six-monthly volumes, a total of 728 weekly numbers. We began on September 17, 1938, just a year before the second phase of the revolutionary onslaught on our culture and civilisation, which for the time being appears to have so shattered both as not to call for the application of any further distinctive measure. The precession of dates is, of course, due to the fact that a calendar year is not an exact multiple of weeks. We live in a strange world, though one in which attentive readers need not worry for their 'missing' copies; they will come from Volume 29, when it appears.

Looking back, these years have been difficult to live through. They have more faithfully reflected our expectations than our hopes. Like Man, we were born to trouble—and the sparks which fly upwards have the familiar colour, the same velocity, the same sudden appearance and instantaneous extinction as of old. On the close of Volume 28, we are still saying what was said in the beginning of Volume 1: "Don't take the temperature of the Social Credit Movement every five minutes and wonder if it's going to die. The defeat of the bankers isn't a five minute job, either. Watch your enemy. The eyes of a fool are on the ends of the earth." In the same article, "This Leadership Nonsense," Major Douglas wrote that the responsibility for the advice freely given by him to those who desired it and deemed it useful "is mine and will be judged not now, but many years hence. The acceptance or rejection of it rests with others, and the responsibility for that decision rests with them also." In the intervening years the application of those words has widened rather than narrowed. The situation which they define, the situation which prompted them is seemingly permanent. It is a situation constituted by an enemy (one enemy), a decision to overcome that enemy (many repeated decisions) and a continuous responsibility. The name of the enemy is Legion, the modes of decision varied as the colours of the rainbow; but all the time the responsibility rests. Of all concerned, it is strikingly apparent that Major Douglas may be the surest of the effects of his formula. His advice is often sought—but not always by those who desire to receive it or by those who truly deem it useful: they don't use it. In the event, they reject it. That is their responsibility. Truth to tell, very little heed has been paid to the advice of Major Douglas. We mention it because, at fourteen, the 'Movement' should be approaching adolescence (though still fearful of food containing gritty particles, as our mail-bag never ceases to disclose).

We may be mistaken, but we are very definitely of the

opinion that the reason for the continuing existence of *The Social Crediter*, after fourteen years of assault and battery (from our foes, of course), while a very large number of periodicals of all shapes and sizes have gone down, although they were written to a prescription which our friends are persuaded is more 'popular' than our own, is precisely and and only that we cater for adults.

Of all the irritations to which we have been subjected throughout the years, the demand that we should cheapen ourselves, alter ourselves in this particular or in that, defer to a majority of one kind or another, has been the most persistent. We have offered the concrete resistance of a consistent behaviour on every occasion, and we are still alive to tell the tale. "Find out what the enemy wants you to do—and don't do it." We have followed that advice. As we say so, we can hear, in this accent or in that, the protesting question: "Oh! But am I then . . . ?" There can be but one reply: "Yes, in so far . . ." It is quite human that soldiers should wish the way made easier; yet the fact remains that when the way *is* made easier, it ceases instantly to be the way—not 'as a rule,' but always. Only 'enough' energy, will, rectitude of aim, is 'enough.' Nothing which falls short is enough.

A great part of the present issue is taken up with a revised version of an article designed to inform prospective readers of the salient features of Social Credit. The publication of this is taken at a time when other needs press at least as hardly on our resources; but also it coincides with the assumption of the responsibilities of Director of Revenue by Mr. T. V. Holmes.

To make clear his path, we may make one or two general statements. As we enter a critical phase of our movement's history, with every appearance that Social Credit is again (for whatever reason) 'in the money,' the routine upkeep of the essential minimal service of the Secretariat is undersupported. There is a slight falling off in the volume of support which we get from those loyal helpers who continuously, without reminder, voluntarily tax themselves to further the spread of the ideas they cherish. This is understandable in the difficult times through which we are passing, and it is with perfect candour that we say that the Social Credit Movement rests upon the *voluntary* undertaking of responsibility. There is no reason why anyone should over-tax himself while there exists, as we are assured there does exist, an army of willing helpers who still do not know that, contrary to every persuasion of the common enemy, a way out of the world's perplexities awaits their inspection and trial. The solution of the Secretariat's problem lies in an expanded circulation of *The Social Crediter*—not of a *Social Crediter* adjusted to the requirements of the enemy, but of one which puts, better may be, but as clearly as now and as persistently the thesis that there are a number of people of great power, who are determined that certain ideas—our ideas—must be set aside. As that is so, we have two alternatives: to push our ideas, or to push the idea of getting those people out of the way of them. The second course is the condition for the first. Concerning the first, our ideas, it is of no use to have a doctrine and to try to embody it, *as a doctrine*, in a *political* plan. A doctrine should be the compass by which a statesman steers. It must *be* a compass; but how a statesman gets to his destination is a matter of navigation and has nothing to do with being a compass. Social Credit is the compass. T.J.



## PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: July 21, 1952.

### Court Funds (Interest)

*Mr. Higgs* asked the Attorney-General whether, in view of the increase in the Bank rate, the Supreme Court Funds Rules and the County Court Funds Rules will be amended so as to allow a higher rate of interest on funds ordered by the court to be invested.

*The Attorney-General (Sir Lionel Heald)*: My noble and learned Friend the Lord Chancellor is considering, in consultation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether any increase in the rate of interest on funds in court is justifiable.

*Mr. Higgs*: Will my hon. and learned Friend represent in the proper quarters that much of the money invested in the courts is invested on behalf of infants who have been awarded damages, and so on, and that there is no option but that the money must remain there? In those circumstances, is it not right and proper that infants should be credited with the same rate of interest as is generally available when the general rate of interest rises.

*The Attorney-General*: I will see that the observations of my hon. Friend are brought to the notice of the appropriate quarters.

### Treason (Penalties)

*Brigadier Medlicott* asked the Attorney-General if he is aware that the penalties for certain breaches of the Official Secrets Acts appear to be unduly lenient having regard to the close association between offences under those Acts and offences against the law of treason; and if he will consider this aspect of the matter in his general examination of the laws relating to treason.

*Mr. Shepherd* asked the Attorney-General whether he has considered the inquiries made by his predecessor into the laws of treason; and if it is proposed to introduce legislation.

*The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sir David Maxwell Fyfe)*: I have been asked to reply.

Her Majesty's Government, in view of their responsibilities for the security of the realm, must clearly keep under review the adequacy of the laws in this particular field. They are not satisfied that the present circumstances require any amendment of the existing law, but should the necessity arise they would not hesitate to submit proposals for an alteration in the law for the approval of Parliament.

*Brigadier Medlicott*: Is not it quite inconsistent that while a man who kills one person is almost automatically executed, the Official Secrets Acts allow only a term of imprisonment to be imposed upon those who, by the betrayal of our vital secrets, may be the means of causing the death of thousands of their fellow countrymen in the event of a future war?

*Sir David Maxwell Fyfe*: The point adumbrated by my hon. and gallant Friend shows how careful the consideration of this matter must be.

*Sir W. Smithers*: Would my right hon. and learned Friend publish, so that the public may be aware of the extent and number of fellow travellers, the names of those who dined with and had intimate relations with Mr. Kuznetsov, whose name appeared in the Marshall case?

### World Government

*Mr. Hector Hughes* asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he will take steps to invite the United Nations to set up a committee to investigate and report on the desirability of setting up a form of world government.

*The Joint Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Anthony Nutting)*: No, Sir.

*Mr. Hughes*: Does not the Under-Secretary agree that my suggestion would be a step towards the very desirable aim of a settled world peace, which all humanity ardently desires; and will he reconsider that answer with a view to giving a different answer?

*Mr. Nutting*: My view is—and it is the view of Her Majesty's Government—that setting up a world Government can only follow and not precede such a degree of international understanding as, unhappily, does not exist today.

### Iodised Salt

*Sir W. Smithers* asked the Minister of Food what steps he is taking to implement the recommendations of the Medical Research Council for the addition of iodine to all salt for human consumption.

*Major Lloyd George*: The Food Standards Committee are considering representations arising from their report on this matter. They will, I hope, be able to advise me fairly soon how best to give effect to the Council's recommendations.

*Sir W. Smithers*: Can the Minister say how soon?

*Major Lloyd George*: I do not know. There are a good many objections of a technical nature I am advised, some of which are quite serious, but I will make inquiries and will give the information as soon as possible.

*Mr. J. Hynd*: Will the Minister resist the attempt by his hon. Friend to dictate to private enterprise what it should sell.

### Sugar

*Mr. Profumo* asked the Minister of Food what estimate he has of the tonnage of sugar which could be bought annually from Cuba or other sources if the importation of fondant, piping jelly and all sugar fat mixtures was completely discontinued and the annual expenditure on these substances thereby saved was used for the importation of pure sugar.

*Major Lloyd George*: A complete stop on imports of fondant and sugar fat mixtures from non-sterling countries would save in a year, on the basis of the value quotas fixed for the second half of 1952, enough foreign exchange to buy from Cuba a little under 100,000 tons of raw sugar at present prices.

The only import licences issued for piping jelly since the open general licence was revoked on 11th March, 1952, are those in respect of contracts outstanding at that date.

*Mr. Profumo:* Is my right hon. and gallant Friend aware that the figure he has just given to the House is very impressive and illuminating? Does he consider that if the action I am suggesting were taken the question of the availability of real sugar in this country would be revolutionised and would speedily lead to the de-rationing of sugar? In view of this would my right hon. and gallant Friend undertake to bring the matter to the attention of the Cabinet on the earliest occasion for their decision?

*Major Lloyd George:* I have a good deal of sympathy with my hon. Friend on this, but he will appreciate that the open general licences granted by the last Administration have been cut by 75 per cent., and that this is the most severe cut of all. I am sure my hon. Friend will appreciate that complete prohibition would lead to difficulties of trade and other matters, but I am certainly not without sympathy with him.

### Historic Buildings (Demolitions)

*Mr. Driberg* asked the Minister of Housing and Local Government if he will publish in the OFFICIAL REPORT a list showing how many buildings listed at any time as of special architectural or historic interest under Section 30 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, have now been demolished or are derelict or about to be demolished.

*Mr. H. Macmillan:* I am circulating in the OFFICIAL REPORT information about demolition. I am afraid that I do not know how many of the 32,000 buildings so far listed might be described as derelict.

Following is the list:

NUMBERS OF BUILDINGS LISTED AS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST UNDER SECTION 30 OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1947, WHICH HAVE BEEN OR MAY BE DEMOLISHED.

Known to have been demolished	...	...	7	
				(and part of an eighth)
Known to be in process of demolition	...	...	2	
Intention to demolish known and not challenged—				
(a) but information not available whether demolition carried out	...	...	42	
(b) but known to be still standing	...	...	6	

House of Commons: July 23, 1952.

### Rations (Take-up)

*Mr. F. Willey* asked the Minister of Food what inquiries are made to ascertain the consumption of rationed and other controlled foodstuffs by the various social groups; and what those inquiries indicate, regarding those foodstuffs separately, at the latest available date.

*Major Lloyd George:* The best information available is that provided by the sample inquiries made under the National Food Survey for the quarter ended 31st March. This indicates that all social groups took up their full rations with the exception of bacon; for which the highest social group took up 93 per cent. of their ration entitlement and the lowest 98 per cent.

For eggs, the Survey indicates that the average con-

sumption varied from 3 per person per week in the lowest social group to nearly 3½ in the highest social group and for milk from just over 4½ to 6 pints per week.

### West Indies Sugar

*Mr. Fletcher-Cooke* asked the Minister of Food how much sugar in the West Indian Colonies is now available for purchase; and at what price.

*Major Lloyd George:* None. The whole exportable surplus of the West Indian Colonies, and of other Commonwealth exporting countries has been purchased by my Department at the price of £38 10s. per ton.

### Subsidies

*Mr. Hurd* asked the Minister of Food how the £310 million to be provided in food subsidies during the current financial year will be split between the various commodities.

*Major Lloyd George:* Following is the information:

#### FOOD SUBSIDIES IN 1952-53

The table below sets out the assumed amount of subsidy for each subsidised foodstuff provided by the Revised Estimate of my Department recently published. (H.C. 225):—

Bacon	...	...	...	...	28.5
Bread	...	...	...	...	33.8
Flour (other than for bread)	...	...	...	...	9.9
Shell eggs	...	...	...	...	22.3
Meat	...	...	...	...	20.6
Milk	...	...	...	...	41.7
Butter	...	...	...	...	19.3
Cheese	...	...	...	...	2.0
Margarine (domestic)	...	...	...	...	7.8
Lard and cooking fat	...	...	...	...	4.3
Sugar (domestic)	...	...	...	...	10.2
Tea	...	...	...	...	1.7
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	0.1
Welfare and Milk in Schools Schemes	...	...	...	...	47.3
Animal feeding stuffs	...	...	...	...	30.9

TOTAL SUBSIDIES ADMINISTERED BY MINISTRY OF FOOD ... .. £m. 280.4

Add—

Subsidies administered by other Departments:—

Attested Herds Scheme	...	...	...	9.1
Fertiliser Subsidy	...	...	...	11.0
White Fish Subsidy	...	...	...	1.5
Ploughing Grants	...	...	...	4.5
Calf Subsidy	...	...	...	2.3
				28.4

TOTAL FOOD SUBSIDIES ... .. 308.8

*Captain Duncan* asked the Minister of Food how much of the £360,300,000 allotted in this year's estimates for food subsidies is in respect of milk and milk products.

*Major Lloyd George:* My Department's revised estimate for 1952-53 shows total food subsidies at £308.8 million. Of this sum the subsidies on milk (including milk welfare schemes) and milk products account for £90.5 million and £21.3 million, respectively.

### Flour Improvers

*Mr. Wade* asked the Minister of Food what progress has been made in the provision of an alternative to the agene treatment of flour; what evidence on this subject has

been obtained from the United States of America; and what have been the results of his consultations with the Medical Research Council and the Research Association of Flour Millers.

*Major Lloyd George:* As I informed the hon. Member for Stoke-on-Trent, Central (Dr. Stross) on 31st March, the wide scope of the investigations makes it unlikely that they will be completed before the end of the year, at the earliest.

My Department and the other Departments concerned have from the outset maintained contact with the research and developments which have taken place in the United States of America.

### Home Help Service

*Mr. J. Morrison:* asked the Minister of Health what has been the total of grants to local authorities towards the cost of running the home help service in each of the last two financial years; and what has been the total outlay on the service by the local authorities.

*Mr. Iain Macleod:* The estimated total expenditure of local health authorities on the home help service was for the year 1950-51—£2,985,000, and for the year 1951-52—£3,628,000. The grant payable by the Exchequer towards the cost of the services is one half of the amount expended.

House of Commons: July 24, 1952.

## AGRICULTURE

### Home Produce (Marketing Schemes)

*Mr. Hurd* asked the Minister of Agriculture how far it is the policy of Her Majesty's Government to encourage producers to carry out schemes under the Agricultural Marketing Acts to develop more efficient and economical methods of marketing home produce; if he is now prepared to approve those schemes which have been awaiting Government decision for more than two years; if he will advise producers that he is ready to consider further major schemes; and if he will favourably consider the restoration of powers to existing boards, such as the Milk Marketing Board, with due regard to the public interest.

*Mr. Crouch* asked the Minister of Agriculture when he will return their pre-war marketing functions to the Agricultural Marketing Boards, particularly the Milk Marketing Board.

*Mr. Bullard* asked the Minister of Agriculture whether he can now say when he expects to be able to give his decision on the marketing scheme for home-grown threshed peas, which has been before his Department for some time.

*The Minister of Agriculture (Sir Thomas Dugdale):* It is most certainly the policy of the Government to encourage the promotion of schemes under the Agricultural Marketing Acts that are designed, with proper safeguards for the public interest, to develop more efficient and economical methods of marketing home produce. The three draft marketing schemes submitted to my predecessor and the question of the restoration of powers to existing boards raise policy problems of great importance and some complexity which I regret to say are taking a long time to solve.

I can only say today that I fully appreciate the con-

cern which is reflected in my hon. Friends' Questions and that I am doing my utmost to find a satisfactory solution of those problems, so that decisions, particularly on the three draft schemes, can be announced at an early date.

*Mr. Hurd:* Is my right hon. Friend aware that this is a welcome move forward? Now that the main line of policy has been settled, will he give us an assurance that he will lose no time in consulting his Ministerial colleagues and producers' organisations in order to clear up such points of detail as still remain to be restored?

*Sir T. Dugdale:* Certainly. I think that in the light of what I have said that is made abundantly clear to the House.

*Mr. G. Brown:* Is not the Minister aware that his statement in the recent debate was regarded by the industry as facing both ways in that he both supported the restoration of powers to the Milk Marketing Board and detailed a large number of objections to it? Is he aware that if the M.M.B. had these powers back under the safeguards of the 1949 Act it would be a very valuable adjunct to the livestock policy which both he and we desire? Will he therefore give urgent consideration to the restoration of the powers?

*Sir T. Dugdale:* I am very glad to have the assurance of the right hon. Gentleman that we have his support. I assure him that I will lose no time in trying to come to a final satisfactory solution of this problem.

*Mr. Crouch:* Is my right hon. Friend aware that there is a great deal of uneasiness among farmers about the failure to restore the powers of the Milk Marketing Board? Is he aware that for several years since the war they have been looking for the return of these powers and that, while they are not surprised that they were not restored under the last Government, they look to the present Government to restore them at the earliest possible opportunity?

*Sir T. Dugdale:* I am well aware of what my hon. Friend says, but I cannot add to the answer I have already given.

*Mr. Bullard:* In the case of the dried pea marketing scheme does my right hon. Friend appreciate that this is a very important article of protein food, that the acreage has expanded very greatly in recent years, that it is a very good crop from the point of view of the fertility of the land and that it is most desirable that through a marketing scheme stability of price should be provided because this is a commodity which is not covered by guarantees under the Agriculture Act, 1947?

*Sir T. Dugdale:* Yes, Sir.

*Mr. T. Williams:* How many of the three schemes referred to have been awaiting Government decision for two years or more?

*Sir T. Dugdale:* The draft marketing schemes for peas, for herbage seeds, and for apples and pears were submitted in March, 1950, May, 1950, and February, 1951.

## On Planning The Earth

By GEOFFREY DOBBS.

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*SOCIAL CREDIT IN 1952—* (continued from page 3).

to turn Great Britain overnight into a State Capitalist undertaking with an unknown Board of Directors? We have beyond peradventure to find out, and if it exists, to identify it."

—(C. H. Douglas, *Programme for the Third World War*.)

In *The Brief for the Prosecution* Major Douglas has uncovered and presented the evidence of this conspiracy. He has identified and exposed individuals concerned, and has demonstrated what they have done so far, how they have done it, and in this and other works has indicated the ultimate aim and the steps to its achievement.

In the broadest terms, the immediate objective is the destruction of the British Empire in the cultural sense, for in no Empire had the institutions to promote the liberty of the individual been advanced so far. The next objective is being pursued all over the world. It is the creation in every State of a totalitarian Government, and the organisation of the peoples under all-powerful Governments into a collectivity by means of the technique of "full employment." Governments are to have supreme powers over the individual to ensure that he is "fully" employed in the service of State policy; and State policies will be imposed from an International Headquarters.

The totalitarian policy is being promoted through financial policy; but this is now reinforced by other sanctions. The war has clearly placed Great Britain under heavy disadvantages, including the threat of starvation. This threat is being employed to force acceptance of conditions of subjection to an International Financial Authority, which is to be the channel through which an alien policy will be imposed on the British Government; and it is obviously proposed to use the threat of an International Police Force to secure obedience to that policy.

It is a staggering and almost incredible plot. But the state of the world is incredible, too. The existence of the plot, however, is not a theory, but a fact for which the evidence has been marshalled. And it is close to its culmination.

It is, perhaps, easier to grasp what is going on if it is borne in mind that the purpose of war is to force your policy on an adversary. The essential element is the imposition of an alien policy. So that if we see an alien policy being imposed, that is war, though there may be no guns.

An alien policy is being imposed on the British Empire from the United States of America. And that policy proceeds, not from the American people, but from the International Financiers, who are predominantly Zionist Jews, and who have their headquarters at the moment in the U.S.A., and dominate its Government.

This plot can only succeed so long as public opinion is confused and misinformed, and the confusing and misinforming of public opinion is a major activity of the plotters. The public is encouraged either not to think, or if it does think, to think of any but the correct explanation of its troubles. The Press gives publicity to any and every false explanation; but the true one, put forward by a highly responsible body of people—Major Douglas and the Social Credit Secretariat—is never so much as mentioned. It is therefore clearly necessary to get the correct explanation sufficiently widespread to break up the plot, and bring the

conspirators to trial, before it is too late.

The Social Credit Movement is a set of people who are endeavouring to secure such a rectification of policy as will result in making the individual secure in his rights as an individual, and to prevent his becoming permanently something to which a bureaucrat gives orders, employed by the State on International projects in which he has no interest.

We make no attempt here to give details. Our object is to indicate that Social Credit is genuinely the policy of the philosophy of a Christian society, and the enemy of totalitarianism under any of its many disguises. It clearly goes far beyond the question of monetary reform.

"Politics is the art of the possible." **Something is demonstrably possible under the name of Social Credit. What is it, and is it Social Credit?**

**Alternatively what is not possible is not interesting.**

*The Social Crediter* was founded in 1938 as a weekly journal of policy. Publication has been continuous. At the head of its editorial page there has stood unaltered the general statement in the following words:—

This journal expresses and supports the policy of the Social Credit Secretariat, which is a non-party, non-class organisation neither connected with nor supporting any political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

The description is important. *The Australian Social Crediter*, and *The Social Credit Challenge*, in different circumstances and degree reflect the intention of Social Credit journalism at headquarters, and loyal allies are the newspaper of the French Canadian movement for Social Credit, *Vers Demain*, and *The New Times* of Melbourne. The appearance of a *New Zealand Social Crediter* may be taken as evidence of a determination in the Dominion to extricate the movement there from misplaced reliance upon the good intentions of the Labour Party. An increasing number of monetary reformist journals, not all of which acknowledge the influence of Social Credit ideas, and few if any of which pay more than the oblique homage of misrepresentation to the strategical advice of Major Douglas, are evidences of the irresistible pressure of his views on the minds of our generation.

The Social Credit Secretariat is a voluntary association of Major Douglas's followers who desire to implement his advice. Functionally decentralised, it has its purely administrative headquarters at Liverpool. Its advisory Chairman is Major C. H. Douglas and its Deputy Chairman Dr. Tudor Jones. Affiliated groups of individual Social Crediters are to be found throughout the British Empire and on the Continent of Europe. A function of the Secretariat is the organisation and supervision of the study of Social Credit by those who desire to undertake it seriously. A Library is available for the use of annual subscribers to *The Social Crediter*. Details of these activities may be obtained from the offices of the publishers, 7, Victoria Street, Liverpool, 2.

The great conspiracy is not yet consummated; and if its nature is grasped in time it can be brought to naught. "Thus out of threatened chaos might the Dawn break; a Dawn which at the best must show the ravages of storm, but which holds clear for all to see the promise of a better Day."