

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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### Modern Science

By TUDOR JONES, Sc.D., M.D., F.R.S.E.

A REVISION OF THIS ESSAY, ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN THESE PAGES IN THE LATTER PART OF 1943 AND EARLY 1944, HAS FOUND NO MAJOR ALTERATIONS NECESSARY. DR. JONES HAS, HOWEVER, ADDED A NUMBER OF FOOTNOTES AND A POSTSCRIPT.

#### (VII)

Anyone who has reflected upon the differences between the present and the earlier phase of the World War must have been struck by the fact that the mental reactions of individuals concerned in the war of 1914-18 were entirely of a different order from those which have marked the present episode. Despite the terrible experiences of many cities at home and the reports of 'infernos' abroad arising from the delivery of 'thousands of tons' of bombs in a few concentrated bursts, despite the sympathetic preoccupations of fighting troops living, during active periods of fighting, under more or less constant aerial bombardment, the element of terror (unless the shocking internal disruption of civil life in, for example, Berlin brings it rapidly to the forefront of the war picture) has been lacking. The Wellsian forecasts of panic-stricken multitudes driven to madness by the sounds and sights of 'total' war did not materialise. The insane asylums (now called Mental Hospitals in deference to the change-over from restraints partly physical, partly moral, to ubiquitous chemical drugging), overcrowded when the war started, have not constituted a problem of such proportions as to have been brought to public notice. "Let us be gay," said Mr. Herbert into the microphone; but there did not seem to be much need. Irritation caused by official ineptitude and fatigue, much of which probably arises from the same cause (always assuming, which is a large assumption, that official skill was not directed even chiefly, to minimising these sinks of personal efficiency) has had a wider public display than any of the signs of psychological breakdown. Whatever harm the young have suffered (and quite possibly it is both immense and irreparable) has not been due to the horrors of war as usually understood. The suggestion that in a mad world there is less occasion for discrimination between different brands of alienation of mind than in a world only half-mad is not helpful. Anyone who has lived for any length of time among insane people is subject to a more deeply-rooted conviction than otherwise on that account that insanity is an intensely real, if an obscure phenomenon. It is no less real now than it was in 1918. I read of Ernesto Lugaro, formerly Professor Extraordinary of Neuropathology and Psychiatry in the University of Modena, that he "realises that the organ whose functions and diseases he is discussing is the acme and the object of the evolutionary process in Nature, and has in it qualities, risks, and defects which are related to

every biological, physiological, and pathological fact and law in Nature." I am afraid I do not recognise the object of the processes in Nature in Dr. Clouston's phrase; but otherwise the catholicity of Lugaro's outlook does not seem to me to be too grandly represented. However, the war was fought and 'won,' and a tradition of steady investigation, which may have yielded all too little, and much of that yield may have been of little account, was submerged by the torrent which had been gathering. Freud and shell-shock came into their own, damned impudence and conceit were buried under the gentle mantle of an 'inferiority complex,' and the inferior began to be moulded to fit the awkward society they had to live in. This process, satirised by a witty Irishman under the guise of a people who consented to the amputation of their legs, their feet being reattached at their knees instead of at their ankles, in order to make life tolerable in houses built to too small a size, is still in the ascendancy. On this ground of the *objective* alone, quite apart from its subversive features, Freud's teaching is suspect.

Unless all the preparations which are being made are being made to meet contingencies already past, which I do not believe, it strikes me as odd that there is suddenly launched upon us a campaign to 'psychologise' the doctors.

In the light of the observation that "history is crystallised policy," this little piece of modern history seems to call for some examination. A Pro-Chancellor and Treasurer of the University of Liverpool, Lieut.-Colonel Vere Egerton Cotton (Rathbone Bros. and Company, Maritime Insurance Company Limited, Barclay's Bank Limited) has just been foretelling a "ruthless elimination of people not benefiting from their university education" in a post-war period in which "the universities of this country would face the greatest crisis of their history." He is reported to have said in addition that the universities "must not be dragooned by popular clamour, nor cajoled by financial inducements to a lower standard." (*Liverpool Daily Post*, November 27, 1943.) Colonel Cotton succeeded Lord Woolton as University Treasurer since war broke out. Substitute food for education, is there wide divergence of style and content between the two? There must be "no unplanned development." Very well. Then the developments which ensue will all be 'planned' developments? If so, it is as reasonable both to look forward to see where present tendencies (and that

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### Centralised Power

It is the lesson of history that Central Governments and federations steadily increase their powers at the expense of their constituent provinces or States. It is another lesson in the words of Jacob Burckhardt that "all power is evil," or in Lord Acton's words "all power tends to corrupt." So much is all this a lesson of history that new plans for further federations are constantly accompanied by "safe guards" to prevent the Central Government-to-be enlarging its power; and the great pre-occupation of the Central Government-in-being is to overcome this safeguard.

The special technique of these days is through economic control. Some simple and general service is financed by a small and universal tax and made "free." Having got a start, the rest is easy. The argument is that since people are now paying a tax, they ought to get more for their money, and so some other service is made free. But this then costs more than the tax provides, so that the tax must be increased. The increased tax in turn requires justification by further free services . . . and further tax . . .

This process can be recognised easily in Federal politics. In Federal politics, the argument is extended to include the idea of control. If the Federal Government is to provide "free" thises and thats, it must have increased power; and if it has increased power, it must do more this and that . . . In due course, it is bound to find that it is hampered by a "horse-and-buggy" Constitution, upheld by "reactionaries"; change becomes "inevitable."

### Full Employment

" . . . Calvinism remains the real nursing-father of the civil industrial capitalism of the middle classes. . . . In breaking down the motive of ease and enjoyment, asceticism lays the foundation of the tyranny of work over men . . . production for production's sake is declared to be a commandment of religion."

Troeltsch, *Protestantism and Progress*, p.p. 135-138.

#### Social Credit and Suez

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### The Development of World Dominion

During the period of the Socialist Administration in Great Britain, following the end of World War II, *The Social Crediter* analysed the activities of that administration in our progress to disaster; and emphasised over and over that a change of administration would not mean a change of policy. The Constitutional issue, philosophy, politics, economics and strategy were examined in the notes under the heading "From Week to Week." Written or inspired by the late C. H. Douglas, these notes are a permanent and invaluable addition to our understanding of the policies of opposed philosophies, and we propose to re-publish a considerable selection of them, both for their relevance to a situation which has developed but not otherwise altered under a 'new' Administration, and for the benefit of new readers of this journal to whom otherwise they are not readily available.

The date of original publication is given in brackets after each item.

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We should be prepared to agree that in technical ability, and, in the narrow sense, moral integrity, the upper *administrative* personnel of the Bank "of England" is equal, if not superior to that of any institution of its kind in the world. At least since 1920, its structure has been modelled on the German-Jew cartel-controlling Banks, each industry having one or more Directors who have only to make a case to get practically all the finance they need. Other mechanisms, such as Nuffield Trusts, *etc.*, mould science, art and thought.

This being so, it is difficult to assess the activities of various monetary reformers, and their schools of thought, which agitate for "the restoration of money issue to the Government (or 'the people') to spend money into circulation to keep prices constant."

We are not concerned at the moment with the technical falsity of the objective; what we should like to get at is the nature of the idea they have in mind. If corruption, in the ordinary sense, is ruled out (as it is), what do they think they can 'do' to the Bank "of England"? Do they seriously think Parliamentary mechanisms can control it?

As things are, we consider that the demand, under various names, for the further centralisation of money-creation is the most dangerous activity extant. And many monetary reformers, who appear to be more concerned to damage private banking than to achieve individual benefit, are doing their half-baked best to assist.

The one fact which becomes clearer daily is that the value of the Parliamentary system *depended almost entirely on the fact that in the days of metal-coinage money systems, the central Government, whether it was King or Prime Minister, had to get his finance from individuals.*

The foundation of the Bank "of England," the Whig shop-window for Amsterdam and Frankfort, struck a mortal blow, as it was intended to do, at the English governmental system. To "nationalise" the Bank, or to transfer its functions to the Treasury, would be merely to put what little remains of the lady inside the tiger. (July, 28, 1945.)

It is becoming increasingly clear that it is downright dangerous to use any word current in politics or economics without defining what you mean by it. The general population (and we include many well informed people) are so saturated with the ideas disseminated by the French Revolution and its organisers that such a phrase as "sovereignty resides in the people" carries with it an implication which is almost, if not quite, opposite to anything which will bear examination. As we observed in these pages some weeks ago, economic sovereignty in the nineteenth century was contained in the gold sovereign, *and was exercised by the holder*. We shall return to this question since the idea that "the People," or a majority of them, are the inheritors of the Divine Right of Kings, is not merely untrue; it is in the fullest sense, blasphemous, and, like all genuine blasphemy, brings a terrible retribution. When Professor Laski says that "the supremacy of the House of Commons is the pivotal principle of the British Constitution" he is not merely talking nonsense, since pivots aren't made of principles, but he is playing on the ignorance of his audience. The power of the House of Commons, *de jure* is similar to that of the House of Lords and the Crown. *De facto*, the House of Commons *was* supreme because of its power to withhold supplies.

As Professor Laski knows quite well, the House of Commons is just about as powerless nowadays as a golden sovereign which had dropped down Mount Vesuvius. What Laski will learn in due course is that, appearances notwithstanding, the British Constitution does not turn on Professor Laski, either.

The kind of honour, or even honesty, to which we can look forward under the rule of a Party of which Professor Laski is the Chairman is well illustrated by his remarks on compensation for the nationalisation of the coal mines. (We quote the *Scotsman* of January 7, 1946): "Professor Laski said he had never been worried about compensation so long as there was a Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer who could fix the levels of taxation, especially Death Duties, Estate Duties and Legacy Duties. Compensation was a book keeping transaction."

Or, as the Talmud puts it, "It is always praiseworthy to despoil a Goy of his property."

(January 19, 1946.)

#### MODERN SCIENCE—

(continued from page 1.)

is to say present momenta, generated by past and present forces) are leading us, and to identify these forces. What might be the significance of the 'psychologising' of medicine at the end of the present phase of the world war, comparable with the 'chemicalising' of medicine at the close of the earlier phase? Freudian psychology produced scarcely a ripple on medical teaching during the period when everyone was alleged to be suffering from neuroses and psychoses. The universities then went 'all chemical.' Shall we soon see Psychology replacing Chemistry and its 43 per cent. popularity in the School Certificate? This is not by any means impossible. Freud's works were rarely seen in the hands of medical students until quite

recently. A small minority of (I think it is generally agreed) inferior students unable to sustain the rigour of more concrete subjects—students who required anything but "something craggy to bite their minds upon" in Byron's phrase—bothered about him. The rest left him to the little misses proceeding to a diploma in pedagogy, and to others who are now assisting Mr. Bevin in his man (and woman) hunt.

A psychology wave might be bad for I.C.I.? Not at all! Our state medical service can soon be relieved of most of its dosing and drugging. Indeed, once 'private' practice is superseded, it need not be long before a large proportion of medical practice is dispensed with altogether. We are supposed to be arriving at the Age of the Masses. Well, it's easy to treat masses: all eat bread! Replacement of universities by the "B."B.C. has been proposed during the past fortnight. And, after all, does the international chemical interest really exist to distribute a product any more than to distribute a dividend? If so, its markets will, in any case be much steadier and much cheaper to secure by long term contract with 'services' (or millers) than through a host of small traders.

At this rate, the whole system would 'run-out'? Probably, though not inevitably, or quickly. While any considerable portion of mankind remains 'unconditioned,' in mind or body, a certain blanket complexity masking the satanic simplicity of organisation must be preserved.

"History is crystallised policy."

"The appalling thing in the French Revolution is not the tumult but the design. Through all the fire and the smoke we perceive the evidence of calculating organisation. The managers remained studiously concealed and masked; but there is no doubt of their presence from the first." Lord Acton was still able to say that at Cambridge twenty-eight years after the reformation of the university attempted by the Prince Consort. "The Queen went up to Cambridge to see Albert confer honorary degrees on distinguished people, and he read an address of welcome to her and after dinner they walked through the courts of Trinity in a state of high romance. Then he set to work to examine the educational curriculum of the ancient University, for he never allowed any office that he held to be a sinecure to him, and found it to be deplorably narrow. Classics and mathematics seemed to be the only subjects taught there: it was a place of darkness rather than enlightenment, and not a patch on the Universities of his Fatherland. Within a year's time he had worked out a scheme for comprehensive reform, introducing into his programme such subjects as chemistry, psychology. . . ."

Yes, both!

#### (VIII)

You can carry an idea, possibly, to its conclusion. The essence of the grave matters we are discussing, it seems to me, is that you can't carry an idea to another idea's conclusion; and you can't carry an idea past its own conclusion. This it seems is what our politicians are trying to do, using 'education' as their field of action. Any idea, not merely some ideas, which may seem to have general application,

\* E. F. Benson: *Queen Victoria*.

can rule the mind, transform the character, and make or break the individual who entertains it. Wilkins, John Wallis, Seth Ward, Thomas Willis, Christopher Wren, Goddard, Ralph Bathurst and Robert Boyle were "satisfied that there was no certain way of arriving at any competent knowledge unless they made a variety of experiments upon natural bodies. In order to discover what phenomenon they would produce [*sic*] they pursued that method by themselves with great industry and then communicated their discoveries to others." Their 'invisible college' grew in ten years into the Royal Society. I see no objection. Indeed, the idea seems, even now, capable of a wide extension of application. What is extraordinary is that those who are crying out for "a more liberal policy of Government encouragement of industrial research and support of the universities and technical colleges" (Sir William Bragg in *The Times*) seem indifferent to the application of the experimental method to remove the perplexities of their fellow 'scientists,' the economists. Ideas are, of their nature, revolutionary, and while human reason is cultivated, it will continue, in Newman's words, "to combine to centralise, to look forward, to look back, to view things as a whole, whether for speculation or for action." Newman, however, preferred the opposing simplicity "which is the state of mind which does not combine, does not deal with premises and conclusions, does not recognise means and their end, but lets each work, each place, each occurrence stand by itself,—which acts towards each as it comes before it, without a thought of anything else. This simplicity is the temper of children. . . ." To teach a child to read is to carry a practical idea to its conclusion. To keep a child tied up in a school without teaching it to read, to lead it to the condition in which it will say that it can read when it cannot, and believe that it is reading when it is merely repeating what it does not understand and cannot interpret or usefully apply, is to carry another, and an alien idea to its conclusion. "Be it known," said Bacon, "how vast a difference there is . . . between the Idols of the human mind and the Ideas of the divine. The former are nothing more than arbitrary abstractions; the latter are the creator's own stamp upon creation, impressed and defined in matter by true and exquisite lines." Matthew Arnold may have been right when he said that the middle classes had arrived, "proud of being able to say what they like, whilst indifferent to the fact that they have nothing whatever to say." The weak word is 'indifferent.' Arnold was himself indulging in a genuflexion to one of his idols. The 'middle classes' were unconscious of what was happening to them. They saw themselves as carpenters when they were only wood.

"I have received, from a highly respected quarter, a very strong recommendation of a young man of twenty-two years of age, much thought of by Schelling [suspected of being the author of the German version of the Marseillaise]. He has made himself known by a new edition of the *Hito padesa* from the Sanscrit, and is a *general scholar*, altogether distinguished. He desires to live some years in England . . ." The young man did. He was Friedrich Maximilian Müller, God-son of Mendelssohn, and afterwards the Oxford Professor, Max Müller. The letter is by Baron Bunsen, the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of William IV. Max Müller wrote an editor's preface to the Memoirs of Baron Stockmar, which stated

that Stockmar had two political ideals: "first to see Germany united under Prussia; secondly, to help establish a unity of purpose between Germany and England." According to family tradition, Stockmar was descended "from a Stockmar who accompanied Gustavus Adolphus from Sweden to Saxony and settled there." According to his son, he was one of those "who looked upon themselves as the servants and instruments of a higher Law, not as the arbitrary rulers of human affairs." The son's biographical sketch, introducing the Memoirs, ends with the following passage from one of Stockmar's letters: "The peculiarity of my position compelled me always anxiously to efface the best things I attempted and sometimes succeeded in accomplishing and to conceal them as if they had been crimes. Like a thief in the night, I have often laid the seed corn in the earth, and when the plant grew up and could be seen, I knew how to ascribe the merit to others, and I was forced to do so. Even now people often tell me of such and such things, and how this or that arose and came to pass, and in so far as they speak of the second stage of their production, they are right enough. But those good people know nothing of the first stage. The growth of a plant requires air, light, warmth, *etc.*; and so it might seem to these different elements, that without the influence of each of them, there would have been no plant at all, and as far as they go, they are right enough. But the first and chief merit is undoubtedly due to him who, of his own motion, and solely for the eventual benefit of others, laid the seed corn at the right time in the right soil. If then, men and circumstances generally combine to envelop in night and darkness the best of my conceptions and ideas and the undertakings founded on them, so that not the faintest suspicion of their origin is possible, that will hardly annoy me."

The final comment of the son is of interest: "He was content to remain always half-hidden before the eyes of posterity. Faithful to his spirit, this book also lifts the veil but a little."

Yet, it does lift it a little: "Both the King [Leopold] and Stockmar did not regard the future they desired for the Prince [Albert], merely as one of external advantage and brilliancy, but connected with it solemn and difficult claims, and from a high point of view considered the plan of previous preparation [for the marriage of Queen Victoria] conscientiously and maturely." When the Prince Consort died, Stockmar wrote: "An edifice, which, for a great and noble purpose, had been reared, with a devout sense of duty, by twenty years of laborious toil, has been shattered to its very foundations."

The propaganda for Mr. Butler's education plans suggests that Stockmar was unduly pessimistic.

(To be continued.)

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