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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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## FROM WEEK TO WEEK

*The Economist* makes out an excellent case for sacking the staffs (not forgetting the staffs' heads) of the innumerable bureaucracies concerned with price regulation. Commenting on the rise in the total of notes in circulation to £700,000,000, it says, "One thing, however, is reasonably certain—there is no immediate threat of inflation in the rise. . . . The level of prices depends on the amount of money that is spent, not on the amount that is in existence, still less on the amount that is in existence in one particular form, . . ." Even so, *The Economist* is wrong, and those who are now (and who isn't?) biting their fingers over the taxes they are asked to pay are doing so because of inflation—what they are paying out they are paying out for what they get, and they can work out the price for themselves.

*The Economist* will find the right line on the matter in *The Control and Distribution of Production*, p. 72:—"Now the core of this problem is the fact that money which is distributed in respect of articles which do not come within buying range of the persons to whom the money is distributed is not real money—it is simply inflation of the currency so far as those persons are concerned."

One of the motives suggested for the curtailment of reading matter of British origin (didn't the Publishers' Association offer to refuse publication to 'new' authors during the war?) is that it would ensure the distribution of a flood of American propaganda. Unless *The Economist's* hint that publishing houses might try to secure consignments on 'Lease-Lend' terms is taken up (and comes off) we may be spared this 'debt' to America, for American publishing companies are finding it hard to collect subscriptions from British readers owing to tightening-up of the exchange control.

"Should doubt arise on this question, [that America will not let Hitler win] the entire constellation of things would change, and a world-wide crisis of appalling dimensions would be precipitated immediately. Indeed it is not outside the range of possibilities that the entire old world would achieve some sort of artificial unity on the basis of its hatred of the new world.

"For the Nazis have always regarded the United States as their greatest ideological enemy; and the struggling and oppressed peoples would certainly be propagandised into the view that the United States had proved an unreliable, false, and craven friend."

—DOROTHY THOMSON in *The Edmonton Bulletin*, October 4, 1941.

Safeguards against the misuse of Parliament suggested by the Parliamentary Select Committee on offices of profit under the Crown in its report published last week included a recommendation that the number of Ministers, including Under-Secretaries and Whips, allowed to sit in the House of Commons should be limited to 60.

The committee, over which Sir Dennis Herbert, the Deputy Speaker, presided, recommended that the present emergency legislation should be repealed or otherwise terminated as soon as possible after or even before the end of hostilities.

A new Bill should then be introduced to disqualify from membership of the House of Commons all holders of posts of profit under the Crown with certain exceptions.

These comprise sixty holders of ministerial posts and such persons as Lords Lieutenant, Sheriffs, Recorders, Justices of the Peace, chairmen of quarter sessions and regius professors, as well as members of the armed forces. There are now 68 Ministers in the Commons.

This measure would disqualify Ambassadors and High Commissioners. At present two M.P.s are Ambassadors, Sir Stafford Cripps and Sir Samuel Hoare, while two are High Commissioners, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Sir Ronald Cross.

In the meantime the House of Commons Disqualification Act, due to be renewed next March, should be extended for only a year at a time. Amendments should be considered, including possibly a limitation on the number of certificates the Prime Minister may issue to enable M.P.s to retain their seats on acceptance of wartime posts; also a limit for posts abroad.

The committee further suggests that M.P.s who hold such certificates should have the protection against criticism customarily given to civil servants. They should normally refrain from speaking or voting on questions connected with their work.

The Government is now considering the report of the final recommendation that the House should pass a resolution agreeing with the conclusions.

In the Debate on the Address, Sir Richard Acland made a significantly patch-worked speech (parts of which are reported on page 7), which was an intimate association of an analysis of the situation that was largely sound, with a panacea that would aggravate the ills described.

As a remedy he advocates a method—communal ownership—which in itself is not desired by the individual (or else why his emphasis on the nobility of self-sacrifice?) and which involves the giving up by all individuals (not merely the plutocrats he aims at) of the sanctions which would

enable them to change the system if they didn't like its results.

For however firmly they retained their *votes*, the material power would be at the disposal of the bureaucracy.

The proper solution is in the other direction—the decentralisation of power back to the individuals, and not only nominal power but power in the shape of material goods.

The Germans are reported to be demanding the dismissal of General Weygand from his North African Command.

“Palestine . . . is known to the Jews as the ‘half-promised land’ and to the Arabs as the ‘twice-promised land.’”

—SIR RONALD STORRS.

A note in *The Economist* from a Polish Correspondent gives an account of the ghettos of Europe.

“The ghettos of the Middle Ages were in some respects a part of the general social and economic structure of society. To a certain extent, all society was then organised in some type of ghetto; the feudal landlords, the artisan and merchant guilds, etc., were all organised behind barriers impassable to any outsider. In such an order, the Jewish ghetto was not such an abnormality; on the contrary, in many cases, the ghetto implied in some ways the creation of a legal status for the Jewish community, and there existed some possibility of existence and development for the people behind the ghetto walls.”

The present position is different because in the last two centuries the Jews have been emancipated.

Details are given of the types of ghettos in Nazi-occupied Europe:—

“First, there are the ghettos of Warsaw, Lodz, Lublin and Cracow, which were created by the General Governor, Dr. Frank, in 1939 and were meant for the local population only. Secondly, there is the Lublin Reservation, which is intended, not only for the Jews living there, but also as a reception area for Jewish deportees from the Reich, Austria and the Czech Protectorate. Lastly, there are the newly-created ghettos in Lwow, Wilno, Kaunas, Riga, Mursk, Kiev, Odessa and in other places in the Ukraine and White Russia.”

The Warsaw ghetto contains about 400,000 Jews living in extreme congestion. The administration of communal life is left to the Jewish Council of Elders, acting under strict Nazi supervision, who are collectively responsible for the good behaviour of the ghetto population, for the collection of taxes, for the execution of all laws and regulations and for the administration of all welfare institutions and for education so far as it is permitted. A special unarmed Jewish police force helps the Elders to keep order, acting under the direct orders of the Gestapo and the military. A post office under strict Nazi censorship is the only means of communication with the outside world.

Rations for the Jews are about a quarter of those for the Germans and half those for the rest of the population. A special monetary system with a circulation inside the ghetto only has been introduced, and prices are decided by

the Nazis and varied so that the whole of production within the ghetto is never more than enough to cover the cost of the rations allocated. Unemployed Jews are put into a labour gang.

Every possible step is taken to keep the outside population away from the ghetto. The Polish Gentile population are sympathetic, and there is underground collaboration between the anti-Nazis outside and the Jews inside the ghetto, where conspiracy can in many cases be more easily carried on.

The Lodz ghetto contains about 150,000 people, the Cracow ghetto about 50,000; Lublin contained, until recently, about 60,000, but the numbers there have been increased. In the last-named, difficulties arise because of the different language, culture, habits and education of the Polish Jews and the German deportees.

Strange that the patriotic *Jewish Chronicle* doesn't contradict the poisonous National Socialist broadcaster who said that “the South African Premier [Smuts] has long been considered by Jews to be a ‘good Jew.’”

Mr. Alfred Edwards, Labour M.P. for Middlesbrough East, who has announced that he does not intend to ask to be renominated for membership of the Select Committee on National Expenditure, stated at Stockton-on-Tees recently that he wanted to take the “throttling hands of the Treasury off production for the duration of the war.”

The trouble, he said, was the silly, nonsensical form of control: Good business men continued to throw up Government posts because their hearts were broken. Good Ministers had to fight to break down antiquated forms of procedure. He tried to speed up deliveries of machines imported from the United States. Some were held up for three weeks at home ports to collect import duty which the Government themselves paid.

This machine cut down production time on some jobs 75 per cent. A device costing less than £100 would do the job of a £6,000 machine, also imported from the United States. To get this going engineers needed petrol, and he was accused of using his position to obtain extra petrol.

At the inaugural gathering at Brighton of Sussex Warship Week Lord Kindersley, President of the National Savings Movement, is reported to have said: “If saving falls below cost of output the balance of national economy is upset.”

Doubtless a director of the Bank of “England” must be pardoned in the name of Patriotism for his false implication that the total savings of private citizens can ever equate the total cost of war-output?

There are now 40 credit unions operating in Alberta and 15 more are in the progress of formation.

Since the first credit union started in September, 1937, loans totalling \$425,000 have been made to members. There is a total membership of 4,200.

Twelve of the credit unions are in Edmonton including the first one formed and the largest, which has 350 members.

## What Is Our Problem?

By B. M. PALMER

In the present condition of the field we can at best clarify our ideas in regard to the problems which face us by a renewed study of *The Tragedy of Human Effort*.<sup>\*</sup> Before any one of us can be of much use in the electoral campaign we need to strengthen our own ability to distinguish between means and ends. This is a more difficult task than it should be by reason of the departure in most of life's relationships from the general principles of association. Very few of us have experienced an association of human beings functioning with a high degree of efficiency, except perhaps in relatively small undertakings, directed to what are known as non-political ends—sport, business or friendship. But we all have ample experience of perverted associations, ranging from the inefficient tea shop to the local party organisation and the totalitarian state. The fact that the totalitarian state is more or less universal at the present time blinds even the more wide awake section of the nation to the fact so clearly stated by Douglas that "nations are, at bottom, merely associations for the good of those composing them. Please note that I say 'at bottom.' Association is at once the direct cause of our progress and of our threatened destruction."<sup>\*</sup>

These facts being clearly grasped it is plain that the first thing to be done is to revive, if possible, some degree of understanding of the correct methods of association.

It will be realised that a correct understanding of association cannot be an end in itself, but merely a means to an unspecified end; in military language a limited objective. But it is only by well-planned progress from one limited objective to another that campaigns can be won.

"Each operation has a *raison d'être*, that is an object; that object once determined, fixes the nature and the value of the means. . . .

"In presence of the difficulties which faced him, Verdy du Vernois looked into his own memory for an instance or a doctrine that would supply him with a line of conduct, nothing inspired him. 'Let history and principles, he said, 'go to the devil! After all, *what is the problem?*' And his mind instantaneously recovered its balance. This is the objective way of treating the subject. Every operation must be approached from the side of its object in the widest sense of that word: 'What is the Problem?' . . . .

"Once the question is put in that way, the answer that follows is at the same time *complete* and *appropriate*, involving the *adaptation without reserve of the means to the end.*"<sup>†</sup>

What is our Problem? To awaken the dynamic power of people, so that it may function through their associations thus involving the correct understanding and use, each in its proper field, of policy, administration and sanctions.

We may therefore as a first step examine such associations as lie within our immediate experience and ascertain which of them still retain the power of distinguishing between methods and results.

Those of them which have this power are valuable, they are the correct means to the limited objective which is in view, and in Marchal Foch's words "should be adapted without reserve to the end." This is by no means to state that the end justifies the means—the notion of 'justification' is inapplicable: the end entails the means.

Most associations which still retain the power of distinguishing between methods and results will have a worth-while policy. What may not be quite clear at first is that once membership has been completed a new relationship is formed. The "joiner" is now part of the organism as a branch is part of a tree. It is his intention that he and his associates should get the result for which they are associating. This is *the only reason* why he has joined them. He has not joined in order to pass on to them any information which he may possess and of which they are ignorant. Circumstances may arise in which such information may be needed, if so it will be given merely as a means to the end in view, and in strict relationship to the particular aspect of the problem with which they are dealing, bearing always in mind the main object that they (and he) shall attain their objective.

We as Social Crediters have to learn the meaning of "service" and "membership" as terms in Social engineering, and when we have learned them it is our part to give a practical demonstration of their working in our own lives. This is the only way in which we can pass on our knowledge. We are not Ishmaelites, still less should we allow ourselves to be reformists.

What is our problem? To awaken the dynamic power of people in association to get what they want. Very well, then: We must count it a privilege to be able to help.

### Mr. CHURCHILL'S COMPANIONS

In answer to a recent question in Parliament, Mr. Churchill gave a list of the names of those who accompanied him on his voyage to meet Mr. Roosevelt. The list was as follows:—

Admiral Sir Dudley Pound (First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff); General Sir John Dill (Chief of Imperial General Staff); Air Chief Marshal Sir Wilfred Freeman (Vice-Chief of Air Staff); Sir Alexander Cadogan (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs); Lord Cherwell; Mr. J. M. Martin (Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister); Commander C. R. Thompson (Personal Assistant to the Minister of Defence); Colonel L. C. Hollis; Lieut.-Colonel E. I. C. Jacob (Office of the Minister of Defence); Captain B. B. Schofield (Director of Trade Division, Admiralty); Commander M. G. Goodenough (Plans Division, Admiralty); Paymaster-Captain R. V. Brockman; Brigadier V. Dykes (Director of Plans, War Office); Captain A. R. S. Nutting (Military Assistant to the C.I.G.S.); and Group Captain W. M. Yool (Staff Officer to the Vice-Chief of Air Staff).

Were the B.B.C. mistaken, then, in reporting the presence of Mr. Montagu Norman? Or did they, perhaps, confuse him with Professor Clarence Skinner who might himself have been travelling anonymously? Or it may be that Mr. Norman did not "accompany" the Prime Minister but met him at the rendezvous in another ship?

<sup>\*</sup>*The Tragedy of Human Effort*. A speech by MAJOR DOUGLAS at Liverpool in 1936.

<sup>†</sup>MARSHAL FOCH: *The Principles of War*. Translated by HILAIRE BELLOC, Chapman and Hall, 1921.

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### A Job for the Planners

Criticism of the wasteful way this war is being run has been fairly frequent of late. Generally speaking it has been from first class experts in their own line criticising those in control of that part of the war effort. Not long ago a Marshal of the Air Force stated that had it not been for amateur strategists interfering in the military conduct of the 1914-18 instalment of the war, that part of it would have finished a year sooner. Another such article appeared in *The Times* of November 4.

The headings of this article contributed by an anonymous correspondent are: "Cost of Transport—A hidden factor in the start to inflation—the need of right organisation." What strikes the reader, apart from the obvious note of authority on the subject, is that the word "money" does not once appear, and that where sums of money are referred to it is done not in an abstract financial sense but as a measure of the material and human energy consumed in a given process. Evidently the writer has a clear sense of reality and for that reason alone deserves a hearing.

He points out that the "vicious spiral" of inflation starts under present conditions not with high wages but with high costs, the latter being normally the minimum price. The largest single item in total national costs is transport. He estimates that in a pre-war year this came to about £17 a head and has enormously increased owing to a number of factors. He says: "if there is any single element which can be held responsible more than another for increased costs this must be regarded as the starting point of the spiral. My purpose is to suggest that this single element may be found in costs of transport." He goes on to enumerate the factors involved and says: "their effect could be largely reduced by the more efficient organisation and coordination of transport both by the providers of services and the users." He illustrates the official attitude which is an alleged desire not to disturb "the normal chain of distribution." Apparently the official mind can visualise no organisation other than one in which an arch planner sits in an office and has full control over every movement of every member of that organisation. It looks as if the meaning of the words "organisation" and "co-ordination" was unknown to the official mind as there is no need to break any existing chain of distribution to effect the efficient working of transport.

Now here is a legitimate job for a planner: to work out details of an efficient distribution system. He must be an organiser and must know transport inside out and what is more, must be capable of realising that his job is to smooth

out the difficulties now facing the men who actually do the transporting. He must be their and the nation's servant. Judging by the evidence, however, none of the "Planners" of the P.E.P. stamp have any of the qualifications required and therefore prefer to plan not a particular job crying to be done, but rather what is to happen to you and me when this war is over. The more we expose the real nature of things the more will these planners appear to be playing a childish, if sinister, game. If this judgment is wrong, *The Times's* correspondent has shown them at least one useful outlet for their energies.

H. R. P.

### Alberta Finance 1940-1941

Alberta finance for the fiscal year ended March 31, resulted in an overall surplus on income and capital accounts of \$2,270,845.19, an increase of \$1,934,293 over the surplus of last year.

The Provincial Debt was reduced by more than \$3,000,000 to a total of \$144,741,018.58, but in addition, the province is liable for certain guarantees which, after deducting sinking funds, amount to \$8,500,509.68, which leaves the net funded and unfunded debt and guarantees as \$153,241,528.26 compared with the 1940 figure of \$157,193,450.68, or a net reduction of \$3,951,922.42.

The funded debt of the province included loans from the Dominion of Canada amounting to \$26,486,750, and the unfunded debt \$4,854,442.96 in savings certificates of all kinds, a decrease in these latter of \$554,071.14, which represents the amount redeemed during the year.

Debt charges cost the taxpayers \$3,971,122.50 during the year, or \$4.85 *per capita*. Total revenue per head amounted to \$31.66.

A vast increase in business was shown in Alberta's treasury branches:

Currency on hand in the branches at March 31, was \$377,703.78; balance on deposit with chartered banks \$2,075,741.64, and cash items in transit of \$484,442.12. The total involved is \$2,937,887.59.

The total on the same date in 1940 was \$1,911,519.06. On March 31 last non-interest bearing deposits totalled \$1,695,863.75, and deposits bearing interest (term accounts) totalled \$294,135.35.

### SOCIAL CREDIT MEETING AT BELFAST

Social Crediters from Northern Ireland met at an area meeting in Belfast on November 8. They sent the following telegram to Major Douglas:—

"Social Crediters met together from various parts of Ireland send their affectionate good wishes, thank you for past advice and look forward to more.—CROTHERS."

A telegram was also sent to Dr. Tudor Jones:—

"Social Crediters met together from various parts of Ireland send best wishes and assure you and Secretariat of all possible support.—CROTHERS."

## Homo Sapiens and All That (II)

By T. J.

It is amazing, when one looks about, to see how much has been done to create the illusion that man became sapient quite a short time ago; that he is, now, indubitably sapient, but that his sapience is quite a recent acquisition, and that before, say, the birth of Bernard Shaw there was NOTHING. This is part of the revolutionary movement, and the revolutionary movement, is based on sabotage, on the destruction of continuity. *The Times*, about the time of the outbreak of war, devoted a leading article to advocating, in the interests of parliamentary oratory, that the old 'English' pronunciation of Latin should be restored. It waxed witty about the wennies and weedies, and suggested that parliament had decayed since the time that Ministers could indulge freely in classical quotation without fear of ridicule on phonetic grounds. Latin as Caesar spoke it (perhaps) was one of the 'reforms' of living memory. Having learnt to pronounce Latin like the Romans, a newer 'reform' was not to learn to pronounce it at all. Classical literature provides a review of the pleasures of this world far more comprehensive than does Hollywood; more catholic as well as more individual, and not necessarily more salacious. The dogma that we have suddenly entered upon a path of Progress, so dear to the minds of the Labour Party, is inconsistent with such indications of the copiousness of the past as classical literature provides. And there are ideas. The modern boy 'doesn't learn Euclid.' He regards Euclid as a bit of a bungler, and not really 'the goods.' It would not be in the least surprising to hear the opinion at a modern University that Darwin (who appears, by the bye, to have served his turn) was the man who discovered apes, and Hooker the man who discovered wheat. The fact that man cannot get very far without vitamins (in bottles) is strong ground for the belief that man's life on earth began about the time of Karl Marx.

"Classicism, as also any form of study of ancient history, in which there are more bad than good examples, we shall replace with the study of the programme of the future. We shall erase from the memory of men all facts of previous centuries which are undesirable to us and leave only those which depict all the errors of the government of the *goyim*." It has been done. "We must introduce into their education all those principles which have so brilliantly broken up their order." They have been introduced. "But when we are in power we shall remove every kind of disturbing subject from the course of education and shall make out of the youth obedient children of authority, loving him who rules as the support and hope of peace and quiet." It is within sight, to be averted or to destroy the order of society for which our statesmen say we are fighting. The relativity of education is as important. It wouldn't matter much what parent mice were able to teach their young if, among the 'benefits' conferred, were that of the invisibility and inaudibility of cats. A mouse which could see and understand everything in the world except the sight and notion of a cat would be safe only in a world in which cats did not exist. It does not matter what is put into the curriculum or what is left out, so long as human children are provided with 'blind spots' for mortal enemies they cannot overcome their enemies. That the race has enemies, the state of the world and society is a witness. The evil which confronts us is not a new one. If, in the eighteenth century, when it began to be preached that everyone must

attain a certain proficiency in what are, after all, merely a few tricks, a few obvious truths about education had been grasped, the idea would have been laughed out of court. It is inherently no more difficult for the average individual to learn to 'go in off the red' twenty times in succession, than it is for the average individual to learn to use the integral calculus. Many people cannot do it at all, not because they don't try, but because they have no aptitude. What is the significance of the fact that forty per cent. is a pass mark in most examinations for university degrees, and that the standard is only raised to fifty when serious responsibility attaches to the rights acquired by the degree-passer? In the most elementary schools, few pupils learn what the master teaches them. 'Reforms' which aim at a higher performance are all really 'reforms' which adjust the requirements to the individual's capacity. He is 'better taught'—which obviously means that the improvement is on the part of the teacher. Even so, the average individual learns far more than he needs. The only thing he needs that he doesn't learn, as he is not encouraged to learn, is the elementary principles governing human association. These could be taught in an ordinary day-school in a week, and all the societies and institutions run by students, from football teams and tuck-shops to the Oxford Union Society could be run to illustrate the principles inculcated. Instead of which student societies reflect, down to the minutest particular, all the methods and all the disastrous results of the Great Institutions which man has failed to mould to his service.

The greatest contributions to human thought have not noticeably been made by men who knew a lot. Some of them may have done so but the fact doesn't show up in their special contributions to knowledge and understanding. Admitting that report is inaccurate, do not a tree, an apple, some bits of wire, needles, beeswax and string provide the raw materials for Newton and Faraday?

Man has at least three kinds of inheritance. He inherits his form and structure, and the characteristic uses for himself to which these can be put, exclusive of other uses which are ruled out as needing a different form and structure. This is his natural inheritance. He has a nurtural inheritance, similar to that of all mammals, which is a never increasing body of knowledge imparted by adults, usually parents, the same from generation to generation. This is an uncertain factor in man's life. It is something more clearly seen in wild animals. In domestication the mechanism is impaired, and perhaps it is impaired in man. It serves to train the young tiger in ways which will make life easier and safer for young tigers. The third inheritance is the cultural inheritance, which distinguishes man from all other creatures. This consists of an ever increasing knowledge of how to do things. While some elements remain the same, a greater part of it changes several times in a single generation. It has already accumulated to such vast proportions that no one living knows what it is in the sum. It is more truly reflected in the practice of the moment (work-shop practice) than in the record, and indeed much of it is virtually unrecordable. Its own past is irretracable and knowledge of it irrecoverable. The fact that no one man could learn a thousandth part of it in a lifetime does not prevent its being constantly effective and productive for the use and convenience of man. Then why make so much ado about a little more or a little less? Most that is said about education is bunkum. But this is not bunkum:—

"Each state of life must be trained within strict limits corresponding to its destination and work in life." Cats sometimes become visible to mice who change their trade.

### The Oil Situation

The Imperial Policy Group's *Review of World Affairs* for November has an informative passage about the oil situation, based on the sources of the Petroleum Press Bureau, the Editor of which writes: "... there is no reason to suppose that [recent German] operations have in any way been hampered through a shortage of oil. Nor does there appear to be any likelihood that they will be in the near future. In fact, one may assume that in respect of oil, as of other supplies, the German High Command has made adequate preparations."

The conquest of Poland, Estonia and the Ukraine has provided new resources, although stocks above ground have doubtless been destroyed.

The oilfields of Eastern Galicia, which the Russians acquired when they occupied Eastern Poland in September, 1939, had an output of 370,000 tons in 1938. These are the older fields of Poland, and production had been steadily declining for a number of years before the war. There are also natural mineral wax deposits at Boryslav, where appreciable quantities of Ozokerite are obtained by mining. The enemy will doubtless put all these sources back into operation as quickly as possible. The Estonian shale oil industry had an output of some 180,000 tons of crude oil in 1939, the principal product being fuel oil, although about 24,000 tons of gasoline were produced in that year. Other newly discovered oil bearing lands in the Ukraine may soon be occupied by the enemy.

The Imperial Policy group concludes:

"The fact remains that the annual post-war consumption of what is now German-controlled Europe was about 21 million tons—exclusive of what was needed for ships' bunkers. The reduction of this to an emergency ration of 8 million tons a year was considered drastic enough a few weeks ago. It now seems probable that in order to maintain a safety margin for military operations, this may be reduced to 6 million tons, though it would be difficult to keep Europe and its industries sufficiently hard at work to suit Germany with such a reduced supply. The Petroleum Press Bureau thinks we ought to assume that Germany's resources have now risen to 12 million tons annually; and that consumption on the Eastern Front is now at the rate of 4 million tons a year. On these figures, after having reduced Europe to the lowest possible ration, there is now an emergency balance of about 2 million tons a year to meet any fresh military needs, and losses. These figures take no account of reserves.

"It is probably true, therefore, that although the situation may be a little easier in some respects, the enemy is nevertheless operating on a narrow margin."

The Canadian Federal Government has reached agreement with seven of the Canadian provinces on the proposal to suspend provincial income tax for the duration of the war and accept federal subsidies instead. British Columbia and Ontario have not yet completed negotiations.

### Money Reform in Australia

In the Australian Social Credit press there is jubilation over the weakening of resistance against the push for financial reform. Many social crediters speaking on financial lines for financial objectives are finding widespread support.

"Reliable information is to hand dealing with the reception met by certain economists when lecturing to business executives at a regular fixture held in Melbourne; it is reported that previously dumb listeners now have the temerity to ask questions which indicate doubts as to the soundness of theories presented by the Oracles. Moreover such questions in certain circumstances brought forth astounding answers which, by implication, were to the effect that 'the game was up' owing to public awareness."—*The New Times*, Melbourne.

The writer is correct in attributing these results to "the solid penetrating work of campaigners of all States"; and his suggestion that other effort is needed is still more pertinent to present events.

This apparent retreat is a signal of danger. That the opponent appears to be willing to concede financial reform is clearest indication that he is changing his ground. "Financial reform—we welcome it," may be the next issue from Mr. Montagu Norman and Wall Street will be quite agreeable, always provided that the individual is well and truly laid subservient to their domination. Financial reformers will do well to study *The Secrets of Nazi Finance* in *The New Times*, in which is to be found the essence of all that they demand; and to consider whether they would be satisfied with the conditions which that reform has helped to bring about in Germany. To demand concrete results (not technical methods) which are desired by everyone *and which can be recognised by everyone* is the only safeguard against the misuse of the most efficient techniques to produce undesired results.

Mr. Menzies, while still Prime Minister, at the wedding breakfast of Miss Myer, a Jewish lady, "proposed the health of the President of the United States of America *before* the usual toasts were honoured, and Sub-Lieut. Myer proposed the health of His Majesty the King." —*The New Times*. "Dr. Rolland of Geelong College is reported to have stated in public, 'I favour absolute union with America, even if that means the sacrifice of principles which we have held essential, *even if it means the sacrifice of the British Monarchy*.'" —*The New Era*. Perhaps these incidents have a bearing on what is going on.

Federal Union is specifically designed to remove the control of Finance to an International Union. This, which will inevitably be dominated by Wall Street Jews, will have at its disposal supreme armed power to enforce its decisions. However complacent, the millions of human beings who constitute "humanity" can hardly be forced into this mould without feeling it, and perhaps—as the boa-constrictor smears his victims with a secretion before swallowing it—concessions in financial reform are a convenient emollient towards painless absorption.

This image slanders the boa-constrictor, who is honest enough—and only has one trick.

PARLIAMENT**Regulation 18B: Sir Richard Acland's Views****NOVEMBER 11.****Oral Answers to Questions (35 columns)****CIVIL DEFENCE****DEFENCE REGULATION 18B (JUDICIAL DECISION).**

*Commander Bower* asked the Prime Minister (1) whether, having regard to the constitutional position revealed by the judgment of the House of Lords in the case *Liversidge v. Anderson and Another*, he will himself introduce legislation to provide safeguards against abuse of the absolute powers of arrest and detention at present possessed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department?

(2) whether, having regard to the grave constitutional issues raised by the judgment of the House of Lords in the case *Liversidge v. Anderson and Another*, he will introduce legislation to give effect to the interpretation of the wording of Regulation 18B, supported by Lord Atkin in his dissenting speech?

*The Prime Minister*: It is not proposed to introduce such legislation. These powers were conferred upon His Majesty's Government by the House, and we are not yet in a sufficiently secure position to abandon them.

*Commander Bower*: Is it not a fact that when these Regulations were originally introduced, the House took the strongest possible exception to the liberty of the subject being placed at the sole discretion of the Home Secretary, with the result that the Regulations were changed, but that now this decision of the ultimate court of appeal has established the fact that the new words mean exactly the same as the old ones; and, therefore, should not there be some change?

*The Prime Minister*: Although I speak as a layman on these legal matters, I am advised that the hon. and gallant Gentleman is incorrectly informed.

**Written Answers (52 columns)****MINISTRY OF INFORMATION****BROADCAST REPORTS (COPIES)**

*Mr. Martin* asked the Minister of Information whether he can arrange for copies of all broadcasts made to enemy and occupied countries to be placed in the Library or, alternatively, to be sold to the public in a convenient form?

*Mr. Bracken*: No, Sir, these broadcasts cover some 175,000 words daily and I do not consider that the number of people who would read this considerable volume of material would justify its reproduction in full. I am not prepared to arrange for the routine supply of all this material to the Library; but the B.B.C. will supply the text of any particular broadcast to any member on request.

**NOVEMBER 12.****DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS (59 columns)**

*Mr. Pethick-Lawrence* (Edinburgh, East):... In the middle of the last war the House of Commons made preparations for the election of its successor. The franchise was extended, there was a measure of re-distribution, a new

register was prepared, and immediately after the Armistice an appeal was made to the country. It is generally recognised to-day that that appeal was premature, but it would be equally contrary to sound policy if on this occasion the appeal were too long delayed. This is an ageing House of Commons, and it is even, in a sense, becoming a co-opted House. It must not be charged with the task of bringing into existence the new world which the country so passionately desires. This is a matter, therefore, to which I suggest we shall shortly have to direct our attention...

*Sir Richard Acland* (Barnstaple): \*... The Government's policy will fail either to see us through a long war or to deal with the problems of reconstruction, if by good fortune we can face those problems at an early date, because of their complete failure to understand what is happening in the world to-day. Those who move with the great forces of the world can win wars and conclude lasting peace. Those who do not, cannot. I see to-day not only failure to move with the great forces of the world, but a positive desire to struggle against them. What is really happening in the world to-day? The battle between Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia; yes. The battle between Nazi Germany and democratic Britain; yes. But there is something bigger than that. This struggle is the result of a process that has been going on for many years now, namely the complete breakdown of the existing order. The order that is breaking down is the order that has been openly and avowedly based on the assumption that we could create a prosperous and harmonious world by setting each man to pursue his own individual self-interest.

That system, by a series of fortunate accidents, served us well enough for 150 years, or, if you like, for 300 years. Of course, it was at all times in diametric opposition to the teachings of Jesus Christ. He said that material wealth could not be the end and goal of human endeavour. This system said that it was. He said, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." We said, "Look after your own interests." There was a clash of diametrical opposites, and to-day that system is breaking down. At this moment we are working under a kind of mongrel system. It may be described either as public control of private ownership, or, I think more appropriately, as private ownership exercised over the public control. If this system showed by the spirit of those who are directing it and by their administration in detail that it was being used as something which we are passing through to attain something new, it might be all very well, but both the spirit of those who are mainly in control of the system and the details of its application show that we are all the time dragging back to the old, and that way lies failure either in prolonged war or in peace. Every effort which the Government makes to create order and justice out of chaos and inequality stops just short of the point at which it would be necessary to say goodbye to the old order which is breaking down...

... I know it is very easy to make fun of Gallup Surveys, particularly when they pretend to show that 84.4 rather than 84.5 hold certain views. But the Prime Minister cannot ignore the proved fact of an overwhelming majority that desires the continuance of his leadership and, at the same time, a vast number of people who are dissatisfied with the policy that is at present being pursued. This must mean that there are many who desire the continuance

\*For comment, see page 1.

of the Prime Minister's leadership and yet desire a quite different policy. I do not see why those people should not be represented in this House, and to the best of my ability I mean to represent them. I should like to ask the Prime Minister one question, which I would not for a moment expect him to answer. But I hope he will turn it over in his mind from time to time as things develop. Supposing it becomes clear at some future stage that not only a large number but an overwhelming majority of people desire the continuance of the Prime Minister's leadership but only for a clearly stated definite policy, what will his attitude be? What will he do? After all, he is Prime Minister and not a Fuehrer. The very title, being fully interpreted, means the First Servant. I wonder whether it is constitutionally proper for the First Servant to suggest, however tentatively, that he would have to hand in his notice if we persisted in pressing our objections to the behaviour of the servants' hall as a whole. I think not, and if he were to take that line and present us with the awful choice, then, though he would, of course, go down to history as the one solid rock on which the Nazi ambitions had been wrecked, yet he might not go down to history as the greatest democratic leader of all time.

*Major Lyons* (Leicester, East):... It would ill become me in the short time available to make much criticism of the speech made by the hon. Member for Barnstaple (Sir R. Acland), but I hope he will allow me to express the view, which I think is the view of a great number of hon. Members, that however courageous he is in making that speech alone, to-day we disagree profoundly with some of his observations. Especially do I dissent from his statement that this country had been suffering from what he sees fit to describe as "a mongrel system." Whatever system this country has had and whatever its effects may have been, it has given a greater opportunity, more security, a wider outlook and a greater degree of personal freedom, liberty and toleration than have been known anywhere else in the world, and while at all times different Governments have been ready to make such improvements as could properly be made with even that system, I think it ill becomes anybody to say that it is a mongrel one. It is the system under which this country has become great and prosperous, and which has given us all a greater degree of safe freedom than any other country in the world. With that observation I will leave the hon. Member's speech, but it must not be thought for a moment that I agree with a large amount of what he said...

From *The National Review*, September, 1941:—

"Our brilliant contemporary *France* printed the following table of figures on August 21:—

	Mussolini	Stalin	Hitler	Roosevelt	Churchill
Year of Birth	1883	1879	1889	1882	1873
Accession to Power	1922	1924	1933	1933	1940
Power Years	19	17	8	8	1
Age	58	62	52	59	68
	3,882	3,882	3,882	3,882	3,882

"If you divide 3,882 by 2, you get the date of the present year 1941. Everyone must draw his own conclusion. But the figures are curious and should set the 'astrologers' to work."

But *France* has entirely overlooked our pet cobra, Jehosophat, born in 1909 who began waiting at table in 1926.

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BOOKS TO READ

By C. H. Douglas:—

- Economic Democracy .....(edition exhausted)
- Social Credit ..... 3/6
- The Monopoly of Credit .....3/6
- Credit Power and Democracy ..... (edition exhausted)
- Warning Democracy .....(edition exhausted)
- The Use of Money .....6d.
- "This 'American' Business" ..... 3d. each  
12 for 2/-

ALSO

- The Bankers of London by Percy Arnold .....4/6
- Lower Rates (pamphlet) .....3d.
- Hitler's Policy is a Jewish Policy  
by Borge Jensen and P. R. Masson .....6d.
- Southampton Chamber of Commerce Report .....6d.
- Is Britain Betrayed? by John Mitchell .....2d. each  
12 for 1/6
- How Alberta is Fighting Finance .....2d. each  
12 for 1/6

(All the above postage extra).

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- Bomb the German People .....100 for 1/9
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by John Mitchell .....9d. doz.  
50 for 2/6

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