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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Mr. Churchill says the war is the fault of secret societies. In the language of his esteemed friends, he's said a mouthful.

Now we know who caused it, couldn't all outsiders resign, and devote themselves to providing the members with the deadliest possible weapons, and force them to use them?

If there's one thing the Japs hate, it is to be called Japs. They think it makes people think of them as Japs.

"He [Lozovsky] was one of the first to note that the Soviets were building, not an economic or political State but a military state, and, as far back as 1923, said they'd better get it built before Germany tore them to pieces. He indicated that any Communism that came out of it would be just so much velvet.*" —*New York Sun*.

M. Lozovsky is the Jew Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs through whom all Russian Official News reaches this country.

Before the war, a large amount of our best coal was exported. Now we have no exports of coal worth mentioning, but we appear to be largely unable to supply our own needs, and so far as domestic or household coal is concerned, the quality is inferior to coal sold at half the price three years ago. This is no doubt a foretaste of nationalised coal.

Socrates considered that justice consisted in minding your own business, and not meddling with that of others. There are worse definitions.

"It grows upon me daily that the United States is the one great moral reserve in the world to-day."

—HERBERT HOOVER, (Ex-President of the U.S.A.), 1920.

And *how* it paid! Always be moral, Clarence.

A well informed critic, Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S. Navy (Retired), states that German propaganda is behind the clamour for Britain to invade the Continent. As he puts it, "Hitler would welcome such a move, for it would bring the mountain to Mahomed."

The clamour came from the Jewish-controlled Labour Party.

"Hitler's Policy is a Jewish Policy."

"The appalling thing in the French Revolution is not

the tumult, but the design. Through all the fire and smoke we perceive the evidence of calculating organisation. The managers remain studiously concealed and masked; but there is no doubt about their presence from the first."

—LORD ACTON: *Lectures on the French Revolution*.
And not alone the French Revolution.

Truth wisely says of the couplet

Let fools for forms of Government contest,
That which is best administered is best,

that it is not true of economic systems. Is it true of anything? Strychnine is probably best administered in solution with a hypodermic syringe. The policy of universal impoverishment is probably best administered through such an institution as the existing banking system, every credit issue being written up as a debt against the community. The policy of frustration of popular policy, or political frustration, is undoubtedly best administered by periodical elections to decide who shall shout for what the electors don't want and how those who do not particularly want to do what the electors don't want done shall do it.

"Early in this war a flag officer wrote in all seriousness to me and begged that the Fleet should be sent to Newfoundland for security; it would then, he said, be 'in being' as a pawn in the peace treaty! That this should have been written by a sailor, albeit one who had been some years in retirement, shows that sailors fully appreciated the seriousness of the air menace to ships; but those who were up-to-date considered that, however serious that menace might be, it could, and indeed must, be properly countered if the Empire was to survive."

—ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET LORD CHATFIELD in *The Sunday Times*, December 14.

A correspondent writes: "It is to be observed that Mr. Churchill sent 'with H.M.'s approval' a message to the Forces in the Near East upon their commencement of the present offensive actions. In the last war H.M. sent his own messages to his (our) troops."

The following letter appeared in the *Dundee Courier*:—

BUREAUCRATIC BUNGLING

Sir,

As one of the many thousands of your readers who admire the fearless way in which the *Courier* is tackling bureaucratic bungling and ineptitude, I would bring one more instance to your notice.

A firm in a North-East Scottish town was successful

*Americanese for 'by-product.'

in securing a large Government contract for the supply of a certain manufactured article for the forces. For its transport several goods trains would be required.

Another firm in the same line of business in the extreme South of England was given a contract for a like amount of exactly the same material at exactly the same price.

So far so good. In these days of waggon shortage and over-burdening of the railways, of which we hear so much, one would naturally assume that the Scottish firm would be required to forward its goods to depots "somewhere in Scotland" and the English firms to depots in the south.

But, oh no, nothing so simple and rational as that.

The Scottish firm is required to forward its goods by rail to the furthest point in England, while the English firm has orders to rail its goods to a depot less than three miles distant from the Scottish firm's doors.

Could fatuity go further?

— I am, &c., READER.

SEZ YOU!

The Annual Report of the directors of Suburban and Provincial Stores Limited contains the following:—

"The bringing of separate businesses under one control is sound and right only if it increases importantly their financial strength or their ability to serve their customers.

"Much nonsense about the displacement of 'the little business' is talked by ignorant and thoughtless people and by politicians of a certain type. The reduction of the scope for efficient small-scale enterprise is certainly regrettable from some standpoints. But many a man and woman, who as an independent trader would be dishonest or extortionate or a petty tyrant, is a far better citizen in a position in which he is under less severe economic pressure or not free to give way to bad tendencies in his own character.

"In the case, however, of those who have the abilities and temperament that make the really good type of small independent trader, it does seem gravely regrettable that the consumer's need of assortment and value and various conveniences cause modern developments, notably of communications and of finance to diminish the number of separate businesses and therewith the sense of responsibility and the pride in achievement that commonly arise from independent ownership.

"But those, who think or talk like this, should not forget or fail to remind their hearers that in all countries at all times the small trader has tended to be despised. He has tended to become a byword for petty knavery and for cringing deference to his customers; the former partly because he was greedy but partly because he was under excessively severe economic pressure: the latter because his small-scale independence made each of his few customers excessively important to him, with results good neither for his character nor for theirs."

The pressure "good for the characters" of combines is, apparently neither "excessively severe" nor "economic."

The share capital of Suburban and Provincial Stores Limited is £3,000,000 ordinary and £3,000,000 deferred (£300,000 fully paid). Deferred shares, says a circular, "presumably carry voting power."

CORRESPONDENCE

OCCULTISM

Sir,

In his suggestive essay on the power exercised over the people by what he terms Occultism, your contributor N.F.W. first applauds the fact that the majority among the white races do not study Occultism 'to practise it,' and then goes on to define the word as 'deliberate mental suggestion,' while admitting that this definition is not exhaustive.

But to use the word Occultism in this sense is not only not exhaustive, it is misleading. If your contributor wanted to deal, as he apparently did, with 'deliberate mental suggestion' and nothing more, there is the word hypnotism, which means exactly that, and nothing more. In his article *Regarding the Canon Douglas* wrote: "What is necessary is de-hypnotisation—a task in which all the Interests, the Dominion, and the Glory are ranged on the side of the hypnotist, and every invention and advance in material science is pressed into his service by the control he exercises over Finance." From this quotation it can be seen that the word 'hypnotism' will amply cover the ground traversed by the author of *Mental Suggestion*.

The *Concise Oxford Dictionary* defines the adjective 'occult' as follows: "that which is kept secret, recondite, mysterious, beyond the range of ordinary knowledge, involving the supernatural." With this somewhat loose definition a good many Western 'occultists' would certainly disagree. The foremost exponent of Occultism in the West was Madame H. P. Blavatsky, whose illuminating remarks on the history of the Jews have been quoted in the columns of *The Social Crediter*. If there was one word which Madame Blavatsky disliked above all others it was 'supernatural.' The fact that we cannot explain the origin and nature of certain phenomena does not put them outside the pale of nature, she maintained. Everything that is, must have its being in nature, cannot be above—(super)—nature. The word 'Occultism' was not to her liking, but as it had obtained wide currency she adopted it, endeavouring to give it a new significance. In the definition she gives in the preface to her book *Isis Unveiled* may be discerned her eagerness to have done with the traditional explanations of those more intangible aspects of nature which she devoted her life to 'de-occultise,' to make better known: "Occultism embraces the whole range of psychological, physiological, cosmical, physical and spiritual phenomena."

To extend the meaning of the word to comprise all knowledge of nature, both open and hidden, is, however, hardly more helpful than endowing it with too narrow a significance. Some regard should surely be paid to the original meaning of the root-word 'occult': "that which is secret or hidden," as well as to the meaning which through the centuries has been attached to the noun: *i.e.* "secret or hidden knowledge guarded by a small, generally anonymous group of men."

It will be clear, then, that 'Occultism' cannot be a static conception, for that which is secret or mysterious to one generation may seem quite natural and matter-of-fact to another. Thus the Alchymie of the Dark Ages has become the Chemistry of more enlightened times. The 'eternal candles' of mediaeval occultism have become the electricity of modern science.

The transformation of Finance from a secret and

mysterious art intelligible to and practised by a handful of anonymous internationalists of swarthy complexion into a well-defined branch of science is taking place before our eyes. It may well be that this transformation will rapidly result, among many other things, in the still further circumscription of the domain of the occult and that such phenomena as clair-voyance, clair-audience, etc., together with various techniques for obtaining what the moderns call 'a heightened consciousness' may become common objects of study. (It is hardly necessary to point out that occultism in itself is neither good nor bad. Like hypnotism, electricity, and finance it can, of course, be put to a good as well as to a bad use, which brings us back to the policy and responsibility of the individual).

It would be a pity if the loose use of words should prevent us from tackling the study and practice of certain branches of knowledge which our enemy, I am certain, is most anxious should remain safely hidden behind a forbidding label such as 'Occultism.'

Yours etc.,

B. J.

December, 1941.

WAR SAVINGS 'CHRISTMAS' CARDS

Dear Sir,

The utilisation of a national Christmas card in connection with the War Savings exhortations will doubtless raise many questions in the minds of those who believe in the "Spirit of Christmas."

It is, however, sinister in the extreme that by design no mention should have been made on these cards of the event which they purport to commemorate. Who was responsible for the choice of design and did the Archbishop of Canterbury give his consent to its use?

— Yours, etc.,

C. R. PRESTON.

Ponteland, Newcastle-on-Tyne; December 5, 1941.

WIFE OR CONSCRIPT?

By B. M. PALMER

The following news item is probably as important as any that appeared in *The Times* on December 10:—

"Defending the exemption of married women from compulsory service, Mr. Bevin stated that grave concern was felt in the fighting Services, especially overseas, about suggestions that married women should be conscripted. He told Lady Astor, who asked where the objections came from; that they were made by the Service Ministers in touch with the feeling in the Forces."

We must not forget that Lady Astor stated at the beginning of the war that the mother was only necessary to the child during the first year. What sort of world has this Unionist M.P. for Plymouth in mind? It is a world where the family as English people know it, does not exist; where women are mere breeders, giving up their offspring to the nursery schools as soon as they reach the winsome age of childhood, the dawning intelligence and affection of the first years; where there will be no homes; where the population will be divided between workshop, hospital, school or camp, and live under conditions of total abstinence

from everything which Lady Astor thinks sinful.

These are the only possible conclusions that can be drawn from the statements she has made from time to time.

She and those who support her have access to all the avenues of publicity. They are highly intellectual. They can write clever articles and make telling speeches. They reiterate the fact that people cannot do anything for themselves, and that everything must be done for them by those who know the way. Their photographs are to be found in every magazine and illustrated paper, their names in the list of honours; but they are powerless when they are confronted with "the feeling in the Forces."

I feel there is cause for much rejoicing. This is a victory before battle was even joined. The conscribers must give way. Moreover, it is difficult to see what further they can do towards the breakup of the home. They have done a tremendous lot of damage, it is true. But if the forces are determined that they will stand no more the conscribers are powerless. After all, what are the forces fighting for? Nursery schools and communal feeding centres?

The fact that large numbers of people are seen in the copies of *Picture Post* does not mean that they are ready to adopt the ideals of Mr. Edward Hulton. They buy it for the illustrations. So we should not be too ready to believe our men are eager for the blue-print state.

I think the spirit shewn by our fighting men in this matter is as much a surprise in some quarters as was the victory of the battle of Britain. And it is just as significant. These men, whatever may have been said about them by Mass Observation, are brave and self-reliant and devoted to their wives and children.

Many of them may be away from home for years. All that keeps them going is their longing to return to their wives, children and familiar surroundings. The war is not likely to lessen their regard for these things.

A letter in the *Radio Times* of December 5, expressed the view that it would be tragic if among the distinguished company of the Brains Trust, none knew the value of a mother's love. But it seems more than likely that an intellect developed on purely mechanistic lines gradually kills the capacity for affection, which when all is said and done, is one of the main things that makes life worth living. The idea that children can grow to their best anywhere, or with anyone, provided they are in a correctly planned environment like plants in a greenhouse, is experimentally untrue, and the threat to impose it is only equalled in insolence by the threat to interfere between man and wife in the attempt to make her believe that she owes her first allegiance to the "state" rather than to the man she has married. Our fighting forces understand this very well, and have said that they will have none of it.

This will be a great blow to those who have been crying out for "equality" between the sexes. But every woman who has made a success of her married life knows that the secret of happiness is to be a good pillion rider.

NOTICE

Will correspondents please note that the Editorial Office of *The Social Crediter* is now at 49, Prince Alfred Road, Liverpool, 15. Telephone: Wavertree 435.

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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Saturday, December 20, 1941.

THE EXPANDING EVIL

We are witnessing the greatest mass-attack of Evil the world has ever known. What the outcome will be nobody knows. Those who are conducting the attack—and attacks of this kind don't conduct themselves—doubtless believe (or they did believe at the outbreak of war between England and Germany, and possibly do still) that they will reach their objective. The conscious belief to the contrary is found distributed throughout the Social Credit movement, where its crystallisation has been facilitated by the existence of those 'lines of force' which belong peculiarly to the work of Douglas. Social Crediters are not alone in believing that the Grand Historical Evil will be overcome; Faith everywhere brings in its train the same belief, formulated in terms of itself. Apparently there isn't much Faith; but in reality there is probably much more than appears on the surface. Certainly the crystallisation of belief, in what we may term 'real victory'—a phrase which barely conceals the philosophy of a Social Crediter—is more likely to occur along our lines than along lines easily recognisable anywhere outside the Social Credit movement. —And, pragmatically, that means that the particular 'octave' which is Social Credit may well be the pitch of events as well as of current formulae.

To review the present position:—

(1) It is our view that the forces which produced the war (not 'blind' forces; but conscious forces incarnate in individual human forms) are accelerating to produce a situation in which social and economic changes may be brought about. Anyone who doubts the reliability of this view had better make a careful review of the *order* in which the various measures supposedly designed to assist in winning the war, (feeding, housing and protecting the surviving population, and so on), were put into execution at the start of the war; while at the same time he makes a list of the propagandist exploits of those entrusted with the preparation of what is called the public's 'mind' concerning these same matters. If the questioner can encompass the major events of the war itself concurrently, his conviction concerning the matter in question will be so much the more sure. In other words, anyone who has watched the rabbits coming out of the hat, and has looked to see whose hat it is, and the order of the running can hardly fail to know as much about it as we do. In this view, the war itself is a secondary object, the primary object being the precipitation of a situation highly favourable to social change, if not productive of such a situation with certainty and apparently automatically.

(2) No one in his senses proceeds *via* a secondary objective to a primary objective unless he is sure of the

relationship between the two. Once, then, that those responsible for the disastrous policies with which we are inflicted, come to doubt that their primary objective is being reached and still more surely when they know that it is not being reached, they will alter their course, or, in other words the war will come to an end—or, rather, it will be brought to an end. The strategy advised by Douglas has, of course, been to hammer both effects, the secondary and the primary, at the same time; and with what resources the movement has at its disposal not by any means unsatisfactory progress has been made along both lines, although one would not expect to find a clear description of it in public advertisements on the hoardings (the sole reason for this is, of course, that there isn't enough paper).

(3) From the dual character of the objective which our opponents are endeavouring to reach, various strategies might be developed to cope with them. A discussion of these is not the chief intention of these lines, or indeed their intention at all; but rather to ask whether there are signs leading to a demonstration that the war (the secondary objective of our opponents) is producing the exactly opposite result to what is intended. If there are, and if they can be brought to a focus in the distorted vision of those who engineered the war, the war may not last quite so long as most people think. If not, it's just too bad: the war will not cease until they are visible to the power in control, or alternatively until it has served their purpose, and they are well on the way to the attainment of their primary objective.

But our answer would be that there are signs that the arch planners have miscalculated, or rather that their monstrous self-appointed task was too big for them. In what respects this is so we shall, from time to time, point out, as expediency suggests. One point at a time: complete control of the home front (and the whole plan of Jewish masonry is to keep all eyes focussed on a foreign front, *e.g.* "There's only one objective, beat Germany.") would require an alternative to Mr. Churchill—and there isn't one.

T. J.

At a recent conference at Winnipeg an association was formed to be known as "The Democratic Monetary Reform Organisation of Canada." Delegates present included Mr. Aberhart, Mr. Solon Low, Mr. E. C. Manning, Mr. L. D. Byrne, Mr. J. Vans Macdonald and Major A. H. Jukes. The organisation is for "the purpose of mobilising the sovereign will of the people to secure the results they want under a monetary system administered in accordance with the principles of true democracy." Among the resolutions passed at the conference was one condemning 'Union Now' proposals in the following terms:

"This national convention of monetary reformers condemns the open advocacy, particularly during this struggle for the preservation of democracy, of a scheme which would divest the people of Canada of all essential sovereign authority, destroy effective democratic government, submerge the British Empire in a conglomeration of countries dominated by international totalitarian authority, render the British Crown meaningless and sweep away everything for which the British people are fighting at the present time." It was also resolved that the Federal Government be asked to take steps to expose the dangerous nature of 'this plausible scheme for International Financial Dictatorship' so that Canadians would not be misled by propaganda in its favour.

AN M.P.'s FUNCTION

By H. R. P.

As bearing on the irrational method by which our Parliamentary system, which ought to concern itself solely with policy, is stultified through the idea that Members are competent experts, a dissection of a letter recently written by a Scottish M.P. is of interest. The letter was written in reply to one which enclosed a copy of *Taxation is Robbery* expressing the writer's agreement with the contents of that pamphlet. The introduction and end of the M.P.'s letter, polite in tone throughout, are omitted here; but the whole of the technical portion of that letter is reproduced below and considered sentence by sentence.

"For myself and, I am sure, speaking for the great mass of the income tax payers of this country no legislation would be more welcome than a measure whereby total abolition of taxation would be effected. I am afraid, however, that such a possibility does not lie within the realm of practical politics nor can I say that I find myself in agreement with the views set out in the pamphlet which you enclose."

From what follows it can be inferred that this sentence has an exclusive bearing on war finance. No suggestion appears in the letter that in peace time taxation is at all justified, and it is hoped the writer realises this. He acknowledges the acute irritation induced by any form of taxation. If you want to make a dog bad tempered and vicious, give him a bone and snatch it away again before he can gnaw it. Psychologically taxes have the same effect on people.

Despite the M.P.'s instinctive appreciation of the viciousness of taxation, he does not consider its abolition possible. There he expresses an opinion on financial technique which firstly he is not qualified to make, which secondly is contrary to what he admits is desirable, which thirdly he by inference apparently agrees is contrary to what is pragmatically possible, and on a subject on which, fourthly, he as an M.P. should not express an opinion. If he said that the financial advisers of, say, the Government considered the matter outside the realm of practical politics, their qualifications and interests could be examined closely. But he takes on himself the responsibility of passing judgment in a technical matter on which he should be solely concerned to ensure results by appointing and supervising the *correct* experts. A man who declares that he cannot do financially what pragmatically is evidently possible, is not the correct expert.

It must also be stressed that the pamphlet the M.P. is criticising does not so much go into technical detail or express views as put forward certain facts and reasoning; so that when he dissociates himself from the "views set out in the pamphlet" he does not make it clear whether he disagrees with the reasoning, denies the facts, or disagrees with the quotations from the *Banker* and the *Economist*. If one of the two latter, then his quarrel is not with the drafter of pamphlet but either with Nature or with orthodox bankers.

"The fundamental problem of finance in time of war seems to me to be the transference of our resources from consumption to essential war purposes and any scheme which attempts to by-pass this principle is inefficient."

That problem is to finance, without leaving a burden of debt, the greatest possible effort towards winning the war.

If that is not possible without curtailing consumption, then as an incidental this curtailment must be enforced, but not necessarily by financial means, e.g. taxation.

"At the present time out of a total national income of say £7,000 millions the Government has to meet expenditure of somewhere in the neighbourhood of £4,000 millions."

The last figure is somewhere near the mark, as war expenditure is said to be £11 to £12 millions a day. To this has to be added normal expenditure at increased prices which will amount to £750 to £1,000 millions a year. Where the figure of £7,000 millions comes from is not stated. Divided by the population of 45 millions this would make an annual income of approximately £150 per head or approximately £700 per average family, which figure is absurd. The true figure is probably about one quarter of that, say £2,000 millions per annum for the country. The Government has therefore to find about £5,000 per annum out of every £2,000 per annum of national income: looked at from this orthodox point of view it is surprising that the financial authorities don't resign at once on the ground of having been given an impossible task. But not they!

On the other hand it cannot be denied that the wheels of industry are turning and that somehow the impossible is being achieved. Men like our well-intentioned Member should be pulled up with a jerk by such facts and realise that in the interests of the constituents they represent and of the country as a whole, there is obviously some matter here that deserves the closest scrutiny. Readers of this journal know already that amounts of money mean nothing in themselves. The total production in terms of cost of goods and services must on the above figures be about £7,000 millions per annum. To use such figures is merely to record a valuation of costs, viz. of human energy and materials consumed in the production of certain goods; but these costs are purely financial. It must be borne in mind, for instance, that the product is not all of it at once consumed.

The difference between the total financial cost and what is collected at great sacrifice and with much friction and considerable irritation from the public is made up by new money in the form of credit "created out of nothing," at negligible cost, by the banks. Considering that taxation, with all its complications and demands on the producer's time and resources, for that very reason constitutes a drag on the war effort, it would have been thought that no Government would resort to raising taxation to the ultimate limit, but that instead the whole war production would have been financed by the smooth and simple method of new credits, though certainly not credits "borrowed" from the banks. The treasury represents, or should represent, the financial credit of the whole nation and on the strength of the latter's *real* credit—viz. its capacity to produce—issue the new financial credits.

"The balance of £3,000 millions is available for the needs of the Nation as against a figure of some £4,800 millions prior to the war. It seems, therefore, obvious to me that expenditure by the public must fall from £4,800 millions to £3,000 millions hence the reason why the expenditure of the public has to be restricted in order to secure the transfer from consumption for War purposes referred to above."

It is not so much a question of transferring production

from consumers' requirements to war material as of creating the latter as an addition, for the simple reason that consumers' requirements have been systematically kept down to as near the minimum as possible. The rest of the sentence has already been dealt with.

"There would appear to me to be three ways of doing this (1) is by taxation, (2) is by borrowing and (3) is by inflation."

It is strange that the most efficient way of restricting consumption, *i.e.* rationing, is overlooked. It will already be clear that taxation and borrowing from the public would cover only a fraction of the outlay even if everybody lived on nothing and "saved" their whole income. If an expansion of money results in a rise of prices, called inflation, this must be regarded as proof positive that the authorities in charge are incompetent and are failing in one of their most important duties. They cannot be the correct experts.

"Taxation and borrowing together still leave a gap and that gap can to my mind only be bridged if the savings of the people are increased by reducing consumption having regard to the fact that very little more can be got by taxation. The only alternative seems to me to be inflation."

This last word is a bogey, very potent, to frighten a public almost wholly ignorant on matters financial. Certainly it is a very real and terrible threat as all those who are at present suffering under it well know. But the result—and inflation is a result—is as a rule confused with its cause, financial anarchy, a divorce between finance and what it is supposed to represent. As things are at present an expansion of credit must have as a result inflation; but in a sane financial system that would not be so, as there is no inevitable connection, such as orthodoxy pretends there is.

"I have never posed as a financial expert and the figures given are approximate and from memory. They may be subject to adjustment. At the same time they give some indication of my own view on this matter."

That the writer should admit himself not to be a financial expert is distinctly encouraging. He is obviously well intentioned, although wrong in blindly accepting the rulings of men who are held up to him as being competent experts. His one and only function as M.P. is to demand and ensure the definite delivery of results which his constituents have sent him to the House to obtain. Not being an expert on every subject (if on any at all) he is bound to look for experts who will guarantee to produce those results. It is by results, and by nothing else that he should judge the experts. He should most certainly not judge them by the reputation they are given by the Press or by degrees granted by some banker-financed school of Economics. He need only consider the result of those men's labours over the last 20 years or judge by the miserable results of our war effort, largely misdirected, to see that he is at present backing the wrong experts.

The country's policy at the present time is to win this war and smash National Socialism in all its guises and manifestations. To this purpose military experts are appointed. They demand the tools of their profession. It is up to Parliament to see that they are forthcoming. Every person in a responsible position in any of the armed forces or in war industries will confirm that the drag on the war effort is always some financial matter or an executive appendage to finance, such as the flood of forms to fill in. Judged by results the military and industrial experts are on

the whole the best available. Labour is being heroic. The general public, despite its morale being assaulted from all angles, is behaving splendidly.

Compared with these, the financial "experts" stand out like black against white. Results are the acid test for the expert, results are what the public demands and what in due course it will judge those by, whom it elected to get them.

Organising Production

The following is from the December issue of the Imperial Policy Group's *Review of World Affairs*:—

"It is said by some very great authorities that, if the Government concentrated upon organising production in existing factories with existing labour, we could increase output by 70 per cent.

"This could be achieved by providing continuous orders and with proper co-ordination of plant and by simpler design and standardisation of products. All the facts and figures about this have been offered to the Government by the greatest experts in the country.

"The Government is too easily contented with departmental figures showing that three or four times as many articles of different kinds are being produced now as in 1918; yet this is an absurd measure, for conditions have entirely changed. The only interesting figures are first, the actual needs of the war, secondly, our present production, and, thirdly, the maximum of which industry is capable.

"There will be more and more pressure upon the Government from the more responsible Parliamentary elements, and from industry, and it is vital in the interests of the nation that the Prime Minister should more closely examine what the critics have to say."

Mr. E. C. Gordon England, chairman of the Engineering Industries Association and managing director of General Aircraft, Ltd., is "sick and tired of hearing we have a record industrial output this week and that a record will occur next week" and so on. "It is stuff and nonsense," he told members of the Institute of Industrial Administration recently. "I wonder these people who talk about outputs dare to mention them. A good industrial organisation should show a record output each week where there is an increasing demand for its products. We have nothing like an adequacy of industrial production at the present time." He argued that Britain's man-power and woman-power should be "rationed" to obtain a properly-balanced war effort.

The Canadian Federal measures for preventing inflation are broadly, to 'freeze' prices and basic wage rates to the levels which existed between September 15 and October 11, but all employers must supplement such wage-rates by a cost-of-living bonus laid down by Government order from time to time.

"Unless the Federal Government contemplates a drastic departure from orthodox methods of finance," comments SPITFIRE in *Today and Tomorrow*, "there is enough high explosive in the foregoing provisions to blow the country's economic structure sky high." The problem can be faced only by a departure from orthodox methods, and the adoption of Social Credit principles.

PARLIAMENT**DECEMBER 4.****Oral Answers to Questions (33 columns)****NATIONAL WAR EFFORT****GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WORK (FASCISTS)**

Sir Irving Albery asked the Minister of Labour whether he is aware that men have been discharged by Government contractors and have been informed that their discharge was solely due to the fact that a former member of the British Union of Fascists could not be employed on Government contract work; and whether he has authorised this discrimination?

Mr. Bevin: My hon. Friend has sent me particulars of one case of this kind which is alleged to have occurred last June. I know of no others. No authorisation from my Department was given, nor was such authorisation required last June.

Sir I. Albery: Is my right hon. Friend taking any action about the case which I brought to his notice?

Mr. Bevin: I am not empowered to do so, because the Essential Work Order did not at that time apply to that industry.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Moore: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that men who have been released from internment camps have had their identity cards marked to show that they have been so interned? How is it possible for them to get jobs?

PALESTINE (BALFOUR DECLARATION)

Mr. Mander asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the broadcast made by Field-Marshal Smuts, the Prime Minister of South Africa, on 2nd November, in which he said that the case of the Balfour Declaration had become overwhelmingly stronger, the British Government will make a similar declaration?

The Lord Privy Seal (Mr. Attlee): No, Sir. I do not think that it is necessary for His Majesty's Government to make any further statement of policy on Palestine.

Mr. Mander: Is there not a common British foreign policy in the Commonwealth of Nations on matters of this kind, and do not the British Government stand by the Balfour Declaration?

Mr. Attlee: I would refer my hon. Friend to the statement made in reply to a similar Question by the hon. Member for Cheltenham (*Mr. Lipson*) on 30th July.

Maximum National Effort (69 columns)

Sir A. Gridley:... If I may burden the House with just one example of how tardily the cumbrous Government machinery may work, I will quote this case. It concerns a works wholly engaged in producing materials most urgently required by the Admiralty and the Air Ministry. The works are crowded out. Production is carried out under one roof, and, having regard to war risks and to the fact that the company have land available for a works extension away from the main works, application was made to the Admiralty, as far back as June last, for a licence to put down a building about a quarter of a mile away from the existing building. On 23rd July the Admiralty advised that application for a licence should be made to the Ministry of Works and Buildings at Reading.

During August, this was done. Some official in that Ministry then urged that a particular type of building should be adopted. This type the company rightly refused, for safety reasons, to adopt. When October arrived, the Ministry of Works and Buildings agreed with the company, and referred the matter back to the Lands Department of the Admiralty. After further delay, the company were informed that the matter had to go before the Board of Trade Controller of Factories at Reading. On 3rd October, two officials from that Department visited the works, and indicated that the necessary licence might be expected in the next few days. The next intimation was that the application had to go before the Contracts Allocation Sub-Committee, presided over by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works and Buildings, and, later, that it must go back to the Admiralty again, because they had not put it forward, as they could not fit it into their labour allocation programme at the moment. Apparently, in the meantime each Government Department had been given a labour allocation, and had to reduce its programme to keep within the limit of that allocation. Even after all those steps, it was intimated that the matter must go before the Lord President of the Council before final approval could be given. The result of all that meandering through Government Departments has been the absorption of six months in time and in no decision being yet reached...

DECEMBER 9.**National Service Bill (89 columns)**

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Moore:... We shall also have to reorient our views on the whole Russian system of government. We shall have to try and ascertain what there is in that system which has compelled or induced men to fight with such endurance, tenacity and courage. We shall have to find out whether there is anything that capitalist Britain and Communist Russia can learn from each other...

Mr. Craik Henderson (Leeds, North-East):... Those in authority have adopted the principle that, as far as the A.T.S. is concerned, girls are to be taken into the Army. I do not object to that, but I suggest that it would be of advantage to the country and to the Service if, in places like London where, say, 1,000 to 2,000 typists and 5,000 to 10,000 cooks are required, arrangements were made whereby the girls could return to their homes at night after attending to their duties during the day. I am sure it would be to the advantage of the Service.

The objection, of course, is that the War Office is facing a problem quite different from anything to which it has been accustomed. It is accustomed to the fighting man, whose time has to be filled up. With the man in the Army, it is not that he should do a particular job in the shortest time. It is that his time should be filled up so that he does not get bored. It does not matter in the Army whether you use 100 men to do a job that 20 men could do, so long as the troops are kept from being bored. In the case of women we want the smallest number to do the largest amount of work in the shortest time and under the most congenial circumstances. There are a great many women who would be willing and glad to serve in the A.T.S. if they could go home at night but who cannot owing to home circumstances be transferred from London to say Scotland or to Wales. I hope the Government will reconsider its policy in that respect. Also I do not know whether they are right in thinking that all the drills now performed

are necessary for women. One agrees that the barrack square is an advantage to the fighting soldier but I am not so convinced that it is good for the cooking woman...

Mr. Bellenger (Bassetlaw):... Continuing my example of the officer who has been told to resign because he is over age, that officer, a capable efficient officer, against whom there is no adverse report, who has been complimented on his work, will now be eligible to be called up in the ranks. If you are going to have that sort of feeling among many officers who are dismissed in that way, that they are to be turned out of the Army as officers one minute and called up the next minute as other ranks, I do not think you will get the best possible response to the Bill or the best possible war effort. These might seem to the House just trifling anomalies, yet the Army is full of anomalies like this. They could be multiplied 10,000 times if I had the time, and if the House cared to listen...

DECEMBER 11.

Oral Answers to Questions (37 columns)

CIVIL DEFENCE.

EXIT PERMIT (MR. ISRAEL SIEFF).

Mr. Culverwell asked the Home Secretary upon what grounds permission was granted for Mr. Israel Sieff to travel to the United States of America, in view of the propaganda against, and attacks upon, the policy of His Majesty's Government in relation to Palestine in which this man has indulged?

Mr. H. Morrison: An exit permit was granted to Mr. Sieff on September 16, 1941, to enable him to travel to the United States of America for the purpose of promoting export sales to the United States of America.

Mr. Culverwell: Is my right hon. Friend aware that Mr. Sieff is stirring up anti-British feeling among his co-religionists in America, and that he is antagonising the Arabs by urging that they should be sent to other Arab countries in order to make room for more Jews in Palestine? Does not my right hon. friend think that this sort of propaganda ought to stop?

Mr. Morrison: I have no evidence that Mr. Sieff desires or seeks to stir up anti-British feeling. While there are various views on the question of Palestine, I think everybody is entitled to have his opinions.

Mr. Culverwell: Has my right hon. Friend seen the report of a speech which Mr. Sieff made in New York, to which I drew his attention, urging that the Arabs should be displaced in order to make room for Jews, and ought not British subjects who are given trade permits to go to America be told to keep their mouths shut?

Mr. Morrison: It is, of course, the responsibility of everybody who has an exit permit, particularly trade permits, to be discreet in what he says, but I have not seen the report to which my hon. Friend refers, and I do not think he sent it to me—

Mr. Culverwell: I sent it to the Department.

Mr. Morrison: If we have received the report, I will take an opportunity of looking at it. I do not want to go so far as to seek to prevent a British subject travelling abroad from expressing reasonable views on matters on which there is not universal agreement.

Commander Locker-Lampson: Is not Mr. Sieff a very

much honoured and liked representative and envoy, and did he not offer to fight for England at the beginning of the war?

Mr. Mander: And have there not been very good reasons in the past for criticising the British Government's attitude towards Palestine?

Commander Locker-Lampson: Why be anti-Semitic? That is what Hitler wants.

WAR SITUATION (14 columns)

[At the end of the Prime Minister's statement on the war situation, with special reference to the intervention of Japan and the sinking of the *Prince of Wales* and the *Repulse*, several questions were put, but Mr. Speaker limited their number and would not allow full debate. Discussion of the Point of Order continued:—]

Mr. Speaker: I am now concerned only with the question before the House. Other occasions arise when there can be full Debate, but this is not the occasion for that.

The Prime Minister: With the leave of the House, may I say that I thought I was meeting the wishes of the House in making this statement? I thought I was being respectful to the House and following a course which it approved. I could quite easily have made the statement on the broadcast, and then I should not have been exposed to questions. I am always in the hands of the House. If hon. Members wish me to make these statements to them, I shall be delighted to do so, but if hon. Members think I had better not, I will wait until some other time.

Mr. Bellenger: I should have liked to put one or two points to the Prime Minister. I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that this is an important matter. The fortunes of our country are at stake. I suggest to you that in future, although we would welcome statements by the Prime Minister, they should be put on a regular basis so that other Members may have an opportunity of expressing their views briefly on what the Prime Minister has said.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Information about Social Credit activities in different regions may be had by writing to the following addresses:

BELFAST D.S.C. Group: Hon. Sec., 20 Dromara Street, Belfast.

BIRMINGHAM (Midland D.S.C. Association): Hon. Sec., 20 Sunnysbank Road, Boldmere, Sutton Coldfield.

BLACKBURN S.C. Association: 168 Shear Brog, Blackburn.

BRADFORD United Democrats: R. J. Northin, 11 Centre Street, Bradford.

DERBY: C. Bosworth, 25 Allestree Road, Crewton, Derby.

LIVERPOOL S.C. Association: Hon. Sec., 49 Prince Alfred Road, Liverpool, 15. Wavertree 435.

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Lunch hour re-unions on the first and third Thursdays of the month at 12-30 p.m., at The Plane Tree Restaurant, Great Russell Street, W. C. 1. Next Meeting January 1.

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