

# SOCIAL CREDITER

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## THE ARTS OF GOVERNMENT

### Edinburgh and After

Through the obfuscations on December's Edinburgh summit two facts emerge. First, the Danes are to hold a second referendum in the Spring to vote on the "concessions" won at Edinburgh. Second, the process of ratification of the Maastricht Treaty through the British Parliament will be fought "line by line and clause by clause" by a determined cross-party group of so-called Euro-sceptics in both Houses.

One result of the Edinburgh summit was the emergence under the umbrella of the Anti-Maastricht Alliance of all the mainstream bodies opposed to the Treaty. At their Edinburgh rally, as well as British MPs, politicians and commentators from France, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Austria joined in condemnation of further centralisation of government. A Free Trade Area? Yes. A federal government? No. That was the gist of their message.

Since then, the Swiss people, with their long traditions of local democracy, have also decisively rejected the option of joining the European Economic Area – the single market of 380 million consumers comprising the EC and EFTA. A high electoral turn-out of 78% saw just over 50% of the popular vote go against the Agreement and the Government was defeated in 16 of the 23 cantons.

The Swiss Government has been caught up in the Euro-net and has employed the same kind of manipulation as seen in the UK. Professor Alfred Lang of Berne University noted:

"It was the day *after* the parliamentary elections that the government announced its European policy, not three weeks or so beforehand. What kind of democracy is that? What kind of relationship does this political class have to its electorate, to its people?"

The same may be asked of the British Prime Minister who deliberately withheld the English text of the Maastricht Treaty from the people until after the General Election.

The Foreign Secretary, Douglas Hurd, on TV, indicated that a second Danish rejection would put an end to the Maastricht Treaty which has to be ratified by all twelve member states of the European Community to become legally binding. In that event, Britain would not abandon the Danes, he said, thereby leaving open by implication the British government's option of halting its own ratification process in the wake of an adverse Danish vote.

The next few months will provide opportunities for Social Crediters and all others opposed to government by remote control to raise their voices and to try to exert their will on their

representatives. Clearly the core issue is democratic accountability versus centralised collectivism.

In continuing recession, it is the economic analysis and proposals of Social Credit that receive attention. But even more important and relevant are its political doctrines about the nature of true democracy and the decentralisation of power to the individual. C. H. Douglas's advocacy of economic democracy through the sanction of adequate purchasing power is matched by his concept of voters' control of governmental policy through the sanction of pressure on their representatives. That should apply in both local and national government, and not just at elections but continuously between elections. He placed the achievement of democratic control over government first among priorities as being the only means whereby fundamental economic and monetary reform could be achieved.

At the present time, the peoples of Europe, as distinct from their governments, are, consciously or not, fighting a rearguard action against further encroachment on their political sovereignties. The Single European Act, the precursor of Maastricht, already enables the Council of Ministers to pass laws by qualified majority voting. Thus eight out of the twelve members can pass laws which are binding on the British people *whether we like it or not*. Under the Maastricht Treaty, policy areas which may be decided by qualified majority voting are extended to include immigration and asylum, education, and defence and foreign policies.

All this inevitably means further diminution of Westminster's powers over matters of direct and prime concern to the British people. "Loss of sovereignty" is far from being an empty phrase. It represents the transfer of power and responsibility from an elected local representative who can be held to account

*Cont. p.2*

### C R E D O

**In a world of PLENTY, there is no need for POVERTY and DEBT. We have the technology to feed, house and clothe all people on EARTH without destroying our environment. Whatever is physically possible and socially desirable can be made financially possible. This is EVERYONE'S CONCERN and it is URGENT.**

## THE ARTS OF GOVERNMENT Contd.

to a remote unaccountable body in Brussels. Is that what the British people want? Are they to be allowed to say “Yes” or “No”?

But supreme among the objectives of the Maastricht Treaty, though hidden from immediate view by the publicity given to more superficial and less contentious features, is progress towards economic and monetary union (EMU) and the establishment of the European Central Bank to manage the single European currency – the ECU. The existing Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM), from which the £ has now been ejected by “market forces”, is but the first stage in this process.

John Major’s much-vaunted “opt-out” protocol about the single currency amounts to no more than the right to a separate decision in Parliament before proceeding further. But other sections of the Treaty commit Britain in principle irrevocably to the goal of economic and monetary union. Thus will be brought into being the European Central Bank. This “Euro-Fed” (from comparison with the USA’s Federal Reserve Board) will, like the Fed, be a cartel of private banks. Its proposed constitution provides that its governors will be appointed from the existing central banks in Europe; that they will have security of tenure for long terms of office; that they will be totally independent of their national governments; and that they will have supremacy over European monetary and economic policy **including powers to override the domestic policies of member states.**

Control over finance being the master key to controlling all other policies, we have here the blueprint for a central dictatorship of policy which will be virtually unchallengeable. Its proponents argue that it can be brought under “democratic” control by strengthening the powers of the European Parliament. But comparison with the USA gives no support to that argument. When, if ever, has Congress challenged, much less overridden, the Federal Reserve Board? And what chance is there of pressurising M.E.P.s with their average constituencies of 300,000?

Such consolidation of supreme power is evil enough in itself. But to that must be added the fact that the financial system the Euro-Fed will be supervising is itself fraudulent and anti-social. It is directly responsible for perpetuating unnecessary poverty in the midst of plenty; for the irredeemable debt owed by practically every government in the world to central bankers; and for much of the environmental damage accruing from “economic growth” at any price.

In his *Elements of Social Credit* (1946), Dr. Tudor Jones noted that there was an “art” of government – that some individuals or all individuals could exert an influence over human associations, for good or ill. This was a studied thing – not “an act of God”. It assumed that all could be constrained to accept an aim and result not unanimously approved. This negated the concept we uphold: “satisfaction – a sufficiency of freedom” or as C. H. Douglas himself put it: “freedom to choose one thing at a time”.

Tudor Jones defined the Art of Government as an exertion to falsify the Social Credit – “to substitute a false standard of satisfaction for a real standard; to represent the objective as being attained when it is not; to deflect the aim of individuals in their attempt to reach their objective; to alienate policy from individuals; to tyrannise...”

“The aim of government” he went on, “is control of policy,

and the Art of Government is chiefly concerned with the development of skill (exerted by individuals) in the control of policy. In a true democracy, this skill would be developed and devoted solely to the end of securing that the real objective of association was correctly expressed”.

In practice, we find that “those individuals in the community who may be given opportunity of displaying skill in the Arts of Government are so trained that they may develop skill and use it to the greatest advantage with the minimum of trouble to themselves. It is even more widely recognised that a requirement of successful government is the evocation of *a minimum of conscious resistance in the governed*”.

The paucity of understanding about this is revealed in today’s society in which individuals, however much they associate together, still do not effectively determine the policies by which they are governed. Faced with the wanton abuse of power in high places, how can we begin to alter our circumstances? For Britain, the immediate objective must be to prevent the further dismantling of the powers and responsibility of its Parliament, and that means doing everything possible to defeat the Maastricht Treaty. To that end, we publish details of the bodies comprising the Anti-Maastricht Alliance to which readers will wish to give all support in their power.

### ANTI-MAASTRICHT ALLIANCE

*Bodies officially involved in the new pan-European Anti-Maastricht Alliance in the British context include:*

- Campaign for an Independent Britain – contact Richard Munday, Camwell Hall, Much Hadham, Herts SG 10 6 BB
- Labour Common Market Safeguards Committee – contact Ron Leighton MP, House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA
- Anti-Federalist League – contact Dr. Alan Sked, 68 Aberdeen Park, London N5 2BH
- Scottish Anti Common Market Council – contact T. Graham Salmon, 9 South Gray Street, Edinburgh EH9 1TE
- Freedom Association – contact Philip Vander Elst, 35 Westminster Bridge Road, London SW1 7JB
- British Housewives League – contact Mrs. Charlotte Horsfield, 24 Liverpool Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey KT2 7SZ
- Campaign Against Euro-Federalism – contact John Boyd, 57 Green Lane, Wirral Village, Merseyside L45 8JQ
- Anti-Common Market League – contact Peter Dul, 13 Heron Road, Twickenham, Middx TW1 1PQ
- Conservatives Against a Federal Europe – contact John Rattray, 64 Oak Mead Road, Balham, London SW12 9SJ
- Save Britain’s Fish – contact Eric Clements, 60 Harrington St., Cleethorpes, South Humberside
- Fourth World – contact John Papworth, 24 Abercorn Place, London NW8 9XP
- Lincolnshire Co-Ordinating Committee of Anti Common Market Organisations – contact Ted Richardson c/o Austin Mitchell MP

*Others known to be supportive of the aims include:*

The Scottish Patriots – contact Mrs. Violet MacInnes, 76 Constitution St., Leith, Edinburgh EH6

CHD Associates – contact Jack Hornsby, 4D Church Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick-on-Tweed, TD15 2AJ

*One body, neutral on the issue but seeking a popular vote on the Treaty:*

Campaign for a British Referendum – contact Peter Lewis, 44 Outwoods Road, Loughborough, Leics. LE11 3LY

# ALIENATION OF ELITES

By M. Stanton Evans

Though it has received only sketchy attention over here, the ongoing travail of the European Community is full of meaning for the United States.

This is so not for the conventional reason that the EC will be a big trading bloc to compete with us, though that is certainly a factor to be considered. It is rather that the effort to turn the continent into some kind of super-entity so clearly reflects political errors that have also surfaced, in less flagrant manner, in American statecraft.

**As reported here a year ago (Nov. 9, 1991), the reality of the EC is strikingly different from the upfront advertising. Usually discussed as an attempt to form a gigantic free trade area, it is in fact an ambitious scheme of political amalgamation, compromising the sovereignty of the member states and subjecting them to all kinds of internal interference from EC bureaucrats in Brussels.**

These matters came to the forefront in the referenda conducted in France and Denmark, and account for much of the opposition that the EC has encountered. The hair's breadth victory for the Maastricht treaty in France, achieved only by the most heroic exertions of the government, illustrates the problems with the EC format. Three in particular have relevance to recent happenings in the United States:

1. As we have discovered in our brief attempt at promoting a "new world order", the tides of history are running strongly in the opposite direction – away from top-down solutions to international problems. Such solutions are always the dream of global planners and diplomatists who cherish stability and predictability in the world, rather than a messy clutter of ethnic, national, religious and other rivalries.

Upheavals in the former Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Africa, the Middle East, etc., show how distant such notions are from the reality of human life and aspiration. People are different, obstinately so, and want their own patch of ground (or someone else's) on which to do things as they see fit. This is a source of many agonizing problems, but it is an incontestable fact of human existence.

A sensible policy for the post-Cold War era would take these realities into account, rather than ignoring or simply trying to suppress them. We learned this to our chagrin in our policy toward the USSR and Yugoslavia, and the West Europeans are learning it with the Maastricht treaty. Trying to submerge the national differences of these ancient states into some kind of upper-government in Brussels goes counter to the lesson that events are teaching daily.

2. As the EC approach ignores the political facts of life, it is equally oblivious of recent trends in economics. If anything should be apparent from the collapse of the Soviet system, it is that collectivist planning cannot succeed – that free markets are superior to government intervention in producing and distributing economic benefits.

You wouldn't know this, however, from the policy that the EC is promoting – a maze of regulatory, environmental and social welfare requirements and interventions that add up to a sizable economic burden. Publicized as a step toward free markets, the EC might more accurately be described as a move toward back door collectivism – imposing indirectly through anonymous bureaucratic regulation what can no longer be defended openly as an economic program.

This, too, is a phenomenon that has emerged in the United States. Over here, it is hard to find anyone who will advocate explicit collectivism as a remedy for our economic problems. Yet collectivism is precisely what we are getting, in the form of environmental, health care, workplace, child care, and other regulations. Top-down planning is still okay, apparently, as long as it's called something else.

3. As ominous as the content of the EC program is the way in which it has been advanced. From the beginning, the plan has been the work of the elites – in official ministries, academic circles, the media, etc. The average citizen has had little or nothing to say about the matter, and in most of the member states doesn't even have the privilege of voting in a referendum.

The French and Danish votes have shown that the people of Europe view these questions in a manner different from the Europlanners. To have such negative outcomes after all the European leaders had thrown their weight behind the Maastricht Treaty reveals an enormous gulf between the elites and the people over whom they rule – or try to.

**As Jeffrey Bell points out in his excellent new book, *Populism and Elitism*, a similar gulf exists in the United States. This estrangement between elites and average citizens is arguably the central problem of modern statecraft – a chronic source of dysfunction in the system. Until it is dealt with, the political and economic errors now on display in Europe and America are likely to continue.**

*From "Human Events", October 1992.*

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## RECOMMENDED READING

<b>Benson, Ivor</b>	This Age of Conflict.
<b>Burkitt, B. &amp; Baimbridge, M.</b>	What 1992 Really Means: Single Market or Double Cross?
<b>Douglas, C. H.</b>	The Brief for the Prosecution. The Development of World Dominion. Economic Democracy. The Monopoly of Credit. The Policy of a Philosophy. Social Credit.
<b>Eringer, R.</b>	The Global Manipulators.
<b>Maré, Eric de</b>	A Matter of Life or Debt.
<b>Monahan, Bryan W.</b>	The Moving Storm. The Survival of Britain. Why I am a Social Crediter.
<b>Robertson, Thomas</b>	Human Ecology.
<b>Social Credit Secretariat</b>	Elements of Social Credit.

INSIDE ONE WORLD

A handy primer on the one-world movement has been produced by Jeremy Lee in Australia for local use but it can be profitably consulted by all concerned about the hunger-for-power evinced by petty national politicians, guided and manipulated by the elites operating under half a dozen pseudonyms like Bilderberger, Trilateral Commission, Club of Rome etc.

There is bound to be a nifty nugget of new knowledge in this modest booklet, even for seasoned campaigners, aware of the machinations afoot over the years. Whilst adopting for the most part a low-key approach, Jeremy Lee permits himself the occasional polemical adjective and this helps rather than detracts from the solid fare he is offering. Understandably, *The New World Order – and the destruction of Australian Industry* illustrates its points by reference to some sources and material of an Antipodean nature but Mr. Lee ranges wide, from Canada to behind what used to be The Iron Curtain, via the U.S. Federal Reserve and Council on Foreign Relations. He neatly identifies bodies with grandiose titles and concepts and traces the emergence of sundry power-brokers. Some of these organisations overlap and it is obvious that a few hundred persons actually run the world.

All the usual names are listed but I just wonder whether Mr. Lee gives undue emphasis to such as the erstwhile Parliamentarians for World Order, now Parliamentarians Global Action. People in Scotland, for example, would not heed the importance of something boasting the presence of George Foulkes, a backbench Labour MP. And exactly what credibility should be accorded a group whose "Call for Global Survival" had signatories claiming to represent more than 50 million constituents worldwide? Such self-styled grassroots politicians are surely ephemeral when not downright ludicrous.

Still, these lightweights can come to transitory power – witness Britain's former Prime Minister Harold Wilson – and presumably are all the more pliable in the hands of such as Henry Kissinger. Mr. Lee is right, of course – they do speak for dumb millions; and they occasionally come clean. As he notes about the British Labour Party's 1964 General Election manifesto, the message was clear: "... For us World Government is the final objective..."

Mr. Lee's remit does not extend to giving the answer to the manifest problems he charts nor the outrageous evil so wilfully disguised as idealism... on the global scale, that is. He does set forth the short-term Australian response of commonsense, that could well be emulated elsewhere. This paperback, then, is to be wished a wide circulation. Published by Veritas, its ISBN is 0 646 052462. I. McG.

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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- Offices – Business: K.R.P. Publications Ltd., 26 Meadow Lane, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6TD. Tel. 0787 76374.
– Editorial: 21 Hawkhead Crescent, Edinburgh EH16 6LR.
– In Australasia (Subscriptions, Business and Books): 3 Beresford Drive, Samford, Queensland 4520.

BOOKS and booklets on the subject of Social Credit and allied subjects are available from Bloomfield Books, 26 Meadow Lane, SUDBURY, Suffolk, England, CO10 6TD; and in Australia from The Social Credit School of Studies, 3 Beresford Drive, Samford, Queensland 4520.

ADDITIONAL COPIES of THE SOCIAL CREDITER and back numbers are available from the above address.

U.K. enquiries for editorial and publicity phone 031 657 4740.

THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

From its inception, the Secretariat acquired a collection of books and pamphlets relating to Social Credit and allied subjects. It was originally kept at the Secretariat's offices for the use of subscribers. For some time past, it has lain idle, packed into crates and kept in safe custody pending another home for it through the good offices of various concerned supporters, and latterly by Mr. and Mrs. Donald Martin at Sudbury.

In view of its possible deterioration, enquiries have been made of various libraries about ways and means of keeping it in good condition and making it available to readers. Agreement has now been reached with the Keeper of Printed Books in the National Library of Scotland for the transfer of the library to the National Library, which will undertake whatever restoration may be necessary. When ready, the books will be kept together as a special collection to be known as the Social Credit Collection. They will then be available for reference to readers and researchers.

The National Library of Scotland, as its name implies, is the premier library in Scotland and it has superb reading rooms in its modern but classical premises on George IV Bridge in Edinburgh. Membership is free and open to all.

It will take some months for the collection to be restored and catalogued, and a further announcement will be made when it is available for consultation.

NEW SECRETARIAT LIBRARIAN

From time to time, collections of Social Credit literature are offered to the Secretariat, as for instance on the death of a subscriber. To enable these gifts to be properly maintained and catalogued, the Secretariat is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Peter Lambie as Secretariat Librarian.

Mr. Lambie has recently retired as a librarian to the Mitchell Library in Glasgow. His address is 684 Cathcart Road, Glasgow G32 8ES. Mr. Lambie would be glad to hear from any readers who may wish to donate books to the new Secretariat Library, or have other memorabilia to offer. The new library will operate as a lending library to Social Credit adherents, as distinct from the public access obtaining at the National Library of Scotland.

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