

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Mr. A. L. Rowse, M.A., Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, who started life as a village boy in Cornwall, and achieved his present not inconsiderable position by unaided ability, would, without it, have been one of the "proletariat."

His stinging rebuke to the proletariat, "chiefly old Etonians," who utilise Labour to give rein to their desire for political slumming, has received fresh point in the speech of the egregious Dr. Hugh Dalton, Eton, Kings College, Cambridge, and the Fabian Society, in which, on behalf of the Planners, he takes credit for "Planned Scarcity." Any man not bemused by words would realise that, in the first place, the worse the management the more complete the scarcity, and in the second that the amount of scarcity this country will stand depends almost entirely on how much more Planning they will stand.

Mr. Morgenthau, the Jewish Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, has arrived in this country, no doubt to look over the assets.

Well, another little Jew won't do us any harm amongst so many.

While this age of propaganda induces distrust in any Government statement, it is quite probably true that in this, as in every country, transportation is the bottleneck of output. This being so, it is elementary that every pound or cubic foot of material carried, shall be the best of its kind. Owing to the activities of the Planners, otherwise State Socialist Monopolists, quality in this country has reached an all-time low water-mark. The shops are selling rubbish (first transported round the country) which would never even reach the counter under free competition. "Recognised Fruit Standard" jams made of Russian pulp, presumably conveyed by British warships, biscuits of dubious brands barely useful for making flour paste, cast-iron tools polished to look like steel, nails so soft that they will hardly drive, roofing felt below hen-house quality—any shopper can make his own list. Socialism: Production for Use and not for Profit! Dr. Hugh Dalton is in transports of enthusiasm over it and says we shall have lots more like it.

The "Christian" names of the father of General Smuts were Jacob Abraham. We have no information of the reason for the slight to Isaac.

"Between Capetown and Washington, the tie is close."
— Caption to a portrait of General Smuts in *News Review*.

From a Correspondent in South Africa we learn that the corruption of South African politics is exciting profound uneasiness in all the better elements both of the country and of the S. A. troops.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has evidently one of those minds which operate in unconnected sections. His pronouncement on the nature and use of property is sound and sensible, but unfortunately it bears no relation to his pronouncements either at the Malvern Conference or, more recently, at the Albert Hall.

Gandhi and Nehru are, next to Stalin, the most popular men in America. And not 'American' Indians either!

NEW Observer, NEW Liberator, NEW Deal, NEW Control. "The first task is to end the mad competition of nations by a world-wide control. . . ."

"Inexorably opposed to Dictatorship [capital 'D'] in any form," the (NEW) *Observer* is against a *violent* autocracy. The distinction is, of course between Military Warfare and Economic Warfare.

The (NEW) *Observer* contains as a prominent feature a 'Profile' (i.e. *side-view*—it would be!) of Sir William Beveridge, in which (about coal rationing) is mentioned "the rule, first established in 1909, that a Beveridge plan *always* goes through." So now you know!

"Convinced that they were the chosen people the Israelites had for long interpreted this vocation as commissioning them in the name of God to overpower and either exterminate or reduce to subjection all other peoples. Despite the protests of a long line of prophets through whom God was seeking to educate them out of this delusion, it persisted to the end: the ideal of a world order based on the dominance of a *Herrenvolk* is one of the genuinely Jewish contributions to political theory."

— The Regius Professor of Moral and Pastoral Theology, Oxford, Dr. E. L. Hodgson.

The Jewish Chronicle, promising 'a full and detailed reply,' says the Israelites "did, it is true, regard themselves as the 'chosen people,' as many other peoples have done or still do. But they used the words in the sense that they had been the chosen medium for the proclamation of the Divine law." Exactly!

RUSSIA AND U.S.A.

Although the publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace are regularly sent to us, we did not see "International Conciliation" No. 375, published by this internationalist organisation, until a copy was sent to us from Australia. The interesting feature is an article on *Private Rights in Russia* by Boris M. Stanfield, who is said to have lived in Russia until 1921 and is now Assistant Professor of Economics at Columbia University. Our Australian correspondent suggests that the article might "encourage U.S.A. investors and further the 'let's get together' movement of International Finance" by demonstrating that Russia and the U.S.A. are not so far apart as is generally supposed. The following are extracts from the article:—

"Opinions are a convenient substitute for knowledge. There are many who express opinions and render verdicts about Soviet Russia, but knowledge, alas, is too frequently in inverse proportion to the finality of statements made privately and even in public. The country is flooded with books, articles, bulletins, pamphlets dealing with the Soviet State but few provide concrete information about concrete issues. The great majority are filled with propaganda: either "for" or "against."

"What do people in this country* know about the property relations of citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics? Some people are 'convinced' that private property and enterprise have disappeared altogether from Communist Russia. Others bluntly maintain that the Soviets have restored capitalism. Both types of wishful thinking miss the truth. To be sure the ruling party of the Soviet Union is known officially as the Communist party. But the name of the party reflects its ultimate ambitions, not the actual state of affairs. In the opinion of Stalin and his followers, Russia has reached the socialist stage of development, which is rooted in an unprecedented relationship between the government and the economic activities of the people.

"In Western democracies private property and private enterprise are regarded as natural and inalienable rights of man—subject, as we are seeing in war economy, to considerable public controls and limitations. In the Soviet Union, State ownership and State enterprise are the dominant institutions. The "Stalin Constitution," promulgated in 1936, solemnly declares: 'The economic foundation of the U.S.S.R. consists of the socialist economic system and the socialist ownership of the tools and means of production.' That implies that land, mineral resources, waters, forests, mills, factories, transportation facilities, and banks are State property, as are most urban buildings, stores, and shops.

"There was a time when Soviet leaders dreamed of converting all Russia into huge armies of industrial and agricultural workers united in mammoth State factories and farms. Imperative considerations of *efficiency* forced them to admit a considerable structural variety of the economic organisation. Thus, side by side, with State property pure and simple, co-operative property and enterprise became a legitimate part of the Soviet economy. . . .

"All large-scale industrial enterprises are owned and operated by a government bureaucracy, as for instance the enormous power plant on the Dnieper river built with American technical assistance (recently destroyed to prevent it fall-

ing into Nazis hands), the steel works at Magnitogorsk in the Urals, the large automobile factory on the Volga, or the Donetz coal mines in the Eastern Ukraine and so on. The government plants and mills account for an overwhelming part of the total industrial output.

"Nevertheless there exist around eighty thousand industrial co-operatives with over a million and a half members and an output valued at billions of roubles. These self-governing enterprises are operated by voluntary associations of citizens who pool their funds and skill and work. They run small mines, quarries, timber mills, chemical plants, fisheries, repair shops and produce all sorts of commodities from coal and bricks to household articles, boots, toys, artistic wood and metal objects, and laces, and employ tailors, watchmakers, carpenters, painters, plumbers, etc.

"The co-operatives are forbidden to use hired labour, but their equipment belongs to themselves, as does their output. The co-operatives operate numerous wholesale and retail outlets for the sale of their products to the government or directly to the public. The profit is divided among the members according to the governmental regulations applying to co-operatives. The co-operatives are, of course, supervised by the all-powerful State and depend on it for raw materials, credit, and other 'favours' and are gladly assisted by the authorities: they fill an important gap in the Soviet economy because of the incapacity of the large State enterprises to satisfy many vital needs of the civilian population. Consumer's co-operatives embrace a majority of the adult population and are an indispensable medium for the distribution of consumers' goods in the rural communities.

"That Soviet communism has undergone significant changes since it was first launched has been demonstrated by Stalin in his historic address seven years ago in which he condemned the 'infantile' equalitarian ideas of those old bolsheviks who 'idealise the poor as an eternal bulwark of bolshevism.' The State wants all citizens of the Soviet Union to be well-to-do. The standard of living in the Soviet Union is still rather low by comparison to American standards but the desire for individual comfort and prosperity is there as it is here. The Soviet slogan of earlier days: "socialism without milk is better than milk without socialism" has become obsolete.

"Furthermore, individual property and private enterprise have not been completely eliminated. Only basic 'means of production' have been nationalised and cannot be in private hands. As regards all consumers' goods, durable, semi-durable, and perishable, their private ownership is firmly established. Article 10 of the new Constitution declares unequivocally: 'The right of personal property of citizens in their incomes from work and in their savings, in their dwelling house and auxiliary husbandry, in household articles and utensils and in articles for personal use and comfort, as well as right of inheritance of personal property of citizens, is protected by law.'

"Inhabitants of the Soviet Union may own, possess, buy, sell, donate, lend, borrow consumers' goods, in the broadest sense of the word, without limitations; any violation of these personal property rights is subject to legal prosecution as in any other country.

"Faithfully following the 'command' of the Communist Manifesto, the Soviet government abolished in 1918 all

*This country' is U.S.A.

forms of inheritance and decreed that property of a deceased citizen was to become State property without compensation to the heirs, except when they were total invalids. But in the course of a few years the Soviet government performed a complete volte-face. In 1923 the right of inheritance was restored up to a certain amount: no citizen was allowed to inherit over 10,000 roubles. Three years later even this restriction was removed, because as the party explained capitalism having been abolished no huge fortunes could ever accumulate in private hands. The new Constitution takes a step farther and explicitly guarantees the unlimited right of inheritance of personal property in the Soviet Union.

"In response to Stalin's demand: 'every peasant should own a cow,' members of collective farms did their best to please the 'dear leader'; at present the larger part of live-stock is in their private possession. The Soviet papers tell with enthusiasm about the growing number of kolkhos-millionaires, that is, kolkhos whose incomes is in excess of a million roubles. This means that individual members of 'rich' collective farms share in their growing welfare and are getting better off too. . . .

"Between 1918 and 1921, during the period known as 'war-communism' the Soviet government made an attempt to abolish money. The experiment was soon regarded as hopeless. . . .

"Lately the supporters of a moneyless economy have been silenced and branded as 'counter-revolutionaries' by the official spokesmen of the Soviet government. Soviet citizens, like inhabitants of any other country, receive their wages and salaries, pay taxes, make savings, and perform all other economic transactions in monetary units.

"What can people in the Soviet Union do with their growing incomes? The choice is rather wide and constantly growing. The rationing system was abolished in 1935-36 (it is being restored in some degree—as in other belligerent countries—due to defence needs.) Hence whatever is on sale may be acquired by Soviet citizens in unlimited quantities. They cannot own factories, mines, banks, and other basic 'means of production' but there is no objection to their joining a co-operative enterprise or starting their own small-scale establishment, provided they do not employ hired labour and work themselves. There are no shares, no private bonds, no stock exchanges.

"While in this country the scope of government interference in the economic affairs of the people is growing daily, the Soviet country shows symptoms of greater respect for individual initiative and individual property. The present war may accelerate this process. We here are withdrawing from the traditional rugged individualism. The Soviets are retreating from the once glorified principle of rugged State Collectivism.

"Regarded in purely economic terms the Soviet 'New Deal' and the American 'New Deal,' while moving in generally opposite directions, may meet some day, simply because their basic tendencies are marked by the similar desire for a harmonious combination of efficiency and social justice. What divides them is not so much economics as politics: American democracy, however imperfect, is irreconcilable as a way of life—with the Soviet dictatorship, however, benevolent it might profess to be."

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

The following is a copy of the Paper set at the recent Examination:—

DIPLOMA OF ASSOCIATE.

(Lectures and Studies Section).

September, 1942.

- (1) The following is taken from *The Big Idea* by C. H. Douglas:—

Genuine democracy can very nearly be defined as the right to atrophy a function by contracting out. It is essentially negative, although, contrary to the curious nonsense that is prevalent about "negativeness," is none the less essential for that reason.

This genuine democracy requires to be carefully distinguished from the idea that a game is a necessarily bad game simply because you can't or won't play it, and therefore the fact that you can't play it is the first recommendation for a chief part in changing the rules. On the contrary, that is an *a priori* disqualification. For this reason, if for no other, a period of discipline in the prevalent social and economic systems, in say, the early twenties, seems highly and pragmatically desirable. No play, no vote. Bad play, Grade 3 vote. But you needn't do either.

Explain this passage sentence by sentence, as you would to a member of the general public who had told you he did not know what it meant and had asked what particular connection there was between the sentiments expressed and Social Credit.

- (2) Enumerate the chief of the various kinds of taxation with which you are acquainted. State the fundamental principle underlying them, and trace their chief economic effects.
- (3) Why are Social Crediters interested in what some people call 'The Jewish Question' and other people 'The Gentile Question'? To restrict your answer, regard Social Crediters from their functional, not their personal aspect.

(Extract from the Instructions to Candidates:—

"You are not prohibited from consulting any notes, books or papers accessible to you. But you are not advised to search idly for information without some clear idea of what you are looking for. . . .")

It is proposed to hold the next Examination in March, 1943. Entry is open to all, at a fee of 10/6 whether enrolled students of the Lecture Course or not. A copy of an earlier Examination Paper may be obtained from the Liverpool Office of the Secretariat on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

— B. M. PALMER.

The Anglo-American Committee for a Jewish Army held an inaugural luncheon of the British Section at the Ritz Hotel.

Among those present were Mr Vernon Bartlett, M.P. (who presided), Sir Maurice Bonham-Carter, Dr. W. R. Bisschop, Mr. Alfred Edwards, M.P., Mr. Charles Emmott, M.P., the Hon. Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Brig.-General W. H. Gribbon, Sir Patrick Hannon, M.P., Captain J. Helpern, Mr. E. H. Keeling, M.P., Commander O. Locker-Lampson, M.P., Mr. James Malcolm, Mr. S. Landman, Mr. Cyril Ross, Mr. Ivor Thomas, M.P., Dr. Redcliffe Salaman, F.R.S., Mr. Horace B. Samuel and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Wintringham.

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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

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Saturday, November 7, 1942.

The New English Weekly

The *New English Weekly* for August 20 contained an editorial note to a letter signed 'John Hargrave.' A strongly worded letter of protest to the editor of the *New English Weekly* from Major Douglas drew attention to grave inaccuracies, damaging to *The Social Crediter*, embodied in the note, and invited the Editor of the *New English Weekly* to publish a retraction of his own composition. Reasonable time having now been given for consideration of the propriety of the course suggested and action in the light of it, which has not ensued, we deem it expedient to publish the following commentary:—

It is not, as our readers will testify, the habit of the management of this journal to waste much time, or space, in attending to attacks upon it. It is desirable, therefore, to explain why, mainly for the benefit of overseas readers, an exception has been made in the case of the *New English Weekly* which was dealt with in the letter from Major Douglas to the Editor of that review. In order to understand our objection to the attitude criticised, it is necessary to recall as briefly as possible, the main lines of the development of the Social Credit movement.

The origin of this was purely technical. Major Douglas is not, never has been, and certainly never will be, a proponent of Utopias, e.g., a Socialist of any variety. His belief is that society is an organic structure, and that what you can do is conditioned by what you have done. The implications of this conception, of course, go far beyond what is commonly understood as technics.

Certain investigations, quite familiar to those who are interested in them, convinced him firstly, that there was a radical defect in the money system, and secondly, that almost every identifiable injustice and weakness of both the economic and social systems was connected with this defect, sometimes directly, sometimes obscurely. At a later date he became convinced that the rectification of this defect was not desired, and would be opposed by every possible means available to International Finance.

After publishing certain technical articles in various technical journals bearing on the subject, he submitted, in the ordinary way, an article entitled *The Delusion of Super-Production* to Austin Harrison, the Editor of *The English Review*. Austin Harrison was a courageous man with a strong journalistic sense, but with no reformist leanings whatever.

This article was printed in *The English Review*, and

paid for. It immediately attracted wide and influential attention, and, as a result, Mr. Harrison printed, and paid for at unusually high rates, a series of articles which were for the most part, modified extracts from *Economic Democracy* which was then in preparation.

The ideas embodied in these articles were receiving a good deal of attention many months before Major Douglas had ever seen a copy of the *New Age*, but a favourable and highly intelligent comment on them by Mr. A. R. Orage was sent to him early in 1919 and as a result of a number of meetings they became the basis of a more or less organised propaganda with the *New Age*, as conducted by Orage, as its recognised organ.

It is important to recognise that the *New Age* had been a Socialist organ of fairly standardised type, and had a small, and at that time, dwindling, public of what is described by Sir Ernest Benn as the Pink variety. It is equally important to realise that this was, so far as Social Credit was concerned purely fortuitous, and probably unfortunate. It was Orage, and not his Guild Socialist following, which made the *New Age* of value, an incontestable fact evidenced by the immediate repudiation of Social Credit by the more prominent Guild Socialists such as G. D. H. Cole, S. G. Hobson, and A. J. Penty.

But, equally incontestably, in our opinion, it is this pre-Social Credit *New Age* and its following of which *The New English Weekly* may legitimately be said to be a somewhat unimpressive descendant.

Now it is a fact that there have been, and are, groups of people all over the world of the general type associated with the Guild-Socialist *New Age* who "took over" the vocabulary of Social Credit. Without exception, and in every case with which we are acquainted, they have been a disruptive element. No proposal for action has met with their approval. For instance, in Alberta, the *New Age* group fought the Social Credit Government while professing Social Credit principles. Being unsuccessful, they have become Communists, thus again confirming the phrase that "the Pink is the best friend of the Red."

The root cause of this is simple—"Pinkism" is Parlour Planning. It is only interested in Large Schemes in which Superior People sit in offices and issue orders without responsibility. While none of them are likely to have read Marshal Foch, the Limited Objective is too dull, anyway, and actually doing something interferes with "co-ordinating" i.e., giving orders.

To put the matter shortly, the *New English Weekly* is a Socialist organ. The essential nature of Socialism is entirely independent of its particular theory—it is a manifestation of the Power complex which seizes on "Society" as a convenient organ through which to exercise rule. Socialism is therefore fundamentally antipathetic to Social Credit, which is a policy of placing the Group, e.g., Society, forever and for always at the disposal of the individual; not some individuals, but all individuals.

The Editor of the *New English Weekly* replied to Major Douglas's letter by an offer to print a reply to the attack on *The Social Crediter*. We hope we have made it clear that it is not the form of the attack, which we are well content to leave to the judgement of anyone who is interested, but the fact that the attack proceeds from an irreconcilable tradition and mentality, which is of importance.

NO PARTIAL GOOD

By B. M. PALMER

Ernest Newman, writing in the *Sunday Times*, says the master musician speaks the highest wisdom in a tongue his reason does not understand, quoting Beethoven as the supreme example in the history of music, and perhaps of art in general. Any arrangement of musical notes which have any meaning at all, convey, even in their simplest form, something which cannot be expressed in any other medium. It is the value of what, for want of a better word, must be called a "message" which needs assessing.

Our reason cannot explain why *Heart of Oak* lifts our spirits to the task to be done, while *Alexander's Rag Time Band* brings us at once into the atmosphere of the Corner House and One Way Street. I hope no one will suspect me of any intention to write "programme notes" those impossible absurdities intended to instruct "the public" what they ought to feel, and failing to produce anything beyond intellectual affectation.

The art of music makes a direct appeal to the deepest emotions without passing through the form of words and images.

Ernest Newman, trying to express Beethoven's value to himself, writes—"The truly incomparable Beethoven is the mystical Beethoven, serenely throned above the filth and folly of the world, of the posthumous quartets; and this is the Beethoven to whom, and to whom alone, some of us feel we can entrust the keeping of our souls in an epoch so ugly as this."

"That I might drink, and leave the world unseen,
And with thee fade away into the forest dim:
Fade far away, dissolve, and quite forget
What thou among the leaves hast never known,
The weariness, the fever and the fret,
Here, where men sit and hear each other groan."

I would not attempt to answer the unanswerable question "What is the aim of art?" But perhaps I might venture to say what I believe it is not. It is not the mere intensification of emotion. One might as well say Social Credit is the mere distribution of plenty. (If we confined ourselves to that, *The Times* might agree, according to a recent leader of theirs, we shall, after the war, pass from an era of planned scarcity into an era of planned abundance.)

Nor is art a mere escape from the present—"Where but to think is to be full of sorrow, And leaden eyed despairs."

Ernest Newman writes:—

"Yet if Beethoven cannot help us in any way to balance the world's practical account, he can at any rate solve the problem of the individual's reaction and the doom that has come upon us; or at least he can help, and is already helping a few among us, those fortunate enough to understand his message and profit by his wisdom. The re-organisation of the outer world will have to be left to those whose professional job it is—without our having much confidence in their succeeding in it, for obviously the same type of mediocre political and economic and social intelligence that got us into this ghastly mess will complacently arrogate to itself the infinitely harder task of getting us out of it (my italics.) But for the troubled and thoughtful individual the most

urgent problem will be somehow or other to find peace and light and warmth within himself in a physically ruined and spiritually bankrupt world; and it is here that Beethoven can help us as no-other composer can."

I think he has unconsciously revealed the origin of the deep pessimism which can drown the personalities of most living artists. It comes, I think, from perceiving only one aspect of reality, and denying the existence of any others. Here is a man who sees quite clearly that mediocre intellectualism of the Bloomsbury variety [backed up, of course, by the Corner House] has well-nigh ruined western civilisation, but is quite unable to perceive the organic relationship which exists between himself and his fellow countrymen, making him responsible in common with them for the very results this low type intelligence has produced. Blindly he takes refuge in a new sort of monasticism.

I am quite sure that those whose interest it is to establish the Corner House in the One Way Street are aware of this, since reading a suggestion in their press that the spiritual privacy of music could provide a refuge from the crowded life of hostels and army camps: None are more dangerous than artists who understand what is happening in the world to-day. Lull them to sleep. Unfortunately, what is known as the "artistic temperament" is only too ready to retire into this secret world of light and warmth, though this be its undoing.

It is so easy to accept an incomplete synthesis, a world of emotion as a substitute for life. Something more is needed—a just relationship between the mind and things. Even experienced lovers of the quartets can say no more than that they give an inescapable impression of reality—"make me believe in the existence of God." What use is a belief in God to ourselves or any one else if it does not mature in action?

"Now the only rational meaning which can be attached to the phrase 'moral progress' is firstly a continuous approach to reality (which includes and perhaps is, real Politics), and secondly, the ordering of our actions, in the light of such approach, so that they tend towards our own and the general good. And if, as may be held, Reality and Good, or God, are synonymous, these two come to much the same thing."

• • •

This will take us a long way, though our vision from where we stand may reveal only the first few steps. But they are clear, and involve the gradual realisation that we cannot compensate for the loss of freedom to contract out by creating an artificial heaven within—that way lies death. There is only one way to life "more abundant," and for those who have seen it there is no going back.

From *THE MEANING OF TRUTH*

The truth of an idea is not a stagnant property inherent in it. Truth *happens* to an idea. It *becomes* true, is *made* true by events. Its verity *is* in fact an event, a process, the process namely of its verifying itself, its *verification*. Its validity is the process of its *validation*. —WILLIAM JAMES.

A note addressed from the House of Commons is signed, "R. R. Stokes, Secretary—Land Values Group" (of the Labour Party).

INTUITION

A correspondent writes:

Major Douglas, as well as others of your contributors, has drawn attention to the importance attaching to the meaning of words. Recent tendencies (sabotage?) have been towards fostering a belief that words ought to 'behave themselves' and obediently convey whatever meaning is intended by the user. Due care leads to useful results in some cases; but not in all. Some words are, I find, a constant obstruction to understanding, and I suspect that a great deal that is said by thoughtful persons passes uncomprehended because of these words, which form a class by themselves. They stand for something; but we don't quite know what. *Intuition* is one of these words. Instead of meaning something quite definite, it means very often nothing at all, and is used almost as a sneer at some pretention on the part of the person who claims to possess the thing it stands for.

I wonder if there is any objection to the following meaning for 'intuition':—By intuition, something is understood to be done. So intuition is a faculty (i.e. facility in action, or power to act.) What is the action facilitated? I suggest that this action is the giving or withholding of *assent* to propositions. By propositions I mean in the first place what Mr. Bertrand Russell means: "Epimenides said that all all Cretans were liars" is a proposition. $s + v = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 + gt$ is also a proposition. Consider what happens when anyone is confronted with either of these propositions. He says, perhaps: "Oh no! Epimenides was a Cretan himself: he would hardly have labelled himself a liar." This is the withholding of assent to the proposition on stated grounds. The grounds are immaterial: the point is the withholding of assent. In regard to the second illustration, many people would say: "It looks as though that were a proposition, judging from the sign of equality; but I don't know what it means." In this case assent is neither given nor withheld. Intuition is in suspense. Sometimes intuition acts in regard to a related proposition: i.e., assent is given or withheld concerning, e.g., the proposition: "This is a proposition; but I withhold assent to the proposition that it is a verifiable proposition." Intuition is the faculty constantly exercised in all judgments. We cannot think without it.

What I have proposed seems to rule out those intuitions which are commonly held to be (according to individual prejudice) the most valuable or the most elusive and pretentious, e.g., the emotional intuitions of women, and the 'intuitions' of men of genius. This, I contend, is not so. Not only can many such intuitions be reduced to formal propositions, e.g., "Do I trust him? Yes, No." or "Is it conceivable that...?" "Yes, by Jove! It is!" But to restrict propositions to the narrow class from which my illustrations are drawn is quite unjustifiable. Witness the vacant stare if one picks out half a dozen unrelated notes on the piano in the hearing of a musical person, and the "Oh, yes!" that follows the selection of some other sequence of notes. This is intuition acting in regard to musical propositions. So I would extend my definition of intuition: "Intuition is the faculty whereby we are able to give or withhold assent to propositions presented to us in any mode of presentation." The middle case only illustrates the fact that intuition fails whenever there is confusion of the understanding. Intuition is as liable to error as other mental faculties.

"History Repeats Itself"

Quotation from *No Plutocratic Peace but a Democratic Victory*. On page 35 is the following from Bankers Circular, discovered and made public on March 21, 1892. Published by Monetary Education Bureau, Kellogg Building, Washington, D.C.

1. "History repeats itself. . . this is a truth well known among our principal men now engaged in forming an imperialism to govern the world. While they are doing this the people must be kept in a condition of political antagonism.

The question of tariff reform must be urged through the organisation known as the Democratic Party, and the question of protection with reciprocity must be forced to public view by the Republican Party, thus dividing their energies in fighting each other over questions of no importance to us, except as tethers to lead the common herd."

2. *Sworn affidavit by Ernest Sneyd, London*. Published in *High Cost of Living*, pages 75 to 86 (published in *No Plutocratic Peace but a Democratic Victory*, on page 35.)

"I went to America in the winter of 1872-73, authorised to secure the passage of a Bill demonetising silver as it was to the interest of those I represented—the governors of the Bank of England, to have it done. I took with me £100,000 sterling, with instructions that if that was not sufficient to accomplish the object to draw another £100,000, or as much more as was necessary.

"I saw the committee of the House and Senate and paid the money, and stayed in America until I knew the measure was safe.

"Your people will not now comprehend the far reaching extent of that measure, but they will in after years!"

3. Published by the Monetary Education Bureau, Washington D.C., 1919, on page 34 of *No Plutocratic Peace* . . .

A letter from James Buell official representative of the National Bankers Association: "It is advisable that you do all in your power to sustain such prominent daily and weekly newspapers as will oppose the issuing of paper money, and that you withhold patronage or favours from all who are not willing to oppose the Government issue of money. Let the Government issue the coin, and the Banks issue the paper money, for then we can better protect each other. To repeal the law creating National Bank notes, or to restore to circulation the Government issue of money, will be to provide the people with money, and will therefore seriously affect your individual interest as a banker and lender. See your Congressman and engage him to support our interest, that we may control legislation."

4. "We are careful to conceal the ugly fact that by our iniquitous monetary system we have nationalised a system of oppression more refined but none the less cruel than the old system of chattel slavery." — HORACE GREELY.

The Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper of the United States armed forces, began publication from *The Times* office last Monday. The paper is announced to be eight pages on Mondays and four on other week days, with a British Isles edition of *Yank* as a Sunday supplement. "*The Stars and Stripes* will not be available to the British public." Well, that's O.K.!

Points from Parliament

HOUSE OF COMMONS: OCTOBER 20. (continued)

Pensions

Miss Ward (Wallsend): . . . I want to deal only with two points, but, as a general background, I would say that we have had to fight for every concession we have so far obtained on behalf of the Serviceman. That is a reflection not so much upon the Minister as upon the Government. We have had a Debate about nearly every concession which has been obtained and even, as far as allowances are concerned, we have to exert pressure. I am driven to the conclusion—whether it is right or wrong I do not know—that the real enemy of the Serviceman is the Treasury. I hope that Ministers who have listened to the speeches made in this Debate and in the past, and to Parliamentary Questions which have been addressed to various Ministries on this subject, will impress those views upon the Government. If the Service Ministers and my right hon. Friend think that there is some truth in what we have said I suggest that a resignation on this Question might do the Government and the Treasury a great deal of good and teach them lessons that they need teaching. Believe me, the country is incensed at the treatment which has been meted out by responsible Ministers to those who are serving in the Forces.

My first point is with regard to pensions to dependant parents. I cannot understand why when the terms governing the payment of these pensions were laid down my right hon. Friend did not negotiate with other Government Departments concerned with pay and allowances, to ensure that, when a pension was granted to a dependant parent, no deduction would be made in any other allowance. I cannot now go into the whole question of the grant of pensions subject to a needs test, but I assure my right hon. Friend that those deductions produced a disastrous effect upon the families concerned, not only from the monetary point of view but from the point of view of ordinary morale. I hope that my right hon. Friend will make urgent representations to the Service Departments so that when a pension is granted in future by his Department, all other allowances will remain intact.

May I remind my right hon. Friend that the Government did not even take the trouble to see that allowances from the Assistance Board were not reduced when a pension was granted. It is true, however, that when the question was raised the matter was remedied straight away. I use that as an illustration of the psychology of the Government in handling this whole question, and I can assure my right hon. Friend that if the Government want any peace at all in relation to these matters, they had better give in gracefully now because the volume of criticism is growing and growing. I hope that the Treasury Bench realises that once the House of Commons takes the bit between its teeth, as we are the greatest democracy in the world, we can enforce our opinion on the Government. It is just as well for them to accept the inevitable, before the country has got the iron driven into its soul. Believe me it is not very good in the mining villages or the shipyards or the agricultural areas, when men and women have gone forth in the service of their country for them to see the House of Commons having to make representations to the Government to secure for people what

we, their representatives, believe to be their just right and due. . . .

OCTOBER 21.

Atlantic Charter

Mr. Mander asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he will make it clear that the formation of federations or confederations in Europe between States with mutual interests is in accordance with the terms of the Atlantic Charter and would be welcomed by the British Government as strengthening the world organisation of peace?

Mr. Eden: In the opinion of His Majesty's Government the provisions of the Atlantic Charter are in no way incompatible with the formation of federations or confederations. As regards the attitude of His Majesty's Government, I have recently made it clear that His Majesty's Government welcome and are prepared to encourage any steps on the part of the smaller States to weld themselves into larger, though not exclusive, groupings.

Broadcasts by Members

Mr. Bracken in a Written Answer said: One hundred and sixty-six Members of the House of Commons had broadcast in B.B.C. services since the beginning of the war. The total number of broadcasts so given was 1,321. He appended the complete list. (Mr Vernon Bartlett headed the list with 162 talks.)

Allied Central Banks

Mr. E. Smith asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer which Allied central banks have been transferred to London?

Sir K. Wood: The National Bank of Belgium, the Bank of Greece, the Bank of Norway and the Bank of Poland are operating in London, under the authority of their respective Governments.

OCTOBER 22.

Junior Civil Servants (Lodgings, London)

Mr. Graham White asked the Minister of Health whether his attention has been drawn to the difficulties experienced by junior civil servants, on returning to London from the provinces, in obtaining lodgings at a price which it is within their capacity to pay; and if he will cause an inquiry to be made with a view to the removal of this difficulty?

Mr. E Brown: I am aware that some difficulties have been experienced. . . .

Mr. White: May I appeal to my right hon. Friend to make a further inquiry without delay, because, having regard to the fact that many of these juniors are only paid 35s. to 40s. a week it is impossible to get respectable lodgings?

Mr. Brown: My information is that some 700 lodgings have been found at 15s. a week for furnished rooms.

House Repairs (Restriction)

In a written reply to Mr. Hewlett, who asked whether he would increase the present ceiling price of £100 for repairs to houses, Mr. Hicks said: "No, Sir. The present position in respect of materials and labour and the vital programme of works still to be done do not permit of any

relaxation of the control at present in operation over civil building."

Housing (Local Authorities' Schemes)

Mr. MacLaren asked the Minister of Health whether he will take advantage of the building labour which will soon become available to commence work on the completion of corporation housing schemes which were suspended owing to war demands?

Mr. E. Brown: The supply of materials as well as the availability of labour, must be borne in mind. I gladly assure my hon. Friend that as soon as labour and materials can be made available for the purpose, it will be my desire to approve of the completion by local authorities of their suspended housing schemes.

Lectures (Miss Rosita Forbes)

Mr. David Adams asked the Secretary of State for War whether he is aware that Mrs.* Rosita Forbes, a lecturer for the Army Bureau of Current Affairs, has devoted her addresses to members of the Forces to a series of attacks upon our Russian Allies, their army, government and people; and whether he proposes to cancel the engagement of this lecturer?

Mr. A. Henderson: Miss Rosita Forbes has, during the last few months, given some lectures, under the Army Education Scheme (not under the Army Bureau of Current Affairs) to Army audiences, on various subjects including Russia. I am investigating the complaint made by my hon. Friend about her lectures on Russia.

CORRECTION

B.I.S. and Taxation (page 8, *The Social Crediter*, October 24). The Section of the Finance Act, 1930, providing for exemption of the Bank for International Settlements from taxation in respect of certain funds is Section 51 (not Section 5 as stated).

*So in Official Report.

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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.
- BLACKPOOL D.S.C. Group: Hon. Sec., 73 Manor Rd., Blackpool.
- BIRMINGHAM (Midland D.S.C. Association): Hon. Sec., 20 Sunnybank Road, Boldmere, Sutton Coldfield.
- BRADFORD United Democrats: R. J. Northin, 11 Centre Street, Bradford.
- CARDIFF S.C. Association: Hon. Sec., 8, Cwrt-y-vil Road, Penarth, South Wales.
- DERBY: C. Bosworth, 25 Allestree Road, Crewton, Derby.
- LIVERPOOL S.C. Association: Hon. Sec., 49 Prince Alfred Road, Liverpool, 15. Wavertree 435.
- LONDON D.S.C. Group: Mrs. Palmer, 35 Birchwood Avenue, Sidcup, Kent. Footscray 3059.
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 November 5.
- NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE D.S.C. Association: Hon. Sec., 10 Warrington Road, Fawdon, Newcastle, 3.
- SOUTHAMPTON D.S.C. Group: Hon. Sec., 19 Coniston Road, Redbridge, Southampton.

"Women for Westminster"

"There is also a non-Party Committee under the Chairmanship of Christina Foyle, and all the Committees are linked in the 'Women for Westminster Movement,' whose headquarters are at the offices of the Women's Publicity Planning Association, which launched the Movement, and has formed a Co-ordinating Committee under the Chairmanship of Rebecca D. Sieff to advance its general aims."

—*International News.*