

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol. 36. No. 17.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1957.

Postage, 2d.

6d. Fortnightly.

Modern Science

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

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

(XIX)

A newspaper quotes Lord McGowan:—"It would be to the good of all if from time to time university workers were hauled gently to the ground in order to observe the functioning of life at the lower levels, and for industrial workers to be hoisted equally gently so that they may be given a clearer view of the stars of the scientific firmament." Another leveller! Why not 'from time to time' gently hoist some university workers so that *they* may be given a clearer view of the 'stars' of the scientific firmament?

Opportunity for the 'clearer view' is at present as follows:—(1) the 'university worker' gets his bright idea. It is really quite immaterial what the nature of this is. It must conform to certain specifications, *e.g.*, it must concern the subject which the 'worker' has elected to profess as his; it must evoke some measure of surprise among those who 'profess' the same 'subject'; it must be 'scientific,' and what pass for Baconian rules in modern university circles must be applicable to its development. (2) Worker 1 goes to Worker 2, who is senior to him, and usually stands to him in the relationship of a kind of scientific parent. He has taught him, examined him, encouraged him, *etc.*, *etc.* Worker 2 expresses the appropriate surprise, excitement, caution, *etc.*, *etc.*, and explains if on more mature consideration the idea is found to have something in it money and time will have to be found to relieve Worker 1 from some part of his routine teaching (unusual this) and to provide financial means to defray costs of materials and (later) publication, although these matters may be treated as separate questions. This is usually painted as a ticklish business, as, indeed, it is. The sources from which such assistances may come are various. Departmental funds do not go far. Most of the sources are external. Several Trusts now exist, financed by such men (or organisations) as Beit, Rockefeller, Leverhulme, Carnegie, Nuffield, and a large number of smaller endowments, to allocate grants for research. Some of these periodically announce a subject and invite competition; some invite applicants suitably qualified, and approve or reject both applicant and his problem together, or accept the applicant subject to agreement about his problem. For some years, the State, in the guise of the Medical Research Council, the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the Agricultural Research Council, has dominated this field. These committees are run by civil servants and a

rota of 'scientists.' When Professor X's turn comes, Professor X's good little boys do very well; when Professor X's turn for retirement comes along, his good little boys do less well. And Professor X has a double interest; his good little boys, and the interests (scientific?) which he has implanted in the minds of his good little boys, or which his good little boys have succeeded in implanting in his. The result (or one result) of all this is that considerable competition is induced to succeed in choosing 'wise' subjects for investigation. The energy displayed shows itself in an increasing volume of published matter. The late Sir Joseph Larmor called it "the avalanche of voluminous research" which "drowned" him. These are some of the "clutches of research" from which he thought, if civilisation is to survive, education must be rescued.

Worker 1 has by no means always direct access to a Worker 2 who has the advantage of serving on a committee. If he has not, a little comedy is played of this description:—

"Splendid, splendid, my boy. Now then! Let me see! You must go on with this, of course! Yes, of course! We must get some money for the materials you will require. Not much? Oh! it will never do to take that view! (Anecdote) God bless my soul, let me see, what can we do? Ah! Yes! My friend X! That's the man! Do you know X?"—"Professor X? No I don't know him."—"Ah, well, never mind! I'll write to him, and then doubtless you can go and see him." In due course Worker 1 sees the 'great' X, and the later report goes something like this:—

"Well? Did you see him? What do you think of him? Yes, he is a fine old boy, isn't he? (Anecdote) Well, what did he have to say? Was he interested? Ah! Yes, I've heard something about the work he is doing. But what did he say about your work? Did you get a chance to tell him about that? Ah! yes, he would be interested, I'm quite sure. Oh, he told you that, did he? Yes I remember that. (Extension of anecdote.) So! Ah, yes I see. Well, there may be something in that. You see you are just cutting your teeth, as it were, in science. It might, as he says, be well for you to join up with these lines of enquiry which are making such headway under my dear friend X's guidance. That would give you some standing, and confidence, and then it may be easier to resume this
(Continued on page 4.)

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: *Home and abroad, post free:*
One year 30/-; Six months 15/-; Three months 7s. 6d.
 Offices—*Business and Editorial:* 11, GARFIELD STREET, BELFAST.
Telephone: Belfast 27810.

State Socialism

Over fourteen years ago, an eminent American lawyer, Mr. McDermott, evidently working along the lines of Lord Hewart, made an exhaustive study of State Socialism in Germany and its parallel movements in the United States. He tabulated the following "Twelve Steps to State Socialism."

1. The people must be made to feel their utter helplessness and their inability to solve their own problems. While in this state of mind there is held up before them a benign and all-wise leader to whom they must look for the cure of all their ills. This state of mind is most readily developed in a time of economic stress or national disaster.

2. The principle of local self-government must be wiped out, so that this leader or group in control can have all political power readily at hand.

3. The centralised government while appearing in form to represent the people must dutifully register the will of the leader or group in control.

4. Constitutional guarantees must be swept aside. This is accomplished in part by ridiculing them as outmoded and as obstruction to progress.

5. Public faith in the legal profession and respect for the courts must be undermined. Let me pause to say that these various steps as thus enumerated are not necessarily undertaken in the order in which they are here listed. In fact, the subordination of the lawyers and of the courts is likely to be one of the early steps taken by those interested in setting up a National Socialistic regime. As has recently been well said, "There is no place for the lawyer in the totalitarian state." Lawyers as champions of the peoples' rights must be suppressed at an early stage.

6. The law-making body must be intimidated and from time to time rebuked, so as to prevent the development of public confidence therein.

7. Economically, the people must be kept ground down by high taxes which under one pretext or another they are called upon to pay. Thus they are brought to a common level, and all income above a meagre living is taken from them. In this manner economic independence is kept to a minimum, and the citizen is forced to rely more and more upon the government that controls him. Capital and credit are thus completely within the control of government.

8. A great public debt must be built up so that citizens can never escape its burdens. This makes government the virtual receiver for the entire nation.

9. A general distrust of private business and industry must be kept alive so that the public may not begin to rely upon their own resources.

10. Governmental bureaus are set up to control practically every phase of the citizens' life. These bureaus issue directives without number, but all under authority of the leader to whom they are immediately responsible. It is a government of men and not of laws.

11. The education of the youth of the nation is taken under control, to the end that all may at an early age be inoculated with a spirit of submission to the system and of reverence for the benevolent leader.

12. To supplement and fortify all of the foregoing there is kept flowing a steady stream of governmental propaganda designed to extol all that bow the knee, and to vilify those who dare raise a voice of dissent.

Mr. McDermott pointed out the "deadly pattern between national socialism in Germany and what has transpired in the United States."

The Upper House

Recently elected to the N.S.W. Legislative Council, Mr. T. Dougherty, a Trade Union official, received good publicity for his attack on the Council in his maiden speech.

The Sydney Morning Herald gave considerable space to the attack. Later (November 16, 1947) they published the following letter:—

"Sir,—Mr. Dougherty's indignation about the Upper House seems to arise from some idea that its existence is an outrage on democracy. The following observations are offered on the subject.

"Democracy was served in 1932 by converting it from a nominee Chamber of 122 members into an elective Chamber of 60 members, elected by an electoral college of members of both Houses on the basis of proportional representation.

"This form of indirect election was decided upon after careful consideration of other constitutions throughout the world, was accepted after the fullest debate by both Houses of Parliament, and was subsequently approved on referendum by the popular vote, and at the two subsequent general elections of 1935 and 1938.

"The wanton attack made by the new member on the work of the Upper House also calls for some notice. It dealt with 103 bills in the first session after the reform. It amended 42, inserting in all 418 amendments, nearly all of which were accepted by the Assembly.

"Many similar illustrations could be given, but two in particular should be borne in mind by all who understand the importance of safeguarding our major industries.

"The first is the Settlement Promotion Tax Management Bill, 1943, which in reality sought to confiscate the whole of the pastoral industry outside the western division. The next is the Building Operations and Building Materials Control (Amendment) Bill of 1947, seeking to nationalise the whole of the building trade and subsidiary trades. The rejection of these bills by the Upper House saved both these industries from complete disaster.

"But perhaps the greatest work of the Chamber was the preservation to democracy of Parliamentary sovereignty by refusing to sanction in two Local Government Acts the

(Continued on page 4.)

The Development of World Dominion

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

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

• • •

The British Empire is an organic federation. Only ordinary intelligence, together with some considerable attention to the evidence, is necessary to become assured that the substitution of a real, organic federation-by-growth by a deliberately false federation-by-rationalism, is the issue dividing the world today. (June 12, 1948.)

• • •

We think that it is high time that some Member of the House of Commons of, say, the character and type of Mr. W. J. Brown, the Independent Representative for Rugby, should take up seriously, and push through to an exposure, the nature of the book-keeping which appears to accompany the liquidation of the British Empire.

To take the Indian sub-continent as an example, *Great Britain* has developed over 43,000 miles of railways with stations, bridges, administrative offices, and auxiliary works; provided irrigation works for 27 million acres of otherwise nearly useless land; developed first-class harbours at Karachi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta; built some of the world's greatest bridges and trunk roads; developed modern power systems, hydro-electric and otherwise; transformed the great Presidency cities from slums into sanitary, attractive, well built settlements, traversed by wide tree-shaded boulevards, built public and business administrative offices unexcelled anywhere; rescued the forests from almost complete destruction and so checked soil erosion—to put the matter shortly, transformed a sub-continent.

Not merely has this been to the immense advantage of the indigenous inhabitants, but (until it was discovered that we were so imbecile that we would allow any amount of mud to be thrown at us, and believe we deserved it) the performance was the envy of the whole world, and has never been approached by any other country, European, Asiatic or American.

We now evacuate the scene of 150 years' intensive and successful effort, not merely under a stream of abuse from the sob-sisters of the Middle West and the aliens of Leeds, Bradford, the London School of Economics, and Chicago, but we appear to owe "India" £1,500,000,000. In other

words, we have to work for nothing on three years' total exports of the United Kingdom at 1936 levels, for the benefit of "India" alone, without paying for a single pound of imports from India or anywhere else, before we have liquidated the balance of money cost to us of 150 years of Indian development.

The same tale meets us at every turn—Burma, the Argentine, China. Alone amongst "victorious nations" we stagger under impossible tasks; and we work without pay, subject to contempt and in two years bereft of even prestige. Either our negotiators are traitors or they are so incompetent that they are not fitted to manage the traditional wheel stall.

We need clear information of every international transaction from the agreement made by Isaacs in Washington in 1917 (probably the basic agreement) accompanied by balance sheets of the assets transferred, together with the replacement values at present price levels. Unless we are very much mistaken, the British public is being subjected to a "steal" which leaves any previous steal in history on the level of petty larceny. All the tentative experiments in procedure can probably be identified in the oil and railway rackets of the Rockefeller-Vanderbilt era.

(March 6, 1948.)

• • •

We return, despite discouragement to the subject of national book-keeping. "Will Congress, as it considers sending \$20,000,000,000 abroad to finance the Marshall Plan, overlook the fact that over-all foreign holdings in America (*sic*) total \$27,000,000,000? . . . that isn't the extent of their North American holdings. Another \$2,000,000,000 is held by Canada and Newfoundland, and approximately \$11,300,000,000 by other countries."—Congressional Record Vol. 80, No. 161, December 10, 1947, Hon. Walter Norblad, Oregon, speaking.

- (a) How much of this very large total is owned or controlled by "British" nationals?
- (b) Of the remainder, how much is owned or controlled by nationals of countries which have been financed by the United Kingdom in the wars of the 20th century, and have not repaid the sums or materials advanced to them?
- (c) Do the *liabilities* of the United Kingdom in respect of, e.g., U.S.A., India, Burma, Ceylon, Canada, Newfoundland, appear in the same account as these *assets*; and if so, where is that account?
- (d) How much of our export drive, the direct and immediate cause of our poverty, is devoted to balancing *liabilities* for which corresponding but concealed *assets* exist in certain so-called British trusts?

Or perhaps you don't think it's worth while having our accounts audited? Let's organise or co-ordinate something. (June 19, 1948.)

• • •

One of the most effective books of the immediate pre-war period, *Spanish Arena* by Messrs. Foss and Gerahty, contained a masterly exposition of the Red technique of

militant propaganda. Every atrocity committed, or said to be committed by *either* side was to be pilloried and even exaggerated; and the whole weight of venomous assertion, irrespective of probability, still less of truth, was to be directed to fastening the crimes of every combatant upon the opponents of the Reds.

The spate of anti-British propaganda in the . . . States, hardly a hint of which is allowed to reach the British newspapers, is so identical in character with the Communist efforts in Spain, that it would be straining co-incidence to suppose that it is not inspired from the same source. A general principle, of which there are a number of specific examples, is to collate a sufficient number of genuine instances of financial and governmental roguery and buccaneering, mainly of necessity the outcome of international Jewish activity, and to identify them with "Britain."

Now it is quite indisputable that during the nineteenth century the headquarters of international finance was geographically and temporarily located in the City of London, and that the British people, their so-called Government and their resources, were manipulated by the Rothschilds, Sassoons, Cassels, *et al.* But never at any time did the corruption, the cold-blooded inhumanity, and the hypocritical dishonesty which characterises the Financial Hierarchy everywhere proceed to such unchecked limits in its "British" period as have always characterised Wall Street and Washington. The British landed classes set a non-commercial standard of behaviour even in commerce which excited the fury and hatred of the Monds and Isaacs; and it is only in this century that this standard, the remnant of Christian Europe, has been effectively submerged. It was that culture, and not that of the Rothschilds and the Monds, which was effective in the great days of the Indian Civil Service; the financiers hated it, and Wall Street and Washington set themselves to undermine it. The practical extermination of "the noble redskin"; the slavery, and later, the peonage and share-cropping of the American South have been "excused" in a spate of filthy abuse of a British Administration in India whose chief vice was that it had a standard of honour. There is nothing in British commercial history which remotely parallels the methods of the Vanderbilts, Harrimans, Jay Goulds and other railway "kings"; but it is fairly obvious that with the undisputed supremacy of the "Americans," we are exposed to, and are beginning to endure, the consequences of their moral standards unchecked by even a decadent and adulterated aristocratic culture. (August 21, 1948.)

THE UPPER HOUSE— (continued from page 2.)

grant of power to the "Minister" to suspend any Act of Parliament, rule, regulation, by-law, ordinance, proclamation, agreement, covenant, or instrument. This meant that the work of Parliament was to be rendered nugatory by the Minister of the day.

"H. E. MANNING,
"Legislative Council, Sydney."

MODERN SCIENCE— (continued from page 1.)

very interesting point you have discovered. Yes, I think he may be right. What do you think yourself? Yes, naturally you will be a little disappointed. Never mind. The day will come. . . ."

What day? Each of our days comes—and goes. What seems to me to be rather strange is that this deflection of the aim of the aimer from his objective is actually accomplished with the greatest ease. And why not? In many cases, there never was an aimer. All there was was an applicant for a job which carried with it certain sources of personal gratification, illusory but effective to determine the course. I have heard more often from the head of a department busy in the 'advancement of science' the remark that he is glad that "at last we've got so-and-so to start on something"—something to add to the 'avalanche'—than any complaint that the creative impulse has been thwarted. In the infinite impartiality of Science, isn't one investigation as good as another? The gradual training of the vital shoot to some preconceived, chosen direction is not perceived by anyone.

" . . . for that anticipated and hasty knowledge we have at present," said Bacon, "it is not easy for the possessor to say by what road he came at it. Yet in a greater or less degree anyone might review his knowledge, trace back the steps of his own thoughts, consent afresh, and thus transplant his knowledge into the mind of another as it grew up in his own. For it is in arts as in trees,—if a tree were to be used, no matter for the root, but if it were to be transplanted, it is a surer way to take the root than the slips. So the transplantation now practised of the sciences makes a great show, as it were, of branches, that without the roots may be fit indeed for the builder, but not for the planter. He who would promote the growth of the sciences should be less solicitous about the trunk or body of them, and bend his care to preserve the roots, and draw them out with some little earth about them."

That university workers should get a glimpse of the 'stars' of the scientific firmament should be salutary. Who are these stars? Who is behind the research councils? Like the universities themselves, which administer the expenditure of six million pounds a year of money which, if it is anybody's is the public's, they do not seem to be responsible to anybody in particular. Their errors are inherent in their Constitution. At best (or worst) a piece of mechanism will only do what it is designed to do, and at the worst (or best) it just won't do at all. The stars ordain the mechanisms, and say they 'grew.' Nothing living ever grew like this. "Consider the lilies. . . ."

(To be continued.)

"Whose Service is Perfect Freedom"

by

C. H. Douglas.

5/- Post Free.

K.R.P. Publications, Ltd., 11, Garfield Street, Belfast.