

# THE SOCIAL CREDITOR

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Volume 42, No. 17.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1962.

6d Fortnightly.

### Russia's Ultimate Aims

*To retrace our steps we republish our Editorial for February 10, 1945:*

The Comte de St. Aulaire, from whose remarkable book, *Geneva versus Peace* we quoted recently, remarks, "The League of Nations was conceived in Berlin . . . We learn this fact from Von Bulow . . . it is at Berlin that the ring is completed, after traversing Washington, Paris, London, Budapest and Petrograd. The mutual affinities of its ancestry, plutocracy, revolution, Freemasonry, and Pan-Germanism, are so close that it may be wondered if there is not, beneath them all, another identity".

In this, the gravest crisis of the world's history, it is essential to realise that the stakes which are being played for are so high that the players on one side, at least, care no more for the immolation of the peoples of a continent than for the death of a sparrow.

They have no nationality, no morals, no scruples, and no regrets. The League of Nations was conceived in Berlin, yes. But it was proposed and pressed by Wilson, the representative of men who had fought (well, a little anyway) to defeat the country in which it was conceived. It is not accidental that a film, and we know who controls the films, has appeared at this time which presents Wilson as a giant among statesmen, instead of, as he was, a second-rate school-master completely dominated by Schiff, Strauss, House, Baruch and Brandeis.

To a world not distracted by rocket-bombs and Ministries of Fuel and Power, it would be uniformly obvious that a manipulated clamour is being raised in favour of the scum of the underworld in each country as it is "liberated". This scum has obtained arms in large quantities under the pretext of resistance to the Germans during the occupation. How much resistance was actually offered, we may, or may not, learn at a future date. We may, or may not, also learn the principles on which the arms of the resistance movements were distributed. But we already have sufficient experience of what happened in Greece, Belgium, and parts of France (always backed by a prepared clamour from the "British" Socialist Party) to be assured that a massacre of the Right has been prepared. The text-book is available to anyone who supposes that we are alarmists. It is written by Stalin, and its title is *Problems of Leninism*. In a valuable commentary which should be read by everyone, (*What are Russia's Ultimate Aims?*, 9, Hazlewood Road, Glasgow), Mr. H. W. Henderson remarks, "No one acquainted with Communist tactics in Germany before the advent to power of Hitler, can fail to be impressed with the fact that unity between the Communist and Socialist Parties could have kept the Nazis out. This was however rendered impossible by the actions of the Communist Party, acting under instructions from Moscow". Now, the Russian Revolution, and its spate of murder, was financed from New York

with the assistance of Germany by some of the richest men in the world. And these same men are those who have persistently opposed effective monetary reform with the obvious intention of retaining an army of discontent for use against the Right. That is to say, there is a working coalition between the scum of the underworld and the richest men in the world to murder those from whom alone redemption for the underworld can come, in order that any threat to the power of the financier may be removed. The underworld will be dealt with just as easily as Stalin deals with any opposition, when the underworld has done its job.

### The Brief for the Prosecution

#### PREFACE

The tendency to argue from the particular to the general is a special case of the sequence from materialism to collectivism. If the universe is reduced to molecules, ultimately we can dispense with a catalogue and a dictionary; all things are the same thing, and all words are just sounds—molecules in motion. That is the ultimate meaning of "Equality"—having no quality.

There is a close connection between this mental attitude and the curious failure to notice the outstanding feature of our time. We know that our society is very sick; some, at least, of the causes of the disease have been isolated; we observe the great difficulty which is experienced in obtaining effective action in any one country in regard to these social poisons; but we rarely devote any attention to the question which transcends in importance any other with which we have to deal on this earth. Why is it becoming *more* difficult to bring peace upon earth, and to make effective, goodwill between men? What is the dynamism which will encourage the conquest of the earth, the sea and the air, but will only permit the substitution of poverty by slavery? Why does the mouthing of the phrase "the Common Good" merely ensue in individual evil?

More particularly at this time, there is a tendency to exalt War into a cause instead of a symptom. The more closely the structure and psychology of war is studied, however, the more clearly it appears that war is neither a cause nor a symptom, but a method. In the words of Clausewitz, "War is the pursuit of policy by other means". Once this fundamental idea is grasped, the fact that wars occur in the face of the expressed desire of all but a small fraction of the world's population to remain at peace, takes on a new aspect. What is it which is strong enough to plunge the world into a cataclysm of destruction at decreasing intervals, against "the common will"?

We shall find the answer to this question, if at all, in the period of uneasy truce between 1918 and 1939.

C. H. DOUGLAS.

Perthshire, 1945.

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### FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

This journal expresses and supports the policy of the Social Credit Secretariat which was founded in 1933 by Clifford Hugh Douglas.

The Social Credit Secretariat 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:** 9 AVENUE ROAD, STRATFORD-ON-AVON. Telephone: Stratford-on-Avon 3976.

**Editorial:** PENRHYN LODGE, GLOUCESTER GATE, LONDON N.W.1. Telephone: EUSon 3893.

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**Editorial—**Box 3266, G.P.O., Sydney, Australia (Editorial Head Office).

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## From Week to Week

The Economic Editor, Samuel Brittan, of *The Observer* conducted an enquiry into the opinions of leading economists ("Economists of Repute", as Douglas called them) on whether Britain should enter the Common Market. The result was published in *The Observer* of October 14, 1962. "The results show a big majority who believe that the economic arguments favour Britain joining—49 to 12, in fact with only 18 on the fence". Four were "Non-committal", and the total who answered the poll was 83. So that in fact 49 out of 83 were in favour—59%. By Universities, 7 out of 17 at Cambridge were in favour, 9 out of 16 at Oxford, 16 out of 20 at London, 15 of 24 at Redbrick.

"There was little explicit recognition of the E.E.C. as a new *technique of international economic government* different from the traditional conferences of fully sovereign States". (Our emphasis).

Henry Brandon, Washington Correspondent of *The Sunday Times*, recently visited England, and published his impressions of "a changing Britain" in *The Sunday Times* of October 14, 1962. He says, "The Conservatives who believe in joining Europe, and there are many more of them than among the Socialists, are confident that they will ultimately be able to assert Britain's interests in this geo-political constellation, that their sense of order and awareness of the practical is bound to make itself felt, that ultimately Britain will promote a politically unified Europe with democratic institutions and a sound international outlook".

In 1956, in an article entitled "Social Credit and Suez", we published the following: "While, of course, many members of the Great German General Staff are simply highly trained and competent military officers, while others are part of the State bureaucracy, the planning section consists of what amount, for practical purposes, to monomaniacs. Their task to

prepare plans for world conquest, in all eventualities and anywhere in the world.

"This preoccupation with the theoretical problems of world conquest gradually led to theories of the relations of peoples, resources, and geographical areas. In 1916 a Swedish political scientist, Rudolph Kjellen, coined the word 'geo-politics', and systematised the sort of conceptions the Germans were dealing with (see *German Strategy of World Conquest*). These systematic ideas were taken up by the German Karl Haushofer, who developed the subject and propagandised it. Largely through this, the German nation became consciously imbued with the ideas which the Great German General Staff had been secretly promoting for generations".

Of Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Brandon has to say: "His 'Wind of Change' speech, his gradual reduction of the Colonial Office to a parish council and his decision to seek entry into the Common Market are bound to make him an important Prime Minister in the perspective of history, even though, just as he seldom looks a visitor in the eye, he did not like to look the consequences of those crucial moves straight in the eye".

Also in "Social Credit and Suez" we remarked "If anyone thinks . . . that the Great German General Staff, with a continuity of hundreds of years, disappeared in the Nuremberg trials, he is in for an unpleasant surprise".

Perhaps the quickest way to appreciate the nature of the situation in which we find ourselves is to consider what sort of terms Germany would have imposed on us had she won the war. Clearly, our people would have been "put to work" under the direction of the effective German Government—the Great German General Staff. As it is, we are to be "put to work" under the direction of the European Economic Commission—the product of the "work" being taken out of the country—exported.

Sir Robert Hall, Economic Adviser to the Government, 1947-1961, one of the Economists of Repute who favours Britain's entry to the Common Market, says (*Observer*, Oct. 14) "The strong argument for joining, in my view, is that membership of it will encourage the forces making for efficiency and discourage those making for inefficiency. This is what Britain needs". Prussian efficiency?

Professor D. C. Hague, of Sheffield, who is "very much in favour" of joining, says: "Entry will bring a highly desirable upheaval in the United Kingdom that can be caused in no other way. I can't see the results of joining appealing to more than a minority". No doubt the Great German General Staff would concur.

Professor C. F. Carter, of Manchester University, also "in favour", believes that "major structural change in our economy is an excellent occasion for slaughtering elderly sacred cows".

To return to Henry Brandon. He observed "New forces becoming evident, some creative, some destructive, some still

in an uncertain formative stage. There is a vague awareness of all this and a general uncertainty of what it all means".

Some at least of our readers know what it all means, and it is their supreme opportunity and duty to make that meaning clear—to expose the cultural cleavage and what and who have brought it about.

"I have no doubt whatever that the right sort of pressure, invisible pressure, but nevertheless irresistible pressure, can be brought to bear *once people are aware of what we are driving at* (emphasis added—Ed. T.S.C.). The whole strength, not merely of finance, but of its type of democracy—or if you like an outworn Governmental system—lies in the unconsciousness of the average individual as to its nature. If you can make him conscious of its nature, you can rouse his *will* in regard to it, and he will undoubtedly prevail". (C. H. Douglas, *The Approach to Reality*, 1936).

## The Death of a Nation?

(A Letter to the Editor)

Sir,—Senator McKenna who recently arrived back from England is reported to have said that he had not met one person there in favour of the Common Market. On the other hand there are reports that most of the "British" newspapers are behind Macmillan. Recently we heard that Mr. Roy Thomson who had been conducting a campaign in the U.S.A. in favour of Britain joining the Common Market, had "taken over" a string of newspapers in Britain: one is *The Scotsman* of Edinburgh, another is *The Sunday Times* of London.

The question naturally arises "To what depth of degradation has a country descended where a stranger can walk in and pick up old established newspapers and use them to brain-wash the inhabitants?"

It is not only in Britain that the people are submerged under an avalanche of propaganda; here in Australia we have suffered from commentators who have given us their view of the economic side of the picture and completely ignored the more important political aspect of the loss of sovereignty.

We are entitled to ask Mr. Macmillan why he is in such a desperate hurry to make the biggest change in the history of all the British Nations before the end of this year, and why the British people are not going to have any say in the matter?

The "take over" of Britain without any discussion with the shareholders is something which could easily happen to Australia.

The British people have been taught that if they put a little cross on a piece of paper at election time they will control their own lives, their own country and parliament. Nothing like this has happened. Instead the British people have suffered defeat after defeat for the whole of this century, and every defeat has been a political defeat which has reduced their country from one of the greatest in the world to the status of a small province in a hostile country.

The socialist groups focussed their propaganda on the inequalities of income and in the name of "equality" attacked all those people and organisations which objected to the all-powerful State. This gave the policy-makers behind parliament

the excuse they had long been waiting for—the excuse to raise taxation to the highest in the world, and, by destroying the power of each minority in turn, remove all opposition to their monopoly.

In other words, instead of raising the standard of living of everybody, which the Industrial Revolution made so easily possible, the political monopoly concentrated on destroying the power of anyone who showed signs of becoming independent in thought and action.

The British people are very dissatisfied with the political situation, they have little faith in the political parties but they do not know what to do. They are caught in a trap. Now the pretext of majority rule is about to be dropped, and parliament is about to be moved from London to somewhere on the Continent, *there to be quietly buried when no one is looking*.

The overwhelming nature of the pressure which the U.S.A. is bringing to bear on Mr. Macmillan may be gathered from what happened to the Australian Prime Minister. Mr. Menzies, when in England, could not find any good reasons why Britain should join the Common Market, and said so very forcibly. What he said after he visited the U.S.A. was quite different, so different in fact that the Australian Press featured this violent change in a very blunt manner.

This change of attitude of Mr. Menzies is important because Mr. Macmillan will now be able to tell the British people that some of the Commonwealth Premiers are in agreement with him, which they are not.

However, the British people will find out when it is too late unless something unforeseen happens.

JAS. GUTHRIE.

Ferntree,  
Tasmania.

## From an Emersonian Essay

"Fear is an instructor of great strategy and the herald of all revolutions. One thing he always teaches, that there is rottenness where he appears. He is a carrion crow, and though you see not well what he hovers for, there is death somewhere. Our prosperity is timid, our laws are timid, our cultivated classes are timid. Fear for ages has boded and mowed and gibbered over government and property. That obscene bird is not there for nothing. He indicates great wrongs which must be revised.

"Of the like nature is that expectation of change which instantly follows the suspension of our voluntary activity. The terror of cloudless noon, the emerald of Polycrates, the awe of prosperity, the instinct which leads every generous soul to impose on itself tasks of a noble asceticism and vicarious virtue, are the tremblings of the balance of justice through the heart and mind of man . . .

"... the real price of labour is knowledge and virtue, whereof wealth and credit are signs. These signs, like paper money, may be counterfeited or stolen, but that which they represent, namely, knowledge and virtue, cannot be counterfeited or stolen. These ends of labour cannot be answered but by real exertions of the mind, and in obedience to pure motives. The cheat, the defaulter, the gambler, cannot extort the

benefit, cannot extort the knowledge of material and moral nature which his honest care and pains yield to the operative. The law of nature is, Do the thing, and you shall have the power; but they who do the thing have not the power . . .

"The league between virtue and nature engages all things to assume a hostile front to vice. The beautiful laws and substances of the world persecute and whip the traitor. He finds that things are arranged for truth and benefit, but there is no den in the wide world to hide a rogue. Commit a crime, and the earth is made of glass. There is no such thing as concealment. The laws and substances of nature, water, snow, wind, gravitation, become penalties to the thief.

"On the other hand the law holds with equal sureness for all right action. Love, and you shall be loved, The good man has absolute good which like fire turns everything to its own nature, so that you cannot do him any harm . . . The good are befriended even by weakness and defect . . .

"Our strength grows out of our weakness. Not until we are pricked and stung and sorely shot at, awakens the indignation which arms itself with secret forces. A great man is always willing to be little. Whilst he sits on the cushion of advantages, he goes to sleep. When he is pushed, tormented, defeated, he has a chance to learn something; he has been put on his wits, on his manhood; he has gained facts; learns his ignorance; is cured of the insanity of conceit; has got moderation and real skill. The wise man always throws himself on the side of his assailants. It is more his interest than it is theirs to find the weak point. The wound cicatrizes and falls off him like a dead skin, and when they would triumph, lo! he has passed on invulnerable. Blame is safer than praise. I hate to be defended in a newspaper, as long as all that is said is said against me, I feel a certain assurance of success. But as soon as honeyed words of praise are spoken for me I feel as one that lies unprotected before his enemies. In general, every evil to which we do not succumb is a benefactor . . .

"The history of persecution is a history of endeavours to cheat nature, to make water run uphill, to twist a rope of sand. It makes no difference whether the actors may be many or one, a tyrant or a mob. A mob is a society of bodies voluntarily bereaving themselves of reason and traversing its work. The mob is man voluntarily descending to the nature of the beast. Its fit hour of activity is night. Its actions are insane, like its whole constitution. It persecutes a principle; it would whip a right; it would tar and feather justice, by inflicting fire and outrage upon the houses and persons of those who have these. It resembles the prank of boys, who run with fire engines to put out the ruddy aurora streaming to the stars. The inviolate spirit turns their spite against the wrongdoers. The martyr cannot be dishonoured.

"Every lash inflicted is a tongue of fame; every prison a more illustrious abode; every burned book or house enlightens the world; every suppressed or expunged word reverberates through the earth from side to side. The minds of men are at last aroused; reason looks out and justifies her own and malice finds all her work in vain. It is the whipper who is whipped and the tyrant who is undone.

Thus do all things preach the indifferency of circumstances. The man is all. Everything has two sides, a good and an evil. Every advantage has its tax. I learn to be content. But the doctrine of compensation is not the doctrine of indifferency. The thoughtless say, on hearing these representations,—What boots it to do well? there is one event to good and evil; if I

gain any good I must pay for it; if I lose any good I gain some other; all actions are indifferent.

"There is a deeper fact in the soul than compensation, to wit its own nature. The soul is not a compensation, but a life. The soul *is* . . .

"We feel defrauded of the retribution due to evil acts, because the criminal adheres to his vice and contumacy and does not come to a crisis or judgment anywhere in visible nature. There is no stunning confutation of his nonsense before men and angels Has he therefore outwitted the law? Inasmuch as he carries the malignity and the lie with him he so far deceases from nature. In some manner there will be a demonstration of the wrong to the understanding also; but, should we not see it, this deadly deduction makes square the eternal account.

"Neither can it be said, on the other hand, that the gain of rectitude must be bought by any loss. There is penalty to virtue; no penalty to wisdom; they are proper additions of being. In a virtuous action I properly *am*; in a virtuous act I add to the world; I plant into deserts conquered from Chaos and Nothing and see the darkness receding on the limits of the horizon. There can be no excess to love, none to knowledge, none to beauty, when these attributes are considered in the purest sense. The soul refuses all limits. It affirms in man always an Optimism never a Pessimism.

" . . . The changes which break up at short intervals the prosperity of men are advertisements of a nature whose law is growth. Evermore it is the order of nature to grow . . ." (*Compensation*).

### Afterthought

I thought of Thee, my partner and my guide,  
As being past away.—Vain sympathies!  
For, backward, Duddon! as I cast my eyes,  
I see what was, and is, and will abide;  
Still glides the Stream, and shall for ever glide;  
The Form remains, the Function never dies;  
While we, the brave, the mighty, and the wise,  
We men, who in our morn of youth defied  
The elements, must vanish; - be it so!  
Enough, if something from our hands have power  
To live, and act, and serve the future hour;  
And if, as towards the silent tomb we go,  
Through love, through hope, and faith's transcendent dower,  
We feel that we are greater than we know.

—WORDSWORTH.

### THE BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION

by C. H. Douglas

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