

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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## Monopoly of Scottish Water Power

### THE CALL TO RESISTANCE

English Social Crediters and others may materially assist the campaign against the completion of the Tummel-Garry Hydro-Electric scheme by writing to their Members of Parliament on this subject.

1. In a broadsheet circulating in Perthshire and the neighbourhood Major Douglas's *The Brief for the Prosecution* is quoted concerning the connection between Hydro-Electric 'Development' of the Highlands and the 'Nationalisation' of Coal:—

Large-scale utilisation of water-power for the generation of electricity has been feasible for at least fifty years and the benefits arising from the general use of electricity have been widely recognised if not realised. It is curious that, while the prime mover, the water turbine, has not been radically improved during that period, and the prime mover used in the generation of electricity from the use of coal, the steam turbine, has been improved out of all recognition, the sudden decision to transform Scotland into a water-power factory has awaited the "nationalisation" of coal. From an orthodox economics point of view, the case for hydro-electric development *on a large scale* is weaker than it was in 1900. . . . In 1938 the generated units of electricity in Great Britain were approximately 26,000,000,000. Excluding war production, which was already considerable, it is doubtful whether industrial demand was 50 *per cent.* of that figure. At the present time, *i.e.*, before any of the proposed water-power has been developed (war-time electricity-production-figures cannot be given) it is very greatly in excess of the pre-war figure. There is no possibility of utilising power from extensive hydraulic development for many years after any normally contemplated termination of hostilities, and such termination must cause an almost immediate drop in the demand for electrical power. By the time the immense works contemplated are complete, industrial demand, in the absence of war, will have fallen far below present electrical supply capacity, and will not be replaced by equivalent domestic use. To the extent that this capacity displaces manpower (the objective of using electrical power) the unemployment situation, looked at from an orthodox point of view, will be worsened.

The proposal to increase greatly the generating capacity of electric power-stations, therefore, requires far more justification than has publicly been offered for it, by whatever means the power is generated. The idea that there can be no limit to the generating capacity required is not merely absurd on the face of it, but is contradicted by experience, *except in war*. If it has been decided to adopt the philosophy of the Great German General Staff, that the primary

objective of a nation is war, that is another matter. Even so, it is far from certain that these large power-stations do not constitute the gravest possible military risk. There is a considerable mystery surrounding their comparative immunity from attack.

We must therefore link up the development of water-power with the "nationalisation" of coal. A considerable proportion of the coal mined in Great Britain goes to provide the energy which is distributed as electrical power. A good deal of careful propaganda has been devoted to the "wastefulness" of burning coal, but in fact the subject is far from being susceptible to unqualified judgment. What is obvious is that coal is the principle raw material of the chemical industry: that every ton released strengthens the chemical industry: and that the chemical industry with its collateral, electro-metallurgy, is making preparations to take delivery of a high percentage of the electrical energy generated by Scottish water-power: and that the propaganda for increased export may easily result in the export of our capital resources on an even larger scale than in the past. . . .

On the other hand, the minor vested interests which are adversely affected are numerous. Perhaps the first in importance, although apparently the last to be considered, is the antipathy of the resident population. The Scottish Highlander has never taken kindly to the industrial system. He is entirely unconvinced that "the development" of the Highland areas would be to his advantage, and in fact the arguments which have been adduced to convince him, are both perfunctory and disingenuous. . . . The natural Highland water power is almost ideal for the utilisation of small, highfall installations taking water from small streams at a high altitude, and returning it to its original bed several hundred feet lower down, without interfering in any way with the watershed or the local amenities. Such plants, rarely exceeding two or three hundred horse-power, under local control and possible in nearly every village, offer advantages to the local population obtainable in no other way, and are almost specifically excluded from the project.

The Commission proposals are radically different. Whole catchment areas are to be monopolised, glens are to be flooded, villages submerged, immense dams and pipelines built, with secondary effects on climate and vegetation which are unknown but certainly considerable. No one can say with certainty to what extent American soil erosion is affected by large power schemes.

The electrical energy generated is transmitted at so high a voltage that its utilisation locally or *en route* is impracticable, and is in fact disclaimed.

After rendering lip-service to the need to arrest the depopulation of the country, the country's chief assets are to be at least damaged, and at most destroyed, and its power

transmitted almost intact to selected industrial areas further South. The Severn Barrage Scheme, which is free from many of the objections to Highland industrialisation, appears to have been shelved to the detriment of our only unspoilt area.

While the project, brought forward under cover of war, when probably 75 per cent. of the individuals whose lives will be affected are prevented by absence or other causes due to war, from expressing their opinions on it, affords a compact instance of the working of the Supreme State, it does not differ, save perhaps in magnitude, from hundreds of similar cases. The Technique is always the parade of "the common good."

2. The *Dundee Courier and Advertiser* published the following letter by Major Douglas on April 21 last:—

#### HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES

Sir,

The letter of Mr. J. E. Geddes will render a valuable public service if it awakens a general consciousness that the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board is part of a considered scheme to utilise the war psychology for the permanent enslavement not merely of Scotsmen, but of the world.

It may not have escaped attention that the T.V.A. (Tennessee Valley Authority) is frequently adduced as an example which is to be copied by the board. Physically there is no resemblance whatever. The T.V.A. purports to be a flood control and land reclamation scheme, and it is typical of what can only be described as the cynical disregard of political morality which seems inseparable from the partnership of Socialism and international cartelism which is the force behind it, that the area permanently flooded by the dams greatly exceeds the biggest area ever temporarily flooded before the dams were built. Nevertheless 58 per cent. of the capital cost up to 1943 was charged to navigation and flood control in order to make the apparent costs of power generation appear low. There is a loss to the taxpayer of 12,789,000 dollars, say £3,200,000, for 1943.

The real objective of the T.V.A. is, however, quite probably that of the Hydro-Electric Board, and that is to bring an area under complete economic and administrative dictatorship. The ground has been prepared by skilful propaganda to the effect that the miseries of the Armistice years show that the "old system" was completely obsolete and must be replaced. In fact, the depression of 1929-34 was an essential part of the propaganda, and the same forces which are now creating world monopolies were implacably and successfully opposed to any action which would have weakened its effect. The intention of the policy is world-wide, and the New Zealand Socialist-Labour party, the C.C.F. (Co-operative Commonwealth Federation) in Canada, the Australian Labour Party, the American New Dealers, "P.E.P." (the planners) in Great Britain, and in fact, organisations in every country draw their inspiration and support from the same source, which was originally located in Germany.

One of the individuals closely concerned with the inter-war stages of this activity was asked whether there was anything in "this nonsense" that a certain group aspired to the domination of the world. The reply was, "Of course there is. In a very few years we shall have achieved it, and nothing can stop us."

There are 27 objectors, covering most of the genuine interests of the district, to the Tummel-Garry project. We shall see what consideration they will receive.—I am, &c.,

3. It will be recalled that Dr. Virgil Jordan, President of the National Industrial Conference Board (U.S.A.) in his address on "Full Employment and Freedom in America" commented on American plans to spend public money to provide employment remarking, "They include not only the traditional pyramids, post-offices, parks, and domestic or foreign T.V.A.'s... but food stamp plans (coupons)... better meals for Melanesians and more vitamins for Hottentots."

The broadsheet ends:—

"The Tummel-Garry Scheme is the Test Case. Are the transatlantic internationalists to be allowed to carry out their declared intention of turning the Highlands of Scotland into another of their playgrounds? Is the British Labour Government content, like their predecessor in 1931, to bow their heads to every new decree from the Wall-Pine Street High Command? Are the Conservatives still politely acquiescing in every fresh invasion of British rights and territories on the part of the same clique of cosmopolitan intriguers?"

Here is the chance for every British member of Parliament to prove his allegiance to his electors by refusing to support legislation framed by the "backroom boys" with a view to handing one of the choicest parts of Scotland to the supra-national Monopolists.

Support the local population, who in their hundreds, by their signatures, have expressed their opposition to this scheme; the local government—the Perth County Council—who by 28 votes to 11 have decided to support in every possible way the action which the local Members of Parliament have indicated they are prepared to take in moving for the ANNULMENT OF THE ORDER CONFIRMING CONSTRUCTIONAL SCHEME 2-TUMMEL-GARRY."

#### Correspondence

The Editor,

*The Social Crediter.*

Dear Sir,

LOOKING AFTER THE "SMALL MAN."

Some months ago The Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation was formed to assist the "small man." Mr. William Piercy,\* C.B.E., was appointed Chairman.

Mr. Piercy has now been appointed a Baron of the United Kingdom, not as a political honour or reward, but to increase the representation of the Government in the House of Lords to an extent sufficient to ensure that business in the Upper House is conducted with proper despatch and efficiency.

It is understood that Mr. Piercy owed his appointment as Chairman of the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation to the recommendation of the Bank of England before the Socialist Government came into power.

"Small men" everywhere will no doubt be interested.

Yours truly,

October 25, 1945.

D. R.

\*Reference. William Piercy... Member of the Stock Exchange ... some time Lecturer at The London School of Economics ... Adviser, Exports Credit Guarantee Dept., etc., etc.

## PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: October 10, 1945.

### EGYPT (MURDER OF LORD MOYNE)

*Sir R. Glynn* asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when the White Paper and statement will be made available to Parliament concerning the circumstances that resulted in the murder of Lord Moyne in Egypt, and indicating the assistance that has been, and is being, given by the Jewish Agency in Palestine and other Zionist organisations in co-operating with British and Egyptian police authorities to break up and disrupt the terrorist bodies that were responsible for this and similar crimes.

*Mr. McNeil*: After consideration it has been decided not to publish any White Paper or statement on these subjects.

October 11, 1945.

### PALESTINE IMMIGRANTS' CAMP (ARMED RAID)

*Earl Winterton* (by *Private Notice*) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if members of the armed gang who broke into Athlit Clearance Camp in Palestine yesterday and murdered Constable Hill of Aberdeen as well as maltreating four Arabs and a Jewish constable, have been apprehended and what steps have been taken to prevent further attacks on the camp.

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies* (*Mr. George Hall*): I regret to say that I have received the following report from the High Commissioner on this incident. It appears that a large number of armed Jews attacked Athlit Clearance Camp for Immigrants between 1 and 1-30 a.m. yesterday. They were armed with rifles, pistols and daggers. Some were in police uniform. Four temporary constables on guard were seized, beaten with rifle butts, bound and gagged. One Arab was seriously hurt. One Jewish temporary constable was tied up but not injured. The attackers cut an avenue in the wire on the north side of the Camp, and over 200 illegal immigrants were released, apparently with inside knowledge. Eleven immigrants, who presumably refused to accompany the escapees, were bound and gagged. Of these, one Christian woman died of suffocation. The party then escaped in the direction of Mount Carmel.

The police took immediate action to seal the Carmel Range. One police party proceeding to establish a road check was fired upon from ambush by Jews armed with rifles, sub-machine guns and grenades. The police truck was overturned and I regret to state that a police constable was shot dead. The next of kin has been informed. One Arab constable was seriously wounded and a Jewish corporal slightly wounded. According to the latest information available, the miscreants have so far evaded arrest, but police investigations continue. Further particulars are being obtained from the High Commissioner.

With reference to the last part of the Question, all possible measures are being taken by the High Commissioner, Viscount Gort, to prevent further attacks of this nature.

*Earl Winterton*: Can the right hon. Gentleman deny the truth of the reports which have appeared in the Press

to the effect that after the murder of this constable—with whose relatives, I am sure, the whole House would like to sympathise—[HON. MEMBERS: "Hear, Hear."]—and the most serious attacks on these Jewish and Arab officials, the police, acting under instructions from higher authority, did not use the lethal weapons with which they are provided; and will he give an assurance that armed resistance to the law in Palestine will be met with full rigour?

*Mr. Hall*: I can make no further statement until I receive the result of the inquiries from the High Commissioner.

*Earl Winterton*: Surely the right hon. Gentleman can give an assurance that there is no truth in the report which was, no doubt, given falsely, that the police had had instructions from higher authority, even when their numbers are murdered, not to use lethal weapons against the murderers?

*Mr. Hall*: That is one of the matters about which the inquiry is being made, and until I receive the result of the inquiry from the High Commissioner it is impossible to make a statement.

*Mr. Stokes*: May I ask my right hon. Friend whether instructions have been given, and if not whether they can now be given, that all parties, Jews and Arabs alike, are to be told that they must give up their arms?

*Mr. Hall*: It is a very easy matter to tell Jews and Arabs to give up arms, but the difficulty is to get them to surrender the arms. It certainly would be very much easier for the civil Government of the High Commissioner of Palestine if the duty of maintaining law and order were left to the civil and proper authorities. That is what we desire, and we are attempting in every possible way to prevent outbreaks such as this, whether they are instituted or initiated by either Jew or Arab.

*Mr. Sidney Silverman*: Does not my right hon. Friend agree that all these regrettable incidents arise out of an attempt to enforce a law which the Mandates Commission—

*Hon. Members*: Oh.

*Mr. Speaker*: The hon. Member appears to be raising a rather wider matter than that in the Question.

*Mr. Silverman*: I hope the question which I was going to put will be regarded by you, Mr. Speaker, as in Order. May I put it, and then you can see whether it is? I want to ask my right hon. Friend whether these incidents do not enforce the demand for an early review of the whole situation, for which this House has been asking for some time?

*Mr. Hall*: In connection with that matter I am afraid I can add nothing to the reply which was given by my right hon. Friend the Prime Minister to the general question which was put to him on Tuesday last.

*Several Hon. Members rose—*

*Mr. Speaker*: We are getting a little wide of the original Question.

### TYLER KENT (DEPORTATION)

*Wing Commander Hulbert* asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department the reason for the release and

(Continued on page 7)

## THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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### From Week to Week

As the P.B. British public has had 25 per cent. less rations than anyone else, everyone has made twenty-five per cent. more profit off it, except the Government, which has made several hundred per cent. more. As the late lamented Lord Stamp said, "With proper psychological preparation" it can be stung at this level indefinitely—and will be, unless it does something about it.

Mr. Attlee is going to build a New Social Order. It has been decided by the Socialists that this is much easier than building a few houses.

Why does *The Times* (October 29) bereave J. R. Clynes of London, S.W. 15 of his Right Honourable? Surely their correspondent is the same J. R. Clynes of 41, St. John's Avenue, S.W. 15, as was Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party in 1921-22, Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons in 1924 and Secretary of State for Home Affairs from 1929 to 1931, and who published his *Memoirs* in two volumes in 1937?

Mr. Clynes is very angry with Brigadier Maclean, M.P., because, he says, he "knows nothing about the relation of the trade unions, the T.U.C. or the Labour Party to these lamentable stoppages," the present 'unofficial' strikes. "Nor," says Mr. Clynes, "is it within the scope of this note to tell him." It seems that, despite his sense of irritation, the ex-Labour Minister is pleased because "nowhere have the men asked for ownership of the docks or the ships which sail into them."

The reader must not assume that Mr. Clynes's gratification arises from the absence of signs of an 'unofficial' spread of the demand for nationalisation, or that his ire spreads from the Brigadier's imagining so natural-seeming a growth of popular feeling, until they read his letter in conjunction with Mr. Clynes's.

Brigadier Maclean's letter (*The Times*, October 25) was a very modest attempt to analyse the position of the 'worker' under Mond-Turnerism, without mentioning Mond or Turner, and doubtless Mr. Clynes has perceived how dangerous an opening that is. The writer said:—

"... As a direct result of their close association with one political party, the trade unions, as soon as that party assumes office, automatically cease to champion the cause of the workers in any disputes they may have with established authority and become, on the contrary, the instrument of established authority in an attempt to curtail the demands of the workers. In short, under a Socialist administration,

a Socialist-controlled T.U.C. becomes little more than another Government department, and a situation very soon arises where, if the workers will not accept terms sponsored by the Government, they find themselves deprived of trade union support and obliged to strike unofficially, if they strike at all.

"Such State-controlled trade unions are an essential feature of the Socialist State, in which State control of industry gives the Government a still further hold over the workers, who thus find themselves inescapably trapped between the State in its capacity as employer and the State in its capacity as trade union boss. Under the perfected system, further reinforced by suitable controls over labour, it is possible to abolish strikes altogether...."

We can do with some more of this kind of discussion.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson (Minister of Education—and a very suitable office too, in the present connection) has been telling the people of Jarrow that she believes trade unions are necessary even in a Socialist State, "but this strike would scrap the union machine, and if it went on much longer would make it impossible even to begin to build the Socialist State." Well, it seems a hard way; but if there is no other...!

### Manoeuvring in Australia

(From Our Correspondent)

Canberra, October 16.

Things are bad, with every prospect of their becoming worse. The coal-miners' unions timed things very well, so that Australia is semi-paralysed for lack of reserves of coal. Major trouble has been precipitated by the rationing of electricity, following a six-weeks strike by the shift-workers at Bunnerong, the major generating station for Sydney. Supplies of electricity were kept up during this time by the white-collar volunteers; but now the Trades Council has intervened and cut off deliveries of coal. As the reserves had been exhausted by previous mining strikes, only vitally important institutions can be supplied with current for this week, and there will be a complete stoppage next week if the trouble is not adjusted before then.

A hundred and fifty thousand men are thrown out of work by the paralysis of factories. Many shops are shut, and restaurants serve cold food or none at all. There is a proposal for a 24-hour general stoppage to force a 40-hour week. Mr. Chifley refuses to 'crucify the workers' by intervening, and says, moreover that it is in any case entirely a State affair. But the State Government is equally inactive. As usual, the press is looking in every direction but the right one for an interpretation of the situation. The technique of the Spanish revolution is being repeated; but here there is no sign of the existence of anyone capable of restoring law and order, if the situation should become worse. And it is evidently intended that it shall become worse.

If the Commons don't take over, the Federal Government is going to say the trouble is the result of the refusal of extended Federal powers at the Referendum. So they will have another Referendum.

## Majority Rule

By JAMES GUTHRIE

The Party System has destroyed Democratic Government, and this fact is being slowly recognised as the taxpayer finds that each new Government takes a fiendish delight in giving another turn to that modern instrument of torture—the tax-collecting machine.

The whole legal—or illegal—system on which a Government bases its right to penalise minorities must be dragged out into the light of day, and examined in the light of political realities. We shall have to rid ourselves of the modern jargon and high-sounding phrases designed to trap well-meaning, but immature, young men and women.

It is important, therefore, that we examine carefully just what is meant by Majority Rule. If we can obtain a knowledge of what it can do and what it can't do, then we are in a better position to face our political future, we shall be in possession of some standards by which to judge those who claim the right to rule.

In deciding upon the men who are to look after the general affairs of our district an election is held to elect representatives to the various groups. This method works tolerably well under certain very definite conditions. Those essential conditions are:—

1. That the district be small;
2. That the people have a free choice of independent candidates;
3. That the people know exactly who and what they are voting for.

In Federal\* elections none of these essential conditions have applied, and nowhere is there in existence to-day a large State which can call itself Democratic, or which has any possibility of calling itself such.

At election time the people are deluged with a flood of propaganda of a most confusing nature, often as not the questions involved are highly technical with ramifications and consequences barely understood even by a very small minority.

A large number of the voters have learnt that nothing of value will come out of this avalanche of words; a great many more are not even interested. But it would be disastrous to the illusion of authority of the Party Bosses if the people refused to go to the polling booths or were to realise that this voting business was no concern of theirs. Therefore the Party Bosses have been forced to compel the people to go to the booths by threat of fines. They have also had to hold out bribes to the voters in the forms of various alleged gifts—gifts which in reality are paid for by the voter himself.

At a general election the people have not had a free choice of candidates, and they have been forced into taking part in a legal contract by means of threats, bribes and misrepresentation. This is the legal basis on which the Party in power exercises the right to penalise every minority in this country.

The legality of this contract is suspect. The contract is very one-sided. The representative seems to be able to do just as he pleases; he can do exactly the opposite to what

his electors want him to do, and can draw his salary just the same. And the electors have no power to stop him until the next election comes along.

At the next election another Party goes into power, but the taxpayer gets no relief. The same old game is carried on in the same old way. We find too that the one-time Opposition, when in power, does exactly the same things which it has bitterly attacked the previous Government, for doing. In fact the same speeches would do for both parties—all that is required is to change the name and the date.

The change-round of parties, however, serves a very definite purpose. When it is decided to tax and regiment the lower income groups a Labour Government, or Labour Leaders can do this much more easily than a Conservative Government. When the whole social structure is to be undermined by Socialistic Legislation the country accepts it more painlessly from a Conservative Government. Probably no Labour Government in existence brought in more socialistic legislation of a destructive character than did the so-called Conservative Government in England.

It seems therefore that the two names Conservative and Labour are all part and parcel of the great game of politics; they are used merely to deceive.

Which Party the people vote for at election time makes very little difference to the course of events. The polling booth has become merely a device to legalise a policy already decided upon by a small group of men. The last Australian Referendum is proof of this. The majority of voters voted No in this referendum, but the Government went on as if nothing had happened. The sanction of the majority would have been useful but the Government can find other means of legalising its illegal actions.

A democratic country is a country where the people can control the actions of their government, but it has come to mean a country where the government has obtained power by collecting a majority vote.

A government, once elected, proceeds to penalise every minority and it does so because it claims to represent the majority. The fact that it has had no mandate from the people to do what it has done doesn't seem to matter very much; the government calls itself democratic, and the 'popular' writers seem to acquiesce in this view.

But the governments in office to-day take a rather peculiar view of their powers; they not only claim the rights of kings and emperors of old, but they claim more rights. And because, through low cunning and subterfuge, they have managed to acquire a majority vote, they say they are exercising this tyrannical right democratically. This counting of noses is used as an excuse by a small group of men to do anything they like, and anything they do, therefore, must be 'democratic.'

This prostitution of the democratic method has got to be exposed by all thinking men who have the welfare of their country at heart, and it has got to be done quickly. It is necessary therefore that we should realise very carefully what a majority vote can do, and what it can't do.

When a majority vote is used to destroy or damage a minority then that vote is neither democratic nor honest; it is merely a trick to use brute force on a group of people you dislike. To bring the Moslems and Hindus under one

\*The article is written in Tasmania.

government by a majority vote of Hindus is not democratic; it is merely the road to bloodshed and revolution.

And the concentration of power in larger and larger areas is definite proof that those in power to-day are not interested in democratic government.

When temperance workers demand that a law be enforced to prevent anyone drinking beer, what they are actually demanding is that brute force be used to prevent anyone drinking beer. These people therefore are not only destroying the democratic method and bringing it into contempt, but they will breed a nation of law-breakers, as they did in America.

The fact that so many of our laws and government regulations can only be enforced by threats of heavy penalties shows that government to-day is government by coercion, and not government by popular will.

The fact that in times of national emergency governments have to be given dictatorial powers proves nothing except that national emergencies are a godsend to those who lust after power; and it suggests that we make some detailed inquiry into who starts national emergencies.

In a similar manner it will probably be found that the disrupted state of society which demands large powers by a government may be largely due to the actions of those who want those large powers.

In America in 1913, business was stagnant, and bread queues were everywhere, but when the war in Europe started American industry went full steam ahead to reach unheard-of prosperity; and practically none of the money for this industrial expansion came from Europe. It seems rather a costly business if Europe has to start up a war before the people in America can eat American bread, but that's how governments run their business—if we let them.

Our representatives in Parliament have been very busy; the amount of new laws and regulations which have been imposed on the hapless taxpayer in our lifetime has been enormous. These new laws have not been placed on the Statute Book for nothing; there is some purpose behind them; all of them have been used to try to force some change on this country.

By now we should be able to distinguish, if not a pattern, at least a general direction, a general policy. If no pattern emerges, then we can say that our parliamentarians are not going anywhere in particular, and the various governments are merely undoing the work of the previous governments.

If we examine the work of Governments, not only in Australia but in Great Britain, New Zealand and America, we find that the foundation stone of democratic government, local government, is being viciously attacked everywhere, and that everywhere its power and prestige are being whittled away with monotonous regularity (another "trend"). The power and effectiveness of State Governments are consistently being undermined by executives of the Federal Government, and the Federal and Central Parliaments, in turn, are having their power of initiative and their sovereignty undermined by international controlling bodies and international treaties.

For a good many years now it has been pretty obvious that the contents of the Bills rushed through Parliament have been little read and hardly understood by the Members

of Parliament, and that even the Ministers themselves appeared hazy about their contents.

The vast amount of business which the Central Government takes upon itself and the ever-increasing desire to take on more business, makes the consideration and drafting of Bills an impossibility for Cabinet Ministers. Also the technical ramifications of a large department and increasing administrative complexity place the department outside the control of most politicians who take temporary charge of a department of State. The inevitable result is that government is largely the work of the permanent heads of the Civil Service. Many people are heard to say, "And a good job, too." It might be a good job under certain conditions to have our affairs run by experts; it depends who picks the experts, and what these experts, now they have been trained, attempt to do to us.

# THE BRIEF for the PROSECUTION

by

C. H. DOUGLAS

8/6 net.

This book is the last of the contributions to the understanding of world politics written during the war of 1939-1945 by the author of SOCIAL CREDIT. The series began with THIS 'AMERICAN' BUSINESS (August, 1940) and continued and expanded with THE BIG IDEA (1942), THE 'LAND FOR THE (CHOSEN) PEOPLE' RACKET (1943), and PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD WORLD WAR (1943).

There is no comparable commentary on the causes of the war and the ultimate seat of responsibility for the threat to civilisation and even the continuance of human life, which outlasts the coming of "Peace," by any writer in any country.

K.R.P. PUBLICATIONS LIMITED,  
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## PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 2)

deportation of Myer Kent before the expiration of the sentence passed upon him at the Central Criminal Court.

*Mr. Ede:* The hon. member is mistaken in supposing that this alien has been or will be released in this country. He became due for release on licence in the ordinary course on October 27th, and is now detained under the Aliens Order pending deportation.

October 15, 1945.

## INDUSTRIES (DE-CONCENTRATION)

*Mr. S. Shephard* asked the President of the Board of Trade if he will state his present policy with regard to de-concentration of those industries which have been concentrated.

*Sir S. Cripps:* Administrative arrangements have been made to speed up the procedure for dealing with applications to "de-concentrate." There is only a small number of important industries in which, for the present, owing to special circumstances such as acute shortage of raw material, or the danger of unduly uneconomic operation, re-opening cannot be permitted except after fuller scrutiny of proposals and on a selective basis.

## PUBLISHING INDUSTRY (PAPER SUPPLIES)

*Mr. De la Bère* asked the President of the Board of Trade whether, in view of the exceptional allotment of paper for administration to Government Departments and the Ministry of Information, he will now make a more generous allocation to the publishing industry to enable that industry to supply more adequately the universal demand for British books, with special regard to the demand from overseas for British authors and British books.

*Sir S. Cripps:* I am glad to say that, as a result of an improvement in paper supplies and a reduction in Government requirements, I have been able to arrange for an increase in publishers' quotas from 50 per cent. to 65 per cent. of pre-war usage as from the end of this month. I have asked the Publishers' Association to urge their members to use as much of this increase as possible for expanding their exports.

## SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

## (TRANSITIONAL POWERS) BILL:

*Mr. Keeling:* Would the right hon. Gentleman answer my question about people being turned out of their homes for the benefit of people to be resettled?

*Mr. Ede:* I can give no pledge on that. It may be necessary to use these powers for such things as billeting, and I am certainly not, in the present state of the country, going to use words which might be implied as limiting what it may be necessary to do.

October 16, 1945.

## SUPPLY: COMMITTEE—VOTE OF CREDIT

*Viscount Hinchinbrooke* (Dorset, Southern): ... the question I now ask myself is whether, in peace time, honest Conservatives and honest Liberals ought to be asked to save

and lend in order to establish Socialism, and the answer I get is that they ought not to.

... Here we have a flimsy piece of paper recording the services upon which this enormous sum of £2,000,000,000 is to be spent over the next six months, and it does not attempt to go into detail at all as to what the destination of this large sum is. The Chancellor of the Exchequer this afternoon in his speech did not give us any broad categories about the funds which would receive this money; or as to the destination of the expenditure. ...

October 17, 1945.

## DEFENCE REGULATION 51 (LAND)

*Mr. Studholme* asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it is intended to retain Defence Regulation 51, which empowers the competent authority to take possession of any land without notice to the owner, who is left with no right of appeal.

*Mr. Oliver:* Yes, Sir. This is one of the Regulations the retention of which will be necessary during the transitional period for the specific purposes indicated in the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Bill. The Compensation (Defence) Act, 1939, will continue to apply to any use of the powers conferred by the Regulation.

## BRITISH NATIONALITY (SPECIAL CASES)

*Commander Marsden* asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department in how many exceptional special cases British nationality has been granted during the last five years; and if he will set out in detail the grounds which warranted such action.

*Mr. Ede:* During the last five years exceptions from the general policy have been made in 70 cases on the ground that there were special reasons in the national interest for the immediate conferment of British nationality. It would be contrary to well established practice to detail the reasons in any particular case why naturalisation is granted or refused.

## HOUSING SHORTAGE

*Mr. William Neill* (Belfast, North): ... Hon. Members opposite have blamed the Conservative Party for the present condition of things. Surely the Labour Party have had an excellent opportunity, if the homes of the people were too dear in rent, or if they were not proper in construction. The trade unions have amassed millions of money from the working people, but have never spent one penny in producing a house to improve the conditions of the working people. That would have been an opportunity to show to the people of Great Britain that something could be done to improve the conditions under which they live. The investor in property has been chased from the investing market because confidence has been lost in governments. ...

*Mr. Goronwy Roberts* (Caernarvonshire): ... I ask the right hon. Gentleman the Minister of Health to keep in mind, when he deploys his long-term policy, the grave needs of the countryside of the several countries which form the union of the British peoples. The men and women of the countryside expect a long-term policy to be pronounced by the Government, but they also expect that my right hon. Friend will grasp every opportunity of using short-term measures

and expedients and, in this connection, I must say that I think the Government might do well to reconsider their jettisoning of the principle of reconditioning—tied cottages or no tied cottages. [HON. MEMBERS: "Hear, hear."] I hope I have not finally compromised myself with my hon. Friends on the other side. We should deal, of course, with the tied cottages later on, but we must take the first objective, and house as many of our people as we can, and use every method that suggests itself to us, and not talk too much politics in regard to the housing of the common people. [HON. MEMBERS: "Hear, hear."] I expect that I am now finally compromised.

The next point I want to make is that, in dealing with rural housing, I hope the small rural contractor who, after all, exploits no one but himself, will be given the opportunity to show what he can do, and, more, that the village craftsman, as one hon. Member has already urged, should definitely be given every opportunity to show what he can contribute. I think that if we could revive the village craftsman as a class of workmen that that would make not only an impression on the problem of rural housing, but would also go far to redress the mechanical moronry into which this country is slowly drifting, a process which is affecting the social health and structure of this country. If we neglect the resources of our village craftsmen, we shall be conniving at the depreciation of the moral of this country. I was very glad to see that before the Recess, my right hon. Friend showed a willingness to consider the use of Welsh slate in the housing programme. One hon. Member who preceded me this evening said that his grandfather was responsible for building this assembly hall. May I say that my grandfather probably hewed the slate that went to roof this assembly hall, . . .

*Mr. Maude* (Exeter): . . . So far as his proposals are concerned, it is indeed a grand thing to get rid of the covenants which prevent people having any lodgers. I welcome that, but if we are to look forward to further billeting, even though it be voluntary, this will involve misery in homes, and then, I fear, the storm will break. I do not believe anything but misery will come from these cities all scrambling for housing. When the right hon. Gentleman referred to preventing dwelling-houses being turned into offices I thought that was splendid, but I say, "Please clear the dwelling-houses of the civil servants first." . . .

October 18, 1945.

#### GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS (EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE)

*Major Tufton Beamish* asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, where is the headquarters of the Social Democratic Party of Germany; what are the names and nationalities of the members of the executive committee; how many of them were interned in this country during the war; how many have been released and on what conditions; and whether there is any reason why these people should not now return to Germany.

*Mr. Ede*: The headquarters of the London Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Germany is at 33, Fernside Avenue, Mill Hill, N.W.7. The members of this Committee are understood to be Erich Ollenhauer, Friedrich Heine and Wilhelm Sander, all of German nationality. Of these three, the only one who was in this country at the time of general internment was exempted from internment

in view of his long history of opposition to the Nazi system and friendliness towards the cause of the United Nations. There is no reason why all three should not return to Germany in due course, if they so desire but I know of no reason why they should be required to return immediately.

*Major Beamish*: Does the right hon. Gentleman agree that these people will serve a more useful purpose by putting anti-Nazi, democratic theories into practice inside Germany, than by writing "high falutin'" articles in the "Left News"?

*Mr. Ede*: That again is a matter of opinion.

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