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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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Planning the Earth (V)

By GEOFFREY DOBBS.

(In September 1944 four articles on this theme were published in THE SOCIAL CREDITER. Since then much has happened, and the author returns to the subject with a further series of articles.)

Since 1944 the course of events has reinforced the case against the Planners with a brutality and speed which has gone beyond all expectation. The true purpose of the tremendous development of hydro-electric power in the Tennessee Valley has emerged; the complete fraud and falsity of the arguments and propaganda which were used to secure the acceptance of the Scheme have been further revealed; and the multiplication of attempts to impose a similar shackling of the landscape, and the people who dwell in it, to similar purposes, in every part of the World, has made even clearer the centralised nature and the world-wide extent of the Plan.

In the shock of the explosion of the first two 'atomic bombs' few people seem to have noticed that these instruments of policy were to a large extent the products of the Tennessee Valley Authority Power Scheme, although the fact received ample publicity that the first and greatest "atom bomb" plant was established at Oak Ridge in Tennessee. A simple faith that this was a matter of convenience rather than long-term policy must surely give way before the second fact that the Chairman of the T.V.A., Mr. David Lilienthal, has, despite the most violent opposition in the Senate and elsewhere, succeeded his mentor, the financier and Presidential adviser, Mr. Bernard Baruch, as Chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

The other members appointed to this Commission were as follows (names and descriptions taken from *Science Illustrated*, April 1947):

LEWIS STRAUSS—formerly a Wall Street Banker,

SUMNER T. PIKE—also a banker . . . and a member of the Securities Exchange Commission,

WILLIAM WAYMACK—a veteran of the Federal Reserve System,

ROBERT BACHER—his father was an investment banker.

The idea of a long-term strategy on the part of a powerful group of men aiming at World Control is no longer one which can be lightly dismissed as fantastic, at least when it is applied to the late rulers of Germany or the present rulers of Russia; and it is becoming difficult to understand the mentality of those who still insist that this particular group of men, all associated with banking and finance, acquired such a position by chance. It is possible now in retrospect to see the key position in the Plan occupied by the financial depression of the nineteen-thirties, and especially by the policy of the banks in bringing about agricultural depression, with its unavoidable accompaniment

of destructive exploitation of the soil, in relation to the 'cure' offered by the financing with astronomical sums of T.V.A. and other monopolistic agencies all over the World.

When, against this background, the T.V.A., ostensibly intended for flood control, navigation, soil conservation, and other good works, emerges as the power basis for the World's first atomic weapons, and its Chairman succeeds to the chairmanship of a Committee of bankers' nominees appointed to control this immense new material and psychological force, while at the same time a tremendous publicity campaign is conducted to convince people that atomic power means World Government, the idea that there is no continuity or intention behind these events becomes untenable.

Concerning the T.V.A., some further facts, which appear to have received no publicity whatever outside restricted circles in the United States of America, have come to light, particularly in connection with the opposition to the Missouri Valley Authority Bill and other attempts to establish imitations of the T.V.A. Since these schemes, however various in their adaptation to different regions, are all characterised by the same lack of integrity and lack of correspondence between their real and their alleged aims, a further glance at the fraud implicit in the prototype may prove useful.

The preamble to the T.V.A. Act (1933) lists flood control as one of the main purposes of the Authority. There is no mention of hydro-electric power, but the general public may well imagine that cheap power can easily be obtained from the water held up by a flood control dam, or at least that the same dam will serve both purposes. In fact the two purposes are incompatible, since flood control requires an empty reservoir at all times except when retaining flood waters and power requires a full reservoir at all times to provide a steady head of water. A flood coming on top of such a full reservoir is, of course, doubly disastrous.

Dr. Arthur Morgan, the first Chairman of the T.V.A., who was an eminent engineer, had previously built some flood control dams, on each of which was placed the following notice:

"The Dams of the Miami Conservancy District Are for Flood Prevention Purposes. Their Use for Power Development or for Storage Would be a Menace to the Cities Below."

It is not surprising to learn that Dr. Morgan later quarrelled with Mr. Lilienthal, criticised the over-emphasis on power development of the T.V.A., even accused the T.V.A. legal staff in the Tennessee Electric Power Company suit of asking the Authority's engineers to "give testimony of a misleading character," and finally was dismissed by President Roosevelt, and succeeded by Lilienthal as Chairman of the Authority.

What the T.V.A. in fact did was to build 24 power dams of fantastic size in relation to the river, and to rely on weather reports, calculations of moving flood levels in

the various tributaries, and the judgment of sluice-gate operators, who have to balance estimates of flood danger against the profitable power supply, to ensure the emptying of reservoirs in time to accommodate the flood waters. According to Congressman A. J. May² of Kentucky speaking before a subcommittee of the Senate in opposition to the Missouri Valley Authority Bill on April 27, 1945, "The space allowed for storage in the reservoirs appears to be about one-third of the space that was originally available before the power dams were built." In addition, 75 per cent. of the annual flood damage as found by the Army Engineers³ (who made a comprehensive report in 1930) occurs in the Emory River Basin, a tributary which in the plans of the T.V.A. is not to be protected by dams (from *Hearings before the Joint Committee to investigate T.V.A.*, page 3962). Annual (pre-T.V.A.) flood damage in the Tennessee Basin³ averaged \$1,784,000 (*House Doc. 328, 71st Congress, 2nd Session, p. 734*). Against this the annual expense of the T.V.A. for flood control is estimated at about \$5,000,000, and annual crop loss from the permanent flooding caused by four dams only out of the 24 was estimated in Court Proceedings (Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. T.V.A.) at \$3,000,000.

All this, however, pales into insignificance before the main fact of the situation which is that the T.V.A. has, at the cost of over \$1,000,000,000, brought about a greater flood disaster in the Tennessee Basin than nature alone could conceivably have produced under the worst possible circumstances.

The total area permanently flooded by the T.V.A. reservoirs amounts to 716,000 acres⁴ (given as 698,000 by E. W. Rising²) and above those about another 150,000 acres, never before in danger, have been brought within the reach of temporary inundation. Against that, the worst flood so far on record temporarily covered 550,000 acres in the same area, but it must be remembered that most of this was available for the growing of crops, and that some of it was improved by occasional inundation. The hypothetical worst flood possible as estimated to come once in 500 years, but never experienced yet in historical times, was reckoned by the Army engineers to be capable of covering 666,000 acres.² This, be it remembered, was known in 1930, well before the T.V.A., in the name of flood control and agricultural development, deliberately drowned these 700,000 or so acres of valley lands (necessarily the richest in a hilly region) and dispossessed 13,433 families (over 56,000 people) from their homes, scattering and uprooting whole communities in the process (figures from Congressman May's statement²).

Attention has been diverted from this colossal outrage and loss by a continuous blast of propaganda inviting admiration for the Great Lakes of the South, with their coastline longer even than that of the U.S.A., their bathing beaches, lakeside resorts, summer cottages, game fish, boating, pleasure steamers, and so forth, even going to the length of exploiting the 'romance' of blue waters and ships' bottoms rolling over drowned farms and villages.

Now all this is absolutely symptomatic of the philosophy which is driving the World to destruction. The cure for every evil is to drown it in an attractively presented variant of itself. The cure for temporary floods is permanent lakes, the cure for poverty is more taxation and compulsory insurance (*i.e.* taking more money away and giving only some of it back), the cure for Monopoly is nationalisation (*i.e.* super-monopoly), the cure for national wars and tyrannies

is super-national wars and tyrannies, and the cure for those is the World State, with its chronic tyranny and civil war; and for that there seems no cure unless it is death and chaos, and a return to the Dark Ages. It is high time that the instinct of self-preservation began to rise superior to the dreadful fear of being called 'unprogressive' or 'against the trend'.

Minor matters which are worth mentioning because they illustrate further the sort of false claims which will be made for imitation schemes, include great increases in general prosperity, in farm incomes and production, in farm electrification, and in soil conservation, and immense savings to shippers of goods through the use of the navigation channel provided. To deal with this last first the claim of savings to shippers of \$3,500,000 for each of the years 1941-43 is about *twice* the cost of transporting the same material by rail.² The figure therefore is pure nonsense, and merely illustrates the attitude of mind: "What the hell does it matter, by the time they've got around to it we'll have moved on to something else!" As for prosperity, of course there is an increase in employment in the T.V.A.'s own concerns, but when the five T.V.A. States are compared with the nine other Southern States² as regards *per capita* income, farm income, and number of business establishments, on the basis of the statistics of Government bureaux the T.V.A. Estates do not show up favourably, although they naturally share in the general inflation of income figures, and a 64 *per cent.* expansion of government payrolls. When it comes to farm electrification Tennessee makes definitely a poor showing in the ten years 1933-1943 in the percentage of farms electrified—only 18.6 *per cent.* as against 32.2 for North Carolina, 31.4 for Georgia, 26.0 for Virginia.⁵ This needs remembering, since the promise of electrification is always used to secure acceptance of power schemes in rural districts, and, so far, it seems that without exception the promises have not been fulfilled.

Finally there remains soil conservation, and those who realise the vital importance of this are often inclined to think that this may justify the whole project, whatever its faults. Here it does seem that the T.V.A. has carried out some of the teachings of the Soil Conservation Service on the hill-sides and uplands which lie above its inundated valleys; but why, if outside advice and funds were needed the Conservation Service should not have provided these itself is not obvious; and no amount of conservation of the poorer uplands can ever recover the fertile soils of the valleys. Congressman May² quotes a report of the Tennessee Farm Bureau in September 1941, when the acreage flooded was only 561,000 and the annual value of the food crops formerly produced on that land was estimated at \$13,415,300; it must now, with the larger area flooded, and the inflation of prices, be something like twice that figure. Meanwhile Mr. Lilienthal⁶ gives the cost of the entire land restoration programme for the year 1943, including demonstration farm work outside the Valley Area, in 21 States of the Union, as \$3,344,000. It is impossible to say what the value of this work is in terms of soil fertility, but it is clear that, on balance, the most damaging of all the T.V.A.'s activities has been its soil destruction.

There is also another fact which scarcely anyone seems to realise: water cannot spend the same time in a reservoir and in the soil, taking its part in the cycle of nature. Even though most of the water stored in a reservoir comes from

natural run-off and seepage, the permanent reduction in the water-holding (in the sense of available to plant roots) capacity of the catchment area means that, in aggregate, loss through run-off and evaporation is permanently increased. And this is quite independent of the effects of conservation practices on the slopes above the reservoir, which constitute a different operation, which could have been carried out in any case if the money had been made available. The rain falling on a reservoir is as much lost to the soil as if the whole area of it had been covered with a macadam surface. Seasonal storage for irrigation is another matter—but that does not apply to hydro-electric schemes, or city water supplies, which are the chief offenders.

It is as simple as $A + B$, and not unrelated to it, since it is a matter of rates of flow. The making of a reservoir is merely one instance of an increase in the 'B' (overhead loss) component in the rate of flow of rainwater, with a reduction in the 'A' (available as income to living organisms) component. The farmer, in his perpetual effort to meet his ever-growing 'B' costs, his bank overdraft, his mortgage charges, his tractor, his fertiliser, his fuel bill, and so on, is forced more and more to rely on cash crops and stock, which means selling the organic matter of his soil; and since the public, by and large, can never pay the true price, and less so every year, he must sell more than the true proportion which can be taken out of the soil, and returned to it, and in selling his organic matter he is selling the structure and the water-holding capacity of his soil. Furthermore, the more 'progressive' and 'scientific' the type of farming (e.g. the all-electric farm) the greater the 'B' costs and the greater the disparity to make up.

High prices in special markets, and artificially fixed prices with subsidies out of taxation to hide them from the public, do not affect the general thesis, but merely transfer the discrepancy elsewhere. The chronic unbalance of a purely non-material credit system is unavoidably materialised in the medium (water) which is most appropriate to it. It is no accident that the only alternative to pure mathematics (and that involves the calculus) as an explanation of the working of the money-and-credit system, is a diagrammatic working model, illustrating the flow of credit by the flow of liquid, or that the terms 'liquid' and 'self-liquidating' (not to mention 'non-self-liquidating') should have been found necessary in describing the behaviour of money.

(To be continued)

¹Quoted from *Uncle Sam's Billion Dollar Baby (A Taxpayer Looks at the TVA)* by FREDERICK L. COLLINS; Putnam's, \$2.50; 1945.

²Data with quotations from statement by Congressman May of Kentucky on April 27, 1945 before a Subcommittee of the Commerce Committee of the United States Senate, considering the MVA Bill S. 555, taken from a Brief prepared by E. W. RISING, reproduced and distributed by the *Water Conservation Conference Continuing Committee* (1117 National Press Bldg. Washington D.C.) which represents the water interests of 31 States.

³Data and references from *Basic Economic Factors in the TVA Enterprise System* by H. S. BENNION; 1944.

⁴Data from *The Use of Dams for Flood Control* by H. S. BENNION; 1945.

⁵From *How Good is the TVA?* by H. S. BENNION; 1945.

Thanks are due to Gen. Wade H. Hayes of Edmundson's Electricity Corporation for sending all the above material to the author after the publication of the earlier articles in the series.

TVA—Democracy on the March (p.47); Penguin Books; 1944.

"New Possibilities in Agriculture"

In his Presidential Address to the British Association on August 31, Sir John Russell supplied a number of instances of the attainments of research affecting things agricultural, which illustrate the bias of the 'trend' of agriculture. Some of them appear below.

Until 1945 Sir John Russell was Director of Rothamsted Experimental Station.

In the course of his address to the British Association Sir John Russell said that the world population was estimated at about 2,300 million, with a yearly increase of about 20 million. About 11,000 million acres of the world's total land area of 35,700 million acres had been estimated to be 'climatically suited' to crop growth, though the area so used was at present only 3-4,000 million acres—only 7 to 10 per cent. of the world's land surface.

Shortly after the turn of the century the new science of plant genetics for the first time made it possible to produce varieties of wheat suitable for the marginal regions which had since become productive, and by the nineteen-thirties Canada's 1898 wheat acreage of 4 millions had risen to 27 millions, Australia's 5 millions to 16 millions, and Argentina's 7 millions to 20 millions.

In Africa the problem was to replace the native's primitive methods by new efficiency without disturbing the best elements in the native life. This country had done more than any other, as for instance the work in the Sudan and West Africa and in Central and East Africa, which had paved the way for the huge scheme of developing 3,250,000 acres of savannah land. The unfortunate decision to rush this scheme through had been responsible for much costly disappointment, for which, however, the scientific and technical staffs were in no way to blame.

On soil erosion and the problem of the "dust bowl," Sir John cited the T.V.A. as a superb model of a successful soil conservation service. The three "dust bowl" states were now producing more wheat than before the "bowl" was heard of—a success due to the way in which the co-operation of all concerned had been secured in recasting the vegetation of a whole catchment area. In Africa it was fortunate that all the White Governments concerned recognised that soil erosion transcended all political problems. It was not yet possible to say whether rehabilitation had caught up with erosion, but those engaged on the work were hopeful. . . .

In England, there was a call for more food production, but the land and the money required were steadily taken away for other purposes. It was true that in the nine years 1937-47 the area of rough grazings in England and Wales have fallen by 1,400,000 acres, much being brought into cultivation. But a larger area of better land was lost, the total land under crops and grass shrinking by 316,000 acres. It was hard to find a countryman with a good word to say of planning. But in the end common sense had a way of prevailing. From our present small and shrinking allocation of land we might yet raise half our food, besides improving the quality of both meat and milk.

Pure science was continuously opening up new possibilities in agriculture. One of the most fruitful series of investigations began with the old inquiry: Why do plants turn their leaves towards the light? That had led to the discovery of the growth-promoting auxins, which promoted

(continued on page 8).

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Saturday, September 10, 1949.

From Week to Week

In the manner which appears to be appropriate to the American-German-Jews whom we delight to honour on our hospitable shores, Mr. Paul Hoffman, the so-called Marshall Aid Administrator, delivered a parting exhortation to us to work harder for less return so that the American standard of living might rise still higher. Mr. Hoffman took a good many words to express his views; we can, however, advise him as to a suitable course of action for himself, Mr. Carl Schnieder, and the others of his coterie, in three short words. But you guess first.

• • •
"The rescuer of the Backward Areas is named Technology.

"It is difficult to explain the mastery which the word Technology exercises over the minds of collectivist planners. It is a *mystique*. Only the initiated understand what Technology will do, once it is freed from the harsh control of businessmen.

"Technology, as used in the literature of Point Four, is simply another name for Superman. He solves every problem without the bother of practical experience and training. Technology is subject to no mundane restraints, provided only—as in all voodoo—that his audience is rapt and sympathetic. Technology and magic are the same thing in all Russian literature, from Ilin's primer on. They are identical in the writings of all intellectuals under Soviet influence. Nothing is more pathetic than to see our simple engineers and down-to-earth scientists trying to wrestle with the New Technology."—EDNA LONIGAN in *Human Events* (U.S.A.).

• • •
We consider that it is quite time that we were given an opportunity to assess the activities of Professor Solly Zuckerman, son-in-law of the Marquis of Reading, who was, very quietly, appointed a year or so ago to control the "reinforcement" of our bulk-bought foods. But we think that it is most unlikely that we shall be provided with it.

• • •
"The State Department blurb says that the task is largely a matter of 'co-ordinating' (that lovely word) existing facilities under central planning and direction. Of course the emphasis is ours. Central planning is the death knell for representative government and free enterprise, whatever soothing words may veil the change."—EDNA LONIGAN in *Human Events* (U.S.A.).

• • •
We do not think that most of our readers are conscious of the really amazing prevalence of the British Israel-Chosen People-it's-written-in-the-Pyramids cult, or the extent to which it contributes to the apathy with which the general population regards the now barely concealed measures

through which it is being sold into what, humanly speaking, appears to be irrevocable bondage.

What may be called the upper levels of the propaganda, skilfully grown upon a soil prepared in childhood by "doing Scripture," i.e. Jewish folk-lore, are mostly elaborations of the (probably) mythical prophet Daniel. How much of this is genuinely believed by the quite important politicians and such folk, who are claimed as converts, is difficult to judge, since on the one hand it is clearly good business in certain circles to belong to the faithful; and on the other, it has been so allied with a pseudo-religion (from any genuine religion it is poles apart) that to discuss it is "not done."

But the same fundamental ideas have been engrafted into crude sects such as Jehovah's Witnesses and many others, whose adherents are more vocal. If we are to judge by our own experiences there are more followers of some variant of these, perhaps because they have a dramatic element which provides an "escape", than of all the orthodox creeds combined.

It will be recalled that the late Lord Stamp remarked that the level of taxation in the thirties was such as would never have been tolerated fifty years before, but "with suitable psychological preparation" a much higher level could be imposed. Many other weapons than that of psychology are doubtless being used against us; we are convinced that absolutely everything is being turned loose in the spiritual and material battle of all the ages which can lead to the final centralisation of Power. But it appears evident that considerable reliance is placed on Daniel and the Pyramids.

We do not overlook the fact that all this is Black Magic on the largest scale, and that it is characteristic of Black Magic that those who sow the wind reap the whirlwind.

• • •
"The British War Office announces that tests are being made with new types of uniform. It will indeed be surprising if the result is not to make British soldiers outwardly indistinguishable from American soldiers. Such was the ideal laid down five years ago by General Eisenhower, who carried the idea sufficiently far to have the American star painted upon all British lorries.

"In some ways still more ominous, there is a growing belief in this country that the British Services are being equipped with American weapons dependent upon America for their spare parts and ammunition. If this be true, it amounts to nothing less than a betrayal of the British nations in the United Kingdom and over the seas. If it be untrue, the British Government should not lose a moment before denying it. The greatest danger to the survival of our people at the present time comes from this kind of stealthy infiltration, not from the open and usually maladroit hostility of the Soviet Union."—*Truth*, August 26, 1949.

Canada and the Privy Council

The Canadian Government's projected enactment of legislation abolishing all appeals to the Privy Council is to be opposed by the Canadian Bar Association. A special Committee of the Association recently approved a resolution to this effect. The resolution also suggested that if appeals were abolished, membership of the Supreme Court of Canada should be expanded to nine judges, and their salaries substantially increased.

The Open Secret

*An Essay in analysis of the psychological background
of what is known as the Export Drive.*

By NORMAN F. WEBB.

V.

Just as,—without in the least idealising the prospect reviewed across the intervening desert of two World Wars,—it is not difficult for the discerning to see emerging in this country in the 19th Century the elements of a perfectly satisfactory and self-operating internal distribution, or money system; so too, in the methods of external exchange developing under the influence of the anti-cyclonic conditions of Sterling, can be seen the promise of an equally satisfactory technique for promoting the optimum of useful exchange between individual nations with the minimum of encroachment on their political integrity. It is only to be expected, therefore, that the same interference with the natural and desirable course of evolution of the internal system, whereby more and more of the spending power and consequent freedom of choice of the individual citizen has been systematically stolen from him in taxation by the State, is seen to be paralleled in the international field, though with a certain lag due to the tough resistance of national feeling. It is obvious that economic control and choice of action are destined to be taken out of the hands of individual nations and vested in a super-state, so that they can be forced to accept a policy of unlimited international trading far beyond their reasonable requirements, and purely in the interests of the operators, or manipulators of the activity. In place of the system functioning in their interests, it is proposed that they should function in the interests of the system; in short, the Export Drive, in the view of its promoters, is intended to represent a more or less permanent pattern for international society.

The foregoing is the picture, simplified—no doubt somewhat over-simplified—to show the present situation, with all its interplay of forces and pressures, in purely economic terms, reduced to give it additional point to the proportions, even, of what is known as a trade “ramp”—the exploitation of a general situation for particular and purely sectional ends. In it we get a glimpse of society in the grip of what is by far the greatest and most powerful (because unrecognised) monopoly in existence, with its paralysing influence on the several national Presses and Broadcasting Systems, and other organs of information, and on the deliberations of national assemblies, and its crippling interference with the free functioning of national currencies.

I say “over-simplified” advisedly, because that is not by any means the whole picture. There are other and quite possibly much more important aspects, particularly when it comes to deciding what can be done—if anything—to interrupt or deflect the present trends making for another outbreak of “hot” or military war. But for the moment the war wears its “cold”, economic aspect, and the whole propaganda symphony of the world is tuned to that key, with Exports as the theme. If a great part of this economic urge is spurious, as we all instinctively feel it is, it is obviously wise to try to analyse and expose it, as we have been doing, in its own terms, those of the whole International Exchange hierarchy, with the exporting manufacturer and the shipping house at the bottom, and at the top the International Discount and Acceptance Banks, bedevilling the world situation

for their own functional ends, with, as a net result of their excessive activities, an almost complete stultification of individual productivity and the simple and obvious means of exchanging it.

VI.

If this limited picture has been truly drawn and made credible to the reader—and only if it has and can be accepted as possible—then we may move on usefully from the functional aspect to the political. In imagination we can see this complex situation of economic frustration and deliberate confusion operating together in an artificially-stimulated atmosphere of fear—fear of “unemployment,” fear of scarcity, fear of atomic war,—invaded by the World-Politician and power-monger. There can be no doubt that this communist-ridden world is full of such megalomaniacal World-Hegemonists, potential and actual Hitlers, harbouring fantastic race-complexes and power-dreams; for whose purposes the situation, created by sectional human self-seeking, lies ready and temptingly to hand—a superb organisation. In point of evolutionary fact and incident, of course, the discovery and the discoverer did not come dramatically together with that. Nevertheless the springs of human reaction and its operations remain substantially the same over long or short periods, and it must surely be admitted that the megalomaniac would not be human if he had not long ago accepted the position depicted above, and offered especially and uniquely by the modern, mechanised world, as a gift straight from heaven—or another place—and sought to identify himself with it; super-imposing his own political ends upon the already imposed functional ends of those who created the situation, and unknown to them: a substitution made comparatively simple by the existence of the occult atmosphere already established for the mystification of the public as to the facts of international economics.

In these circumstances, who would expect an aspirant to world-power, understanding as he most certainly would infinitely better than a mere association of functional publicists, the nearly limitless potentialities of occult technique, to resist the temptation offered? Approaching the subject from this angle one would feel inclined to answer, No one. *And yet as a practical proposition, as a basic assumption from which men of affairs and statesmen, and even politicians, might be expected to tackle the world problem as it affected their own country, we turn our backs on it, almost to a man.* Hardly anyone can bring himself, or allow himself to be brought, to accept the possibility that this temptingly ripe international situation, as laid bare above, has been seized and is being secretly manipulated at the highest level by a political, rather than an economic group of individuals.

The implications of the substitution of politics for economics are tremendous, involving the probability of economic discrimination and manipulation, arising naturally in the economic field from trade rivalry, being employed as weapons in a cultural war, if necessary, of wholesale extermination, or at least enslavement.

VII.

The foregoing aspect of the matter will surely bear some carefully unflinching consideration. At this point, however, it may be asked, How it comes that members of the Social Credit Movement, with its loosely-knit organisation

and necessarily limited fact-finding and intelligence agencies, come to know all this, and to know it so much more clearly and urgently than any other nameable association of individuals working in the open light of day? Why should it be given specifically to them to sense the existence of a World Plot that, if we are to judge from the evidence of any conscious and practical counter-activity on their part, is unknown to the several national Foreign Offices of the civilised world, notwithstanding their vast Intelligence Services, or to the big business organisations with their interests and agencies all over the globe; not to mention the headquarters of the various national political parties?

In answer to that not unnatural question, I think the first observation required is of the unquestionable fact that the consciousness of a World-Conspiracy is *not* confined to Social Crediters; on the contrary, it is world-wide. Awareness of its hidden existence is not peculiar to them at all, but is common to all seriously-thinking individuals, including statesmen and politicians everywhere. And that is the crux of the matter. What has happened is that this most vital and far-reaching circumstance has been converted by occult means—that is, by a method unperceived by the minds upon which it has been, and is being, employed—into that most paradoxical and difficult thing with which to deal, an Open Secret. An open secret is one among the holders of which there is a tacit agreement of ignorance; about which there exists a consensus of opinion that it is “better” and wiser to know nothing further on the general proposition, prophetically expressed by the poet Gray relative to the product of Eton, that there can be circumstances in which wisdom is folly. The only difference, then, between a Social Crediter and the “next man,” is that it has been given to the first to deny the above false proposition, and to face not only the accepted fact of a Luciferian World Plot, but the implications of that fact, and to have the impulse and the courage to follow them to their logical and dialectical conclusion. The use and meaning of the term “has been given” implies that the pressure to condone and acquiesce in the suppression of further enlightenment as to the nature of the plot has been countered in their case by a superior pressure in favour of knowing the truth,—the *occultism*, the poison, from which society is suffering so much to its discomfort, has been supplied with its antidote.

What I have called the Open Secret is an essential part of the art and practice of Occultism; at one and the same time a plot, and not a plot; a common conspiracy against society in general in which every member of society is implicated, and therefore in a conspiracy against himself by reason of the fact that he is in league to oppose further knowledge (the truth) at least along that particular line, as being unhealthy, unsafe—as if real knowledge could ever be unsafe! He refuses, through fear, to accept the Christian obligation his recognition involves, to denounce openly the utter inconsistency of the existence of a secret known to everybody. For by no truly logical process can you embody in words that have real meaning such a concept as an open secret, in itself a contradiction in terms, or describe it truthfully as a natural, and therefore inevitable, phenomenon, or the utterly artificial and abstract problems arising from its inconsistent existence as being realistically insoluble. But that is exactly what the arch-conspirators—the Luciferian-controlled world-politicians at the highest level—would have you do, to accept their false testimony, which is blared

at you continuously from every possible angle, and by every conceivable agent of publicity up and down the country, not as the truth—that is the devilish subtlety of it—so much as a convenient fiction to which we all subscribe on the assumption that in some hidden, illogical way it constitutes a more likely and certain road to the freedom, economic and otherwise, so ineptly adumbrated in the Atlantic Charter, than the open road of commonsense logic, pointed out to us nearly two thousand years ago.

(Concluded)

PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: July 28, 1949.

Technologists (Training)

Mr. M. Philips Price asked the Minister of Education to what extent he estimates that the present arrangements for the training of technologists in this country are sufficient to meet the increasing demands which arise from the programme of Colonial Development and which will arise if Great Britain is to co-operate adequately with the United States of America in the implementation of President Truman's Fourth Point; and what collaboration there is to be with the United States of America in the training of their technologists here or the training of British technologists in the United States of America.

Mr. Tomlinson: As my hon. Friend is aware, steps have been taken and are contemplated for improving and extending facilities for technological training in this country. At present the plans for technical assistance towards the economic advancement of under-developed countries are still under consideration by the United Nations organisation and the specialised agencies. It is, therefore, impossible to gauge what the increased demands will be. In general, however, I have no reason to doubt that the arrangements in this country are capable of meeting reasonable demands. As regards the other part of the Question, I would refer my hon. Friend to the answer which will be given him today by my right hon. Friend the Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Mr. Philips Price: Will my right hon. Friend bear in mind the great importance of the American offer of co-operation in colonial development and the relative inadequacy at present of trained technologists for this purpose?

Mr. Tomlinson: That is being kept in mind.

NATIONAL FINANCE: Income Tax

Mr. Baldwin asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer under what provisions of the Income Tax Acts are individual hardship cases dealt with by him.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Glenvil Hall): It has long been recognised that a power of remitting tax in cases where the full claim cannot be obtained or cannot reasonably be enforced is inherent in the general powers for the management of the revenue which are vested by Section 57 of the Income Tax Act, 1918, and Section 1 of the Inland Revenue Regulation Act, 1890, in the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. In individual cases the Commissioners normally exercise their own discretion, but

the approval of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is obtained for any remission of general application. All remissions of tax are reported to the Comptroller and Auditor-General for the information of the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. Oliver Stanley: Why, then, has the right hon. Gentleman just sent me a letter about a constituent aged 83 who has just been charged for tax incurred six years ago which was not claimed at the time by the mistake of the Inland Revenue Authorities? Why has he told me there is no power in him to remit this claim?

Mr. Glenvil Hall: Without knowing off-hand the details of the case which the right hon. Gentleman quotes, the answer is that it is generally the law that there is no power to remit. However, as the House is well aware, during our Debates recently on the Finance Bill, my right hon. and learned Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, under pressure from all sides of the House, indicated that certain sections for certain reasons would receive discretionary treatment.

Mr. Stanley: In view of what the right hon. Gentleman has said, may I now re-submit this case to him, and ask him to exercise his discretion upon it?

Mr. Marples: Would the right hon. Gentleman clearly specify whether the dispensing power of remission of tax lies with the Crown or with the Chancellor of the Exchequer?

Mr. Glenvil Hall: I think I have made it quite clear in the rather long answer I have given. It resides, through the Acts I have mentioned, in the Inland Revenue under the control and supervision of the Chancellor of the day. If I may add this, the late Mr. Neville Chamberlain made this quite clear in 1937 in reply to similar questions.

Compensation Claim (Hull)

Mr. Odey asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury whether he is aware that as a result of a dispute between the War Damage Commission and the War Department over the question of responsibility for compensation to Mr. Appleton of Meadowcroft, Elloughton, for damage done to property in Fern Grove, Hull, Mr. Appleton is not receiving the 45 per cent. statutory increase on value payments, thus involving him in a loss of £900; and whether, in view of the long time this dispute has continued, he will now consult with the Secretary of State for War, with a view to settling it, so that the full rate of compensation is paid.

Mr. Glenvil Hall: I have already written to the hon. Member about this case. The compensation is payable under the Compensation (Defence) Act, 1939, and not under the War Damage Act, 1943. The permitted increase in value payments under the latter Act is not, therefore, payable. I understand from my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for War that an offer of compensation under the former Act has been made.

Mr. Odey: Would not the Financial Secretary agree that there should be equality of treatment as between one property owner and another so that, whether the damage was caused and inflicted by enemy action or by the War Department or, as in this case, by both, there should be equality of compensation?

Mr. Glenvil Hall: This is not a War Damage Commission case and, therefore, it is not for me to comment.

The hon. Gentleman must direct his questions on the matter to my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for War.

DEPORTATIONS (HOME SECRETARY'S POWERS)

Mr. W. J. Brown asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he has given consideration to the question of seeking, by legislation or otherwise, powers to deport to their country of origin persons seeking to disrupt the normal industrial life of Britain; and what conclusion he has now reached.

Mr. Eric Fletcher asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he will introduce legislation enabling him, in suitable cases, to refuse permission to land and to deport British subjects not domiciled in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Ede: I already have power to deport any alien against whom I deem it to be conducive to the public good to make a deportation order and I have not hesitated to exercise this power. Any extension of this power to cover the deportation of British subjects would open wide issues on which I am not prepared to pronounce at the present time.

Mr. Brown: In view of the happenings in the London docks in the last few weeks, are the Government giving consideration to this matter at all, or is this reply calculated to dispose of the matter indefinitely?

Mr. Ede: No, Sir. I stand by what I said last week; that this is an exceedingly complicated problem which I am certain would involve differential treatment. I deport the alien because I believe that his presence is not conducive to the public good and I do not have to account for it, but I cannot think that this House would give me power to apply that to Lord Beaverbrook.

Mr. Fletcher: While appreciating the seriousness of the principles involved, may I ask the Home Secretary if he would tell the House whether he is satisfied that even in a state of emergency the Government ought not to have power to refuse permission to land to a person who comes from another part of the Commonwealth for purely subversive purposes?

Mr. Ede: If the purposes are subversive as defined by the law I have appropriate powers to deal with subversive activities, but those limits are very carefully prescribed in the law and this House, I suggest, must be careful not to get into a panic and take action which might very considerably alter our position inside the great Commonwealth to which we belong.

Earl Winterton: Would the right hon. Gentleman say what is the significance of his totally unnecessary reference to Lord Beaverbrook?

Mr. Ede: He is a nobleman who was born in Canada and I want to point out that I do not think the House would give me the same power to deport a person born in Canada—[An HON. MEMBER: "Why mention him?"]—because he is a very conspicuous example—that they would give me in regard to persons born outside His Majesty's Dominions.

Mr. Platts-Mills: Will the right hon. Gentleman also bear in mind that most of our colonies are in a constant state

of emergency so that we are repeatedly deporting from them British subjects, colonial citizens, who come to the only place open to them here, so that, if he took up either of these fantastic proposals and adopted such powers, British citizens would be suspended in mid ocean between the colonies and the home country?

Mr. Ede: I am not responsible for what happens in the circumstances mentioned by the hon. Member.

Mr. Henderson Stewart: Is not the right answer that the trade unions should themselves take action in regard to these men?

Mr. Ede: No, Sir. This goes far wider than trade union activities and disputes. It is a very fundamental matter with which the position of this country in the Commonwealth is most vitally linked.

Mr. Nicholson: While holding no brief for these people, may I ask if the right hon. Gentleman exercises these powers entirely on his own initiative? Are any judicial proceedings gone through, and is there any appeal against his actions? While no doubt the House have every confidence in him, a successor may not command the same confidence.

Mr. Ede: I have the same powers as have been exercised ever since 1920. As far as I know there has been no complaint at all about the way in which those powers have been exercised by my predecessors, or by myself.

Mr. Lipson: Is the right hon. Gentleman able to explain how it comes about that agitators from other countries are able to persuade sensible British workers to take industrial action?

Mr. Ede: No, Sir, I am not here to explain the mental processes of other people, but the House will get itself into serious difficulties if it tries to deal with this very wide and general issue on particular cases that may recently have excited attention.

Mr. Gallacher: As one who is, like several Members of the Government, of alien blood, may I ask if the right hon. Gentleman would quote to those hon. Members putting the Questions the pertinent paragraph in Magna Charta that they are anxious to tear up and destroy?

Mr. Edgar Granville: While I can understand why the right hon. Gentleman does not wish to deport Lord Beaverbrook—which I thought a very unfortunate reference—may I ask if the right hon. Gentleman has been in close consultation with the Canadian Government at Ottawa since the docks dispute on this question as it affects both countries?

Mr. Ede: No, Sir. It is not my duty to be in touch with the Canadian Government, but my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations was so in contact.

Mr. Gallacher: May I have an answer about the right of freedom to enter or leave this country without hindrance?

Mr. Ede: May I point out to the hon. Member for West Fife (Mr. Gallacher) that Magna Charta did not apply to Scotland?

Mr. Gallacher: On a point of Order, the Minister must not get away with that. I prefaced my question by saying that I was of alien blood.

Mr. Ede: I do not see that that alters the answer I have given. I do not think Magna Charta is involved in the issues before us.

"NEW POSSIBILITIES IN AGRICULTURE"

(continued from page 3).

root-formation and had induced the setting of fruits of tomato and cucumber without pollen from the male. Selective weed-killing was another possibility that sprang from the same inquiry. Genetical science could still do much more to help crop production. Sterility from wide crosses could often be overcome by treatment with colchicine, which in some cases doubled the chromosome number and made the off-spring fertile. New economic types could thus be synthesised. Many of the vital processes in animals were determined by chemical substances and could be controlled. Thyroxin, injected subcutaneously, or iodinated protein fed by mouth increased the fat content of milk, and even more dramatic was the use of a synthetic oestrogen, introduced in tablets under the skin, for inducing lactation in virgin heifers or barren cows—the first stage in making the male redundant.

Artificial insemination was already widely used. Much successful upgrading had been done in Denmark. Some 500,000 cows were inseminated in 1946, but this was only a beginning. It was estimated that by suitable dilutions the number of cows inseminated per bull could rise to 10,000 or even 15,000 a year.

"We may yet live to see bulls, other than a small select aristocracy, become unwanted anachronisms. But that is not all. A cow normally produces only one ovum at each oestrus. When pregnant mare serum hormone is injected, however, she produces a number, as shown by J. Hammond, Jr., and Bhattacharya at Cambridge. Attempts are now being made to transplant these into other cows—one into each,—fertilise them by artificial insemination, and so get a dozen or so offspring from the chosen mother in place of a solitary calf. Scrub cows, otherwise of little use, could thus become incubators of the eggs of high-grade cows: the method would be particularly valuable for beef cattle. Already the transplanting has been successfully done with rabbits. No end is in sight: one cow could potentially produce some 75,000 ova during her lifetime. Nevertheless there is always the lurking suspicion that Nature may resent being unceremoniously bundled out in this way: we can only wait and see."

To attempt to emulate natural processes without adequate knowledge was always risky.

"Science," Sir John Russell concluded, "can help us best if we have a sustaining faith, a high purpose in life, and unflinching courage to pursue it."

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