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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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The Situation

1. It appears most probable that the disorders in Africa inaugurate the final phase in the strategy for World Dominion. The reason is that it is unlikely that the same situation would be brought about twice.
2. The objective of the U.N.'s handling of the situation is not to restore order, but to prevent such restoration, and discreetly to increase it.
3. The break-down in Africa is intended to be an economic blow to Europe, and the effect of this will be exaggerated and intensified by financial policy to produce a situation in which the Communists can seize power with the assistance of the Red Army.
4. The *coup* is intended to be so swift and complete as to 'prevent' any effective intervention by the United States.

In South Africa

The account which follows of some of the problems in South Africa is taken from a tape-recording of the impressions of a Londoner recently resident for four years in that country. His vivid descriptions need to be set against the reports appearing in the daily and other Press, to correct the picture which is being presented to us—in the interests of International Finance and Communism.

I. BLACK, WHITE AND COLOURED

The average pressman who comes to South Africa is seeking for news. He only notices the viewpoint of the moment. He does not live amongst these people. He doesn't really know what their attitude is towards life. He just sees the surface. He sees things and reports them. He reports what the public wants and he is ready to give it to them: Is there a riot going on? Will it make headlines?

The average native has his own way in life. He likes to earn his few shillings. Eventually the majority want to own their own plot which they can purchase quite reasonably. The native commissioner will see that he gets a fair deal.

They all like to go to the town because there is the big money. They can earn more and after three years they have quite a lot behind them. They buy a wife, get a few cows and whatever they want and away they go.

If you go in as a tourist or as a reporter, what do you see? There is the Town Hall, the Chamber of Justice. And there are natives. Yes, but what kind of natives? What is their location that they live in? The reporter does not bear in mind that you have in Africa a variety of nations living in one common spot of earth. You have Zulus, Bantus, the boy from Upper Rhodesia. He comes down. You have several boys coming down from North Africa, Belgian Congo and places like that. They all drift down. You have a variety of Indians who were indentured to build the railway back in 1870 something. They eventually married into various communities. They brought up families, formed a tribe of their own. There are various types of Indians living in South Africa. Various types have come in from European communities. Some were brought by a mission coming along and establishing headquarters and starting to teach; say, a German mission, from West Africa. They gradually infiltrated and you find they teach German and those natives have a Teutonic outlook on life because of that person's teaching these things.

Outside Durban you will hear natives speaking with a terrific Scotch accent. To hear them you would say, "That is a Scotsman." The importance of that Scotch person is felt amongst these natives. They try to copy him. They copy even his dress. Trilby hat—grey overcoat. He taught them that one and one makes two. You read of those various nations who have made missions through the churches. You get Zulus, one of a German school and one of a French school. Their schools of thought are predominantly of these two nations, although they are Zulus, and have their own tribal customs and tribal ways of life.

Originally there was an infiltration of various nations such as the Boers, early Dutch, English, Poles, Germans, French and Portuguese. These people try to keep the customs of those people. In many cases the more intelligent types of native have really gone along the road to civilisation. They even eat the foods of those countries and really like them. When they went to school they had Sauerkraut and sausage. It was a change from their mealy-pot and the boiled beef that they have.

As a tourist you do not see these things. You do not feel them unless you live amongst them. When I went to Pretoria I went into a large hotel. I was working there and was quite happy. After a time the management ob-

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Mr. Douglas Reed, one-time Foreign Correspondent in Europe for the London *Times*, resigned his position because *The Times* suppressed his dispatches. He then reported his observations in a series of books, beginning with *Insanity Fair*.

Writing well before the 1939 continuation of the 1914-18 war, Mr. Reed was concerned to show that that continuation was very much in prospect. Those days are not in the remembrance of many, perhaps a majority, of our readers. Those of us who do remember, remember very well that the part played by the Press was to play down the possibility of war; and, although the blue-print of coming events was detailed in Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, hardly to mention the book.

Now there must have been numerous acute observers, journalists in Africa, who for these last several years could foresee what 'independence' for the nations (!) of Africa would lead to. What it has led to is little different from what Stalin's blue-print (*Problems of Leninism*) programmed. But in spite of this blue-print, in spite of what must be factual reports of conditions and developments in Africa, the series of catastrophes are reported in the Press as episodic and unforeseen disasters—and even then with the disastrous aspects minimised.

Within weeks of 'independence,' the Congo is offered 'assistance' by the complementary forces of Communism and International Finance. What did Belgium do but 'assist' the development of civilisation in Africa? If the present population of the Congo does not go down riddled by disease and dissension, nothing will have changed except that 'Mr. Detwiler's' International Finance Corporation will have taken over the 'exploitation' of the natives; the exploitation will have become more intense and one more nation will have been put into the discard—all according to the Plan, which is available for study in several versions (e.g., *Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*, *Problems of Leninism*, *Mein Kampf*, P.E.P., World Bank Reports, U.N.O. Studies and in dramatic form, the statements of Mr. Krushchev).

The documents referred to above are what may be called 'intrinsic'; they are the internal evidence, ignored by the Press, of a continuous policy aimed at World Government by one entity (or agency) or another. But probably the accuracy of extrinsic prophecy—the fundamental criterion of Science, the essence of its method—is of greater importance. So we quote two prophecies of C. H. Douglas.

The first was published very shortly after the outbreak of the 1939 phase of the war:

"It is, I think, quite possible to state the real as distinct from the proximate objectives of the present war.

They are:

(1) The establishment of the International Police State on the Russian model, beginning with Great Britain. ("Can we finally rid Europe of barriers of caste and creed and prejudice? . . . our new civilisation must be built through a world at war. But our new civilisation will be built just the same."—Mr. Anthony Eden, Broadcast to America, 11th September, 1939).

This contemplates the complete abolition of civil rights.

(2) The restoration of the Gold Standard and the Debt System.

(3) The elimination of Great Britain in the cultural sense, and the substitution of Jewish-American ideals.

(4) The establishment of the Zionist State in Palestine as a geographical centre of World Control, with New York as the centre of World Financial Control."

—"Whose Service is Perfect Freedom," p. 163).
Circumspice.

The second 'prophecy'—or, as scientific language expresses it, hypothesis to be verified by experiment—is:

"To the uninterested, Zionism is a slightly romantic semi-religious cult of much the same character as the Crusades, which, equally misunderstood, are regarded as a symptom of the rudimentary intelligence of our forefathers. The real force behind the Crusades was probably very different to that we are asked to accept in standard history; and Zionism is something very different to a simple scheme for the return of the Jews to Palestine. That is incidental to the moulding of events and Governments to procure a World Dominion for 'Israel.' The objective involves a perfectly clear, coherent, and continuous policy on the part of the Zionists. The conditions for successive and major crises must be created and maintained in the world; the means required to deal with each crisis as it arises must be in the hands of the Zionist Jews, directly or indirectly; and the use of these means must only be granted to the highest bidder in the surrender of power or the guarantee of its use in the interests of Jewry. In the past the control of money, gold, and credit, has been the primary weapon of the Zionist.

But the money myth has been exploded; and legal control of raw materials is essential to the pursuit of the policy to a final and successful issue. Genuine and unfettered private property of any description

whatever, is absolutely fatal to it; and the liberal financing of any movement, 'Commonwealth,' 'Liberal,' Socialist, Henry Georgite 'Single Tax' or Communist, which attacks the idea of private ownership in anything whatever, can be traced without difficulty, if not to Zionism, to Zionist bankers. This is the answer to the fact which seems to puzzle so many people; that the richest body of individuals in the world should subsidise attacks on wealth. Not a single one of the movements mentioned has ever attacked the Money Power or the Jews. Since it was impossible, after the publicity given to the subject by the election of the Social Credit Government of Alberta, to ignore the subject of Finance altogether, practically all the Left Wing parties now include the 'nationalisation,' *i.e.*, central control, of banking in their programmes. The objective is similar to that involved in the 'Nationalisation' of coal."

—("Brief for the Prosecution," pp. 23, 24).

What Douglas foresaw more than forty years ago was not only the culmination of the conspiracy referred to above, but the fact that its outcome would depend on the existence of a few people (on both sides) who understood the situation. He spent those forty years in an endeavour to prepare for their task those who might intervene. Their time is now.

IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Continued from page 1)

tained a flat—a beautiful flat—and there was a place for the natives at the side—"flatettes" were built for the two servants. We gave them new blankets and beds and we made them as comfortable as we could in our own home. In the evening I thought I must go to see if they were comfortable. I popped outside and found they were outside in the garden. I said, "What are you doing here Johnnie?" "Oh boss, this is where we are used to living. We are happy this way." They had the new woolly blankets wrapped round their shoulders and were sitting down around a tinder fire with their old tin cooking their mealy-pot and they were quite happy. Now it took months to get them to sleep on a bed. "Boss, it is not comfortable. We do not like this bed; we prefer this way. We are happy this way." The tourist never sees that, or the news reporter, unless he digs around for months. He does not really feel these things. He doesn't know what to look for.

It is the natives' country, true; but we have come and we are civilised. I used to look down on them but after a few years you begin to realise the assets. There is a need for pushing them further along the road of civilisation. Take the average Zulu. He speaks Zulu, Bantu, Swahili, English, Afrikaans and the native tongue of the mission where he was taught, and he goes ahead on that. They are very good linguists. There is an approach to education which shows that their intelligence is there but you can't really push them to our pitch of civilisation which has taken over a thousand years; but I do feel and I do believe that eventually they will produce a type of native who will be an asset to the country. Many of them, quite a large number in fact, are the labour force and they are well protected because everyone in South Africa must belong to a Trade Union. The Trade Union admittedly is the Government; but you have most active sec-

retaries, most active stewards. There is usually one meeting a month at least of which they are all notified and which they are welcome to attend. I went to many of these meetings and I found the native was in abundance there and he was asking intelligent questions. He was not just there to fill up the hall and to see what it was all about or because there was a cup of tea to be had. He went there to find out how he could improve his craft. "Is there another vacancy going at a different hotel where I may be able to get a better job? Is there someone who can teach me how to do so and so?" They discuss the questions of number of hours of work, protective clothing, and the question of pay. You see, now, Johnnie has a cousin back in his own kraal or village and he wants to become a cook. "How can I bring my cousin or brother in to our area to work?" Admittedly the Government might make it a little difficult for him to come from outside the area. A reason? Well, all these tribes have a family life and with the drag of the big city the family life is broken up because the boys go out to the big city. They marry outside their tribe. Then the tribal life means no more; so the Government is zoning these chappies so that they must work within an area, with the object of preserving the tribal structure. You see, the chief has his family. He has several wives because there are more women than men, and if a man can afford to buy two or three or four wives, it is absorbing the surplus female population. The boys all take the name of the mother, and the girls all take the name of the father. It is a peculiar set-up but it works. In the economy of that kraal or village it works. A man with four wives is a rich man. They have cost him possibly 20 cows. He had to work hard to get 20 cows. He has paid for his wives, who work for him. He has his plot of land and they all go out and work for him. The first wife he married is the boss of all the others. One probably does the laundry, one looks after the children, one gets the water, another does the cooking, but the first wife, she is the king pin and they all respect her as such. There is never any argument under the old roof about that. She is the boss. The old man, he sits out on the old stoep there, smokes his cigar or whatever he can get hold of—maybe it's a bit of old rope but he's happy with it—and his native beer which he makes himself and which possibly has had a couple of dead dogs or anything in it; but it is a good beer. He likes it. I wouldn't like even to attempt to drink it. I saw one lot and the native boy had two glasses and keeled right over. If it did that to him who is used to it what would it have done to me? I looked in this vat and saw a dead dog, and everything, in it. I was put right off, but they enjoy it.

A good 80 per cent. of these people are in contact with the white population. They have areas in which they live when they come in to work; and once you have lived amongst them you realise why they are in their locations: because their habits, their sanitation, their hygiene is very sub-standard. They are used to a hole in the ground or open field. All the rubbish is just flung out.

Take Sophiatown in Jo'burg which was a beautiful little township and today is a wreck. Right bang practically in the heart of Jo'burg. A couple of years ago you heard that in Jo'burg they were burning the houses, evicting the people and pushing them out to a new location; but it was because Sophiatown became a cancer more or less in the middle of Jo'burg.

Originally it was given to the natives as a housing project, with one family to a house. What happened? "I am in a house! I'm in Jo'burg." So: "George, come into my house." Well, in a couple of years they had 20 or 30 families in a house, sleeping ten deep and, well, the sanitation! These boys came from out in the bush, from out in the veldt. They didn't understand what a toilet was for. "Oh no, we can't do that; use the corner of the room!" You can't say that they had never seen a toilet; but they did not realise the use of a toilet, the reason for it. Consequently the whole of Sophiatown became rat-ridden, smelly, stinking, full of vermin, bugs, etc. The public health people had to do something about this. They had to get rid of this out of Jo'burg. As soon as they evicted a family, instead of just pulling a house down, they bull-dozed it down and burnt it and that was the only way. They put them out in a new township and they are trying by every measure to make that township successful. They are running efficient bus services for these people to come in and out to work.

Another instance: I took over this brand new hotel in Pretoria and we were running quite smoothly. Six months afterwards I had reason to go upstairs. We had Asians and the natives living on the top floor. We gave them the whole top floor—the Asians on one side and the natives on the other, because otherwise they would fight. As it was they were quite happy. They had their little cook house and little restaurant and staff room for the Asians and for the natives because Asians don't eat the natives' food and the natives don't eat the Asians' food and neither of them eat European food. The Asians like their curry and spiced dishes and so they have their own cook there to do the job. We found it simpler than serving them from the main restaurant. Well, I went on with my inspection and went into one of the rooms. I looked around, turned over the bedding and there it was: alive with bugs in six months! Now these boys are about the average intelligence. The Asian boys, they are wonderful waiters. They'll leave any white waiter standing. Once they have the knack of spoon and fork and service they will give you service. If they are going to get a few bob out of it, they will even lift the table cloth and change it without you even seeing it move. They are really good. Now you must say that the Asian is far above the native in intelligence; yet they encouraged the cockroach and bugs up there, in six months. So much so that we had to fumigate the whole top floor.

One of the problems in South Africa is that the natives are more or less still swinging in the trees. Some of them, a percentage—very small—are educated and we know that the educated native is often a brilliant chappie. They go to colleges and they certainly produce some wonderful men; but for every one that is educated you have hundreds of thousands who are literally swinging in the trees, and it takes time to educate them. We could give them a big car, a nice house and everything the European has. But look at what happened, for example in North Africa during the war. As soon as one of the Egyptian boys got behind the wheel of a car with his foot down, hooter going Boop, Boop, Boop and driving as fast as he could go. When it ran out of juice: too bad! Well, it's the same with the natives. You could give them these things but would he know their use, would he know the function that would be gained from it, and would he derive any pleasure

from it at all? The pleasure he gets is speed—Whoof! You get in the way: too bad, like the chickens. It wouldn't do. They have got to learn how to appreciate these things.

Then there is the problem of half-castes. There is the half-caste of the native and the Indian from inter-marriage; then you get the half-caste from the Indian and the white man; the half-caste of the white man and the half-caste; the half-caste of the white man and the coloured man and then again from the native and from those various castes that have derived. And all these people inter-marry. Well you see what a mix-up is eventually coming out of this.

(To be continued)

The Just Price

The Journal of Economic History (Vol. XVIII, No. 4, December, 1958) contains an article "New Viewpoints of Familiar Subjects: The Concept of the Just Price," by Raymond de Roover and a discussion thereon. The article omits mention of Douglas's handling of the Just Price, but has been passed to the Library.

Secretary (London)

Appearing in the English Edition of *The Social Crediter* only, the recent announcement of Mrs. Hyatt's appointment as Secretary was intended to apply to the area for which Dr. Basil Steele is Deputy Chairman. Like the administrative territory of the Bishop of London, this extends beyond the shores of the British Isles but is difficult of concise description. We shall follow the high precedent established and describe Mrs. Hyatt as "Secretary (London)." Mr. H. A. Scouler is still Secretary to the Social Credit Secretariat and Editor of *The Social Crediter*. We could not be better suited.

BOOKS TO READ

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