

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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SIXPENCE

### NOW OR NEVER

In 1939, just before the outbreak of the Second World War, C. H. Douglas began a series of works which appeared through the war years. The last was published in 1944. They were designed to show the nature of the forces operating in the history of the West and, in particular, the relationship of long-term to short-term forces. The progressive involvement of Afro-Asian cultures is incidental.

History is, admittedly, full of unrelated events and accidents. Nobody can plan history ahead in any sort of detail, since neither the events of Nature nor the emergence of new ideas and inventions, pregnant with unforeseeable possibilities, can be taken fully into account. On the other hand, history—of the West and of the East—can be, and indeed has been dominated by leading ideas. What Douglas was concerned to show was that the *political* aspect of history is the outcome of a coherent long-term aim in conflict with an antithetical aim—the aim of a body of rulers to extend its rule to universality (World Dominion) opposed to the aim of individuals to achieve independence and liberty.

Douglas showed that this aim of World Dominion goes back at least two thousand years, and that it has been the aspiration of one group of rulers after another. Naturally, with the advance of exploration and the increase in technological development, the manifestations of the idea have been modified. In our own day, we have seen it as the two industrial-militaristic attempts of Germany to achieve world dominion, and the comparable contemporary attempt by Soviet Russia, relying this time more heavily on subversion.

The German attempt goes back two-hundred years to Frederick II. From that time onwards, Germany was increasingly organised *in toto* as an instrument by which its rulers could achieve World Dominion. That is to say that before and between the two world wars, a continuous intention to achieve world dominion possessed the nation. The controlling body was the Great German General Staff (G.D.G.S.)—the military planning element being one section only of the whole. It was the G.D.G.S. as a whole which planned the organisation of the country into industrial cartels, interlocked and controlled from the top.

Once the nature of this continuous policy is grasped, the meaning of Clausewitz's dictum, "War is the continuation of policy by other means", becomes clear. The policy is World Dominion, and war is only one means among others of advancing that policy. It is therefore necessary to look to see what other methods are available. The answer is simple: it is the extension of cartelisation on an *international* scale.

Seen from this point of view—from the inside looking out: looking from the aim to possible means for carrying it

out—the fundamental *plan* for World Domination is fairly easy to discern. At the centre was the comprehensive G.D.G.S., organising Germany into a single unit to pursue this policy, which was to be carried on by military means *when necessary*. But the fundamental idea was—and possibly in other hands still is—to extend cartelisation and organisation outwards—internationally. Ultimate success would be achieved when the whole world was organised into a series of interlocking cartels, ultimately controlled by a central staff, the world's population being 'fully employed' in the service of the cartels, over whose activities, of course, the employees would have no possible control.

At this point it becomes apparent that it is the central staff, rather than 'Germany' as such, which calls for attention. Also, when it is realised that the *idea* of World Dominion goes back much farther than the Germany of Frederick II, it becomes clear that 'Germany' has been used as a selected instrument of the policy, the German people having characteristics which made them suitable for the purpose. That is to say, within the whole of the G.D.G.S. there is a small directing core whose aims transcend those of Germany, and who, in a fully cartelised world, could make their headquarters anywhere. The ultimate objective, indeed, is not the victory of any nation-state as such but the victory of supra-nationalism and eventual abolition of nation-states which might challenge the power of the controllers.

In the light of this policy, the two world wars can be seen in their correct perspective, Hitler and the Nazi movement being phenomena *used* by the G.D.G.S. in furtherance of its policy. Thus it becomes apparent that the real enemy is *the power behind cartelisation*. Russian Communism leads equally to exactly the same situation—world cartelisation. A cartelised world, however achieved, will necessarily be run by a small controlling group at the centre.

In *The Brief for the Prosecution*, Douglas described in some detail the application of this policy on a world-wide scale between the two wars, and what is imperative now is that the continuity of the plan should be appreciated and that its manifestations following the termination of the second phase of military activities should be recognised for what they are. Hostilities ceased: the policy continued "by other means".

What is at once evident is that the war furthered the fundamental aim. The high degree of national organisation required by the belligerents accorded with the basic aim, and has been made permanent through the organisation of the Welfare State and the regimentation of populations in factories and offices for "Full Employment". In every country, the bureaucracies have expanded enormously, exercising dictatorial powers under Regulations devised *within* the

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bureaucracies, but having a common inspiration outside. The bureaucratic organisation has become permanent and is patterned on the German model controlled by the G.D.G.S. But more than this: there has come into being also a considerable amount of truly international bureaucracy, with increasing power to integrate national bureaucracies by means of International Agreements. This is the explanation of the evident synchronism of similar events in different countries.

The next point is the Integration (Cartelisation) of 'Europe' into an Economic Community directed by an Economic Commission, which is the G.D.G.S. under a name more appropriate for its present purpose.

In brief, the *Conquest of Europe*, formalised by the Treaty of Rome, has been achieved.

Now, as Douglas discerned forty-five years ago, the greatest barrier to World Dominion has been Great Britain and the British Empire, and it was against these that the major international policies of the inter-war and post-war periods were aimed. The earlier period is covered by Douglas in the book referred to, *The Brief for the Prosecution*. The major events of the later period clearly repeat the same pattern.

To begin with, Lend-Lease was abruptly terminated and replaced by a thousand-million-dollar loan on undisclosed conditions. On the other hand, Marshall Aid was given to Europe, and the Morgenthau Plan for the permanent disablement of Germany as an aggressor was discarded, thus ensuring the continued existence of the cartels and the G.D.G.S. (against which Lord Vansittart had clearly warned us).

The leading feature of the post-war period has been the virtual disarmament of Great Britain—a process carried on jointly by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., whose policies on 'independence' for members of the Commonwealth, the Suez Crisis and anti-colonialism have everywhere been identical or complementary. The effect has been to make it increasingly difficult, leading to a point of impossibility, for Britain to

pursue any independent military or economic policy.

Obviously, the extraordinary pressure to force Britain to join the Common Market *and to sign the Treaty of Rome* is to give legal sanction to the virtual conquest of Britain by international agencies which have used Germany, the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. as instruments for the purpose.

This very brief summary of the situation may suffice to make the general picture clear, because the picture has itself become so much clearer in the past few years and even months. It remains to consider whether the bid for World Dominion must now inevitably succeed, or whether escape is still possible.

The policies of successive British Governments have, in the main, furthered the real aims of the G.D.G.S., but they have been pursued for economic reasons, based on a fundamental fallacy.

The over-riding objective of British policy has been to obtain and to maintain an excess of exports over imports, in order to obtain 'money' representing the difference in 'value' between the two. The effect of this policy has been the loss of vast quantities of real goods in exchange for intangible 'foreign exchange'—some of it in gold, but most of it merely ledger entries. For some reason, governments and peoples alike are hypnotised by this process, which, in fact, is the mechanism of our ruin.

A 'favourable' trade-balance is an economic fallacy, since, if exports exceed imports, the 'money' obtained in the process can be spent only on goods remaining in the country. It is *not* necessary to import 'money' to buy your own goods.

The possibility of escape from the trap which is being sprung on us is based squarely on the fact that our trade and employment policies are rooted in fallacy, in fraud and deceit.

What is left of the British Commonwealth is still largely an economically self-contained unit, and, as the recent Prime Ministers' Conference revealed, there is still a remarkable feeling of a sense of unity within the Commonwealth, common purpose with Britain and loyalty to the ancient Constitution and to the Queen.

Were the fallacy of a 'favourable' balance of trade, which has bedevilled our history now abandoned and discarded—the 'loathsome mask' stripped from the face of our country—the way would be open to a system of industry reorientated to local consumer needs, and, instead of 'capturing'—a military, aggressive expression—foreign markets, trade could be confined to the peaceful and necessary exchange of goods for goods. It must never be forgotten that a large part of present imports is simply raw materials for later export to 'captured' markets—that we *lose* the materials and the labour put into them, and the true trading requirements of the country are vastly less than appears to be the case.

The situation, therefore, however grim, is plain. Fallacious economics (promoted by interested parties) are leading us inexorably and irrevocably into slavery in a cartelised world to be run by the inner core of an international bureaucracy—the heart of which in the past has been identified as International Finance, but now becoming an International Directorate of global cartels. Control is being shifted from Finance *per se* to control of raw materials. We *must*, therefore, adopt a realistic economic policy, designed to secure our

unrestricted access to essential raw materials. All of these are to be found within the Commonwealth.

Without doubt, an attempt to do this would set in motion the threat of physical sanctions, just as did our attempt to preserve our independence in the Suez Crisis. But in this case our claim would be simply to mind our own business, and any 'moral' ground for an attempt by our enemies to frustrate us would be impossible to sustain. Indeed, so clear is the true position of us all in this unprecedented historical struggle becoming, deeply in the understanding of Western peoples, that it may well be that the continued freedom of action of the *real* enemy is already gravely compromised.

The alternative to national self-assertion is national extinction, and not for ourselves alone but for everyone, and if there are risks they must be undertaken with unflinching courage and clear-sighted determination.

It is the peculiar distinction of the British character, complex as it is and derived from a wide variety of sources, that it has brought the world *nearer* to the establishment of a lasting order in which personal freedom and purpose may be enshrined than any other. Our situation is more desperate than in 1939. But *we must not face the possibility of defeat with equanimity.*

Public opinion polls and many other indications make it plain that the British people sense the grave danger which

confronts them, and there is a growing appreciation among the better informed as to where the danger lies, if not of its precise nature or imminence. A situation has come about where potential leadership is assured of sound British support for radical and drastic action, notwithstanding the dilution which British instinct has suffered from alien influences in our midst.

THIS is assuredly that crisis foreseen by Douglas nearly fifty years ago—that brief period of respite when those who know what to do and how to do it may prevent descent into a new Dark Age. Difficult as they may be to identify, THERE ARE MANY SUCH. THEY MUST TAKE THEIR COURAGE IN THEIR HANDS.

The following points appear to comprehend a sufficient policy on which, at this juncture, widespread agreement could be obtained:—

- 1 National independence for Britain.
- 2 Commonwealth trade based on the equitable exchange of necessities.
- 3 Progressive reduction of the bureaucracy.
- 4 Reduction of taxation.
- 5 De-cartelisation and decentralisation of industry.
- 6 Recasting of industrial policy to meet local consumer needs rather than to 'capture' markets.

It is proposed that autonomous groups to implement the above intention be formed at any and every level to take such action as may be possible and appropriate in the circumstances of each group.

There should be no general headquarters, because an H.Q. can be and would be captured.

What is needed is exactly the sort of thing which saved us at Dunkirk—local actions governed by place and circumstances, based on individual initiative in pursuit of a common objective—the rescue of the nation from a position of extreme peril.

This journal (and later, doubtless, other journals) will support any group adopting the NOW or NEVER policy and will communicate advice and information. It will *not* organise or countenance a 'Movement'.

DECENTRALISATION IS THE KEY—AND TIME IS SHORT.

THE EDITOR.

*Donations are invited to facilitate adequate distribution of this special issue and dissemination of information consequent thereon. Cheques and postal orders should be made out to The Social Credit Secretariat and crossed "& Co. Westminster Bank" and sent to Penrhyn Lodge, Gloucester Gate, London, N.W.1.*

### THE BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION

by C. H. Douglas

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by C. H. Douglas

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The following appeared in *The Times* of 15 February, 1962—

### EUROPEAN FEDERATION AND THE LAW

Sir,

There is a consequence of the proposed Federation of Europe (to include Great Britain) which, so far as I know, has received little public consideration. I refer to the great difference which has always existed between the Continental system of jurisprudence, founded upon the Byzantine Roman Law, and the customary Common Law of England—a distinction less obvious, be it admitted, in Scotland.

Several times in past history, in the formative period of the Common Law in the Middle Ages, at the time of the Renaissance, and in the eighteenth century mercantile era, attempts were made to influence English Law by assumptions deriving from the Civilians, but they were always countered by the native instinct *Nolumus Leges Angliae mutare*.

The interpretative creative force of Judicial decision and the restraints exercised even in legislation by Common Law principles have made the English Judicial system different in essentials from the Continental ones.

Doubtless the Lord Chancellor and other legal members of the Government have this in mind, but the public as a whole have been very inadequately informed; the contrast is most marked, perhaps, in the sphere of Criminal procedure.

Yours obediently

(signed) HENRY SLESSER.

The Brake, Postbridge,  
near Yelverton, Devon.

(Sir Henry Slessor was formerly a Lord Justice of Appeal).

### “ Science ”

The following letter to the Editor appeared in *The Mercury*, Hobart, August 17, 1962:

Sir: It is with very great enthusiasm that I endorse the brilliant editorial of Wednesday. I should like to quote it extensively but space forbids.

But I must quote the introduction—“One of the oddest quirks of the rush of science is that the space craft seems to have superseded the gunboat as the symbol of pride, prestige and latent threat”.

The high pressure propaganda issuing from the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. that science is the be-all and end-all of human achievement is so profoundly absurd that something has to be done urgently to burst this inflated balloon of “scientism”.

For over one hundred years the West has had at its disposal the means of using solar energy (oil, coal, and hydro-power) to produce food, clothes and services of almost any kind, yet instead of taking advantage of our ever-increasing technological developments our alleged experts tell us that we have to have a “credit squeeze”, cut down our resources and train our best young men as scientists.

Instead of wasting money in trying to race Russia to the moon an investigation could be started to find why the U.S., the wealthiest country in the world, has, at every crisis, sided with the U.S.S.R. against Britain and Europe.

Could anything be more tragic than the sight of educated men sitting day after day with their noses in text-books without even knowing that the British people and their entire heritage are being sold down the river.  
Fern Tree.

JAS. GUTHRIE.

### “ Vicious Verbiage ”

According to *The Times* of May 2, Lord Hailsham, speaking at the Royal Academy dinner, said that the English language was being slowly killed by her practitioners—“By those who know how to use her all too little, and still more by those who know how to use her all too much.”

The structure and spirit, melody and precision, dynamism and beauty of the language was in decay “because off the Roneos and printing presses, many, alas, owned by Her Majesty’s Government, there rolls a steady stream of vicious verbiage couched in what purports to be the language of Shakespeare and the Authorised Version, but is in fact the hideous, flaccid, indigestible swag-bellied offspring of decay.”

### Levelling Down

“It is a ridiculous demand which England and America make, that you shall speak so that they can understand you. Neither men nor toad-stools grow so . . .

“Why level downward to our dullest perception always, and praise that as common sense? The commonest sense is the sense of men asleep, which they express by snoring. Sometimes we are inclined to class those who are once-and-a-half witted with the half-witted, because we appreciate only a third part of their wit. Some would find fault with the morning-red, if they ever got up early enough. ‘They pretend’, as I hear, ‘that the verses of Kabir have four different senses—illusion, spirit, intellect, and the exoteric doctrine of the Vedas’; but in this part of the world it is considered a ground for complaint if a man’s writing admit of more than one interpretation. While England endeavours to cure the potato-rot, will not any endeavour to cure the brain-rot, which prevails so much more widely and fatally?”

—H. D. THOREAU.

### BOOKS TO READ

By C. H. Douglas:—

Economic Democracy	)	These books may be obtained on loan from the Librarian, 67 Glanmore Rd., Slough Bucks.
Credit Power and Democracy	)	
Warning Democracy	)	
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