

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol. 52. No. 21

SATURDAY, 6 JANUARY, 1973

7p. (1s. 5d.) Fortnightly

Alternative to Disaster

By BRYAN W. MONAHAN

(Continued)

With the successful installation and satisfactory operation of labour-saving machinery—i.e., an industrialised economic community—the fundamental problem of political economy becomes more and more the problem of *the equitable distribution of leisure*, and once this is recognised and adopted as a primary objective—as against increasingly grandiose ‘development’ to maintain full employment (with a concomitant dissipation of natural resources, especially rare minerals and fuels), it can be seen that it is a mere matter of technique to adapt the monetary and accounting systems accordingly. What is physically possible must necessarily be financially possible. The financial system is not a Law of Nature; it was devised by man, and can be modified by man.

Any such adaptation at the present time, however, has to take into account the condition to which Society has been reduced by the prolonged application of the policy of full employment—the virtual jettisoning of old-age pensioners, the frustration of lower-paid workers against the ravages of rising prices, the demoralisation of the unemployed under *present* conditions, and the frustration of the young, evidenced in student unrest, protest, crime, immorality, drug addiction, and loss of spiritual and artistic values.

So in a sense a seriously ill Society has to be nursed back to health, by providing better present incentives and future prospects. All actual distress needs to be removed immediately, the whole community must achieve an increasing degree of betterment, and genuine incentives to efficiency must replace ‘go-slow’ and other forms of economic sabotage to ‘prolong’ employment in respect of a given undertaking.

It seems almost certain that acceptance of the propositions enumerated, and the implementation of principles of reform based on them, would initiate a profound regeneration of Society, whereas the continued *pursuit* of full employment will lead to its final *imposition by force*; and that this latter is what is intended by the Conspiracy.

IV. Principles of Economic Reform

A realistic form of the financial-economic system must be based on a more adequate concept than a *post hoc* set of figures; and a much more realistic one can be conceived. This is the financial estimate at current financial values of the physical capacity of industry to deliver goods and services on demand. As we have seen, this capacity is demonstrated in time of war, and is certainly much greater than what is indicated by the GNP.

The chief point to bear in mind is that this estimate does not need to be exact. There are surpluses of food and the raw material of clothing in most industrialised countries,

and surpluses are exchangeable. There are probably few industries which could not immediately increase their home delivery of goods by 10-50% if the monetary demand were forthcoming; and progressively, by expansion, increase their deliveries per annum while the demand persisted (but it must be remembered that demand for certain durables falls to a maintenance level when original demand is satisfied. But clearly, as an *economic* principle, sound construction and longevity of durables is a sounder proposition than built-in obsolescence merely to maintain production. But a falling off of demand must not carry a penalty to producers).

This estimated overall capacity to produce can be given an estimated capital value. For a beginning, it could be given a value of say ten times the greatest recorded peace-time GNP. This is simply a valuation; although expressed in monetary terms, it does not consist of money. But it does represent a reality against which money, which represents a demand on industrial capacity, can be issued. Such a valuation could be designated, say, the National Resources Fund. It would be progressively re-valued by more precise estimates of productive capacity in accordance with the demonstrated capacity of industry to respond to increased demand. In general, there is a net increase in productive capacity from year to year (total production exceeds total consumption).

On the basis of this ‘security’ (which is simply a sort of actuarial assurance that an issue of fresh ‘money’ will have an effective purchasing-power) an account, say the National Resources Account, would be credited annually or periodically to an appropriate monetary institution—a special bank or specially constituted authority resembling the Auditor General’s Department. The amount credited (a purely book-keeping operation) would be a percentage—a ‘dividend’—on the NRF. This account would be a drawing account for the following specified purposes:

(1) To subsidise (initially) a 20% reduction of prices at the point of sale to consumers (negative sales-tax). There are various mechanisms by which this could be achieved. *Purely as an example* of technique, each sales-docket might show the wholesale price to the retailer, and the retailer’s selling price, which includes his own costs plus profit, and is usually a percentage mark-up on the wholesale price. The customer would pay the full retail price, but the properly executed docket could be banked like a cheque, or otherwise dealt with, to the value of 20% of the price paid. This process restores the purchasing-power of the money unit.

(2) To ensure that all officially retired persons retain remuneration at the level obtaining on retirement, and that invalids receive, say, double their present pensions.

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

The Social Credit Secretariat is a non-party, non-class organisation neither connected with nor supporting any political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Home and abroad, post free: One year £2.60 (52/-), Six months £1.30 (26/-).

Offices—
Business: 245 Cann Hall Road, Leytonstone, London, E.11. Tel. 01-534 7395
Editorial: Penrhyn Lodge, Gloucester Gate, London, N.W.1. Tel. 01-387 3893

IN AUSTRALIA—
Business: Box 2318V, G.P.O., Melbourne, Victoria 3001
Editorial: Box 3266, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001- (Editorial Head Office)

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Vol. 51. No. 26

Saturday, 6 January, 1973

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

There has been a great deal of distracting nonsense written about the European Economic Community. But every now and again somebody who, if not an active *Insider*, at least knows what the *Insiders* are doing and intending, lays the real situation 'on the line'. The latest to come to our notice is Andrew Shonfield in the 1972 Reith Lectures. The text of his fourth lecture, published in *The Listener* of Nov. 30, 1972, gives the following 'prophecy'—or blueprint—or resume—of the projected course of the Conspiracy: "More important, the West Europeans will be living in a world in which the big decisions setting the essential military and strategic framework of international relations look like being made in agreement by the two established super-powers, Russia and America, with less participation on the part of America's European allies of today. Europe may become a more anxious place, less secure in its assumptions about the international order, in which its room for manoeuvre will have been reduced, and probably more aggressive in asserting what it recognises as its own separate interests. It may even be driven more rapidly into political cohesion by the sense of an unfriendly international environment in which its needs will not be readily accorded a high priority. The world of more compact regional blocs which seems to be opening up [closing in] may not be a comfortable place to live in."

Mr. Heath has used prevarication, threats and patronage to force Britain into this trap; and if one last remote chance remains to the British, it lies in exposing this fact, and the total Conspiracy of which it forms a part, in *Parliament*. If that is done, there is a slight chance of applying a remedy against further assaults on British culture which, as Major Douglas said, is of supreme importance, but now in extreme danger of passing away "like that of ancient Rome".

This observation of the late C. H. Douglas appeared in the Dec. 1936 issue of the Quarterly Review *The Fig Tree*, in which he also wrote: "The nature of the remedy is crystal clear; it is to remove the power of manipulating policy through the lure of money, from the hands of international financiers who are completely callous as to the fate of their pawns, and to place this power in sub-divided form in the

hands of individuals, to such an extent that it does not form a lure capable of obtaining their adherence to a course of action in which they, in their own persons, are bound to be the sufferers, and cannot be the gainers".

British public opinion is now quite clearly heavily against Mr. Heath and his subordination of British national sovereignty. The problem was to bring that opinion to an effective focus before the abolition of Parliamentary sovereignty on the first of January, 1973.

Servitude — or Freedom

The history of Mankind is very largely the record of repeated attempts to extend the rule of one group of men—usually under the leadership of an individual despot and his henchmen—over other groups. And the more widely the world became known and the means of communication extended, so the ambition to extend such rule became more encompassing.

Eventually the aim became World Government.

Superficially it appears that all attempts at world conquest are military attempts—usually called Imperialism.

But in fairly recent times it has become apparent that a more far-reaching idea has been at work. This is the activity of a behind-the-scenes grouping of ambitious and ruthless men utilising the will-to-power of military tyrants to manipulate nations into conflict with each other, and by the progressive mutual annihilation of independent *national* military powers to leave the manipulators in supreme world control of money and armaments.

This attempt at World Government has two chief components:

1. Outright *conspiracy*, of which the most obvious aspect is International Communism. But Communism as it appears in public view is only the visible aspect of a much more deep-rooted and pervasive Conspiracy.

2. International Government by financial manipulation.

These two are thoroughly interlocked. Although Communism attacks 'Capitalism', it does not attack International Finance-Capitalism (which provides Communism's sinews of war).

In *None Dare Call It Conspiracy* the author, Gary Allen, a University graduate in history, relying on fully documented sources of information outlines the connection between International Financiers and their subordinate agencies (such as the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the Council on Foreign Relations, and the multi-million dollar Foundations) and militant Communism. As a U.S. Congressman has written: "After reading this book, you will never look at national and world events in the same way again." This book has proved highly convincing to readers and has already achieved sales of millions. It has been published to make knowledge of the Conspiracy so wide-spread as to defeat the current supreme attempt to consummate within about the next four years the objective of total and perpetual World Government by Governors appointing their own successors. The success of conspiracy depends on secrecy and a denial of its own existence through ridicule of the very idea. Exposure, on a sufficiently wide scale, entails defeat.

Some readers of *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*, however, infer that there is no alternative to success of the Conspiracy now possible. This really means that they can see no alternative; and this is because knowledge of possible alternatives is actively suppressed, through conspiratorial control of the mass media. "Control of finance and control of the media are concentric".

To meet this situation, B. W. Monahan has written a sort of companion book—*Alternative to Disaster*—to show in more detail the financial aspect of the Conspiracy, and how an understanding of this aspect points the way to an alternative to Communist slavery.

Because this aspect is technical, it is harder to grasp than the political mechanisms of conspiracy. Moreover, finance has for so long been shrouded in mystery, and has propagated so many *myths* concerning so-called economic theory, that it requires an effort to arrive at an unprejudiced view of the nature and *purpose* of economic activity. Such activity is propagandised as an end in itself for which mankind exists. Thus we have the contemporary notion of "economic management"—which really means "people management"—or MORE GOVERNMENT as a transition to TOTAL WORLD GOVERNMENT.

In fact, however, the economic system could quite easily be re-orientated to make "people management" increasingly less possible—to set all people progressively free from the bondage of "economic management".

The alternatives NOW — the issue will be finally decided in the next few years — are total world slavery or, by the defeat of the Conspiracy, a resumption of Mankind's advance towards a higher civilisation of free individuals and blossoming culture. This would be a fulfilment of the promise of Græco-Roman-Christian civilisation, whose achievements and monuments are the glory of Man.

Nobody can opt out of this alternative at this stage, except by committing suicide. To do nothing will be to become despoiled of property, and enslaved as in other Communist countries. Progressive Income Tax and confiscatory Death Duties were directives of the Communist Manifesto, and were endorsed by Lord Stamp of the British Treasury. They are now, of course, orthodox economic policy—fiscal management of the economy, and of *people*.

The industrial machine will be the instrument either of this slavery, through the mechanisms divulged by Gary Allen; or of freedom through modifications to finance and accountancy, such as are indicated *in principle* in *Alternative to Disaster*.

There is an alternative to disaster. The most important thing *first* is to recognise, expose, and denounce the Conspiracy; but for some this will be easier in the light of the knowledge that an economic alternative to government by threat of starvation, backed by force as in already Communist-controlled countries, is indeed possible.

Read and digest these books, and persuade as many others as you can to persuade still others. Knowledge of the Conspiracy should spread as an infectious disease spreads—by repeated individual contacts. *Sufficiently wide-spread understanding will itself defeat the Conspiracy*. Following that defeat, essential economic reforms will necessarily be introduced, for *obstructing* such reforms is a presently essential part of the Conspiracy.

Alternative to Disaster

(continued from page 1)

(3) To pay wage *increases* determined by arbitration *on the basis of demonstrated increased productivity*. These increases would not be reflected in prices, the aggregate increases being credited direct to producing organisations, which would add them to their wages fund without accounting them into costs. Financial contributions to super-annuation and pension schemes to be discontinued and retirement incomes to be progressively a charge on the NRA.

This represents a minimum and interim programme, to be adapted progressively to an economic situation which would alter rapidly as the measures took effect. The long-term objectives would be the progressive lowering of the retirement age, beginning immediately, and the progressive lowering of prices in relation to the physical facts of production and consumption, expressed as a ratio.

Proposals of this nature (here stated in barest principle) are usually stigmatised as "inflationary"—simply because they would increase the amount of money available to the community. But in point of fact, inflation is the direct result of issuing all new money in such a way that it enters into costs which have to be recovered through the medium of prices. In these proposals, this *same* new money—additional *purchasing-power* which is what the community requires—does not enter into costs; but when spent, goes to liquidate past costs, and is cancelled as *consumer* spending-power. It does not circulate. From the point of retail sale, it travels back through the productive chain, liquidating a proportion of past costs, and being sequestered in industrial reserves to meet the replacement cost of depreciation or obsolescence; or, if these original costs had their origin in a bank loan, being repaid to the bank and cancelled—for every repayment of a bank loan cancels the 'money'.

Progressive reduction of the retiring age, unaccompanied by financial loss, recognises the replacement of human labour by increasingly automated production. Moreover it provides an incentive to efficiency, since an objective of those employed would be to gain major promotion prior to retirement. There should be sufficient retirement—that is to say, the retiring age should be lowered sufficiently—to offer employment to the extent required *at the bottom*. Under present demoralised conditions, unemployed youth is a menace to Society; but adequately provisioned retired elders, who have experienced the discipline of productive occupation, would be a stabilising influence.

* * *

There is, of course, not the slightest hope of any Government of any Party implementing this type of reform at the present time. They are too deeply committed to things as they are, and are under the vigilant scrutiny of Finance. The absolutely essential first step is to *defeat* the Conspirators by exposure of who some at least of them are, what they have done, and what they are doing—just as Gary Allen has done. Then, because human nature is fundamentally decent, a genuine solution of economic problems may be more welcome; and when it is, there are plenty of competent people able to embody the general principles enunciated in suitable technical form—a problem almost infinitely less complicated than, say, calculating and correcting the trajectory of a vehicle to the moon. There is so much deliberate confusion

about economic theory that the problem appears to be difficult; but the real difficulty about most problems is defining them correctly. Some problems in mathematics look to be impossible of solution when looked at from the point of view of arithmetic; but they are no problem at all from the point of view of algebra. Now when the economic problem is properly defined in terms of the *objective* of an economic system, the solution is a mathematical one. The present objective is defined as the full employment of both man (and woman)—power and resources; and the present economic system is the correct mathematical solution. Its banking system, methods of taxation and accountancy counter every development of applied science, organisation and machinery, so that the individual, instead of obtaining the benefits of advances in the form of a higher civilisation and greater leisure, is merely enabled to get more work done at the cost of a permissive and crime-ridden society. This objective is, and has been for a long time, settled high policy; and it is a pre-supposition of any government's taking office. Consequently economic theory is orientated in this direction, and professional economists are employed to devise appropriate methods of taxation, etc., to keep the economy geared to the objective. But considering only the industrialised countries, the objective is finally unattainable, for both physical and psychological reasons. On the other hand, development of undeveloped countries *at the expense* of industrialised communities provides the opportunity of pursuing the policy further.

If the objective were altered, however, economists would be paid (and promoted) to devise the technical (i.e., financial) means to implement it. Obviously, a steady increase in the purchasing-power of the unit of currency would reflect the physical situation perfectly; and this is essentially a mathematical problem.

So technical discussions, however useful as a background for understanding, are in cold storage for the present. Conspiracy stands in the way of a change of economic policy, and conspiracy controls the major levels of power. A pre-determined economic policy pre-determines party-political activity, which simply reduces to competing claims to competence in respect of a matter which is not open to public discussion, because—again as a matter of high policy—it is *excluded from the agenda* of public discussion.

A perspective on this situation may be gained by assuming the virtually impossible: that the mass media should thoroughly expose the facts and personnel of international conspiracy. If this happened, the present system would collapse in a flash. On the other hand, if sufficient exposure could be effected on a more grass-roots level; and even more if, by forming groups *united on the common objective of exposing conspiracy*, the unearned increment of association could become operative, the objective of changing economic policy might be brought within range of attainment. And then, if elections were invalidated against this background of exposure by boycotting them or, where voting is compulsory, voting deliberately informally, the objective could be even more closely approached. There would be bound to be investigations and analyses of such an unpredicted phenomenon, with a high degree of probability that the truth would come out publicly—the proper answer to the riddle: Why is it becoming *more* difficult to bring peace on earth, and to make effective, goodwill between men?

What is the dynamism which will encourage the conquest of the earth, the sea and the air, but will only permit the substitution of poverty by slavery? Why does the mouthing of the phrase "the Common Good" merely ensue in individual evil? What is it which is strong enough to plunge the world into cataclysms of destruction at decreasing intervals, against "the common will"?

The answer is known; the task is to make the answer sufficiently widely known. It is not a light task, but short of a miracle, the only hope that remains. But beyond lies the brilliant prospect of the renaissance of the creative human spirit which has wrought such miracles in the past and, freed from the shackles of a conspiratorial and satanic attempt at perpetual tyranny, promises an ever higher civilisation of the future.

(Concluded)

"After reading this book you will never look at national and world events in the same way again"

—John G. Schmitz, United States Congressman



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by Bryan W. Monahan

1 copy, 30p. 3 copies 75p. 10 copies, £2 25 copies, £4.25p

Prices include postage but subject to confirmation
Small quantities available from stock. Bulk quantities available
end of February

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