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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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THE POLITICS OF POVERTY

An Introduction to Conspiracy

"The following is an introduction to a new listing of books and other materials available from Tidal Publications, Australia. It is hoped to make a new brochure available in this country with a similar introduction. A further announcement will be made in due course."

Modern man is believed to have completed his evolution about 11,000 years ago. With his emergence, a transformation of the earth began. This transformation gradually took the form, in the main, of large-scale construction—buildings, roads, bridges, water-craft. Associated with this was the growth of trade which, in its larger manifestations, involved the redistribution of the earth's materials.

In its beginnings, this transformation must have been extremely slow; but it was cumulative. What was accomplished in one period served as a foundation for the next. But insofar as it involved work, the work required was overwhelmingly that of man, with some assistance from animal, wind- and water-power. Yet within this span civilisations and cities and great monuments have been constructed.

But not much more than two hundred years ago a second transformation began, and has changed the world more in two centuries than had occurred in the hundred centuries before. This was the industrial revolution. It began with the discovery that coal instead of charcoal could be used for the manufacture of iron. It accelerated with the harnessing of steam and its application to the production of rotary motion; and accelerated still further with the discovery of electricity and its uses.

The great distinguishing feature of man is his use of tools. But here another transformation took place—the invention of machines. At the base of the industrial revolution was the mechanisation of the textile industry. Then came the discovery that machines could be used to construct other and more complex machines, and with it the discipline of engineering. And soon came the idea of automatic machines, carrying out complex operations but requiring only a source of power and some decreasing human supervision.

The result of all this has been to multiply the effectiveness (or real *purchasing-power*) of human effort (or work) by a factor of several hundred. This means that the pre-industrial standard of living could be maintained with less than one *per cent* of the available man-power. But it also means that this standard of living could be raised for all with very little, if any extra *human* effort. In fact, if the standard of living is considered only in terms of the fundamental necessities of food, clothes and shelter, it is quite obvious that in the industrialised nations of the world an

adequate standard of living for the whole population could be maintained with the expenditure of only a small fraction of the available *human* energy—perhaps, *on the average*, an hour's work per week.

And yet, leaving out of consideration the 'under-developed' nations of the world, the lot of civilised man gets worse from year to year. In countries like Australia, Canada, the United States and Southern Africa, which physically could comfortably support their whole populations with the resources they have, there are thousands, including pensioners and invalids, living in poverty. Unemployment, which more and more simply reflects human redundancy in the processes of production, is a problem which in itself generates further problems. Crime and drug-addiction, which reflect human dissatisfaction, are increasing. And student protests are nurtured in a feeling of futility—the future appears more and more to hold forth decreasing prospects for maturing youth.

How has this situation come about, that instead of the multiplied marvels of modern semi-automatic technology making for a richer and more fruitful life for all, we are afflicted with areas of poverty, wars, revolutions, crimes and a rising suicide rate?

One answer is that it is due to human stupidity, the village-idiot theory.

The other answer is that it is the consequence of conspiracy—an attempt by an élite of the richest men in the world to constitute themselves an all-powerful and self-perpetuating World Government.

We think that stupidity is ruled out by the past accomplishments of mankind, which have produced numerous whole civilisations, and finally the modern technological world where the labour of man could be transferred to the machines of man's construction, opening the possibility of *self-development* for all.

There is ample and solid evidence of conspiracy. Part of this conspiracy has been to deny its own existence and to suppress the evidence of that existence. But the evidence has been discovered and collated and is now readily available, though not through the normal channels.

It is the purpose of this brochure to publicise this evidence. If enough people know and understand what is really going on behind the masquerade of Party-politics, the conspiracy will collapse, as secrecy is its only defence (though it has numerous means of attack).

The basic situation is this: The governance of men rests fundamentally on *controlling* their access to food, clothing

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Saturday, 22 July, 1972

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

It is very many years since the late C. H. Douglas warned that the objective of those in control of the international financial system was to impose universal slavery on the world—slavery being the condition where the individual does not control his own destiny. At the time of that warning the industrial system was predominantly free-enterprise, and competitive, leading to an ever-wider and increasing variety of goods for consumers' choice. This system has been progressively replaced by monopoly, which of course makes ultimate 'nationalisation' practicable. Douglas considered that the intended ultimate universal slavery would not be incompatible with a high, though graded, standard of living; but that the individual would have less and less control over what it would be, and his position in the hierarchy.

War, depression, and creeping socialism have brought this slavery almost to full fruition. The number of independent incomes has been constantly and greatly diminished, while Full Employment as a means of governance has been virtually universalised, extending even to women; and in order to maintain this universality, unemployment, even among the aged and the invalids is penalised by restriction of incomes to levels far below what the level of production could sustain. The official theories of economics are blind to the possibilities of distributing existing, let alone potential, surpluses not only of primary production—the food, clothing and shelter which could abolish slums and poverty among pensioners—but of industrial production which, as war demonstrates, could be expanded enormously.

But with the intensifying grip of international socialism, intended to become international Communism, the prospect is worse than even Douglas foresaw. Thus Professor Arnold Toynbee, a self-confessed member of a group working "with all our might" to abolish national sovereignties in favour of "economic internationalism", contributed an article to the *Sunday Express* of June 11, 1972, in which he says: "More and more people are coming to realise that the growth of material wealth, which the British industrial revolution set going, and which the modern British ideology has presented as being mankind's proper paramount objective, cannot in truth be 'the wave of the future'. Nature is going to compel

posterity to revert to a stable state on the material plane and to turn to the spirit for satisfying man's hunger for infinity", and adds: "we cannot be sure that even in Britain parliamentary government is going to survive the fearful ordeal of having to revert, on the material plane, to the stable way of life". Or, as Douglas put it in 1943: "This organisation . . . is really planned for plainer living, higher thinking, and more painful dying, and you can't resign".

Professor Toynbee's earlier disclosures ("The Trend of International Affairs Since the [1914-18] War": *International Affairs*, November 1931) make it plain that it is much less Nature than Conspiracy to "internationalise our social life through and through" which is going to *compel* posterity—our children—to *revert* to a stable state on the material plane. What this means is what Douglas called in 1933 "the prospect of stupendous and far-reaching enslavement". The prototype of what is intended for the whole world was first demonstrated in Russia and subsequently extended to China and Eastern Europe, and is now imminent in 'Western' Europe. Perhaps this threat is too stupendous to be recognised; but it ought to be clear that the Red Army and Navy have been enlarged—as the 'experts' (many associated with the Royal Institute of International Affairs, publisher of *International Affairs*) are now continually informing us—far beyond the needs of Russia's defence. They are, in fact, the nucleus of a world police-force to effect "the fearful ordeal of reversion" to a stable way of life. Krushchev meant it when he declared "We will bury you", as did Brezhnev when he said "the total triumph of socialism throughout the world is inevitable, and for this we will fight". And, in fact, British 'entry' into the Common Market will be entry into the Common Grave.

If Britain ratifies the Brussels Treaty, political and economic comment will become futile. We indicated in the article "Social Credit and the British Crisis"* the principles of a solution to inflation and the *problem* of 'unemployment', both of which are held to justify Britain's entry into Europe; but it is precisely to render any such solution impossible that it is proposed to abolish British national sovereignty. Is it possible that Mr. Heath does not realise this?

The performance of the Heath Administration makes nonsense of the former Opposition's repeated charges of incompetence levelled at the Wilson Administration. Under Heath, Britain has visibly moved nearer to anarchy and economic break-down as a prelude to revolution—which, of course, would attract Soviet assistance—perhaps the more readily if Britain is 'in' Europe. We wonder what the pontificants of the *Times*, *Guardian*, *et al.* will do for a living then. Probably we will not have long to wait to find out. Our own comments on this, as on so many other developments, have been made in advance, so our demise, and the prospect of a better life which we have held out, will not matter.

R. I. P.

Don Hamilton, of Alberta, steady Associate of the Social Credit Secretariat, who died on 27 June, 1972.

* *The Social Crediter*. 29 April, 1972

Alberta, 1935-1970

By T. N. MORRIS

(Continued)

The last Ministry held by Mr. Hooke was that of Public Welfare and, as the next Provincial Budget was likely to show a deficit and expenditure in this Department was high, his instructions were to economise. He says, however, that this was impossible as "the Department of Welfare had been taking on more and more the appearance of the Welfare State and had, in fact, committed itself to programs whose built-in costs would call for the expenditure of more and more money each year". He says that he tried desperately to reverse the process and to get Departmental officials to see that, rather than getting people on permanent welfare, they should assist them to become self-supporting and independent as soon as possible. He also says that "to listen to the avowed socialistic programs being promoted by the professional sociologists of the department was a real education. I could not imagine how a department of government could be operating in a way so diametrically opposite to the philosophy we as Social Crediters so loudly proclaimed". After in earlier years having "done a good job of government house-keeping, spent our money carefully, paid all bills operational and capital and built up reserves, we were fast becoming like the old line parties".

Mr. Manning retired in Dec. 1968 and was succeeded by Mr. Strom who was so ignorant about Social Credit principles and technique that he asked Hooke to help him to an understanding of them and for an outline of the work done by the Social Credit Board. He did not, however, offer Hooke a post in his Cabinet, hence after 26 years of office Hooke finished as he had begun—a back-bencher.

After his retirement Mr. Manning became a Director on the Board of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and held Directorships in various companies. He also accepted a Senatorship at the invitation of Prime Minister Trudeau whose policies he had, when in office, violently opposed as being socialistic. Does he think that he will be able to convert the Conservative Party, the Banks, and the Federal Government from within? Or has he completely abandoned the principles for which he professed to stand? Only he could tell us.

As for Mr. Hooke, he tells us that, since Dec. 1968, he has devoted much time to taking the Social Credit message from coast to coast in Canada. He says that he is amazed at the changed attitude of the public in favour of Social Credit principles. He thinks that the Social Credit movement is stronger than ever before and he is optimistic about the dynamic leadership of Mr. Real Caouette of Quebec. In other words Hooke still appears to have faith in Party government within the present system of ballot-box democracy. We would like to suggest to him that he should consider the concluding paragraph in Major Douglas's essay *Realistic Constitutionalism*, which runs as follows: "If anyone is foolish enough to suppose that the prestige of this country and the Empire, and, with them, the welfare of the population can be restored by an appeal to an anonymous, irresponsible and mis-instructed ballot-box democracy, I can assure them that, if their opinion should prevail and our destinies be submitted to decision by that process the out-

come is a mathematical certainty—our final eclipse."* The operative words here are, of course, "anonymous, irresponsible and mis-instructed". Dare we hope that they will ever be replaced by "identifiable, responsible, and fully informed"?

(Concluded)

On Selling Out

With two false popes—Clement XV of France and his one-time follower Gregory XVII—and the French bishops condemning their traditionalist critics, the Church should be grateful to *The Remnant* of Minnesota for its balanced views. It notes (March 15, 1972) that in negotiations with Hungary, the Vatican named two apostolic administrators to dioceses there as a compromise measure, but, according to a NC News Service dispatch, "the consensus was that the government had obtained more of what it wanted than the Vatican had".

Dealing with the national scene (March 1, 1972), the paper calls Mr. Nixon's agreement with Chou En-Lai to withdraw forces from Taiwan and ultimately to abandon the Nationalist government as "of one piece with the cynically unprincipled and ruthless power politics so characteristic of the modern era". It quotes Freda Utley's *China Story* showing that Red China and its leaders are either "prisoners or stooges of the Kremlin" and citing the treaty of 1950 between Red China and Moscow.

Archbishop Lo Kuang of Taipei, a native of south central China, called President Nixon's visit to China "psychologically harmful" to the Nationalists but expressed his conviction that the Americans would never accept the communists taking Taiwan. As he spoke, the British Government formally announced the severing of diplomatic relations with Taiwan and the recognition of mainland China. They added that Taiwan should be "restored" to mainland China where it "properly belongs" (March 15, 1972). Moral postures on Rhodesia or, for the matter of that, humanitarian concern for the people of the Londonderry areas controlled by revolutionaries' guns, hardly blend with the callous and dishonourable sale of the 15 million people of Taiwan.

Nevertheless the seventy-four year old Bishop of Peterborough has pointed out in his diocesan newsletter, *Cross Keys*, that the bishops of the Church of England "need to re-establish a leadership that received a serious set-back" in the voting on the Anglican-Methodist unity scheme (*Church Times*, May 26, 1972). The bishops, who were somewhat out of step with other members of the Church, need to re-establish their leadership on other questions—such as our relations with southern Africa, the World Council of Churches, the Eastern bloc, Europe—to which they are prone to give answers acceptable to the BBC. Otherwise we may ask with the Bishop of Peterborough whether they have "lost the confidence" of the Church.

In fact a question of conscience has arisen in England where "leading Catholic gynaecologists are being refused appointments" owing to their religion and where a doctor was recently told that "there is now no place for a Catholic obstetrician and gynaecologist in the United Kingdom" (*The Remnant*, March 1, 1972). In other countries and other eras they spoke of genocide and infanticide.

—H.S.

*Address given in 1947. Our eclipse is virtually accomplished in this year of horror, 1972.—Ed. T.S.C.

An Intelligence Report

"An Intelligence Report" is a weekly feature in The Review Of The News by Mr. Frank A. Capell who "evaluates intelligence from both private and official sources in Washington and around the world". The following extracts are from his report in T.R.O.T.N., May 24, 1972:

Informed Washington sources report that an intercepted message transmitted between two high European Communists and decoded by our National Security Agency disclosed that the current North Vietnamese offensive is part of a secret Moscow-U.S. plan to clear the way for getting the American public to accept a Coalition Government in South Vietnam which would include Communists. The message indicated that American support would be given South Vietnam in a sufficient amount to help stop the North Vietnamese offensive but not sufficient to drive the North Vietnamese invaders from the south. According to the reports, details for the Coalition Government as part of a peace plan were to be worked out by President Nixon and Henry Kissinger during their Moscow visit.

It is well known in military circles that Mr. Nixon refused to permit air strikes against North Vietnamese staging areas prior to the invasion when 200 Soviet tanks and massive supplies for the assault might have been quickly destroyed. It was also well known that South Vietnam was not prepared to withstand a major invasion in force and that only the threat of a Communist victory would force the South Vietnamese to agree to a Coalition Government as part of a cease-fire and peace plan. No one expects that it would take the Communists very long to take control of such a Coalition Government.

* * * *

Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz recently advised that he anticipated American grain "sales" to the Soviet Union might soon run to \$200 million annually. Although heretofore trade with the U.S.S.R. has been limited by law to a maximum of three years' credit at 6.125 percent, the Soviets are seeking 10-year credits at 2 to 3 percent. After his recent visit with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, Mr. Butz disclosed that Washington was prepared to offer credit to Moscow to finance huge grain sales. Given a choice between growing wheat and making weapons, the Soviets make weapons . . . and buy their wheat at a discount and on credit from us.

* * *

A high-ranking Czecho-Slovakian diplomat, who was a member of the Central Committee of the Czech Communist Party, has defected and is now living on the outskirts of London. Using the assumed name of J. Bernard Hutton, he has written a book which was published in March by W. H. Allen & Company. In this volume, entitled *The Subverters Of Liberty*, Hutton reveals that the Communists are behind much of the terrorism in Northern Ireland. Included is a reproduction of a directive, issued in August 1971, from Peking's Special Division for Subversion to its agents in Ulster. The directive instructs agents of the Chinese Communists to intensify bombing and sniping sabotage, and to make such terrorism look like the work of the Irish Republican Army. It also calls for the use of women and children to lure British troops into ambushes, and for Irish youngsters to plant bombs as do youths in Vietnam. . .

The Politics of Poverty

(continued from page 1)

and shelter, and this control is most readily maintained (for the present) by control of finance, which in the modern world is almost the sole access to the means of existence which are available in abundance. The finance (income) which the individual requires for existence is, almost universally, available only through 'employment', which means that he must do what he is told to do for the most important part of his existence. Thus 'full employment' as an overriding policy (it is common to all Parties) is a concealed form of slavery. Freedom, on the other hand, is freedom from this necessity made possible by the technological revolution. This sheer abundance, however, threatens the position of the controllers as the absurdity of poverty amidst plenty becomes ever more apparent. And their answer to this threat is, ultimately, the police-state, to which the increasing anarchy of 'democracy' is steadily leading.

Clearly enough, the general standard of living is much higher than in the pre-industrial era, but it is still not what it could be. "Poverty" is best conceived as shortage of purchasing-power in relation to available, or potentially available, goods. In a genuinely poor country, poverty is not felt as such; it is the natural condition of existence. But where ample goods are visibly available, shortage of income to purchase them is felt as poverty, and this is the basis of social unrest, escalating into disorder and anarchy. And precisely this escalation is what the Conspiracy in its aspect as militant Communism requires to achieve dictatorship over the proletariat—i.e., the great bulk of the population.

Some of the richest men in the world—the manipulators of international finance—financed the Communist Revolution in Russia, and have supported it ever since. Communism as elaborated in Russia is simply the prototype of the projected World Government, to be achieved by the merging of the social and industrial systems of Russia and the U.S.A. in the name of "peace".

The books and pamphlets listed herein contain the evidence for these assertions, as well as wider analyses of the politico-economic system and suggested ways towards a better world. "The Truth" when known widely enough "shall set ye free".

NONE DARE CALL IT CONSPIRACY

by GARY ALLEN

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— Dr. Medford Evans, Former Chief of Security for the U.S. Atom Bomb Project

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