

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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CONSCIOUS BETRAYAL?

“This England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,
But when it first did help to wound itself;”

— Shakespeare, *King John*, Act V (our emphasis, Ed.).

On 3rd November 1986 the House of Lords approved the Single European Act on Third Reading without a division. Despite his previously strongly-expressed objections to this measure, Lord Denning eventually capitulated “in face of the inevitable”. Thus we suffer a further diminution of our national sovereignty and are taken a further step towards centralisation of control and ultimate One World Government.

To emphasise the true significance of this event and to enable readers to give wider exposure to the conspiracy for One World Government, we reprint relevant warnings by C. H. Douglas and B. W. Monahan.

“The idea underlying the Common Market is the idea that underlay Hitler. Hitler . . . was no more than the tip of the iceberg, the great reality being an immense totalitarian bureaucracy. If that happened to be a German, or even a Prussian, bureaucracy, it might be distinguishable as an oppressor; but a multi-national bureaucracy which would have enormous powers would in the end be just as oppressive, but less distinguishable because more anonymous and hence, virtually impossible to overthrow. Nuclear war being ‘unthinkable’, armed forces would become police forces. The idea that elected ‘representatives’ would have any control over this apparatus is absurd. Furthermore, if Britain, for example, did not like the results (and it must be assumed that Britain fought ‘Hitler’ in anticipation of such results) any attempt to contract-out would be illegal — an act of ‘rebellion’. The overriding objective of the organisation would be ‘greater industrial efficiency’ and, of course, the development of the underdeveloped countries, meaning a redistribution of wealth on a world scale; so long as workers with coloured skins were getting less than those with white, a need for equalisation of incomes would be apparent. Greater industrial efficiency might well require the re-location of workers having ‘special skills’; any objection by nationals to being relocated among foreigners no doubt would attract the attention of the Race Relations Board. And so, by easy stages, to ‘desegregation’ of employment, and an ‘end to nationhood’.”

— B. W. Monahan, *The Survival of Britain*, 1971.

“One of the advantages of sovereign nations lies in the possibility of diversity in the way of social organisation, the opportunity to try out different possibilities. But we see that as the world becomes richer in its ability to produce goods and services, so we are told that it is becoming increasingly difficult for a nation to live to itself. This is made the excuse for imposing similar systems and objectives on every nation, and the similarity of the proposals everywhere — ‘Full employment’, ‘State Socialism’, and the abrogation of national sovereignty — is a clear indication of the operation

of a world policy proceeding from a world centre and having an ulterior motive. . . .”

— B. W. Monahan, *An Introduction to Social Credit* (2nd edn.) (1967).

“Despite the virtual conspiracy of collusion between the Party leaderships to keep decisions about joining the Common Market and abrogating British national sovereignty beyond the jurisdiction of the electorate, it is evident that the electorate is deeply uneasy to a degree where something had to be done about it. The technique is an old and proved one; *organise* the dissidents, and then lead them up the garden path. Hence the Safeguards Campaign to gather in all those “who believe that Britain should not join the Common Market without stringent and effective safeguards”. This of course means “*should* join the Common Market (with safeguards which can be dropped once the Treaty of Rome is signed)”. The fundamental idea is to get the cattle into the pens first; while they roam around loose they may become unmanageable. . . .”

“It is vital to realise that if the British electorate is tricked into surrendering its sovereignty as a nation, the surrender will be irrevocable unless the whole scheme — plot — for One World Government collapses. The nearer One World Government comes to achievement, the more catastrophic that collapse will be. Hitler’s was an attempt at such Government, and its collapse nearly destroyed Europe, and in any case, paved the way for the present attempt, or was part of it.

“The date of the next British election . . . is not yet known; but it probably marks the end of the remaining (and diminished) opportunity to preserve national sovereignty.

“For remember: If treason is *allowed* to prosper (higher parliamentary salaries?) none *dare* call it treason. Once supreme international power is achieved, it will be used against those who have surrendered to it.”

— B. W. Monahan, *The Survival of Britain* (1971).

“It is many years since Douglas warned that Parliament might not persist much longer; but that while it did, it was the sole agency through which the pressure of public opinion might be brought to bear on those responsible for the disastrous policies which have since encompassed the downfall of the British Empire, and reduced Great Britain to a mendicant at the seats of financial power. Britain’s potential *physical* capacity to have sustained the Empire which she created is greater than ever; the ruin has been caused by the traitorous permeation of Fabianism in the interests of internationalism — the subordination of British national sovereignty to the authority of international institutions, the organs of World Government, by those in control of the International Financial System.

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PERMITS

The conflict between the centralisers of policy and the decentralisers is philosophical in its origin and is therefore a battle of wills. It has been waged for centuries and this will continue so long as these opposing beliefs confront one another. Philosophical beliefs are changed but slowly in terms of the human life span; the will to prosecute such beliefs however can be and is quickly lulled and atrophied by various means extending from fear to deception. "Faith without works is dead". It may also be noted that *permission* is very different from *inherent right*. The deliberate confusion between these has become a common deception of our times, and nowhere do we see this more clearly than in the attack on national sovereignty.

In 1949, a Minister of the Crown, Sir Stafford Cripps, disclosed that "The liquidation of the British Empire is essential to Socialism". Why was the British Empire a stumbling block to Socialism and large-scale planning which is the heart of Socialism? The answer to that is not only a pointer to the timing and to the methods used, first destroy the Empire and then usurp the national sovereignty of the United Kingdom itself, but it points also to the objective of Socialism itself, which is World Government. In this immense overthrow of sovereignty, the part played by deception can clearly be traced and especially in the use of "permission" to establish where power resides. An amelioration of the effect of fishing quotas, for example, is another way of asserting *where rights lie* and *where the power to license resides*. And the exercise of the will to oppose the attack on the true sovereignty of the people is abandoned.

In the financial chaos now building up, it is important that changes, when they have to be made, give the fullest possible effect to economic democracy in the free exercise of purchasing power. This needs saying for there are signs that the weapon of deception is again ready to be used to retain central control by licensing, conditional handouts and the like, these controls maintaining for the bankers their power (to pursue the objective of World Government) presently exercised through debt creation. It is hardly likely that a second chance will be available to us.

In "Economic Democracy", Major Douglas stated quite clearly his objective in his own concise way. "The policy suggested . . . is essentially and consciously aimed at pointing the way, insofar as it is possible at this time, to a society based on the UNFETTERED freedom of the individual to co-operate in a state of affairs in which community of interest and individual interest are merely different aspects of the same thing." (Our emphasis.)

THE DEBT CHARGE FACTOR

In an adjacent column, we reprint figures extracted from *Financial Statistics* for October 1986 covering the years 1981-1986. They highlight the burden of debt interest as a proportion of total general government income and expenditure. It will be seen that total debt charges (which include those on the National Debt and on Local Authorities) absorb between 11% and 12% of total revenue. This is to say that debt charges approximately equal the total departmental budgets for Education, or for the National Health Service, or for Defence, and are more than double the Housing budget.

Great play has been made of the Chancellor's recent "U-turn" so-called, in making additional funds available to the extent of £8 billion over the next two years. That represents less than a quarter of the money spent each year on debt charges.

On the one hand, these figures denote capital investments in Government securities by banks, insurance companies and pension funds ("the institutions") as well as by private investors. On the other, the interest payments represent money extorted from taxpayers and ratepayers. Irrespective of whether such investments come from genuine savings or are new money created out of nothing by the banking system, repayment of principal and interest becomes a charge on the revenue, competing with other claims. The total of government indebtedness continues to mount inexorably to record heights, while the burden of debt charges ensures that departmental budgets for socially necessary and desirable programmes have to be fiercely contested in inter-departmental wrangles and contained by the "Star Chamber" within rigid limits.

The figures show the financial cost of government debt. But what of the real social costs? As we move towards a general election, the main domestic issues that will probably determine its outcome are all dominated by considerations of the supposed shortages of money to resolve them to the best advantage of all concerned.

In Education, while other issues besides pay are also at stake, it remains the first priority, agreement on which would lubricate settlement on other outstanding points. After two years of disruption and strikes, and after going so far to comply with the recommendations of independent Inquiries, it would take little more, *but for the debt charges*, for the respective Secretaries of State north and south of the border to resolve the questions of pay, and in so doing to restore mutual goodwill and respect which is an essential ingredient of a good educational system.

In the Universities also, arbitrary financial constraints have soured staff relations and have curtailed desirable programmes of research and development. *But for the debt charges*, so little more might do so much.

In the National Health Service, despite substantial new investment, crisis begins to loom as the increasing threat of

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Conscious Betrayal? (Continued from page 1)

"Although its effectiveness *vis-à-vis* the Cabinet has declined enormously, and, since the destruction of the home defence forces (a potential challenge to Cabinet authoritarianism), almost vanished, Parliament still exists; on behalf of the British *people* whom it represents, it should call to account those responsible for our destruction. Douglas's warnings, now proved to have been completely accurate, have been continuously available to those in responsible positions. If these latter have ignored them through mental incompetence, they should be certified accordingly and put away. But if, as increasingly seems to be the case, it is conscious betrayal of national sovereignty which underlies the imminent catastrophe, impeachment is the last recourse." (*Op. cit.*)

"The group in control of the banking system is using the financial and industrial systems in the pursuit of a long-range objective — the objective of world dominion for that group. Such a policy is in conflict with the desires of those to whom it is applied. Where we have an opposition of policies in this way, we have a state of war in the most general sense: 'War is the pursuit of policy by other means' (Clausewitz). In this sense, the translation of policy into practice involves the concept of *strategy*. 'Strategy is the employment of the battle to gain the end of the War' (i.e., the objective of policy). . . . 'Strategy forms the plan of the war' (Clausewitz).

"What has become quite clear is that the world is indeed in the grip of a conspiracy of which the Financial Power of 'no geographical nationality' is the nerve centre, operating through Fabian Socialism and Marx-Leninist Communism. 'The Money Power does not, and never did wish to improve the money system — its consequences in war, sabotage, and social friction are exactly what is desired. This, I think, exactly defines the task which society must face and solve — or perish. *First* to attack and defeat the Money Power, then consider the re-organisation of the money system'."

(— C. H. Douglas, *Programme for the Third World War* (1943).)

"How is a conspiracy which has been pursuing its aims for at least a quarter of a millenium, and which is now so obviously approaching its climax and culmination, to be defeated? Probably the shortest answer to that question lies in another: Why has the Conspiracy, with all its immense power of finance, patronage and propaganda not already achieved its aim?

"The aim of the Conspiracy is regimentation — the reconstruction of society in the pattern of the ant-hill and the bee-hive. But the true progress of the industrial arts is in the opposite direction, affording, *potentially*, to an ever-increasing degree, the basis for social and individual diversification, which is the direction of human evolution. The Conspiracy has to proceed, therefore, against the stream of human aspirations, by creating a false picture of economic reality and making this the basis of the 'inevitability' of planning and regimentation.

"In attacking the Money Power, a sound grasp of economic reality was, for a long time, our only weapon, and is still an indispensable tool in any long-range programme of reconstruction, and defence against any renewed attempts by the few to dominate the rest which might be made if the present one is defeated.

"But that there *is* a Conspiracy is now sufficiently documented to make exposure the first line of attack. No conspiracy can withstand exposure. The International Conspiracy is of such a magnitude as to be to most people incredible — until they study the available evidence, which today, thanks to those who have appreciated the immediacy of the danger, is now freely available. So the basic strategy of survival is exposure of the conspiracy against society as we have known it.

"The tactics of this strategy are to disseminate the evidence and spread understanding. What has already been achieved in this direction undoubtedly has slowed down the Conspiracy's advance, and otherwise the fate of Cuba might already have befallen us. It is true that the main battle-front is in the U.S.A., the present headquarters of the Money Power. But American public opinion is being alerted by a massive and co-ordinated campaign of exposure.

"But the struggle embraces the whole world, and exposure should be effected wherever it remains possible. Douglas once pointed out that modern wars are prize-fights between A and B for the benefit of C, the promoter, and that what was required was the combination of A with B for the elimination of C. Widespread exposure is the means to this end."

— B. W. Monahan, *An Introduction to Social Credit* (1967).

Extracts from "My Country Right or Wrong?" by Enoch Powell, *Telegraph Sunday Magazine*, 16th November 1986.

"The second half of my life has seen the deliberate dismantling of that country itself. That country used to be a free country. By this we mean a country whose citizens lived under laws they made themselves in their own Parliament and administered in their own courts. Not any longer. I protested. I opposed it. I refused to acknowledge it; but in 1972 Britain gave that freedom away by agreeing to join the Common Market. . . .

"The House of Commons surrendered in the most formal and comprehensive manner its exclusive right to make laws and to levy taxes and the exclusive right of our courts to judge judgements. . . .

"Yet the British Parliament did this thing and continues to uphold it, though a single vote is still all that would be needed to retrieve its old authority. What is worse, the electorate shrug their shoulders and mutter that they never liked it, but they go on putting up with it.

"The surrender to the Common Market is so comprehensive that beside it the European Convention on Human Rights is in danger of seeming trivial. It is not trivial. Britain has accepted that its government, its Parliament and its courts can be overruled, on application from another country or from one of its own citizens, by a panel of foreign judges interpreting a woolly document about 'human rights'.

"Nations that renounce their self-respect and their independence do not, in this hard world, escape punishment. There is retribution ahead for the slothful acquiescence of Britain in its own dishonour. Ahead there lies a future of discord and violence, of mutual recrimination and hatred — the future prepared for a nation which declared that it was no nation and its people no people, a nation which committed suicide.

"Can such a country be my country?"

THE COST OF BORROWING

Extracted from *Financial Statistics*, October 1986; published by Central Statistical Office. From Table 2.1 General government: current account.

	£ million					
	Total Current Receipts	Taxes on Income	Taxes on Expendi- ture	Social Security Contribu- tions	Total Current Expendi- ture	Debt Interest
1981/82	110,783	38,035	44,610	16,486	110,320	13,312
1982/83	120,366	41,856	47,145	18,743	121,228	13,853
1983/84	126,898	43,572	49,910	21,361	130,685	14,530
1984/85	137,767	48,513	53,341	22,719	141,675	16,053
1985/86	149,247	52,703	57,717	24,513	149,541	17,714

Debt Charge Factor (Continued from page 2)

AIDS looks bound to coincide with higher "wastage" and lower recruitment of nursing staff within the next few years. "Who will do the dirty jobs?" it used to be asked of Social Crediters, if everyone were to be relieved of the imperative of "earning a living". Here surely is one outstanding example where "shortage of money" to reward dedication and skill cannot be tolerated, and *but for the debt charges* need not be.

With local rates yet another burning issue, especially in Scotland where they are due to be replaced by the "community charge", the burden of debt charges on local authorities is normally concealed under all the heads of departmental expenditure disclosed in the local accounts. Only by some detailed research is it possible to ascertain the facts. To give but one example, the total rate income of Edinburgh District Council between 1981 and 1984 amounting to £29 millions, £32 millions and £37 millions was quite insufficient to meet the debt charges of £41 millions, £42 millions and £38 millions respectively.

The replacement of local rates based on the present property tax by a "community charge" payable by every adult, subject to rebates for hardship, is intended to share the cost of local services more equitably amongst all who benefit from them. A laudable aim, in principle. But this good argument is likely to be vitiated in practice by the high level of the proposed community charge or "poll tax" as its critics denounce it. Inflated by the debt charges on local authorities, this is currently estimated as likely to be between £150 and £250 per adult per annum, varying from district to district. *But for the debt charge* factor, it could be considerably less.

In such ways and in varying degrees, the debt charge factor bedevils all departmental budgets, of both central and local government. But how can departmental heads be brought to see how much they are handicapped by the penalties inseparable from borrowing? Provided that there are available resources of manpower and material presently unused to produce the goods and services required, *as is the case now*, all government funding could and should be provided *free of debt*.

The fundamental questions facing all Ministers and departmental officers is whether they will continue to acquiesce in a system in which government is virtually held to ransom by the financial oligarchy with all the dire social consequences inherent in that system; or whether they will at

last raise their voices in protest against unnecessary financial constraints and demand that whatever improvements in their services are physically possible and socially necessary are financed by debt-free money on government account.

A CENTURY AND A HALF AGO

"It is no longer necessary, except through ignorance, that 'man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow', for the inventions and discoveries which have been matured and which are now in full practice are more than sufficient, with very light labour, under a right direction, to supply the wants and insure the independence of all without real injury to any". — Robert Owen in 1829.

Erratum.

"Money in the Light of History", *The Social Crediter*, Nov./Dec. 1986.

The above article, though accurately reprinted from the original, incorrectly stated that "The British National Debt itself had stood at some £7 billion in 1914". The correct figure is £706 millions. Editor, *The Social Crediter*.

A New Book on Conspiracy.

In 1972, a book was published in the United States entitled "None Dare Call it Conspiracy" by Gary Allen and Larry Abraham, the paperback edition of which sold four million copies. Now a revised version of that book entitled "Call it Conspiracy" has appeared under the authorship of Larry Abraham, with a Prologue and a long Epilogue by Gary North, Ph.D. (325 pages). Part I of this book consists of seven chapters which contain the text of the original book with an "Update 1985" at the end of each chapter. Part II is new material consisting of seven chapters and introduction by the author, the Epilogue and three Appendices, including one on "The C.F.R./Trilateral Connection". These chapters cover the Presidencies of Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan.

RECOMMENDED READING

Abraham, Larry	Call it Conspiracy.
Allen, Gary	None Dare Call it Conspiracy.
Douglas, C. H.	The Brief for the Prosecution. The Development of World Dominion. Economic Democracy. The Monopoly of Credit. The Policy of Philosophy. Programme for the Third World War. Social Credit.
Monahan, Bryan W.	The Moving Storm. An Introduction to Social Credit. The Survival of Britain. Why I am a Social Crediter.
Sutton, Antony C.	National Suicide — Military Aid to the Soviet Union. Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution. Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler.

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