

## THE SOCIAL CREDITER FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

This journal expresses and supports the policy of the Social Credit Secretariat, which is a non-party, non-class organisation neither connected with nor supporting any political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

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### NOTICE

#### Change of Address

(1) The Office of K.R.P. Publications, Ltd., at 7, Victoria Street, Liverpool, the present business address for both the Company itself and the Company as Agents for The Social Credit Secretariat, will close on December 23, and no correspondence should be sent to reach that address after that date.

(2) Choice of permanent premises from which to conduct all matters of business affecting the Secretariat has now widened to four possible locations in the British Isles, and a decision cannot be made until their relative advantages are studied. This late development, highly gratifying as marking not only a clear response to recent announcements but also a welcome freedom of movement, entails postponement of definite instructions to supporters and customers generally concerning the addressing of their communications. It may be possible to give adequate notice on this matter to readers at home, but, definitely, at this date, not to those abroad.

(3) Will all readers therefore please note that ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended to reach either Messrs. K.R.P. Publications, Ltd., or the Social Credit Secretariat after Wednesday, December 23, should be addressed to:

**49, Prince Alfred Road, Liverpool, 15**  
until further notice?

AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CANADIAN SOCIAL CREDIT NEWSPAPERS PLEASE COPY.

### From Week to Week

*The Times* for November 17 printed, inserted in a special article, a table of statistical data concerning the incidence of Communism in "Free" Europe.

Seventeen countries or political units are recorded, with their populations, estimated Communist Party memberships, total and percentage votes cast at the first general or constituent elections after 1944 and at the most recent. Only in three countries (France, Italy and Finland) do the numbers of elected representatives reach the tens or exceed the 25 per cent. mark. In three (Western Germany, Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom) no representative of the Communist Party is elected. Only in two political units (Italy and the Saar) has the percentage total poll risen since 1944. In most cases it has fallen by a percentage varying between 7.9 per cent. (in Belgium) and .3 per cent. (in the United Kingdom).

And yet the fear of Communism is without question the most widely potent force in the politics of all countries, and the effects of Communism betray themselves in every street, in most conversations, in almost every overt action and many not so open of present-day civilised communities. Great religions lean towards Communism persuaded by the private opinions of their adherents, the arts are tinged with it, manners are affected by it in the home and in the factory, morals are tainted by it, intrigue masquerading as strategy is inspired by it.

How has this come about? There are stated to be nearly 36,000 Party members in the United Kingdom, fewer than one in a thousand of the population. Here, indeed, is an 'influential minority'—a much larger minority than even the Social Crediters.

To say, with *The Times* (article of November 20) that:

In the trade unions they have consolidated their position in the Electrical Trades Union and have considerable influence in the foundry workers and a number of smaller unions. They are firmly entrenched in the leadership of the Scottish miners. Elsewhere, however, they have been slowly losing ground in the leading positions. They have now only one member on the national executive of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, but they are very active at the lower levels. Their main success has been in taking advantage of unofficial strikes, wherever they have taken place, in pressing for unreasonable wage claims, and generally playing on discontent wherever it has appeared,

is doubtless correct. The passage represents Communism as a nuisance which does not imperil the continuous control by 'a set' (in the sense of Belloc's "Party System") but does make that control difficult or uncertain, as though "if they don't win an election it doesn't matter." This is a narrow view.

A long tale of crimes and misdemeanours, violence and sabotage, lying and misrepresentation *accompanies* the rise in the social importance of Communism; but does anyone in his senses (did even Lenin?) accord any marks to action of this kind for the production of the result? It is generally agreed that while fear (the most paralysing of the emotions) is an ingredient consciously introduced into the strategy of Communism, it must be controlled, and as often defeats the objective of the conspirator as it aids it. The devil can, of course, use any instrument; but even he finds most useful the perversion of the best instruments. Neurotic excess will serve his turn; but sane, cool courage serves him better; and, whatever the tool, behind it is finished organisation and the power of thought—of original thought: the glib repetition of Marxist slogans which seems so vital a feature of Communist delusion is little more than a rum ration.

It has often been asserted in this journal that *no* instrument peculiarly the enemy's can ever be ours, and the more perfectly adapted it is to his purposes, the less suitable it is for ours. It was never 'action' upon which Douglas ceaselessly insisted, but always 'action of the right kind.' What are the distinguishing marks of 'the right kind'? We are prepared to answer the question; but for the present we merely place it on record.

One advantage the Communists possess over ourselves (who are almost their sole opponents) is the *direction* in which they travel—down-hill all the time: hastening to an ever lower and lower potential: entropy.

We hope the Brownell-Truman version of the American Civil War doesn't end merely in a victory for the Americans—and by the Americans we mean the 'college boys' who "will have a new way of working their way through college, as spare-time detectives on the track of Communism. All the little American boys who start life as the disciples of Hopalong Cassidy, with a gun on each thigh, looking for bad men, all the older boys who identify themselves with the heroes of adventurous sleuthing exploits, can think their dreams have come true, and that the United States, which provides almost everything else in such abundance, also provides this sport."

"Atlas carried the world on his shoulders, but Sir Edwin [Plowden] is now more heavily burdened, for he carries the atom on his, and will be chiefly responsible for the exploitation of a discovery expected to prove as important in the history of mankind as the discovery of fire." *The Tablet* which ventures this opinion, mentions that the Chairman of the new Atomic Energy Corporation (formerly Chief Planning Officer of the Welfare State) is of a Shropshire Catholic family "with origins as early as Saxon times."

Talking about Prometheus, we wonder what exactly a contributor to the correspondence columns of *The Times* finds irritating about the White Paper on future atomic energy organisation. *The Times* heads the letter "Prometheus Rejected." It reads as follows:—

"Sir,—The White Paper on the future organisation of the atomic energy project says: 'Indeed, it is not too much to say that the exploitation of nuclear energy may come to be regarded as the most important step taken by man in the mastery of nature since the discovery of fire.' It seems odd to link the exploitation of nuclear energy with a myth.

"There was no need to discover fire. It was there. Volcanoes existed all over the earth. Forest fires must have been of daily occurrence. Sparks were thrown out from flints and the hot sun burnt vegetation. The control and easy production of fire—if that is what the White Paper really means—were very gradual, and possibly chance, discoveries, stretching over centuries and were in no way comparable with the organised exploitation of nuclear energy

"Yours faithfully,

"G. H. BOSWORTH.

"128, Crofton Road, Orpington, Kent."

Under the cumbersome German title, "Es geht um Deutschland. Massenpsychologische Stichworte für eine sozialpolitische Reform," Hans Domizlaff has published in Hamburg what *The Times Literary Supplement* calls a "challenging" book. It seems that Herr Domizlaff is what we should call a Tory who desires that the former kingdoms, principalities, grand duchies and free cities of Germany should regain the partial autonomy which they enjoyed in an earlier and a happier age—that, in other words, government and administration in Germany should be once more decentralised. 'Impractical idealism' is the reviewer's assessment of the case, without, however, any specification of the circumstances which make it impractical. We are not

interested in this argument; but, incidentally, the reviewer slips this in:—

"Granting for argument's sake that [the author's] diagnosis is correct. . . . There are two gross fallacies into which the political theorists of the present day are prone to fall. . . . The second fallacy arises in all arguments of the form, 'Because we have socialism and the hydrogen bomb, man has now taken charge of his destiny and can shape it as he wills.'" Well now, granting for argument's sake that the reviewer's diagnosis is correct, and that 'in all arguments of the form . . . etc., what is the fallacy which arises in all arguments of the form? We are on its track, and should very much like to catch up with it.

We don't know much about Miss Bentley, whose ascent we note from being "a muddle-headed and foolish woman who admits that a lack of truth was one of the principles she embraced when she became involved with the Communist espionage network" (*Washington Post*, August, 1948) to the status of credible witness of *The Times* (November 24, 1953), but we are quite willing to believe there are four, not two, spy-rings in the United States or indeed anywhere else. The only point of any significance so far discernible through the din of the Dexter White hoovering seems to be a distinct apprehension here and in America lest the dust-bag busts. Mr. Igor Gouzenko is asked for by the State Department. For the Canadian Government, this extension, says *The Times* correspondent, is "much against its will." Also says he, slyly, Mr. Gouzenko might not seem to need police protection if he went to the States.

"Even otherwise relentless congressional probers remained too timid, despite much prodding, to look into the matter of Niles [David K. Niles, alias Neyhus, Roosevelt-Truman aide] when he was living. . . . It remains to be seen now whether they will tackle perhaps the most sensational of all investigations." (*Human Events*, November 18).

"Sensational"?—What is required is something quite the opposite of sensational.

### One of the Free

" . . . the B.B.C. is a Socialist institution despite the fact that it was started by a Government of which I was a junior Minister.

"Of course, junior Ministers of Governments have no particular influence on policy except to a limited extent in their own departments, and in any event at that time I was not very interested because I did not possess a radio set, and possibly for that reason did not realise the extent to which the B.B.C. monopoly would interfere with private liberty."—Sir Hubert Williams.

### An Eight-page Social Crediter

We appreciate the several generous expressions of a desire to receive an eight-page *Social Crediter* weekly at an economic price as well as THE FIG TREE quarterly on its appearance. It does not lie with us but with our readers to effect this result, which they can do by doubling the present circulation of *The Social Crediter*.