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Alberta Budget 1944-45

No new taxes will be imposed in Alberta in 1944-45, and there are no tax increases. On February 24, Mr. Solon Low, Provincial Treasurer, submitted to the Alberta Legislature the budget for the fiscal year 1944-45 providing for estimated expenditures of \$24,271,511 or an increase of \$2,616,899 over the previous year. Speaking of operations for the fiscal year which ended on March 31, 1944, Mr. Low said, "the results for the period indicate that the final statement for the fiscal year will show a surplus on all accounts comparable with that of last year (\$4,878,277)."

Among the requirements provided for in the budget are: \$1,000,000 added to the post-war reconstruction fund; \$1,000,000 for main highway construction; \$643,500 for free maternity hospitalisation; \$524,900 more for educational services, which includes \$415,760 in extra school grants; \$122,500 more for agricultural services; \$661,225 further decrease in net funded and unfunded debt (now \$140,794,159); \$100,000 increase for district highways. The total expenditure estimated for the year is \$24,271,511, and Mr. Low estimated that the total revenue would amount to \$23,957,580, thus leaving an over-all deficit of \$838,956.

"I think I should mention here," said Mr. Low, "that the estimated deficit is arrived at after providing \$500,000 under statutory payments for the redemption of saving certificates which constitute a reduction in public debt."

Speaking of the additional allocation for the Post-War Reconstruction Fund, Mr. Low said that it was proposed to continue this policy until such times as the funds are required for the purposes provided for in the Post-War Reconstruction Fund Act.

A provision of \$10,000 is made in the estimates for setting up a Power Commission, which will come under the supervision of Mr. Manning, the Premier, who is Minister in charge of the Department of Trade and Industry. The appropriation will be used for gathering information concerning the power resources of the Province, and other related information.

Operation of treasury branches in Alberta is nearing a point "where I hope we may break even," the provincial treasurer declared in the course of his speech.

He tabled the estimates in the legislature, and in them was an appropriation of \$517,330 for treasury branch operation, a decrease of \$175,800 from last year's estimates.

Mr. Low reported there now is about \$10,000,000 deposited in Alberta treasury houses. During the fiscal year, 1944-45, the earnings of the branches are estimated at

\$295,000. This is an estimated increase of \$145,000 over the fiscal year ending March 31, 1944.

"While earnings are increasing, we have achieved a saving in operational costs through the revision of the treasury branch system," the Minister said.

In conclusion, Mr. Low said: "In my budget address of last year I reported in detail to the members of this House the results of our conferences with the representatives of the bondholders' committee. Subsequently, at that session of this legislature, a resolution was unanimously passed, approving of the government's non-acceptance of the proposal submitted by the bondholders' committee, which, as you will recall, stipulated an over-all rate of four per centum and recognition of the unpaid interest from June 1, 1936, which at March 31, 1945, totalled \$22,000,000. The resolution also urged the government to continue without delay its efforts to effect an equitable plan of refunding the debenture debt of the province.

"Inasmuch as the chairman of the bondholders' committee had advised me by letter after the meeting held in Edmonton that they were unable to go further in meeting our views, no further meetings of the joint committee were held nor did I request that the committee re-convene.

"However, since the session of 1943, we have carried on numerous discussions with various interested persons, groups and institutions, both in Canada and outside of it, relative to a possible readjustment of our bonded debt.

"We have consulted practically every source of opinion, and I can say, Mr. Speaker, that I have made every effort to find a basis of settlement which would be satisfactory to both bondholders and the people of the province. In the past year I have exhausted every effort to find a basis which though it would provide for some increase in future interest rate, would at the same time have the effect of wiping out the claims for arrears of interest and obviate the necessity of making provision for differentials in outstanding coupon rates to maturity. In these efforts I have failed."

"My views as to the importance of a refunding of our debt are already on record. I am re-affirming my opinion that it is essentially in the interests of this province that we effect a comprehensive re-adjustment of our total debt at the earliest possible time. I believe that it is basically essential that any settlement must be complete, otherwise we shall fail to place our debt in a current position, since benefits from a partial refunding of certain maturities or a portion of any maturity would be completely offset by continuous defaults as future issues matured. There is no way that I can discover whereby we can refund our debt unless we do it by agreement with the bondholders on a basis reasonably fair both to them and to the people of this province."

Points from Parliament

House of Lords: April 4, 1944.

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

Lord Noel-Buxton had the following Notice on the Paper: To ask His Majesty's Government, whether in view of the importance attached throughout the world to the Atlantic Charter and in view of the statement made by the Prime Minister, that there will be no question of the Atlantic Charter applying to Germany as a matter of right and barring territorial transferences or adjustments in enemy countries, His Majesty's Government will make clearer the bearing of the Charter on the future of Germany; and to move for Papers.

The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs (Viscount Cranborne) (Lord Cecil): My Lords, before the noble Lord, Lord Noel-Buxton, rises to speak I should like to make an appeal to him to postpone his Motion to-day. . . .

. . . This Motion at the present time puts His Majesty's Government in a position of very considerable difficulty. Evidently the time is approaching when a further statement on this subject must be made. As the Prime Minister himself said in another place on March 22:

"It is evident that, as the changing phases of the war succeed one another, some further clarification will be required of the position under the document which has become honourably known as the Atlantic Charter, and that this must be a subject for renewed consultation between the principal Allies."

Until that consultation has taken place, it is really not possible for a further statement to be made by His Majesty's Government. The Atlantic Charter, as your Lordships know, has now received the adhesion of the Governments of all the United Nations and if each of these Governments started to give its own interpretation of its provisions, great confusion must result, which would be of no assistance to those who ultimately will have to frame the peace. I can tell your Lordships' House that His Majesty's Government are at present proposing the initiation of discussion with their Allies on this subject. Moreover, I would remind your Lordships that the Dominion Prime Ministers will be here in the comparatively near future, and no doubt they will have something to say on this matter. To anticipate all these discussions by a unilateral declaration would not be helpful, as I am sure your Lordships would agree, to the deliberations of the Governments concerned, and might very naturally be resented.

His Majesty's Government have again carefully considered the terms of the noble Lord's Motion since I spoke to him last week, and with every desire to meet your Lordships' wishes they are bound strongly to deprecate a debate on this question for the time being. They believe that it is likely to be harmful, and might be very harmful at the present juncture. . . . [Lord Noel-Buxton agreed to postpone the motion.]

House of Commons: April 6, 1944

CIVIL DEFENCE DUTIES, ST. MARY CRAY (PETITION)

Sir Waldron Smithers asked the Secretary of State for

the Home Department what was the reason for the delay in answering two registered letters from the residents of St. Mary Cray, Kent, dated February 22, 1944, and March 17, 1944, signed by Mr. E. Hackett Jones and others, and containing a petition with approximately 2,500 names.

Mr. H. Morrison: When the petition was received the regional commissioners were already investigating the possibility of modifying the system of duties to which the petitioners refer. These modifications could not, however, be introduced until experiments under actual raiding conditions had been carried out, and the scheme for the region as a whole had been approved and promulgated. I regret to learn that while investigations were taking place certain members of the Services refused to carry out the duties assigned to them. Although the petitioners have not received a formal reply to their representations, the members of the Services have been informed of the changes in their duties and I hope that this reply will dispose of the matter.

Sir W. Smithers: While realising the pressure on Government Departments just now, may I ask my right hon. Friend if he proposes to take any disciplinary action against the official responsible for this lack of courtesy; and does he not think that these public-spirited people might at least have received an acknowledgment?

Mr. Morrison: I understood that this was being dealt with by the regional commissioners. I admit that there was some delay in my Department, for which I am sorry, but we are working under great pressure, and I think that disciplinary action would be making very heavy weather of it.

Sir H. Williams: Does not "great pressure" in Government Departments mean that five people are doing a job where, in private life, one would be engaged?

Mr. Morrison: No, Sir, that is a gross libel on Government Departments.

IDENTITY CARDS (RIGHT OF INSPECTION)

Mr. Driberg asked the Minister of Health if he will publish in HANSARD a list of military, civilian, Allied or other officials who are entitled to examine a civilian's identity card; and the circumstances in which they may demand to do so.

The Minister of Health (Mr. Willink): I will circulate in the OFFICIAL REPORT, as my hon. Friend desires, a statement of the particulars asked for in the Question.

Mr. Driberg: Can the right hon. and learned Gentleman say whether the number of categories is now much wider than it was when identity cards were first introduced?

Mr. Willink: I am afraid that I do not know how many categories there were, but if my hon. Friend will look at the full answer which I shall circulate, he will be able to decide that for himself.

Following is the statement:

Persons empowered by the National Registration Act or Regulations made thereunder to require production of an Identity Card are a constable in uniform, a member of H.M. Naval, Military or Air Forces in uniform on duty

(Continued on page 7)

A Father's Letter to his Children

Mr. Arthur Bullock, of Wanganui, New Zealand, in the course of a letter to his soldier sons and daughter—"Alice in India, Artie in Egypt, and Jim in the Pacific"; writes:

"Never was the world so full of humbugs. New Zealand has its full share. In addition, nearly every week some one from the States or from Britain is inflicted upon us. Usually we have never heard of him before. He comes with some pretentious title, reported fully with touching sycophancy by the Press; tells us that we are a splendid lot of people; that we have made great sacrifices, etc.; but that, as we are so supremely loyal, it is necessary for us to make a great deal more.

"The climax comes when our dear visitor tells us that New Zealand's independence must be curtailed; that it is sheer perversity that makes us think that New Zealand's monetary system can be based on raw material, skill, industry, scientific knowledge, organising ability, and the morale of our own people; and that it is necessary for the world's safety that our monetary system should be controlled by an international gang, mostly Americans of non-British origin, and that the world's money system should be based on the few thousand tons of gold buried in a hole at Fort Knox; that the amount of money and credit allowed to each country shall be rationed by kind International Financiers. This will ensure Peace on Earth and the Glorious Brotherhood of Man.

"The very gang responsible for every war, depression, slump and the gigantic sabotage of the world's wealth during this last hundred years have the effrontery to ask (again!) for complete control to make the world safe for Democracy. The fact that many of our people accept this suggestion calmly is enough to make the Devil himself-squirm with envy.

"However eminent the authority, if he tells you that the way to solve a problem is to make it more complicated, which happens when they tell us to make a national problem into an international one, smite him for a humbug.

"He may believe it—if so, he is all the more dangerous. In any case, he is the fool, conscious or unconscious, of the world's greatest tyrants.

"Have you the roughest outline of the progress of science and industry of the last century? If so, the next moronic pedagogue who tells you that 'the function of the Financial System is to solve the problem of Unemployment,' treat him kindly, but take steps to have him certified.

"If he says that the Nation or an organisation of any kind is more important than an individual, give him a fair trial, then condemn him for ten years to listen to the crooners on the radio.

"This New Zealand is truly a lovely land. You are fighting for it. Some believe that is the supreme task. I disagree. We must think for it. Work for it.

"The older generation have brought you into a world notorious for its lies and false suggestion. The mental drug is fearfully powerful. Try to conquer it. Have faith in your own instincts and desires. What is 'correct' and 'good' to-day may be replaced by something better to-morrow.

"We at home are apt to dwell on the horrors and cruelty

of War, forgetting its heroic side. I won't presume to attempt to guide your mind in circumstances completely incomprehensible to me. Our loving thoughts are with you. May you return soon with strength and pluck to smite a humbug wherever you meet him."

DAD

Plan for a World Gestapo

Yet another plan for the world-wide centralisation of power seems to have been foreshadowed, under official auspices, by Mr. Breckinridge Long, United States Assistant Secretary of State, when he addressed the American Federation of Labour Forum on "Labour and the post-war world" in New York last week, and outlined some of the results of the State Department's studies in the field of problems after the war.

"A thorough analysis of the mistakes of the unhappy past, a study of current developments, and an examination of future possibilities have led us," Mr. Long declared (according to *The Times*), to the following conclusions with regard to the prevention of aggression and war:—

1. The major nations, together with the other law-abiding States, should create an international organisation for the maintenance of peace and security.

2. The major nations, and in due course all nations, should pledge themselves not to use force against each other or against any other nation, except on the basis of arrangements made in connection with such an international organisation.

3. Each of the major nations, and any other nations to be agreed on, should accept special responsibility for maintaining adequate forces, and for using such forces on the basis of arrangements made in connection with the international organisation to prevent or suppress all disturbances of the peace.

"It is clear," Mr. Long said, "that there must be some general body, on which all member States will be equally represented, to serve as a world assembly of nations. There must be a court of international justice, and a small council, representative of the large and small nations, endowed with adequate powers and means for maintaining the peace."

Programme for the Third World War

by

C. H. DOUGLAS

This work, which has appeared serially in *The Social Crediter*, is now published in one cover,

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

The National Social Credit Convention, attended by delegates from all over the Dominion, has appointed the Hon. Solon Low, Provincial Treasurer of the Government of Alberta, to be National Leader of the Movement. The Convention appears to have startled many people by the large and widespread body of opinion represented.

Speaking at a C.C.F. (Socialist) meeting, Mr. Coldwell, the C.C.F. Leader, stated that Britain (*sic*) would have a Government on the lines advocated by the C.C.F. after the war.

This ought to console Mr. Coldwell for the fact that Canada won't.

The *Wall Street Journal* a month or so ago printed a "rumour" that Mr. Churchill would shortly be superseded by General Smuts.

Well, Clarence, it's kind of them to let us know, anyway.

That very curious "American" periodical, *The Protest-ant*, contains in the latest copy received, an article by John A. Lee, the New Zealand M.P. to whom we have previously made reference in connection with the sabotage of the New Zealand Social Credit Movement.

Mr. Lee attacks the Roman Catholic Church, apparently because it is not Communist. Evidently Australian and New Zealand Social Crediters are up against some fairly high-powered forces, since his arguments are those with which we are familiar as proceeding from Finance-Masonic sources. Chief amongst them is the skillful injection of the notion that all anti-Communist-Socialist individuals are "reactionary." In point of fact not only are the world's outstanding reactionaries the Communist-Socialists, but we know exactly the connection between them, Pan-Germanism, and Wall Street.

The tactic of accusing your adversary of your own intention seems to be adopted with almost monotonous regularity by revolutionaries, possibly because their propaganda is machine-made and distributed from a central source. It cannot be gainsaid that it is confusing.

The *News Chronicle* reports that the Australian Information Minister, Mr. Calwell, told the Labour Party conference recently that a referendum on Commonwealth

powers, to be held about July or August, would be followed by another "to rearrange the powers of States and Commonwealth, so as to bring them more in line with the platform and constitution of the Labour Party."

Ascertaining Ratepayers' Policy

The following Programme for 1944 has been published by the Bristol Ratepayers' Representative League and publicised by the BRISTOL EVENING WORLD: —

For nearly two years the Bristol Ratepayers' Representative League has been following out its declared policy of ascertaining what people actually want, and then organising them to obtain those results.

The first time our Members' Declaration of Policy Form was sent out it was thought necessary to include on it some suggestions made by individual ratepayers at a meeting, in order to help people to get used to the idea of expressing their own policy. Despite the invitation on the form to ignore these suggestions, if desired, their influence was noticeable in many of the replies. This year, therefore, we have omitted the suggestions so that the replies represent genuine initiative on the part of members in expressing what they want.

The programme which follows is therefore the RATEPAYERS' PROGRAMME, as expressed by those of them who have taken the trouble to formulate their wants. It was not devised by the Executive Committee of the League and it must also be pointed out that they will not necessarily undertake to back every item on it until further evidence of support for the particular objective is forthcoming. The test of whether people *really* want these results is their readiness to act. What the League is doing in printing and circulating this Programme is to inform you of what others say they want, thus giving people who want the same thing the opportunity to combine and get it. In this way those objectives which are genuinely backed by the will to act will be obtained, and those which are not—will not.

We, in Bristol, are proud to be pioneering in this vital advance in genuine democracy. You have seen that it works by the results already delivered. The League is still at your service to help *you* help yourself, again.

What we ask you to do with this Programme is to go through it and mark those objectives in it which you want enough to *do* something about them. Then write (a p.c. will do) to the League Secretary telling him which these are in order of priority. He will put you in touch with those who want the same things. For each objective you will now be one of a *Policy Group*, *i.e.*, a group of people who all want the same thing and are prepared to act to get it. The next thing is to appoint an organiser for that particular agreed objective, and no other, and then, with all the advice and help the League can give, to go ahead and get it. We repeat, IT WORKS: but not unless you try it.

The Ratepayers' Programme is not limited to the objectives printed below. [Omitted] Some of the best results obtained last year, (*e.g.*, distribution of fruit juices) arose spontaneously during the year. The Programme is not static or fixed. Should any particular result not included in it be wanted at any time, get in touch with the Secretary.

ALBERTA LEADS

An Address by L. D. BYRNE at the Second Annual Provincial Convention of the Alberta Social Credit League, Calgary, January, 1938.

(Continued from last week)

The Task Before You

Now, the essential task before you, and before humanity, is to change from the existing tyranny of the banker-ruled, pyramidally-organised state to a democratic social order where The People decide what results shall be achieved. In order to succeed in this, you have to impose your will on International Finance and to prevent it from imposing its will on you. The resistance which a power like International Finance will put up inevitably means a clash; in fact, this clash has already occurred as a result of the first steps you have taken to assert your democratic rights. Until you have gained your objective of secure sufficiency of freedom by establishing democracy in Alberta, you will find that you will be forced to fight every step of the way towards your goal. If you do not face up to this, if you are not prepared to go through with the great task you have set yourselves, you will be shirking the realities of the situation. Moreover, if you quit now after your initial victories, you may well jeopardise your future and that of your children and of humanity; for you have assumed the lead in this culminating stage of the great struggle of the ages for freedom. The eyes of the world are on Alberta and everywhere the cohorts of democracy are preparing to join you in your task against financial tyranny. The responsibility which rests on you at this time is very great. And when I say rests on you I mean upon each one of you.

In going forward towards the establishment of democracy as a functioning reality in the world, I suggest it is important that you should know the nature of the task you have undertaken, and that you should have no illusions about the difficulties you will have to face.

The task before you and before the world is to replace the tyranny of the pyramidally organised social system in which policy is controlled from its apex, by democracy in which The People control policy—and to achieve this change with as little shock and disturbance to the social structure as is humanly possible. Actually there is no necessity for anything but a perfectly smooth transition from one social order to the other.

I have attempted to show you what is meant by the term "pyramidally organised social system." I have illustrated this as a social system which is rigidly controlled from the apex, so that the few at the top dominate and manipulate the many. The technique for controlling this form of society is simple. Therefore the social system is organised in such a manner that The People are set against one another by divisions into classes, sects, parties and so forth. By keeping the general living standard below the security line, the controllers at the apex are able to ensure that there will be a scramble for the more secure positions, and by their control they can ensure that, in the main, the price of these positions shall be support for their tyranny.

Now, the alternative form of social system, democracy, is organised to yield the opposite result. Its purpose is to enable individuals in association to get what they want.

Diagrammatically, it is best pictured as a circle, the circumference of which represents The People, and the centre the administration. The People at the circumference, having the power to remove those at the centre, are able to say what results they want from their association together as a democracy, and to insist that they get these results.

This brings me to an important aspect of the question of social organisation. It has to do with two terms—policy and administration. Each is a function which, properly allocated, will yield great benefits to society; but in the hands of those to whom these functions should not be entrusted they can be dynamite.

Policy is the specification of results. The policy of a shirt factory is to produce shirts and yield its owners a profit. These are the results it has to achieve. How these results shall be achieved is a question of administration.

Administration has to do with methods. How the shirt factory shall be organised to yield the results desired is the function of the administrators.

Now, in a pyramidally-organised social system both policy and administration are controlled from the apex. The People are not permitted to have any say in regard to the results of their association within the social structure.

In a democracy, policy, that is the specification of results, is the function of the People. Think of your circle. The circumference decides what results its members individually and collectively desire, and it puts in an administration at the centre to give it those results. Should the persons placed in the administrative jobs fail to yield the results desired by The People at the circumference, they are automatically removed in favour of those who will do so.

To enable democracy to function in this manner, certain mechanisms have been devised down the ages. Broadly, these are the voting systems, the political vote and the money vote—for if you will but think about it you will appreciate that money can be, and should be, an effective voting system in the economic sphere of social life, just as the political vote can, and should, be effective for demanding results in the political sphere.

Now, if you have any doubts as to whether the present social system as it operates everywhere in the world, is, in any sense, democratic or not, you have but to put this very same question: Are the results which are being yielded to The People of all countries those which they desire? We know that there is no pretence of democracy in dictatorship countries, but take the so-called democratic countries; Great Britain, the British Dominions, the U.S.A., France and so on; is it the will of the People in these countries that the results of their association as individual members of constitutional democracies should be poverty and insecurity amidst potential abundance, brutal taxation, increasing debt and progressive loss of personal freedom. I put it to you that these are the exact opposites of the results they want. This policy is not theirs: it is a policy being imposed upon them and upon you.

Who then is imposing this policy upon The People of every country? It must, of necessity, be conscious. For men make policies and men implement them. By your action you have shown that it is being done by the controllers of finance—a self-imposed tyranny operating from the apex of the pyramidally organised social structure.

The very core of democratic organisation is personal responsibility. Not only the function, but the personal responsibility of every elector in a democracy, is to assert his or her will in regard to policy—that is, to demand results in the order that he or she desires them, and to use the mechanisms provided to insist on getting those results.

But it is entirely outside the province of a democratic electorate to be concerned with methods. Having demanded the results desired and entrusted the obtaining of such results to the persons qualified to devise proper methods, the pyramidal form of organisation must now be employed for purposes of administration. Moreover, the person put in control to obtain the results demanded by democracy must be left to devise the methods which, in his judgement are the best to implement the democratically-decided policy. Otherwise he cannot be held responsible for results—and it is essential that he should be.

At the present time the democratic political machine works in the opposite direction. Except here in Alberta, where political democracy is in the process of being established, The People in democratic countries are never consulted in regard to policy—that is in regard to the results they desire. They are invited to vote for one party or another, to decide whether, for instance, free trade or protection—both of them methods—should be employed to alleviate their plight as a result of the imposition of a policy decided over their heads. By this device all who are really responsible for the state of affairs which exists escape responsibility. They have the perfectly good alibi that they were elected to bring in protection or free trade, or to save the dollar, and therefore the electors must accept responsibility for, and cheerfully bear, the burden of the unpleasant results which accrue.

However, if the people demand results and refuse to concern themselves with methods; and if, under pressure from democracy, The People's representatives insist that those individuals in charge of the institutions which should exist to give The People the results they want are held personally responsible for the results demanded, then you will achieve a functioning democracy. All the way along the line each individual will be held personally responsible for carrying out his part in implementing the will of The People. Individuals will be unable to hide behind institutions in order to tyrannise The People. Both policy and administration will be allocated to their proper places in the social organisation.

This issue which will be fought out in the world is in no sense a party matter. It is an issue above all party or sectarian considerations. The technique of tyranny demands that The People shall be kept divided against themselves. International Finance knows that there is no power which it can command that is superior to the united will of The People. Parties are a device for dividing The People. So in going forward as a Crusade you are adopting the right tactics to counter "the enemy's" tactics of divide and rule.

The People will unite on one basis and only one basis—a demand for results which they all desire.

Remember that men make policies and men administer them. Those who are opposing you are just ordinary human beings like us—men and women with the same high qualities and the same faults. They are opposing because, as yet, they do not understand, and, though it may seem hard at times, the quickest way to bring some people to a realisation

of the issues at stake is to adhere rigidly to the democratic principle of individual responsibility.

I urge you not to allow men to escape responsibility for their actions by hiding themselves behind institutions. Men run institutions—and institutions exist to serve the individual. The greatest heresy of civilisation has been, and remains, the fantastic proposition that men exist to serve institutions.

Keep before you a realisation that this is a "holy war" in a very real sense. War can be defined as a state in which one group of persons is engaged in imposing its will on another group and preventing that group from imposing its will on them. That is the situation in regard to your struggle against the forces of the Father of Lies.

In establishing democracy you will find that you will have to drive straight for your objective if you are to realise it. It is useless to say to a person, "I will not allow you to impose your will on me," and then proceed to do nothing to stop him. Actions alone can change a social environment. Right thinking in itself will not get things done. Right thinking must be translated into right action. The most dangerous man in the world to-day is the person who is full of excellent ideas and sympathy for that which is right, but directs his every action to supporting that which is wrong. To know the truth you must make the truth a reality. Good wishes have any value only when they are translated into action.

Action is the key to changing the social environment. You will recall the historic occasion when the money changers were driven out of the temple. That was action—and objective action. And the situation in the world to-day once again demands the money changers be driven out of the temple.

In conclusion, may I give you two powerful passages from the New Testament to take away with you to ponder very carefully. You will find they sum up much you will need to strengthen you in your Crusade for a Christian and democratic social order against the forces of the Devil—the Father of Lies. The first passage is from the Gospel of St. John: "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

The other is from St. James's Epistle: "Even so faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone."

(Reprinted from TODAY & TOMORROW).

ABERHART MANNING

The memoir of Mr. Aberhart published in the EDMONTON BULLETIN, and that journal's report of Mr. Manning's speech on policy broadcast on his becoming Premier of Alberta.

With portraits of Mr. Aberhart and Mr. Manning.

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PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 3)

and a local National Registration Officer. In the last mentioned case the requirement is limited to production at the local National Registration Office. No other circumstances are prescribed which limit the exercise of these powers.

By Defence Regulation 60 CC an officer of the Post Office as defined by the Post Office Act, 1908, is empowered to require production of a National Registration Identity Card in a Post Office. The circumstances in which this power may be exercised are set forth in the Regulation, to which I would refer my hon. Friend.

The following further provisions are included in bye-laws made by the Secretary of State for War under Regulation 14 of the Defence (General) Regulations which will remain in force or come into force on the 8th of the present month (April, 1944), viz.:

(a) requiring a person aged 16 years of age or over in any public place in a Regulated Area to produce his or her National Registration Identity Card on demand by any member of an Allied Force in uniform and in the course of his duty.

(b) requiring any person aged 16 or over who is staying for one or more nights at a hotel, boarding house, lodging house or Youth Hostel situated in a Regulated Area to produce his or her National Registration Identity Card to the person having the management of the hotel or other premises, or to a person authorised by that person.

NATIONAL FINANCE

British and United States Films (Taxation)

Mr. McEntee asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how much money Great Britain has received from the U.S.A. since 1939 in respect of the exhibition of British films in that country; and are such sums of money subject to taxation in the U.S.A.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir John Anderson): I regret that the information asked for in the first part of the Question is not available. As regards the second part of the Question, any income from the exhibition in the United States of America of British films would, I understand, be subject to United States taxation.

Mr. McEntee asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he is aware that American film-producing interests are estimated in responsible quarters to have received in 1943 some £20,000,000 and since 1939 close on £80,000,000 sterling from Great Britain in the respect of the hire of their films; and if such sums are subject to deduction for income tax and excess profits tax.

Sir J. Anderson: I am aware that very considerable sums are payable to American film-producing interests for American films exhibited in this country. Such sums are not income for they have to cover production expenses and they are accordingly not subject to income tax by way of deduction, but income tax is charged in this country on

such amounts as represent profits attributable to the distribution and exhibition of the films as distinct from profits attributable to their manufacture in America. Liability to Excess Profits Tax extends to the profits of any trade or business carried on in this country, but again would not extend to the manufacturing profits of a non-resident concern manufacturing abroad.

Mr. McEntee: While it is difficult to understand the complicated answer, is there not quite a difference between the treatment of money in America and the treatment of money for similar purposes in this country, in other words, do not the Americans have all the advantages and we have none?

Sir J. Anderson: It may be that there is a difference, as my hon. Friend suggests, but, as the matter is both complicated and to some degree delicate, I would prefer to see Questions on that subject on the Paper.

Mr. Herbert Williams: Is it not the case that Americans easily evade all Income Tax merely by charging their agents and distributors in this country, known as renters, high prices, so that no profit appears to arise in this country?

Sir J. Anderson: I would rather see that Question on the Paper.

WATER SUPPLIES (WHITE PAPER)

Mrs. Beatrice Wright asked the Minister of Health when the promised White Paper on Water will be available to Members.

Mr. Willink: It is intended that the White Paper shall be available in the Vote Office on the First Sitting Day after the Recess.

Mrs. Wright: While thanking the Minister for his reply, can he give any indication as to whether we are to have a day to discuss it in the house?

Mr. Willink: That is a matter for the Leader of the House.

Mr. McEntee: Can the Minister say whether the White Paper will be circulated to Members of the House before that date?

Mr. Willink: No, Sir.

Mr. Godfrey Nicholson: Does my right hon. and learned Friend recognise that we are on the eve of the gravest water shortage in our history as far as rural districts are concerned, and will he urge in the proper quarter the desirability for a debate so that we can tell him something about it?

Mr. Willink: I very much hope that there will be an opportunity for a debate.

Mr. De la Bère: Do not the Government comprehend that it is all-important?

WAR FACTORIES (POST-WAR DISPOSAL)

Mr. James Griffiths asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many buildings or establishments built by Government Departments for war purposes have been sold for use after the war; to what extent these transactions are subject to Treasury approval; and if he will circulate a list of

the buildings disposed of together with the cost of erection and the price at which they have been sold.

Sir J. Anderson: There are very few cases where buildings or establishments built by Government Departments for war purposes have been sold for use after the war. I am arranging for a list of such cases to be compiled and I will communicate further with the hon. Member when it is available. Any cases of importance would require prior Treasury approval. There are, however, many cases in the industrial field where extensions of contractors' capacity have been financed and are owned by the Government, in respect of which a right pre-emption has been accorded to the contractor for purchase of the extension if and when the Government decides to dispose of it. I assume that the hon. Member has not such cases in mind.

Mr. A. Bevan: Is it proposed to circulate the list? The right hon. Gentleman said he would communicate with my hon. Friend, but that will not give us any information. Is it proposed to circulate the list in the OFFICIAL REPORT, or in some other way?

Sir J. Anderson: I should like to have a look at the list, but my desire would be to make it available to all hon. Members interested. . .

The Palestine Economic Corporation

A footnote in the Earl of Portsmouth's *Alternative to Death* (pp. 70-71) states:—

"In 1941 the Palestine Economic Corporation had a large share of economic power in that country. It controlled The Palestine Mortgage and Credit Bank Ltd., Bayside Land Corporation Ltd., Palestine Water Co. Ltd., Palestine Economic Corporation of New York, and the Central Bank of Co-operative Institutions in Palestine Ltd. Also it owned considerable interests in many other Palestinian companies including Palestine Mining Syndicate Ltd., Palestine Potash Ltd., and the Agricultural Mortgage Company of Palestine Ltd.

"The Headquarters of the Palestine Economic Corporation were not in Palestine or the Levant nor in England which is responsible for law and order in Palestine. Instead they were in New York on Lexington Avenue. The following was the Board of Directors at that time:—

"Bernard Flexner, New York, N.Y., Chairman; H. F. Guggenheim, New York, N.Y.; E. M. M. Warburg, New York, N.Y.; Oscar Berman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Jacob Bilikoff, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benjamin V. Cohen, New York, N. Y.; David M. Bressler, New York, N.Y.; Israel B. Brodie, Baltimore, Md.; A. S. Johnson, New York, N.Y.; C. J. Liebman, New York, N.Y.; F. Julius Fohs, Houston, Texas; Louis E. Kerstein, Boston Mass.; E. A. Norman, New York, N.Y.; L. Wallenstein, New York, N.Y.; Laurence H. Marks, New York, N.Y.; Walter E. Meyer, New York, N.Y.; James N. Rozenburg, New York, N.Y.; F. M. Stein, New York, N.Y.; Julius Simon, New York, N.Y.; Nathan Strauss, Jr., New York, N.Y.; Robert Szold, New York, N. Y.; George Backer, New York, N.Y.; Samuel Zemurray, Boston, Mass.; Julius Weiss, New York, N.Y. (Information taken from Moodie's *Manual of Investments* 1942.)"

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