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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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The Importance of Quebec (I)

By C. H. DOUGLAS.

It may, or it may not, be adventitious that Quebec has been the scene of certain historic conferences.

It is a not unimportant effect of the Federal Constitution of the Dominion of Canada that, in the mind of most of the inhabitants of Great Britain, and of the sister Dominions, the significance of Quebec, and the bearing of its relationship to the rest of Canada is either underestimated or altogether missed. As it is, Ottawa presents Canada to the world in much the same guise of homogeneity as does the picture we conceive of Australia or New Zealand; and the Federal mask obscures the fact that both in area, and possibly in total population, the largest province of Canada and that containing the largest city is mainly French-speaking, and in its non-urban areas is far more akin to seventeenth century Auvergne than it is to Glasgow, Toronto, or New York.

The distinction between the "habitant", the French Quebec settler, and the predominantly Anglo-Saxon Canadian of Ontario and the West goes much deeper than language. In the first place, the social structure of Quebec is probably the most genuinely Catholic culture under the British flag; whereas Ontario and the West are predominantly Protestant and work-ridden. The habitant is a hard worker, but only because he has to be, and never, if he can help it, indoors. He is merry, a great singer and dancer, and a hardy pioneer. He invariably begets a large family, and both he and they appear to enjoy it. He is a Canadian, but he is definitely a French-Canadian, not a Canadian *tout court*. He has never had a Government which dealt with London on equal terms, and while French-Canadians have been amply represented at Ottawa in ministerial offices, they have generally been corporation lawyers, and, with the exception of Sir Wilfred Laurier, a man of outstanding ability, they have not commonly dealt with external and inter-imperial business.

But there could be no greater mistake than to suppose that therefore the habitants' only link with the outer world is through Ottawa. Apart from the fact that a considerable number of French-Canadians have close affiliations throughout the United States, the Roman Hierarchy takes him very seriously indeed, a fact easily deduced from the existence of a Canadian Cardinal, Cardinal Villeneuve. It is in this link that one of the most important factors in inter-imperial relations can be found. Whether that indisputable fact is recognised by our ostensible statesmen, I do not know. But it is fairly clear that it is recognised elsewhere.

In order to appreciate the situation, it must be borne steadily in mind that to speak of the politics of the See of Rome is as meaningless as to speak of the politics of the

British Empire. They are both organic forces; both of them may be said to give evidence of certain broad principles; but they are the resultant of many diverse and even apparently antagonistic policies, and in both cases, efforts are constantly made to secure the advancement of desired policies by presenting them in relation to certain established broad principals. One of the broad principles (most of which are contained in Papal Encyclicals) on which the Catholic Church is uncompromising, is in its condemnation of collectivism, socialism and communism, a condemnation which is based, and I think rightly based, on very profound considerations. Therefore, to obtain the condemnation by the Church of Rome of a policy, perhaps one of the best methods is to present it as concealed collectivism.

It is unnecessary to emphasise that the Alberta Election of 1935 was probably the heaviest shock to international finance which it had ever received, because it cut at the very roots of the system. In 1936 an able Dominican, P re Georges-Henri Levescuc, published a short book entitled *Cr dit Social et Catholicisme* the tenor of which may be gathered from his conclusion: "Si vous ne voulez ni du communisme ni du socialisme, opposez-leur le Cr dit Social: il met entre vos mains une arme terrible contre ces ennemis." (If you desire neither communism nor socialism, place against them Social Credit: it puts into your hands a terrible weapon against these enemies") Like all such books written by the clergy it was "permitted." About this time, a number of public-spirited French Canadians, notable amongst whom was, and is, Monsieur Louis Even, began to popularise the conception of Social Credit as the one policy which met the needs of the French-Canadian. Their energy was immense and their success immediate and impressive.

Clearly, this would not do at all. The Canadian Bankers' Association deputed a Mr. Vernon Knowles to enlighten those whom it might concern as to the real nature of Social Credit.

(To be concluded.)

From Week to Week

"The little group of Frankf rter prot g s who were dictating the country's policy on cotton were seven in number. Four were Harvard graduates. Four were Ph.D's. None had any business experience. None had any knowledge of cotton. Five had never been on a cotton farm."—Senator James O. Eastland, Mississippi.

"Bureaucracy is a system of Government functioning in which, as a matter of fact, the politically irresponsible department and bureau staffs, rather than the elected represent-

atives of the people, determine major public policy. A bureaucracy fixes its own policies to suit itself, and thus generally to keep itself in power. It is often characterised by insolence in office, desire for further power, great impatience with the ordinary man, and colossal incapacity to appreciate . . . the popular desire and needs springing therefrom. It is nominally responsible government which is out of responsible control."

— Commission of Enquiry into Public Service Personnel, Washington, 1933.

"Mr. Harold Laski, left-wing British economist and source of much of the New Deal's pattern of thought. . . 'It was possible,' he said, 'to believe in the permanence of the democratic ideal in the brief hour of its triumph in 1918. Since then, events have proved that it was unsuited to the conditions of our age.'"

— *Saturday Evening Post*, September 30, 1944.

That the coin-clipping technique is a well-understood item in the Planners' Programme is evident from the fact that, in compensation *to be paid to individuals* for either land, property or goods requisitioned or acquired by the "Government", debasement of the currency (decreased purchasing-power of money) is expressly excluded from consideration in the amount to be paid. The rushing of the coal-purchase and the fixing of a global price in 1936 is fairly good evidence that they were confident that war was coming and that they could employ the situation to defraud the owners. Sir George Schuster's solicitude for the Uthwatt Report clearly proceeds from the same idea. The cheaper the price at which the individual is expropriated, the bigger the security which is provided for loan-mongering.

A report appeared in the Canadian papers that Cardinal Villeneuve, on his recent passage through this country on his way to Rome, took a message from Mr. Churchill.

The finances of the Vatican are managed by the Rothschilds. Too much should not be deduced from that fact.

We trust that our readers will not allow the question of "surplus disposals" to recede from their attention. The whole of this surplus belongs to the taxpayer, but powerful influences are hard at work to sabotage it either by actual destruction, or by smuggling it abroad under the cloak of UNRRA or some other international racket.

Apart from the realistic usefulness of much of the material which will be available—material which is urgently needed, and which cannot be quickly obtained from any other source than surplus—its distribution will have a powerful effect in keeping prices down.

The racketeers are determined that prices shall not be kept down. If they have their way, the consequences may easily be (as perhaps they wish them to be) catastrophic.

We notice in several quarters an attack on Mr. Noel Coward which suggests that he has been spilling the beans, probably in regard to the transcendent virtues of our incomparable Allies. It may be the case that only butter laid on with a steam shovel will keep them in the war on

our side, if they are on our side; but we sympathise with the author of *Cavalcade* if he finds it a little hard to bear.

Our beloved *Punch* being a little subdued nowadays (and who shall wonder?), the receipt from a Canadian friend of a short book entitled *What About the Jews?*, which is packed with good, clean fun, is particularly welcome. Starting off with the sure-fire winner that the Jewish Problem is really a Gentile Problem—that all the regiment is out of step except Ikey, it demonstrates that the world must be altered to suit him. In case this fails to register, the author, who is a Doctor of Pedagogy, informs us that sooner or later the Jew stands "*triumphantly*" at the graveside of his persecutors.

We needn't spend too much time over the plagiarism of the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* from "a French lawyer, Maurice Joly, who had a grievance against Napoleon III"; but "Mr. Neville Laski's public warning that a tremendous wave of anti-Semitism is to be expected in England when the present war is over" is new to us, as is the remark of "an Anglican bishop" that "in Australia, anti-Semitism seems to have come in like a tidal wave."

But of course, you would like to know what to do. Well, it's just too simple. You have a Communist Revolution, just like Russia, run by Jews, and, presto!, you've eliminated anti-Semitism. Or if you haven't, you can soon eliminate the anti-Semites. In Russia, we are informed, anti-Semitism is "a dead issue."

This little gem is published by "The Canadian Association for Adult Education," 198, College Street, Toronto, and is positively given away.

All our information goes to confirm that the Mackenzie-King Liberals, the Socialist C.C.F. and the Labour Progressives (Communists) are working solidly under hidden direction to inaugurate a Bolshevik State Capitalism in Canada. The danger is serious; but we think that it will be averted. If not, there will be an interval of something approaching anarchy.

Banks and Rehabilitation

Speaking in the debate on Rehabilitation in defence areas in the House of Commons on November 17, Captain Macdonald (Isle of Wight) said:—"Last but by no means least, is the important problem of finance. It is obvious that people who are carrying on these businesses in the defence areas are mostly small men who, as a result of five years of war, have come to the end of their financial resources. It is necessary that, by one means or another, new capital is injected into their businesses. It is no use telling them that they can go to the banks. We all know that bankers are not philanthropists. They ask for security as well as interest, and in most cases the security is already pledged. Something must be done by the Government to assist these people to get on their feet again and start their businesses. What are the Government prepared to do? They should put pressure on the banks to be more generous than they have been in the past to people who are endeavouring to get on after the war."

PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: November 17, 1944.

PALESTINE (TERRORIST ACTIVITIES)

The Prime Minister: I have now to make a short statement about Palestine. On Thursday last, my right hon. Friend the Foreign Secretary gave the House a full report of the assassination of Lord Moyne. This shameful crime has shocked the world. It has affected none more strongly than those, like myself, who, in the past, have been consistent friends of the Jews and constant architects of their future. If our dreams for Zionism are to end in the smoke of assassins' pistols and our labours for its future to produce only a new set of gangsters worthy of Nazi Germany, many like myself will have to reconsider the position we have maintained so consistently, and so long in the past. If there is to be any hope of a peaceful and successful future for Zionism, these wicked activities must cease, and those responsible for them must be destroyed root and branch. The primary responsibility must, of course, rest with the Palestine authorities under His Majesty's Government. These authorities are already engaged in an active and thorough campaign against the Stern Gang and the larger, but hardly less dangerous, Irgun Zvai Leumi. In particular, the Palestine police have been loyally and effectively carrying out their duties in the midst of constant danger. A number of persons suspected of active complicity in terrorist activities have been arrested, and on October 19, 251 were deported from the country, where their presence, with the possibility of a large-scale attempt at rescue, only led to increased insecurity. Since then, numerous further arrests have been made, including those of some wanted terrorists.

I am satisfied that the Palestine authorities have all the powers necessary to enable them to deal with the situation. They will, with the help of the military and the close co-operation of the general officer commanding in chief intensify their activities, but it will be realised that although the primary responsibility is that of the Government, full success depends on the wholehearted co-operation of the entire Jewish community. This, His Majesty's Government is entitled to demand and to receive. I have received a letter from Dr. Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organisation—a very old friend of mine—who has arrived in Palestine, in which he assures me that Palestine Jewry will go to the utmost limit of its power to cut out this evil from its midst. In Palestine the executive of the Jewish Agency has called upon the Jewish community—and I quote their actual words:

"to cast out the members of this destructive band, deprive them of all refuge and shelter, to resist their threats, and to render all necessary assistance to the authorities in the prevention of terrorist acts, and in the eradication of the terrorist organisation."

These are strong words, but we must wait for these words to be translated into deeds. We must wait to see that, not only the leaders, but every man, woman and child of the Jewish community does his or her best to bring this terrorism to a speedy end.

COAL INDUSTRY

Coal Utilisation

Sir W. Jenkins asked the Minister of Fuel and Power what research work is being done by his Department to

make greater use of coal; if there is a committee dealing with the matter; and, if so, if he will give the names of the committee and the terms of reference.

Major Lloyd George: Research is primarily a matter for my right hon. Friend the Lord President of the Council, and I would refer my hon. Friend to the reply I gave on the Lord President's behalf to a Question by my hon. Friend the Member for Yardley (Mr. Salt) on October 31 last, of which I am sending him a copy. The research work on coal is directed towards its efficient utilisation, including the development of new uses for coal. The work of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on utilisation of fuel is under the general guidance of the Fuel Research Board, of which the membership and general terms of reference are as follows:

FUEL RESEARCH BOARD

Chairman:

Sir Harold Hartley, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.

Members:

Professor Sir Alfred Egerton, Sec. R.S.

Sir John Greenly, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.I.

Mr. E. L. Hann, M.I.Min.E.

Mr. G. A. Hebden, M.I.Chem.E.

Professor H. G. A. Hickling, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Professor C. N. Hinshelwood, F.R.S.

Sir William Larke, K.B.E.

Mr. W. G. Nott-Bower, C.B., C.B.E.

Sir Leonard Pearce, C.B.E., D.Sc.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E.

Mr. H. R. Ricardo, F.R.S.

Mr. A. W. Smith, C.B.E.

Sir Frank Smith, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

Terms of Reference:

"To investigate the nature, preparation, utilisation and treatment of coal and other fuels and of products derived from fuels, according to a programme of work approved from time to time by the Lord President of the Council."

House of Commons: November 28, 1944.

FUEL AND POWER ADVISORY COUNCIL

In reply to Mr. Mainwaring:—

The Minister of Fuel and Power (Major Lloyd George): The general function of the Council is to consider and advise upon the broad and fundamental problems of the development and efficient utilisation of the nation's fuel and power resources as a whole. The Council is not so constituted as to be qualified to deal with such matters as the organisation and actual working of the various fuel industries; nor was it ever my intention to refer to them such problems, which are proper to other and quite differently constituted bodies, and are in fact being considered by such bodies. . . .

This Council is more concerned with utilisation than with actual production. Other bodies are looking into that question at the moment.

Mr. James Griffiths: Will the Council make a private inquiry and send in its report, or is it intended that it shall receive evidence?

Major Lloyd George: When I announced the coming into operation of the Council, I said that it was to consider problems referred to it from time to time

(Continued on page 7)

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A World Economic Tyranny

It would hardly be possible to devote too much attention to the objective which lies behind Sir William Beveridge's arguments for a zero interest rate (which he is careful not to distinguish from a dividend rate), Mr. Will Lawther's demand for the nationalisation of the coal industry, and the declaration of the Australian Labour Party that they are determined to nationalise the Banks—a declaration which it is safe to say was arrived at in London or New York, even if it was published in Canberra. That it is ultimately nothing less than a world economic tyranny is patent to anyone who is not bemused by the economic morals of Saul of Tarsus. But its more immediate implications are sufficiently depressing. So far as our knowledge carries us, there is not a single instance, anywhere in the world, of an improvement either in service or satisfaction in an industry which has been taken over by a Government Department. Purely financial considerations have on occasion produced a temporary convalescence in a moribund telephone or railway system, but it has invariably been followed, at no great interval, by a relapse into a deepening lethargy. The amazing flood of lies and distortion as to the general condition of the population of Russia (and in a slightly different sense, Germany) would never have obtained the credence which has been accorded to them, if there had not been much more powerful influences at work than are embodied in Mr. Lawther's constituents.

It is not without interest that a Committee has just commented on the fact that British Government accounts are kept on the penny-note-book system and are unintelligible. We have observed on several occasions in these pages and elsewhere that no competent chartered accountant would consider the accounts of the Post-Office as even remotely conforming to the requirements of the Companies Acts.

The Next Election

"All observers seem to agree that the Coalition creaks..."

"*The Conservative Party.*—There is some doubt about basic policy. Is the party to stand upon a Quintin Hogg semi-planning policy of compromise... On the whole it looks as if the bulk of the Party favours a 'fight for Freedom' platform. *The Times* and other very powerful forces however lean heavily towards collectivism.

"If that policy is adopted, there is danger of dis-gruntlement and disappointment damping the eagerness of

the party's rank and file, and a great mass of non-party people becoming so sick of all the politicians that they won't vote at all [*]..."

—*Review of World Affairs, November 30.*

*NOTE:—Some information has reached us indicating that the greatest anxiety entertained by those responsible for organising the intensive campaign now being waged through ABCA and other secret political activities in the Services concerns the danger of a minority vote at the next election rather than the use of such votes as are cast. —Editor T.S.C.

Towards the Political D Day

Nothing had emerged more clearly during this war than that the people of this country were determined to preserve the Parliamentary and constitutional system. We in Britain were profound believers in Parliamentary democracy, and were determined to resist all efforts, whether from the Right or from the Left, to put some other system in its place. We had been fighting this war for freedom, and we must make sure that when it was over we got the freedom we had fought for. The people of this country

THE SIZE OF CIVIL SERVICE WHICH
 SUITED THE BANK OF ENGLAND IN
 1931 WILL SUIT US NOW

PLEDGE EVERY CANDIDATE TO
 THE REDUCTION OF THE CIVIL STAFFS
 TO 20% BELOW THE 1931 FIGURE as THE
 FIRST ITEM ON THE AGENDA

Pay them if necessary: but don't pay them to
 put Great Britain in irons

THE POWER OF THE BUREAUCRACY
 MUST BE REDUCED

would not tolerate a system in which their personal liberty was in doubt. They would never wish to live under the control of a collective State. The main objection to collectivism was not that property was in peril, but that liberty was in peril.

—Mr. Ralph Assheton, Chairman of the Conservative Party, as reported by *The Times*, November 27.

1931

January 27: "Churchill... promised still to co-operate with him [Baldwin] wholeheartedly in combating Socialism."

February 11: "No class would ultimately benefit more from the present economy than the wage-earners."

—Mr. Philip Snowden (later Lord Snowden).

August 9: "Pressing cry for succour from the Directors of the Bank of England..."

—From *The Annual Register*, 1931.

THE "B".B.C.

The astonishing delivery through 'empty space' of information and sometimes suggestion has become a commonplace; so much so that the source of these phenomena is often taken for granted. It might be an advantage if what we hear could come direct from heaven instead of *via* Broadcasting House; and as the Charter of the Corporation expires at the end of 1945—and so must be cancelled, renewed or amended—opportunity arises to reconsider how these insistent voices may best serve our requirements. Some brief historical perspective may assist.

The complex devices upon which broadcasting is dependant are the work of a series of individuals, from Clerk Maxwell (Electro Magnetic Theory, 1867) to Dr. Ambrose Fleming, the inventor of the thermionic valve. In general it may be said that the reaction to the use of these inventions has been threefold: in technical development, in commercial exploitation and in control of transmission. In 1910-11 this eventuated in the flotation of a number of companies formed for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of radio equipment.

Mr. Godfrey Isaacs was appointed managing director of both the English and American Marconi Companies.

The British Government, having decided to establish wireless communication throughout the Empire, several firms were asked by the Post-master General (Mr. Herbert Samuel) to tender for the erection of a number of stations. It was criticism of the acceptance of the Marconi tender, which was reputedly stated to be less efficient and more costly than those of competing firms, together with rumours reflecting on the integrity of certain members of the government which gave rise to what has become known as the Marconi Scandal. (1912). Eventually Parliamentary enquiry uncovered the fact that certain members of the Cabinet had received, directly or indirectly, from Godfrey Isaacs—at a favourable price and before these were accessible to the public—parcels of shares in the American company. Those involved were Sir Rufus Isaacs (Attorney General and brother of Godfrey), Mr. Lloyd George (Chancellor of the Exchequer) and the Master of Elibank (Chief Liberal Whip). The admission of these dealings was reluctant. In a debate prior to the enquiry Sir Rufus made reference to the English company and specifically denied that he had had any dealings with 'that company'; without reference to considerable purchases and sales of shares in the American company in which the English concern retained a controlling interest. Lloyd George was equally evasive. The Parliamentary Committee which established these facts was constituted in relation to the strength of the parties, and accepted by party vote a report which took the line that the ministers had acted in good faith. In due course Mr. Lloyd George became Prime Minister. Sir Rufus Isaacs (Lord Reading) became Lord Chief Justice and later Viceroy of India, and the Master of Elibank (Lord Murray) took his seat in the Upper House.

Rapid development of wireless communication took place during the first world war. Commercially U.S.A. was two years in advance of Great Britain, as now with civil aviation. For military reasons the British Government reserved the use of 'the air,' until in 1920 it yielded to pressure and agreed to meet trade representatives with a

view to meeting the demand for broadcasting; this already being in progress in America.

The committee of radio manufacturers which negotiated with the Post-master General consisted of the representatives of six major firms and two members elected by other smaller firms. The name of Godfrey Isaacs (for Marconis) appears at the head of the list. The B.B.C. Handbook (1928) further informs us that "After the death of Isaacs his place as representative of Marconis was taken by F. W. Kellaway, who, as P.M.G., had played an important part in the delicate task of adjusting the interests involved in the formation of the Company." The upshot was the formation of the British Broadcasting Company which, consisting of the same committee of manufacturers, received licence to broadcast in January 1923.

Mr. J. C. W. Reith (Lord Reith) son of Dr. George Reith, Scottish Presbyterian Minister, was appointed general manager.

The impress of Reith's personality was soon apparent for in the same year (1923) he was the source of memoranda the result of which was the appointment of the *Sykes Committee*. "The assumption by the B.B.C. of a responsibility it had not hitherto had, *viz*: that of providing a complete national system"* was accomplished. In the same year Reith was promoted managing director, with a seat on the Board. In 1926 the *Crawford Committee* was briefed to report whether broadcasting should remain a monopoly or otherwise. "Reith had made it known that he favoured a policy by which British broadcasting should in future be conducted as a Public Service... and the committee asked him to submit his proposition."† Extracts from his report are instructive: "Popularity must not be sought in ways where it is easiest found; the builders of programmes must possess idealism... The B.B.C. service should bring into the greatest possible number of homes the fullest degree of all that is best... There must be no support, however, for the school which interprets progress in terms of profit for the few and privation for the many, nor of those who countenance the doctrines of revolution." In the introduction to the Handbook quoted above Reith says "... an inevitable element of broadcasting is that the choice of fare usually exercised by the diner has in this case to be exercised for him... the most careful tapping of public opinion... cannot do more than afford data for consideration... the mere fact that such a medium is there—able to override distance, to overcome inequalities in teaching ability, to broadcast seed on a wind which will take it to every fertile corner—imposes the duty of taking advantage of it." Reith "did not approach his new work solely as a business man; he came to it with an almost evangelical fervour." Undoubtedly he felt and believed that he had a 'call' to his task... on one occasion "he provoked a little storm of criticism by declaiming the average Englishman was not a very intelligent fellow."^o

Reith's report was adopted by the *Crawford Committee*. The Public Service was instituted, the Company being transformed into the British Broadcasting Corporation; which is "independant of commitments towards particular sections

‡Particulars taken from *G. K. Chesterton* by Maisie Ward.

†*The B.B.C. and its Audience* by Basil S. Maine.

**B.B.C. Handbook*.

of the public, and responsible through the Government and Parliament to the community as a whole." A Board of Governors was appointed, but its insecurity "... does not encourage its members to play an important part in the administration (*sic*) of broadcasting. The impression seems to be that they dutifully take their orders either from the Premier or from Sir John Reith. It amounts to much the same thing."

The fiction of 'collective responsibility' wears thin. Beneath committee reports and resolutions it is sufficiently clear that broadcasting in this country was initiated by the Jew, Godfrey Isaacs, and developed by the Puritan Idealist, John Reith.

Of Isaacs enough has been said. Reith was a different proposition; a man of zeal whose first conviction was that *he* knew what was best for everyone; having illimitable faith in himself, but little enough in other men.

The set-up of British Broadcasting is unquestionably the work of Reith, who remained for many years Director General, and in particular director of the Broadcasters of seeds on a wind which will take them to every fertile corner. Here is one: "Siepmann [at one time Director of Education and later of Talks] told me a splendid story... of a remote village in the Cotswolds... where a group met regularly to hear Professor Toynbee on 'World Order or Downfall.' Think of it—of the people and the subject!" Think, that is, of under-war-or-threat-of-war Toynbee presenting that alternative, and in that 'fertile corner.'

The annual income of the B.B.C. exceeds £3,500,000. The number of licences issued now approaches ten millions; and for the satisfaction of this vast demand the alternatives presented to the public, and assumed in presentation to be exhaustive, are:

- (a) The American system of sponsored programmes mainly supported by advertisement.
- (b) Monopoly by private company working for profit under licence and conditions imposed by the Government
- (c) Public Service: *i.e.*, Chartered monopoly, financed and theoretically controlled by the Government. (present B.B.C.)

Attention seems thus to have been diverted from a policy aiming at the provision of alternative independent programmes, with financial arrangements such as will reflect the choice of the listeners. Such a system should not be beyond the ingenuity of technicians and would provide a basis for organic growth in place of the present control.

—H. E.

The Flat Earth Society

"Sir William Beveridge thinks he is going to lead [the Liberal Party]. He has said to friends that he expects nine million votes. His policy will be one of management. He thinks everything can be exactly planned to give everyone enough. He doesn't want anyone to be rich or successful, for he is a leveller. His ideal would be equality, if necessary by force."

—*Review of World Affairs*, November 30.

°*Broadcasting in My Time* by Sydney A. Moseley.

TWO DOCUMENTS

I

From *The Jewish Chronicle*, February 28, 1941.

"TRIBUTE TO AN AMERICAN JEWISH PATRIOT: Mr. Roosevelt's Messages.

"President Roosevelt has added his tribute to the recognition given to Chaim Salamon, a noted Jewish figure in the American Revolution, in a monument now being erected under the auspices of the Chicago Patriotic Foundation.

"Salamon, a Jew of Polish origin, took an active part in America's struggle for independence in the 18th century, and contributed large sums towards the support of George Washington's army.

"In a message to the Foundation, the President said: 'I am gratified at learning of the belated recognition of the invaluable services rendered to the American Revolution by Chaim Salamon. The gratitude the nation owes to Salamon's memory will be partly paid through the erection in Chicago of a monument, portraying Salamon and his fellow-patriots, George Washington and Robert Morris.'

"A call to Americans of all faiths to hold meetings during Brotherhood Week this week, was made by President Roosevelt in a message made public by Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, President of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Brotherhood Week will be observed in more than 2,000 communities with the theme, 'National Unity,' and the slogan, 'One nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.'

"With reverent dependence upon God and faith in our destiny as a people,' wrote President Roosevelt, 'let us meet in church and school, in cathedral and Synagogue, in public hall and home, during Brotherhood Week, the week of Washington's birthday, to purge our hearts of all intolerance, and to bind all our citizens in a common loyalty. The defence of America begins in the hearts of our countrymen. In this hour of emergency, let us set aside time to build our unity from within, to renew our faith in brotherhood, to quicken our national life, and to reinvigorate our patriotism with a renewal of that vision of democracy without which we perish as a people.'

II

From *The Modern Jew* by Arnold White, (London. 1899).

THE JEW IN AMERICA.—"After the King of Portugal's two Commissions of Inquiry had decided against the acceptance of Columbus's offers (1584) Columbus found his way to Seville and prevailed upon the Duke of Medina Celi to fit out an expedition for him. Before the preparations were finished (probably in the late autumn of 1585) the Duke sent an account of Columbus's project to Cardinal Mendoza, the Prime Minister, and asked him to obtain the King's and Queen's consent to the expedition. Further particulars were requested and furnished by the Duke; and he was then requested to send Columbus himself to Court (January 1586) and informed him that if the affair were taken in hand at all it must be on account of the Crown, the Duke being promised a share in the proceeds if it were successful. Columbus arrived at Cordova on January 20, 1586. (Las Casas is wrong when he says 1585.) Las Casas says:—

• There (that is, at Cordova) he with his amiability made friends with persons who thought well of his project.

Amongst these was Luis de San Angel, an Aragonese gentleman, Clerk of the Ration of the Royal Household, a person of great wisdom and capacity, who took up the project warmly. He it was who spoke to the King about it, and urged him to allow the admiral to demonstrate to him the possibility of his plans.

"This Aragonese noble—who was Treasurer of the Household, and also Finance Minister when Ferdinand was absent from Aragon—was of Jewish blood.

"Columbus had been waiting in Cordova from January until May 1586 before he could gain an audience (the King being away at the wars most of the time) and the Jewish treasurer it was who at length obtained for him admission to the sovereigns. The matter was referred to a commission which derided and rejected the plans of Columbus, and for a time they fell through. Through the next three years, although the country was desolated with war in every part, the King and Queen constantly on the move, Columbus's friends, amongst whom the most active were San Angel and another Aragonese noble of Jewish blood, named Gabriel Sanchez, High Treasurer of Aragon, were urging Ferdinand and Isabella to take up the project. Columbus again saw the sovereigns before Granada some time late in 1591, but money was short, his demands were preposterous, and, as it turned out, impossible of fulfilment. Once again he failed to persuade Ferdinand, although Isabella, thinking of the religious aspect, was more sympathetic. Columbus left the Court (at Santa Fé) and was on his way home heart-broken when a messenger summoned him to return. This is what Las Casas says about this turning point of the plan when Columbus had been finally dismissed:

Amongst those who had helped him was Luis de San Angel, who was as deeply grieved at this second and final repulse as if he himself had been deeply concerned therein and his life depended upon it. Unable to bear the thought of the loss they would suffer if any other prince carried Columbus's plans to a successful issue, trusting in God and his influence with the sovereigns, he, (San Angel) went to the Queen.

"(Here Las Casas gives a long speech delivered by San Angel to the Queen fervently begging her to allow him to recall Columbus, which Isabel at last consented to do.)

"After infinite negotiation and unheard-of demands by Columbus the agreement was finally signed (April 1592). The exchequer of Castile was nearly empty, and the matter would again have fallen through but for the Jews, San Angel and Sanchez. Columbus's son, Hernando, in the *Life of the Admiral*, says: 'San Angel told the Queen that if it would be but a small service he would do the King and her in lending her the million maravedis necessary.' Oviedo, in his *History of the Indies*, says: 'And as there was a lack of money for the expedition in consequence of the war, the funds were lent by Luis de San Angel, the Clerk of the Rations.' Other contemporaries confirm this, although the Aragonese writers try to make out that San Angel did not lend the money out of his own pocket but out of the Aragonese treasury. Certain it is in any case that San Angel received the money he lent from another Jewish noble, Gabriel Sanchez, the High Treasurer of Aragon, but whether it was national money or his own is not clear. There is at Simancas an account-book of San Angel's which seems to me to prove that San Angel actually lent the money out of his own pocket, and was promptly repaid by Sanchez

out of the Aragonese treasury, a view confirmed by another account-book, also at Simancas, in which there is an entry under May 5, 1592:

Paid to Luis de San Angel . . . 2,640,000 maravedis, of which 1,500,000 is to be paid Isaac Abraham for his loan to their Highnesses for expenses of the war and for the amount he lent to pay for the caravels sent to the Indies and for Christopher Columbus who goes in the expedition.

"The first letters written by Columbus giving an account of his discovery were addressed in duplicate to Gabriel Sanchez and Luis de San Angel. The letter was written by Columbus as soon as he landed in Lisbon from his first voyage, and has been translated into every language.

"It will thus be seen that even in Spain in the fifteenth century nothing could be done without a Jew intermediary. The point about America, so far as I know, has never yet been mentioned by anyone.

"Both San Angel and Sanchez were unquestionably of Jewish blood, and it will be remarked that they both had to do with finance.

"It is interesting to note that the cruelty of Spain and the Dominicans towards the Jews in the fifteenth century enlisted the sympathies of pious Jews throughout the civilised world with the United States in the recent Spanish-American war. They remembered how, in the time of the Ferdinand and Isabella, a house was sold for an ass and a vineyard for a few yards of cloth when the Jews were expelled from Spain. They recalled how the Jews, under pretence of being shipped to some foreign part, were taken out to sea and drowned in cold blood. Jews have long memories, and as a race are not unjust. The capture and destruction of the Spanish fleet appealed to their historical imagination, and satisfied them that though the mills of God grind slowly the ruin of Spain was an equitable adjustment of her debts to the Jews.

"The Sephardim who alone suffered from the murderous tyranny of the Inquisition were not singular in shouting their joy at the approaching downfall of Spain. Other classes of Jews caught the enthusiasm of the hour. Deep down in their hearts was nourished a lingering, if passive, enmity to Spain for what she had done to their ancestors."

PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 3)

ELECTRICITY GENERATION (DISTRICT HEATING)

Mr. Bossom asked the Minister of Fuel and Power (1) what proportion of the thermal units generated in our larger power stations are converted into electricity; and what percentage would be available, if appropriate machinery were installed, for providing circulating district heating and circulating district hot water;

(2) whether the new electricity generating stations to be erected, under the auspices of the Central Electricity Board, will be equipped so as to use their surplus heat after the generation of electricity for the purpose of providing circulating district heating and circulating district hot water in the areas in which they are constructed.

Major Lloyd George: As explained to my hon. Friend the Member for Romford (Mr. Parker) on July 5, the sub-

ject of district heating is at present being considered by a sub-committee of the Heating and Ventilation (Reconstruction) Committee appointed by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Government will wish to see the report of that committee before they can formulate any policy on this matter. The development programme of generating stations just published is so urgent that it cannot wait the formulation of a policy on district heating which would require legislation. The percentage of heat units in the electricity sent out from the larger and more modern generating stations as compared with the heating units in the coal used ranges from 25 to 28 per cent. If certain difficulties were overcome and district heating from generating stations adopted, it might be possible to have made available 70 to 75 per cent. of the heat units in the coal for combined electrical and district heating purposes. The quantity of electricity, however, produced from every lb. of coal would be considerably less than with present methods and a proportionate increase in generating plant would be required to produce the same amount of electricity.

Mr. Bossom: Does the right hon. and gallant Gentleman feel that it is desirable that we should go on generating electricity in this unscientific manner, when our national supplies of coal are getting less and less?

Major Lloyd George: I agree that we must use coal to the best possible advantage, and a committee is inquiring into the question whether it is possible to utilise the extra heat from generating stations for the purpose. While you could get a certain amount of heat from the thermal units you would lose a considerable portion of electricity. It may be that future generating stations will have to be proportionately bigger to meet the demand.

Mr. Austin Hopkinson: Is it not a fact that modern methods of electrical generation use up almost the theoretical amount of heat?

Mr. Bossom: Will the report be out in time for the big housing development after the war?

Major Lloyd George: I have no doubt that it will be presented before that time but with the extremely severe strain upon electricity supplies at present, we cannot wait for the report before putting up new stations.

GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES (MUTUAL AID)

Sir W. Davison asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what progress is being made in the settlement of Lend-Lease negotiations with America after the war; and whether, in reaching any settlement, full allowance will be made to Great Britain for her war inventions, such as radio-location, the jet aeroplane, etc.

Sir J. Anderson: The principles to be followed in the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the U.S.A. by His Majesty's Government in return for Lend-Lease Aid are laid down in Article VII of the Agreement of February 23, 1942, Cmd. Paper 6341. The time has not yet come for detailed discussion of the arrangements to carry out these principles.

Sir W. Davison: Do the American Government recognise that the value of the British inventions referred to in the Question, and of others, is considerably greater, as regards winning the war, than the value of the goods and supplies

actually received from America?

Sir J. Anderson: I can only say that all due weight will be given to every relevant consideration at the proper time.

BRITISH INTER-SERVICE MISSION, MOSCOW

Major-General Sir Alfred Knox asked the Secretary of State for War what is the strength of the military mission at present at G.H.Q. in the U.S.S.R.; and whether there are British military representatives with each Russian army in the field.

Sir J. Grigg: The strength of the British Inter-Service Mission in Moscow is at present 26 officers and 32 other ranks. There are no British military representatives with the Russian forces in the field, but a few visits to the front have been made.

WAR TIME SOCIAL SURVEY

Sir E. Graham-Little asked the Minister of Health if he will state the yearly expenditure, from inception up to date, upon the war-time social survey; how many persons have been employed in the service and with what range of salaries; whether questionnaires are formulated for visitors to present to the persons visited; and what are the questions which the public are invited or required to answer.

Mr. Willink: I presume my hon. Friend is referring to the Health Index investigation carried out for my Department by the War-time Social Survey. So far six health surveys have been made at two-monthly intervals, at an estimated total cost of £9,800. I am informed by my right hon. Friend the Minister of Information that it is not possible to estimate accurately the number of persons employed on these surveys, since the staff are engaged during the greater part of their time in conducting social research for other Departments. Field investigators are paid about £5 15s. and £6 15s. a week. Questions are put orally, and answers are invited, not required. I am sending my hon. Friend a list of the main questions.

U.N.R.R.A.

Commander King-Hall asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he will issue in the OFFICIAL REPORT a statement showing the grades of officials in the European organisation of U.N.R.R.A., the number of such officials and the salaries and allowances paid.

Mr. George Hall: I have made inquiries of U.N.R.R.A., but find that the details for which the hon. and gallant Gentleman asks have not been made public. I understand, however, that the Director-General of U.N.R.R.A. has under consideration the possibility of issuing a statement at regular intervals, giving particulars of the officials employed in the various offices of the Administration and setting out their respective salaries and allowances. Some general explanations of the personnel and salary policies adopted by the Administration for their offices in Washington and London were contained in the Report made by the Director-General to the Second Session of the U.N.R.R.A. Council at Montreal in September. This Report is to be published in this country very shortly, and as soon as a copy is available I will send one to the hon. and gallant Gentleman.

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