

# THE SOCIAL CREDITOR

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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## From Week to Week

We are becoming more than a little tired of Mr. Will Lawther and his parrot talk of "inefficiency," a word which could be expunged from politics with great advantage to everyone concerned. Instead of explaining persistently and without introducing a single fresh idea, how blind to their own interests and to those of everyone else are the colliery proprietors and managers, we suggest that the Miners' Federation, or its successor, which claims to be the most powerful and richest Trades Union in the world (*cf.* Mr. Will Lawther) should go into the open market and buy a controlling interest in a colliery company, which would be quite easy, and sell coal to the "people" whose interests it has so much at heart, at prices ruling at the beginning of the century, and of a comparable quality. One year of "efficiency" of that kind, instead of the continuous hot air and sedition which is the chief product of Trades-Unionism nowadays, would put the present ownership out of business without legislation, nationalisation, or in fact anything but a little hard work and coal-mining. But of course that isn't the objective of Trades-Unionism or any other form of Cartelism.

We told the miners twenty-five years ago how to deal with their *economic* difficulties which have nothing whatever to do with *technical* reorganisation, and they allowed Mr. Emanuel (God with us) Shinwell to pass the information for decision to "an anonymous but experienced banker." In these circumstances, we must be forgiven if, with coal at four times the price, half the quality, and much reduced quantity, we ask to be excused from sympathy with an obviously anti-social and anti-public racket.

With that attractive approach to political problems for which he is always to be trusted, Mr. Mackenzie King announced that in order that the Canadian delegation to the San Francisco Conference might be fully representative of all shades of Canadian opinion he would take with him (which he did) a Member of Parliament from every Party in the House except Social Credit. Lest there might be any misapprehension, he took Mrs. Casselman, the Liberal Member for East Edmonton, to represent Alberta, which has not had a Liberal Government for twenty-five years, and is unlikely ever to have another. Mrs. Casselman was unseated at the General Election by P. H. Ashby, a Social Creditor and a Rhodes Scholar.

"No amount of propaganda can hide the fact that the Lublin regime in Poland is Communist, or that it is directed from Moscow. The name Boleslaw Beirut, acting president of the "Provisional Government" at Lublin, is assumed. London Poles say his name is Krasnodebski.

The name Beirut was made up from the two first syllables of two other aliases, Bienkowski and Rutkowski; used during previous political activities. Beirut was born in 1891 near Lublin. In 1921 he was accorded Soviet citizenship, and admitted to the Comintern. Since then, say the Poles, he has worked in varying capacities, including a tour of duty in the Ogpu (Soviet Secret Police)."

— William Philip Simms, in the New York *World-Telegram*.

In fixing the prices of hotel meals, the bureaucrats have, and possibly intended to, set in motion the usual endeavour to widen the gap between cost and price—*i.e.*, to give the least for the money. This process reaches its nadir in near-nationalised services such as the Railways, which are following in the train of New Zealand, the Socialist paradise. When the New Zealand Railways (State-owned and run) made a heavy loss, they abolished the restaurant service, and substituted "meal-stations" at crossing points on the single track. Although intrinsically food is probably cheaper in New Zealand than anywhere else, Socialist "Planning" cut the food supply down to the point at which only the passengers on the train which reached the crossing first got a meal.

The fact that New Zealand is almost as far from Great Britain as it is possible to get has been a God-send to Socialists in the present election, who began to substitute it for the Russian paradise, slightly shop-soiled, about a fortnight before polling-day.

But the New Zealanders speak English, not Russian, and, although it may take about three months for the romantic story of how the worst Government in the British Dominions was transformed by a thirteen thousand mile voyage into a picture of the Latter-Day Saints to reach them, it will get there. And the comment will get back here in time for the next election.

Lord Bradbury's letter on Bretton Woods to *The Times* of July 11 is written in the best manner of the Oxford or Cambridge Union, which demands that an attitude of light and amusing cynicism must at all costs be maintained in regard to subjects of political import.

Nevertheless, it seems possible to draw two deductions from it. The first is that the one-time Secretary to the Treasury is a little doubtful whether the Bretton Woods proposals have really come down from Mount Sinai; and the second is that it is not even necessary to mention the detachment of the proposals from the realities of production and distribution. Well, after all, it is doubtful whether any monetary proposals would now be in time to stop the next world war; so perhaps Lord Bradbury is right to keep us amused.

## German Nationals in Great Britain

(The conclusion of selected passages from the Official Report of the House of Lords Debate of May 2, introduced by Lord Ailwyn. The Earl of Munster is speaking. Lord Ailwyn's speech and earlier portions of the Debate appeared in *The Social Crediter* for July 7 and 14:—)

The German staff in the monitoring service are employed exactly as the noble Marquess said, because, curiously enough, perfect German linguistic qualifications, coupled with the most intimate knowledge of economic conditions in Germany, are essential and again it has not been found possible to fill those posts with any British subject. The total number of Germans, exclusive of registered Austrians and Stateless nationals, employed in the monitoring service of the B.B.C. is 66, and the total number of unnaturalised Germans included in the staff of the B.B.C. is 136. The terms of the licence of agreement between the Postmaster-General and the B.B.C. require that the Corporation should employ British subjects except with the approval in writing of the Postmaster-General. The Minister of Information, to whom the powers of the Postmaster-General were transferred on September 5, 1939, has agreed with the B.B.C. that aliens may be employed under the same conditions as Government employment of temporary civil servants in Government Departments, provided the alien concerned is to be engaged in connection with foreign broadcasts.

Then the noble Lord went on to ask for some information about a gentleman called Dr. Schacht, who fortunately, I understand, is no relation to that slippery customer of the same name who was here some years ago. I understand that this German is a very well-known Orientalist who was first employed by the Ministry of Information on a fee basis on October 1, 1941. What was his work? His work consisted in checking the texts and proofs of certain of the Ministry's publications in Arabic and Persian. Towards the end of 1944 the volume of work required by that Ministry in London was reduced, and the arrangement with Dr. Schacht was terminated at the end of January this year. Apart from that, this German Orientalist has never been a member of the staff of the B.B.C.—never been a member at all. Since October, 1939, however, he has, from time to time, submitted scripts which have been used in the Corporation's Arabic service. It seems to me to be quite a suitable job on which to employ him as he was an Oriental scholar.

Before I wind up I must mention two other questions which the noble Lord raised. One was the question of the employment in the Civil Service of naturalised British subjects. My noble Friend struck me as appearing to think that in order to obtain naturalisation all that is necessary is for the individual concerned to fill in a form, rather like buying a stamp from the post-office, and naturalisation then becomes automatic and at once. I can assure the noble Lord that if that is his belief it is entirely and absolutely erroneous. I have never been more amazed in my life than at the endless questions which are asked and the endless inquiries which are made before any alien becomes a naturalised British subject. Before he obtains naturalisation the Secretary of State has to satisfy himself—and it is entirely in his discretion and that of nobody else—that the applicant has identified himself with British life, British thought, British sentiment and British ways, and that his naturalisa-

tion will be in the public interest. The noble Lord will see that the individual so naturalised now becomes a British subject and he has all the responsibilities of an ordinary British man or woman, and it seems to me quite wrong that a privilege which is accorded to a normal British subject should be denied to a naturalised British subject. But in point of fact the noble Lord has not read the proviso to your Lordships. Even in becoming a naturalised British subject he is excluded from serving in four Departments of State—the Foreign Office and the three Service Ministries—unless and until the consent of the political head of that Department has first been obtained.

The noble Lord finally raised a hare about the houses or flats that these German nationals were occupying. So long as there are refugees in this country of any nation—Allied nationals or enemy aliens—they must obviously occupy some accommodation, and the amount that they occupy seems to me to be of a negligible quantity. I believe the noble Lord said he would turn them out of their houses but he would not starve them.

*Lord Ailwyn:* No, no.

*The Earl of Munster:* I certainly thought I heard remarks of that sort fall from the noble Lord.

*Lord Ailwyn:* No.

*The Earl of Munster:* These people whom we have been discussing to-day form a very small and negligible part of the total number of displaced persons throughout the world and their future disposal will no doubt have to be considered in due course as part of the world-wide problem.

Finally, let me say this. I was disappointed with the noble Lord's speech. The question he has raised to-day had much better never have come up for discussion in this House. There is no complacency on the part of the Government in dealing with this problem. There is no infiltration of thousands into British businesses or British Government Departments. There is no fear that by these Germans remaining in this country for the moment they will fill employment that is required for British service personnel or that that personnel will in any way be prejudiced. I say again—and these are my final words—that I for one should have a poor conscience if I thought that these 40,000 Germans had been prevented from coming into this country merely because of the dislike of a few enemy aliens. These Germans were quite out of sympathy and out of agreement with the whole of their country's policy. If they had been excluded from this country, I should feel that I had a very heavy conscience which would take very many years to overcome. I sincerely hope the noble Lord will withdraw his Motion for Papers and will refrain from raising this question again in the manner which he has adopted this afternoon.

*The Earl of Cork and Orrey:* My Lords, I rise to say a few words in support of my noble friend Lord Ailwyn who has been "written off" in my view and the really important point has not been answered. The noble Marquess, Lord Reading, made a most eloquent defence, as we would expect, for his co-religionists remaining in this country and the noble Earl who replied spoke very much on the same lines as on a previous occasion. Then I was impressed with the figures that were given and by the speech of the noble Earl, and I went away feeling reassured until I read through the Report in *Hansard* the following day. My fears then

returned, not because of what these unfortunate and miserable people do, but because of what the people who are recruited into the Government service might do. It is no good saying they have all proved themselves to be so honest and true and all that kind of thing. What is the policy? If the Germans wanted to plant a man over here would he go about committing acts of sabotage? Of course he would not. What is his policy? It is to do good work, to behave himself, to gain numbers of supporters and if possible, after he has got himself planted here, to use his position in order to exercise influence on behalf of his country. I do not call him a miserable man for doing that. He is a brave man if he comes on behalf of his country. A good German will do what he can for his country.

I would like to put the matter in this way. If there is a danger of one man doing harm, then it is much better to keep these posts for British subjects. I do not believe there are no British subjects who could have taken these places in Government offices which are now filled by Germans; and if there are 130 Germans in the B.B.C. I should say there are probably 100 too many. I doubt if even the remaining thirty are necessary. There is an old saying that he who sups with the devil requires a long spoon and I do not believe there is a British spoon made that is long enough to allow anyone here to sup with a German. That, in my view, applies both to the nation and to individuals. The German who is over here to do any work of the sort that is harmful to us has been carefully trained and knows exactly what he is doing. He sets about creating an impression that he is a good German. There is a danger which I do not think ought to be allowed to continue to exist. These so-called good Germans ingratiate themselves and get the sympathies of our people in order to gain support for Germany. There is a great deal in what has been said by my noble friend. I do not think it should be pooh-poohed by saying that my noble friend wants to get rid of refugees and make them starve. That is a gross exaggeration but I leave my noble friend to deal with that aspect of the matter. I wish to support his Motion.

*Viscount Elibank:* My Lords, I also wish to support what has been said by the noble Earl who has just spoken. I think the noble Earl in his reply treated my noble friend Lord Ailwyn's Motion very cavalierly. He even showed that he did not appreciate the Motion fully by the last words of his own remarks. At the end of his speech he stated that his conscience would have been stricken if these people had not been allowed into this country. I do not remember in the speech of my noble friend Lord Ailwyn any word of reproach about these people having been allowed into this country. His contention was that they were in this country, that some of them might be a danger to this country in the future, and that from a security point of view the Home Office ought to reconsider the matter on those lines. My noble friend Lord Reading went to the other extreme and he put it almost entirely on the racial issue.

*The Marquess of Reading:* With great respect I did not put it on the racial issue. I said that in regard to some 80 per cent. of them you could not help putting it on a racial basis.

*Viscount Elibank:* There are some of us who do not take a prejudiced line because people have the Jewish faith. I have many friends who are Jews.

*The Marquess of Reading:* I am very sorry to inter-

rupt again but this is a matter that I do not want to be got wrong in the Press or anywhere else. I thought I said in my opening words that I did not for one moment accuse the noble Lord who had moved this Motion of Anti-Semitism or any prejudice against these people. I do not know how

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### The Treason of the Whigs

"You'll never understand Howe's behaviour" (General Howe was in command of the British troops in America, and could have ended the American Revolution in three months from its outbreak. *Ed.*) "until you understand English politics. Are you at all familiar with them? No? Then why shouldn't you find Howe's behaviour unfathomable? For years, in this country" (England. *Ed.*) "the Whigs were in power and had things their own way. All good Whigs had splendid Government positions, and received splendid salaries for doing nothing. Then, not long ago, the Tories ousted the Whigs, and took the splendid government positions and the splendid salaries for themselves. The Whigs are out in the cold, and they don't like it. They'd been in power for so long that they regarded all those fine positions, all those highly paid sinecures, as theirs by divine right. They're doing everything on earth to get back into power again. They're attacking the Tory party in every possible way, and stopping at nothing. The Tory Party is the Government; so every Whig is against the Government. The rebels in America are against the Government; so the Whigs support the rebels. That's the only reason Pitt and Burke make speeches in favour of the rebels—to embarrass the Government. If the rebels should be defeated, the Tory Government would have been successful; the Tories would remain in power. That would mean the Whigs would be out of power for another term of years—would be left pining fruitlessly for those high positions and those enormous salaries.

"The Whigs, in their attempt to get back into power, aren't even hesitating to wreck the British Empire. . . . Nearly every member of the Whig party in Parliament, for purely political reasons, has seized every opportunity to give aid and comfort to the enemies of his country. Never in any nation has anything been seen like the malignant and daringly outspoken treason of the English Whigs. General Howe is a Whig." — Kenneth Roberts: *Oliver Wiswell*, p. 384.

Mr. Roberts is an American specialist on revolutionary history.

Of course the "Whigs" hadn't the London School of Economics and the "B."B.C. to help them in those days, but they managed to bring it off.

The English political "system" worked as well, or as little ill, as it did work, in exact proportion to its ineffectiveness. Successful politicians everywhere are always corrupt; and the corrupt politician is satisfied when he is

paid the wages of corruption, which of course are not always in cash. In consequence, he refrains from greater interference with the affairs of the general population than is involved in earning his bribe. And this in Great Britain, has had the effect of allowing the working of chance and probability to throw up men in various walks of life who demonstrated the essential virtues of the race. For instance, Sir Guy Carleton, who was British Commander in America after Yorktown, was most able.

But we are now under the rule of something much more difficult to deal with than eighteenth century corruption. The bribe is mainly the luxury of interference without responsibility. To take two corporate instances, the "B."B.C. is apparently, and the Bank "of England" is certainly, not under the authority of either the House of Commons or even the Cabinet. These two institutions represent a coherent policy which if it is not that of Moscow is similar in all essentials, and it is, like that of Moscow, essential slavery.

The reconstitution of the British Governmental system, radically unbalanced by the Civil War, is not now merely desirable—it is unavoidable. The position has been immensely worsened by the opportunities of misinformation and misdirection which monopoly broadcasting affords; and it is absurd to suppose that "public opinion" which has never had a word of truth from the "B."B.C. on the real situation in Russia, can be relied upon to form sound opinions on the coming problem.

Whether ballot-box democracy would be a reasonably practical device if everyone with a vote was equally and correctly informed of every issue affected by the vote, and equally indifferent to bribery with other people's property and rights, we are not prepared to decide, because there is no evidence. But in conjunction with a monopolised information system run on doctrinaire theories, if not worse, and a centralised mechanism for bribery on a world scale, it is not a system; it is a form of warfare, in which the troops are merely cannon-fodder.

### Viscount Samuel

From Burke's *Peerage*, 1939:

Viscount Samuel of Mount Carmel, m. 1897, Beatrice Miriam, d. of Ellis Abraham Franklin.  
Lineage, Louis Samuel, b. 1794, of London and Liverpool, and Henrietta, d. of Israel Israel.

ARMS: *Or*, a bend between two caps of liberty *gules*, on a chief *sable*, a balance of the first. CREST: In front of a sun rising *or*, a dove wings elevated and addorsed, holding in the beak an olive branch *proper*. SUPPORTERS: On either side a lion *or*, the dexter gorged with collar *gules* and resting the anterior hind legs on a stump of oak eradicated and sprouting *proper*, and the sinister gorged with an eastern crown also *gules* and resting the anterior hind legs on a stump of olive eradicated and sprouting also *proper*. MOTTO: Turn not aside.

### "The Managerial Revolution"

Note of wording on a Labour Party Poster under a portrait of a 'managerial' type in horn-rimmed spectacles:—

"National control of industry means greater scope for managers, technicians and administrators."

## News Items.

(An Electoral Campaign Broadcast from 7HO, Hobart, May 6, 1945.)

The Labour Government at Canberra has decided not to give permission to the Broadcasting Stations to use telephone lines for a news service unless they take their news from the Government Sources.

This means that practically the entire news service broadcast throughout Australia is to come through one channel, and one channel only. It doesn't require much experience to realise that here lies political dynamite.

A news service is vital to the maintenance of a democratic community, and as most of our information is second-hand it is essential that at least the thinking minority should have alternate means of obtaining news.

The selection, too, of the commentators for the A.B.C. is very unsatisfactory, and not even by accident does any commentator come on the air who thinks that the taxpayer should have any protection against the central government, or that the power taken from the taxpayer should ever be given back to the people.

The collecting of news for the people is becoming of more importance every day, and a great deal of the tragic misconception which has cost so much in blood and treasure can be traced to strange weaknesses in our news gathering agencies.

The international news services have been suspect for some years now, and the very poor publicity given to British and Australian troops seems to indicate that few of the news agencies are in British hands.

The department of alleged information, under Mr. Caldwell, is long overdue for closing down. The department of information has never been anything more than an excuse to pry into the affairs of the political opponents of the Government, and the shocking publicity given to Australian troops since they were withdrawn from the Eighth Army shows how little time Mr. Caldwell gave to this job.

If there is one bunch of bureaucrats more than another which the taxpayer could very easily do without it is Mr. Caldwell and his sleuth-hounds.

In the troubled times which lie ahead few can see clearly through the complicated network of conflicting interests, but because we do not know exactly what lies ahead of us that doesn't mean we have no compass or principles to guide us.

The danger signals have been flying for some time now for all to see who can see; there is not the slightest doubt about them, and no argument is possible about their terrible danger. The supreme danger to-day is the all powerful centralised government from which the people have no protection.

Consider the government in Canberra; the caucus selects the Commander in Chief of the Army; it selects the High Court Judges; it selects the Manager of the Australian Broadcasting Commission; it selects the Director of the Post Office; it selects the Chief Commisar of Taxes; it selects the men responsible for handing out millions of pounds in pensions; it selects the man-power directors. But it doesn't stop there; the government is anxious to hold up peace celebrations until it appoints its man in charge of Banking and puts the Party

nominee in charge of all Air transport.

The Social Services, administered in Tasmania by the State, are to be forced under Commonwealth control to be run from a bottle-neck in Canberra.

Any person who can look with complacency upon this alarming concentration of power in the hands of a few men at Canberra must be made of the same intellectual material that turned Germany's young men into cannon fodder. With the extension of Canberra's powers over most of the important services of this country, and with the manipulation of banking and taxation so that no one may live unless he has a job in one of these services, who would then dare to criticise the men who held supreme power? We are not left in doubt about what happens in such cases; the word 'liquidate' has been coined to cover politely the remains of those who question the Supreme Authority.

Everywhere the ordinary man and woman is losing more and more control over his own life, over his choice of news, his choice of entertainment, his choice of education. He is not even allowed to spend his own wages—the Government does most of that for him. And as the freedom of the individual disappears we see the private man, his property and his means of income, being attacked from all sides; we see local government being destroyed; we see State government being destroyed; and in the Bretton Woods Conference we see the perfect mechanism for destroying national government being forged, thus preventing any country by law from protecting itself from the same gang which forced the last depression on Australia.

The reduction of the individual to a wage slave in a large soulless organisation, the destruction of the small State, the small firm and the small business is not natural, inevitable nor scientific or democratic; it is not a 'trend' of modern times. It is the deliberate policy of a few men who know exactly what they are doing. And no politician or technician attains to high public positions who does not subscribe to this devil's policy of destruction. There is no need to take my word for it; just keep your eyes open.

I don't think it matters how much power you give to Parliament, always provided that you have some way of escape. But if you have no way of escape from the vicious acts of the men temporarily in power in Canberra, then of course it doesn't make much difference by what name the government calls itself—it is a Monopoly. And monopolies are always run by gangsters. And the supreme problem facing people today is how to escape from gangsterdom.

It was suggested last week in the *Mercury* that the people would be able to exercise some control over their representatives if the electors had power to recall their Members from Parliament when they refused to represent the needs of the community. When I asked how this could be done it was suggested that the electoral office could receive cards at stated intervals from voters who wanted their member recalled from Parliament, and when the total reached a stated figure the member would be forced to face the public again.

There is no doubt that the Party System has robbed the people of effective control over Parliament, and until the people develop some means of controlling their own Member of Parliament the so-called Majority Vote is going to be used to destroy everything of value in this country.

And while you are celebrating the victory in Europe

you should remember that the National Socialist Government in Germany was centralised power concentrated in the hands of a few men; they were put there by a popular vote mesmerised by false information. And this war will have merely been a preparation for the next war unless we reverse the whole process which built up Hitler Germany. In other words, we must decentralise power in all its aspects, and return it back to the people from whom it has been stolen by the Party System.

*GERMANS IN ENGLAND* (Continued from page 3)

I could have put it more plainly or made more appeal to the noble Lord.

*Viscount Elibank:* I accept what the noble Marquess says and I will go on. What the noble Lord did say in the course of his remarks was that the war is now over and what does it matter? Why not keep these people here altogether? What does it matter?

*The Marquess of Reading:* I am sorry. If we are to have a debate we must have a debate on accuracy. I did not say, what does it matter? I said this war had been going on for nearly six years and if spies were to be found and if we had any counter-espionage one would have imagined that in the course of that time they would have been discovered. If I am going to be quoted I would prefer not to be misrepresented.

*Viscount Elibank:* Well, my Lords, so far as I understood him the noble Marquess stated that the war was now over and that as the war was now over it really did not matter whether these people remained here. That is exactly what he said.

*A Noble Lord:* It was not what he said.

*Viscount Elibank:* I wish to submit to your Lordships that it matters a great deal now that the war is over and that you will have the sympathies, as the noble Lord said, of people in this country being assisted possibly by certain of these German nationals who remain in this country. I want to suggest to the noble Earl that he should not treat this question in the way he has done this afternoon, but that the Home Office should continue to look into the activities and the associations of these German nationals even after the war is over. By the line that the noble Earl took in his speech he certainly left me with the impression that the matter is finished. His attitude seems to be, "Do not raise it again in this House, because there is nothing in it whatsoever." I agree with what the noble and gallant Earl, Lord Cork, said. It seems entirely wrong to have eighty-three Germans in our Civil Service to-day. I for one cannot believe that it is not possible to find British subjects who could fill these places equally well. I do hope that the Government will look into that question. I feel sure that there is a strong body in this country who would support my noble friend in the views he has expressed.

*The Earl of Munster:* I must interrupt for a moment. I am afraid from the noble Viscount's concluding remarks that he failed to listen to all that I was saying. I never said there were eighty-three Germans employed. What I said was that Treasury approval had been given for that number, but I distinctly made the point that it did not mean that eighty-three were now employed.

*Viscount Elibank:* Will my noble friend say how many

are employed?

*The Earl of Munster:* I also said in my speech that I could not say how many are employed.

*Viscount Templewood:* My Lords, before this debate ends I would like to say one or two things which I think will reassure the noble Viscount who has just addressed the House. It so happens that during almost my whole political life I have been involved in this alien question. For thirty-four years when I represented a London constituency it was one of the liveliest issues in London politics. Then I had a period at the Home Office, when I was confronted with the very difficult problem of the refugees flying from Nazi tyranny. In later years in Spain I have seen something of the other side. I can tell the noble Viscount and the noble Lord who raised this debate—one can safely do it now when the war is almost ending—that some of my most useful agents were German subjects. This is a question which, as perhaps I know better than anybody else in your Lordships' House except the two former Home Secretaries, raises many prejudices. I would like to repeat what I ventured to say the other day, that you cannot generalise upon it. You have to take these cases one by one, and I can assure the noble Viscount who has just addressed your Lordships' House that he need have no misgivings as to the care with which the Home Office investigates these cases.

I did not gather from the speech from the Government Bench that this was a finished chapter and that final decisions have been taken. My experience of the Home Office—and I expect it will be the experience of the present Home Secretary—is that these cases are constantly being investigated and re-investigated. I believe myself that the only effective way of testing them is to test them by results, and I challenge the noble Lord who raised the debate and the noble Viscount who has just addressed your Lordships' House to deny that, judged by results, the policy that we have adopted here has been not only a wise policy but has been a very cautious policy.

*Viscount Elibank:* May I say that I think my noble friend is inadvertently misrepresenting me? I was talking about the future, not the past.

*Viscount Templewood:* Then I would say to the noble Viscount that I think he cannot have listened to what I have just said—namely, that these cases are kept constantly under review by a very alert body of officials in the Home Office. I remember very well, if once again I may quote my own experience, that often I found them very rigid. Perhaps I was more sentimentally-minded than they were, but it was made very clear to me that each case was sifted through the closest possible sieve. I claim to-day that after nearly six years of war that policy has been amply justified.

Before I sit down I should like to make one rather more general observation. I recognise the fact that the noble Lord who raised this debate had no Anti-Semitic motive at the back of his mind—he raised it, I am sure, from entirely patriotic motives—but I would venture to say this word of caution, not so much to noble Lords but to the country generally. I think there is a danger, in the justifiable reaction that we all feel against these terrible atrocities that have now been brought to light, that—I will not say we may imitate Nazi methods or adopt Nazi prejudices, but that we may forget the very great fact in British history that we have stood for the decencies of life and have offered an asylum of those whose lives have been outraged in foreign

countries. Therefore, whilst I agree with the two noble Lords who have spoken in favour of this Motion that every possible safeguard should be taken against the infiltration of undesirable aliens, I hope we shall not be pushed into the other extreme of making this a closed country against every foreigner. I hope we shall maintain this country as an asylum for those driven out by the outrages and terrorism of their Governments, and that we shall make this country, and London in particular, the centre of the intellectual, scientific and industrial life of Europe. For that purpose we should encourage those to come here who can contribute to making London such a centre.

*Lord Ailwyn:* My Lords, I beg to thank the noble Earl for his reply. I thought that I made a completely moderate speech and I was a little unprepared for some of the terms addressed to me by the noble Earl. It seemed to me that both the noble Earl (and may I say the noble Marquess?) took certain arguments which I was alleged to have used but which in fact I did not use, and then proceeded to knock down those arguments as ninepins with the greatest satisfaction. I do not propose to detain your Lordships more than a minute or two. I am most grateful to the noble Lords who have taken part in this debate, and particularly to the noble Marquess for giving your Lordships' House the privilege of listening to his most eloquent speech. I do not for one moment cavil at the attitude which he takes up. It is a natural one to take up. The point is that he argues from the point of view of the aliens, while the whole of my speech—and I hope it was a moderate speech—was on behalf of the Britisher. I was unable to make the two things dovetail in the way I have tried to make clear. I shall be perfectly satisfied if the noble Earl gives every possible consideration to every precaution that can be taken to prevent any infiltration of undesirables, as Lord Templewood has said. I am extremely distrustful about these people still working in Government Departments. I find it impossible to believe that there are no Britishers to be found to do the work. But I do not propose to go into all that now, for I have kept your Lordships long enough. I beg leave to withdraw my Motion.

Motion, for Papers, by leave, withdrawn.

### Gentlemen, 'The Press'

Among the areas in which work on lines advised by the Social Credit Secretariat was done during the general election were London, Bristol, Cardiff, Southampton, Southend-on-Sea, Plymouth, Birmingham, Liverpool, Huddersfield, Northumberland and Durham, Glasgow and Perthshire. Somewhere in most of these areas work on a considerable scale was organised, and in all of them something was done which will not be without lasting effect. Something about which the same might be said was done by individuals in many other areas. We can see no evidence that any one of the much advertised 'Freedom' and 'Anti-Bureaucratic' organisations, which collected large sums of money from the public during the last years of the war in Europe, did anything to bind back would-be representatives to an explicit policy. Doubtless their personnel assisted in spreading the Hayek gospel (an excellent gospel so far as it goes—and that is half-way), or otherwise in securing the return of supporters of Mr. Churchill, as though the Four Year Plan did not completely frustrate their expressed

hopes. They have thus shown themselves to be merely lightning conductors to 'earth' the power which alone, however it comes to be applied, can put our social system in order.

During the election no outstanding direct reference was, so far as we know, made publicly in the press or otherwise, to the issue raised by groups which had grasped the essentials of the present position; but now it is over, Lord Beaverbrook's *Sunday Express* (that impartial newspaper) devotes top-of-the-page space to *one* campaign of the many, under the 'display' headline, "Brave 30 Fight 1,000,000." Since the copyright for news will have expired before this article appears, and Lord Beaverbrook's 'friendliness' to Mr. Colin Young's Glasgow Association for Reduction of Bureaucracy may not extend to a Social Credit publication, we give the reporter's excellent (subject to Mr. Colin Young's opinion) account in full:—

Mr. Colin Young, of 91, Ashkirk Drive, Moss Park, Glasgow, thinks that there are 600,000 too many bureaucrats in Britain. So he has formed an association of 30 members to fight down the million-strong army of civil servants.

He was once a civil servant himself, but could not stand the job and went into insurance.

His organisation, called "Glasgow Association for Reduction of Bureaucracy," six months old, meets at 81, Mitchell Lane,\* lent by one of its supporters. School teachers, business and professional men are among its members.

"We aim at restoration of personal freedom for the citizen and a speedy reduction in the number of vexatious and unnecessary controls," Mr. Young told me yesterday. "We communicated with every election candidate, asking him to pledge his support to reduction of civil staffs to 20 per cent. below the 1931 figures of 315,000.

#### 'EVASIVE ANSWERS'

"Fifty per cent. of the candidates returned answers which we considered evasive. Only two—Guy Aldred and the Liberal candidate, Glen, in Glasgow Central Division—signified wholehearted support.

"We immediately circulated bills informing voters of this and urging them to support these candidates.

"We are now waiting to see how the situation develops," he said. "There is nothing we can do, at the moment, but we realise the fight against bureaucracy may be a long one and we are determined to keep hammering away with every means in our power.

"Unless realistic and practical steps are taken we will have a vastly increased amount of control and regimentation. We will have fought a war to avoid control by Germans only to impose it on ourselves."

The association may soon approach trade organisations to obtain their help in the fight.

Mr. Young added: "Each of these trade organisations is fighting against the control which most affects itself. What we hope to do is to link these varied interests together so as to present a united front against bureaucracy."

(\*Mitchell Street, not Lane.—Ed., T.S.C.)

### Why You Are Short of Coal

The publishers of *The Social Crediter* have a small stock of copies of the pamphlet with the above title issued by *Aims of Industry*. The price is sevenpence, post free.

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Name, address, and approximate number of members of Association .....

.....

We desire to follow the advice of the Social Credit Secretariat.†

To acquaint ourselves with the general character of this advice and the reasons underlying it, we agree to subscribe to *The Social Crediter* regularly in the proportion of at least one copy for every five members.

We agree not to discuss with others, without authorisation, the details of special advice received from the Secretariat.

Date..... Deputy's Signature.....

To accompany the above form, a brief statement is requested giving the history or account of the initiation of the group, and its present activities and intentions.

HEWLETT EDWARDS,  
Director of Organisation and Overseas Relations.

\*For this purpose an Association to consist of three or more Social Crediters.

†The Secretariat is the channel used by Major Douglas, the Advisory Chairman, for the transmission of advice.

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