

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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## From Week to Week

P.E.P. (*revised version*): "Only in a phoney crisis, [1931 pattern] or the threat of a real crisis, can a British Government keep on putting over swift ones for the benefit of Wall St. We can't have another war just yet, until 'Britain' has been bled a little whiter."

Notice the reference to 1931. The financial crash, as artificial a crisis as the world has seen since Joseph cornered the Egyptian grain market, broke in 1929, and the British and American public had been conditioned by two years of "depression" to hail the New Deal, with its Roosevelts, Frankfurters, Morgenthau and Meyers, and its Court favourites Sammy the Rose and Benjamin Cohen, and its opposite number, P.E.P., taking up where the Mond-Turner Conferences left off. The cross-bred 'American' population is more easily panicked than the natives of these islands; and the New Deal was rushed faster than rationalisation. Nor did Mr. Chamberlain, we think, care any too much for its exponents, and as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was able to some extent to discount the egregious Baldwin. But there is little doubt that Wall St. gave its orders to this country, as we have little doubt that it is giving them now, and as it gave its orders to Mussolini and perhaps Hitler. Both of these latter kicked, or were forced, over the traces, and were marked down for the fate which has since overtaken them—a fate far more the result of their revolt against Mammon than of their internal politics. We shall see who will be the next to be disciplined.

If there is anyone who can tell us at what point the "export more" or indeed, the "produce more" lunatics expect to have achieved some kind of economic stability, we should be grateful if they would do so. We suppose it would be admitted that a man, with his family, with no mechanically driven tools of any kind, could lead quite a tolerable life on these islands, because he did so a thousand years ago. It would appear from Domesday that a *hide* or *carucate*, the two being more or less interchangeable, was not so much a fixed measure as the amount of land which one plough drawn by six or eight oxen could farm in one year with one family. The amount appears to have been usually about thirty-two acres, and it must be remembered that the family was very large. Yet a mere fraction of the land was farmed—probably less than the *per capita* area at this time, since great forests covered the land, and roads were few and bad.

All the evidence we possess goes to show that people did not work very hard in those days, there were ninety statutory holidays about the time of William the Norman, and doubtless a good deal of time was wasted in local strife,

although not as much as we waste in modern war. Have we spent a thousand years only to get to the point when we cannot produce bed, board and clothes?

It is nothing less than appalling to note the constant assumption by this Administration that only "the Community," of which they are the trustees, has any rights, and that they are the judge of them. Some of the Ministers pretend to dislike Communism, but it is difficult to see how a body of men who accept without question the Communist fundamental axiom, can in fact be anything but Communists. This is the result of a hundred years of steady miseducation with the filth of the French Revolution as a background, together with the careful suppression of the fact that every civilisation has climbed painfully out of communism by the steady substitution of personal responsibility for bureaucratic centralisation, and every empire of which we have any record has fallen, and with it, its peoples, by a reversal of the process. Read Magna Carta; and compare it with the legislation of every Administration since 1906. Incidentally, note the trick of justifying the infringements of Common Law perpetrated in almost every Bill proposed by Mr. Attlee and his gang, by reference to the same kind of thing done by Mr. Churchill and his synagogue.

We all know that Parliament is a sham; but it is beginning to assume the character of an insult. What possible interest the individual can have in a display of damp oratorical fireworks when everyone knows that a mechanical steam-roller majority will decide the issue without the slightest reference to the arguments, is even more problematical than why the House of Lords should "defeat the Government" when the Government pays not the slightest attention to its defeat.

## Newsprint for "Soviet News"

In the House of Commons on August 4, Sir E. Graham-Little asked the President of the Board of Trade why, in view of the cut in newsprint enforced upon British newspapers, the Soviet News continues to receive, undiminished, an allocation of newsprint which allows it to continue the issue of a four folio page journal daily; and if he will review this position.

*Sir S. Cripps*: The allocation for this publication, in common with other foreign Government-sponsored journals which have been specially licensed to be published under the Paper Control Orders, is fixed on the advice of the Central Office of Information at the minimum quantity considered appropriate, and this quantity is constantly under review.

## On Emergency Powers and Controls

(A speech by MR. PATRICK ASHBY in the Canadian House of Commons on March 24, 1947.)

Canada is a big business, with a great many branches, such as agriculture, mining, transportation and so forth. This great business is owned by its shareholders, the citizens of Canada. I do not know who would own this great business but the people of Canada; and when the matter of controls comes up I immediately ask myself: control whom, by whom, and for what purpose? The greatest of all controls is taxation, and I went into the library for the sole purpose of reading up a little on taxation. I opened the encyclopaedia and noticed one quotation from what I must assume to be the greatest authority in the world on this matter. I called the librarian and asked if he would obtain for me the book by that author. In about the time it would take me to pluck a chicken he brought it to me, and here it is. I see a page boy has just brought me some water. I hereby christen this book, representing orthodox political economy, under the name of "Bureaucratic Blanc-Mange." I should explain what I mean by blanc-mange. That is a French word meaning nothing more or less than plain, ordinary corn-starch pudding, spelled "pudd'n". Perhaps I should explain what I mean by bureaucratic blanc-mange. It does not matter what problem may face us; it does not matter what definition we seek, there is only one place to go for the answer. That is back to nature, so let us go back to the farm.

My wife has reminded me that unless I go over my hives we are not going to get the honey we deserve. So of course I ask her where I left this, that and the other thing, as is natural with most husbands. She tells me where I left everything, and I gather up the various odds and ends required, such as a bee veil, a smoker, an old piece of sacking, some matches, some toothpicks to pry into suspicious looking cells, a little pair of scissors to clip the wings of the queen, and a hundred and one things including a notebook and pencil to keep a record of each hive, and I start off towards the hives looking like Robinson Crusoe. But I am stopped by my little daughter, who pulls at my overalls and says, "Daddy, if I help you with the bees will you give me all the honey from one hive?" What father could refuse such a request? Taking note of her delicate little hands and fingers, I see an opportunity to have that child pick up the queen bee so that I can clip her wings without injuring her. I arrive before a hive, ready to operate, as it were, and I say to my daughter, "A little anaesthetic," meaning a little smoke; I tap on the top of the hive, indicating that I am coming in; I ask for the hive tool, and open up the bowels of the hive exposing the combs. I lift out a comb. There on the bottom are queen cells, and I begin to cut them away. My little girl notices a specialised substance in these cells and inquires what it is. So I explain that a queen bee lays eggs, that when those eggs hatch out they are fed a normal diet and worker bees emerge. Fed a specialised diet, drone bees emerge. They are the ones that live on the products of the toil of the others. Fed a highly specialised food called "royal jelly," the larvae will hatch out and turn into royal queens.

I take one of these cells, about the size of an elongated thimble, and squeeze a glob out of it and offer it to the child, saying, "Taste it." She, being like her mother,

keeping one eye on business and the other eye on me, says, "You taste it first." Well, I can't very well back out, so I take some in my mouth but I immediately turn my face from her because it shrivels up my tonsils till they are like a dried prune; the roots of my back teeth shimmy in their sockets and I am rendered temporarily cross-eyed. However, with a gulp I quickly recover my normal composure, face her again and say, "There, you see; it's all right." She asks, "You didn't spit it out?" and I truthfully reply "Oh no, I didn't spit it out. I swallowed it, and now it is your turn." I squeeze a great glob of it, including the wriggly larvae, or maggot, into her pretty little mouth. The immediate result startled me, for she licked her pretty little lips, looked up into my face and said, "That's pretty good stuff, eh, daddy?" The ultimate result, however, was astounding; for ever since that day the child has stood at the top of her class in school, and I have become a member of parliament.

This bureaucratic blanc-mangé is very similar to royal jelly, because if this is fed to unsuspecting, gaping, gullible students they are certain to turn into bureaucrats.

I now open the book, and here are two full pages of testimonials. Let me read just a couple of the shortest, just one sentence. Here they are from Leland Stanford university; Brimfield, Massachusetts; the Idaho Industrial Institute; Boston university; the university of Chicago; Liège, in Belgium; Columbia university, the university of Kansas, the university of Texas, Yale university and so on. Here is a short testimonial by one of these professors of political economy:

It contains admirable features, and I shall recommend it to our students.

Here is another:

It is, I think, the best . . . treatise that I have read. How clear and simple it is!

This, hon. members will understand, is the real cat's whiskers. Let us see what this man says in regard to taxation. He starts out by saying, "First of all, students, you must never forget"; that is the way these professors, with profound dignity or deportment, speak to these poor, gullible students. He says:

First of all, it is to be remembered that taxation . . . may be looked upon as a blessing . . .

That is his opinion. My opinion is that it is a blessed evil—and I believe my opinion is just as good as his. But listen to what he says further on:

Taxation stimulates individuals to endeavour by increased industry and economy to repair the breach taxation has made in their fortunes.

Can you imagine that! In other words, if you are out fishing in a rowboat, with your family, don't let the kids know, but just carry a small axe along with you, and knock a hole in the bottom of the boat. The whole family will be stimulated with renewed efforts to repair the breach you have made in the boat. And that is the sort of bureaucratic blanc-mange that is fed to students in this day and age.

Let us have a look at these bureaucrats. At the time of confederation they claimed, mind you, that we owed a tremendous amount of money. They said we owed \$93 million. Under their careful, painstaking, thorough and efficient supervision it increased to \$500 million in 1912, to \$544 million in 1914, to \$1,000 million—a billion dollars—in 1917, to \$2 billion in 1919, to \$3 billion in 1920. In 1939 it was \$3,710 million and in 1946 it was \$17 billion. And

These bureaucrats want us to hand over controls to them today! Can you imagine it!

Here are the shareholders of this great business of Canada, which has been so wonderfully prosperous and has produced untold wealth in coal, in food stuffs, in oil and tar sands, in everything imaginable under the sun. And then these bureaucrats actually tell us we have been operating at a loss. Don't believe it. It is not true. I claim that the people of Canada, the shareholders of this business, have been robbed and deceived all these years into believing that these bureaucrats have been doing their duty faithfully, when in fact they have been sabotaging the resources of this country, which belong to the people. That is why we say it is time an accurate and true record was kept of our business and a dividend paid. I am certain of this, that no country in the world can show such prosperity as Canada. No business in the world can pay such dividends to its shareholders as can this dominion.

I am a farmer, a practical one, and it grieves me to know that the people of Canada, who are so trusting, will actually permit themselves to be so sabotaged. Look at this as an example: In 1944, in hogs alone we produced 8,863,830. And we produced them at a time when the majority of our able-bodied young men and women were away from home. Taxation officials were not imposing such restrictions upon us at that time; they were leaving us alone. But no sooner was the war over than the enemy set its troops on the farmers throughout western Canada. They have not bothered the people in Quebec, because they know very well what would happen there. But out in western Canada these enemy troops have attacked agriculture, claiming that they are after money to pay debts—to pay for this, that, and the other thing; whereas their real objective is to pry and spy into the affairs of every person in Canada, and to keep a record for no other purpose than that of establishing socialism. And that is right here in Canada. It is a Domesday Book; that is true.

It is an old trick, as old as the hills. Here is the communist manifesto. What does the second paragraph in the list say? It says that there must be a heavy and progressive or graduated income tax against all the people. Is that not what we are doing now? You cannot establish communism until you do impose a heavy income tax upon the people, robbing them of their hard-earned money and rendering individuals dependent upon the state. That is the only objective of taxation—to enslave the people of this country.

What in the world are we doing today, I wonder? Why, at the time of the Petition of Right, the people were not afraid of Kings. Listen to this. Paragraph 4 reads:

Resolved that the ancient and undoubted right of every free man is, that he hath a full and absolute property in his goods and estate, and that no tax, tallage, loan, benevolence or other like charge ought to be commanded or levied by the king or any of his ministers, without common assent by act of parliament.

The whole issue at stake at that time was between members of parliament—the House of Commons—and the king. The whole fight today is between the House of Commons—hon. members who sit here—and the bureaucrats, and bureaucracy. Are we afraid of bureaucrats?

In the year 1100, in connection with the Arabs, I read this:

Eleven hundred years after the birth of Christ we find conditions very similar to our own existing. Taxation reached burdensome proportions, farms were neglected, soil robbed of its fertility, sand storms, dust storms, plagues and famine stalked the

land. The people finally revolted against socialism and communism and once more began anew.

That was away back in the year 1100. It states further:

The subjugated people shared in a common fate of excessive taxation and oppressive rule. No wonder if under such conditions no creative work in art or literature was produced.

That was written by Professor Philip K. Hitti, of Princeton university, in his book, *The Arab*.

Now let us see what has happened to our hog production. It is reported that in 1944 we produced 8,863,830 hogs. Last year the production had dropped to 4,465,159, or a loss of nearly 4,500,000 hogs. These bureaucrats would tell you that it is because Mars winked at Venus, and she let him down, or something of the kind. They will give you some excuse. The reason is that these controls are being used for no other purpose than to restrict production. If these bureaucrats do not know the results that are going to ensue they ought to be fired, discharged—dishonourably discharged—from their duties. That is what I would do, if I were in a position to do it. There would not be a deputy minister in his office tomorrow morning.

Can you imagine the shareholders of this great business, the people of Canada, being insulted and ruled by these dictatorial bureaucrats?

*Mr. Blackmore:* Sold down the river.

*Mr. Ashby:* Yes. Controls usurp the legitimate sovereignty of the people. That being true, those who seek to usurp the rights, powers and privileges of the sovereign people of Canada are guilty of high treason. That is a serious charge. The people of Canada can and, I believe, should demand the arrest of every deputy minister employed in every department and place them on trial for the serious offence of high treason. I think we would get some results if that happened and I should like to give evidence at such a trial. The power to tax is the power to destroy and that is the only reason why they have usurped this power.

Away back in the time of Charles I, the people through their representatives protested against government by order in council. The authority for the forced loan at that time came from the council. Those who refused to pay, those who revolted against that undemocratic compulsory law were examined by the council. The protest of the members of parliament was that the council was taking upon itself both the functions of the judicial courts and those of parliament, and that is exactly what these bureaucrats are doing today.

Let us see what the Lord Chief Justice of England has to say about this. I do not think any other country in the world can claim to have greater justices than those to be found within the British empire. I should like to quote from the book, *The New Despotism* by Right Hon. Lord Hewart of Bury, and I read from page 11 as follows:

A little inquiry will serve to show that there is now, and for some years past has been, a persistent influence at work which, whatever the motives or the intentions that support it may be thought to be, undoubtedly has the effect of placing a large and increasing field of departmental authority and activity beyond the reach of the ordinary law.

And later on:

... a despotic power which at one and the same time places government departments above the sovereignty of parliament and beyond the jurisdiction of the courts.

And again:

That there is in existence, and in certain quarters in the

(Continued on page 8).

## THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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Saturday, August 16, 1947.

### "Unassailable"

The leader page of the *Sunday Times* last Sunday was a curious compilation. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Griffin, at the head of the page, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His justice and all *these things* shall be added unto you" (the individual), is contradicted by the Anglican Bishop of London, relegated to 75 lines at the foot, who asserts that Christianity never was meant for the individual alone. The Bishop deserves the full approval of the City of London for the ingenious ambiguity which invests his opinion that "Everybody is telling us what we must do to be saved, but... We need the magic touch of some dynamic personality to stab (*sic*) us broad awake and give us the incentive to get on with the job." The Cardinal thinks that it is good that men should be determined to save the country they love "not only for its sake alone but for the sake of other countries whose peoples are looking to us once again [are they?] for an example of steady purpose and strong courage." The Bishop apparently doesn't think much of that: "... a blissful eternity on the other side of space and time" are, for him, mankind's "greatest incentive to effort." Without personal assurance from the source of this wisdom, we must confess to some uncertainty, whether the demise of civilisation is proceeding too fast for faith or whether faith is not declining fast enough to ensure the demise of civilisation without further effort. This is a context in which we refrain from quoting the admirable statement of Christian social policy embodied in Cardinal Griffin's article. Not everyone is "telling us what we must do to be saved," and whether the Bishop of London does so or not we quickly recognise the *Sunday Times* itself among the will-less and powerless.

A consistent contention of the Church of Rome has been detachment from the techniques incidental to the implementation of the policy which ensues from its Catholic philosophy (what that part of the world which understands it calls Christianity). The Social Credit movement is peculiarly concerned in those techniques. Policies either can be implemented or they cannot. We believe that the policy set forth by Cardinal Griffin in the *Sunday Times* of August 10 *can* be implemented, and we agree with him that repudiation of it "will, if not checked, lead this country to chaos and disaster"—and not alone this country.

The *Sunday Times* desires to be understood to concur: repeating a prophesy now nine months old, it says that "if by inertia, they [the British people] fail now to arrest the drift to servitude, they may find it will be too late." But the

*Sunday Times* is not averse from the ventilation of methods—by no means. On the contrary, its presumed objective is merely the introduction to advocacy of its plans. No sooner did the objective set forth by Christians become more difficult of avoidance than of attainment on a wide, indeed a world-wide scale, than the whole force of technical ability was invoked to blur current descriptions of the objective and to centralise power as to make resistance to pressure away from it ineffectual. Not for nine months but for a quarter of a century the world has been behaving "as though it were in the pay of Major Douglas" to prove his economic, technical, contentions right. These comprise the credit and money systems, the wage system and its natural alternative the dividend system, international exchange of goods, costs and prices. If it was St. Thomas Aquinas who invented the conception of a *just* price, it was Douglas who translated this conception into the objective terms proper to an economic system, none before him and none since. This accomplishment dates from 1918, since when millions of lives have been lost, and more millions wasted in fruitless obedience to blind or satanic temporal power; crises, economic, social, industrial, military—and spiritual (but all 'phoney')—have succeeded one another in a manner which baffles description; the very world hovers on the brink of what is generally envisaged as physical and final destruction, which may occur, however unnecessarily; yet all that the wrangling "experts" can do is to repeat (and boast that they are repeating) the advocacy of remedies which are the demonstrable and demonstrated roots of every one of our major difficulties. Pounds, dollars, loans, taxes, wages, costs, exchanges, "the capitalist system", work. "The only alternative" says the *Sunday Times*, "is to descend from cloud-cuckoo-land to the *simple unassailable arithmetic* [our emphasis] of what are termed capitalist economics." Arithmetic! Capitalist economics do not rest on arithmetic. Deceit does: deceit which works, whether consciously or unconsciously to the wresting of all power to control the descent to destruction from the hands of those who would be willing to use it. Arithmetic is a technique for handling numbers. It only enters into economics when it is referable to things; and, if it be a true and not a spurious economics, the *right* things, in the right relationship—*i.e. justly*—to the needs and activities of men and women in the light of their objective.

Has Cardinal Griffin nothing to say to the *Sunday Times*? Will the Church not review the bench marks of its social survey to see whether they may not have been adjusted to the levels desired by its "phoney" enemies? T.J.

### Electricity from Mills

The following letter appeared in The Times of August 8, 1947:

Sir,—Regarding Mr. A. J. Hooker's letter, almost any mill-race is capable of running a dynamo to give an adequate supply of current throughout the year, and the worse the weather the better the generation! Warwick Castle, supplied from the Avon below, is a splendid example of what can be done on the large scale, but the small mill stream serves the small homes equally well.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. W. THORN-BANNISTER.

Long Buckby, Rugby.

## Quotations

In this issue of THE SOCIAL CREDITER which comes near the close of our ninth year we ask our readers to consider what we were writing in our second year, in 1939-40, at the beginning of the war.

We invite a re-reading, in the light of current events, of MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS'S assessment of the real aims of the war, published on September 23, 1939:

### The Real Aims of the War

"It is therefore, I think, quite possible to state the real as distinct from the proximate objectives of the present war.

"They are:

"(1) The establishment of the International Police State on the Russian Model, beginning with Great Britain. 'Can we finally rid Europe of barriers of caste and creed and prejudice? ... our new civilisation must be built through a world at war. But our new civilisation will be built just the same.' (MR. ANTHONY EDEN, broadcasting to America, September 11, 1939).

This contemplates the complete abolition of civil rights.

"(2) The restoration of the Gold Standard and the Debt System.

"(3) The elimination of Great Britain in the cultural sense, and the substitution of Jewish-American ideals.

"(4) The establishment of the Zionist State in Palestine as a geographical centre of World Control, with New York as the centre of World Financial Control."

C. H. DOUGLAS in *Whose Service is Perfect Freedom*, VI, September 23, 1939.

The paragraphs that follow, for the most part quoted from other journals as being significant indications of the real nature of the policy behind current events of the time, APPEARED IN THE SOCIAL CREDITER IN 1939 AND 1940.

LENIN, on November 26, 1920, said:—

"Our salvation would be more readily assured if the imperialist Powers become embroiled in war."

The Politburo of the Communist International, after being addressed by STALIN, passed a resolution on February 21, 1935:—

"The Political Bureau is definitely convinced that a new world war is absolutely inevitable, but explains this as the obvious preparation for the world revolution. With the aim of self-preservation, and in the interests of the World Revolutionary Movement, the Soviet Government must do all possible to enter the camp of the States which build the strongest coalitions."

MANOUILSKI, a prominent executive of the Comintern, said at the Congress of the Russian Communist Party:

"Communists must support every war that brings nearer the victory of the world proletariat, of which the interests coincide with those of the country of Socialism ...

"This war will be the most just, the most holy, that has ever been fought in the history of mankind, a war which will necessarily stir up a whole series of revolutionary outbreaks

within the enemy ranks, and which will break up and demoralise the ranks of Imperialism."—Correspondence Internationale, the organ of the Comintern, April 24, 1929; pp. 455-460.

J. STALIN said at the Third International in May, 1938:

"It is necessary to precipitate the capitalist States in an armed conflict against each other, as the doctrine of Marx-Lenin-Engels teaches us the all universal war must automatically end in revolution."

From the Liverpool Echo of November 28, 1940:

PARIS, Tuesday.

"A report of a speech which Stalin delivered to the Politburo (the Soviet inner cabinet) four days before the signing of the Russo-German Pact, has reached the Geneva correspondent of the Havas Agency from an 'absolutely trustworthy source.'

"After weighing the possibilities of an alliance with the Allies, the report says, Stalin advocated a non-aggression pact with Germany, which would make war inevitable, while Russia could remain outside the conflict.

"He said Germany did not oppose the return of Bessarabia (in Rumania) to Russia, and was willing that Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary should be Soviet spheres of influence.

"Stalin is further quoted as saying:

"If Germany is vanquished, England and France will have sufficient force to occupy Berlin and destroy Germany, and we should be unable to help Germany effectively.

"Our aim, therefore, is that Germany should be able to conduct the war for the longest possible time in order that Britain and France should become so exhausted as no longer to be able to crush Germany.

"It follows that while remaining neutral we should help Germany economically with raw materials and food stuffs, but naturally without compromising our own economic position, or weakening the strength of our army."

"... The general theme of his speech as disclosed by the report was that the war must last as long as possible in order to exhaust the belligerents.—REUTER."

From The Times of February 3, 1940:

"In an address to the Political Union of Yale University, Mr. Adolph A. Berle, jun., Assistant Secretary of State, and a member of Mr. Roosevelt's original 'Brain Trust,' declared that at the end of the war it would probably be up to the United States to save Europe from collapse.

"He pictured post-war conditions in which a stupendous task of readjustment would be complicated by a great movement of social unrest and dislocations in industry, finance, and trade. At least one-third of the life of Western Europe he said, which was now devoted to making war and war supplies, would find itself without an immediate purpose.

(Continued on page 7)

## PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: July 29, 1947.

### Canadian Newsprint Contract

*Mr. Mallalieu* asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he has considered the proposal, to which his attention has been drawn, under which the Canadian newsprint contract would be honoured and the cuts in newsprint supplies to British newspapers would be imposed, but the resulting surplus newsprint would be resold to South America for dollars; and if he will now make a statement on the proposal.

*Mr. Beswick* asked the President of the Board of Trade if he has considered the proposal submitted to him that we should take delivery of Canadian newsprint to the extent to which we have contracted and sell the next six months' entitlement to hard currency areas; and if he will make a statement.

*Mr. Belcher*: I should be quite ready to consider any practicable proposal on these lines.

House of Commons: July 31, 1947.

### Aliens (Naturalisation Applications)

*Mr. Sorensen* asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department the present number of applications for naturalisation awaiting consideration; the total number of successful and unsuccessful applications during the past two years; and the average time that must elapse before applications are considered and a decision given.

*Mr. Ede*: From the resumption of naturalisation on 1st January, 1946, to 30th June, 1947, 13,415 Certificates of Naturalisation were issued. Only 160 applications were refused. My Department is now able to deal with about 1,600 applications a month. There were, on 30th June last, 23,070 applications outstanding, and at the present rate of progress I hope that all outstanding applications originating in the provinces will be disposed of early in 1948. As regards the Metropolitan area, however, where the majority of applicants live, a much longer time must elapse, because the number of police officers available for the necessary inquiries is limited.

### Anti-Semitism

*Mr. John E. Haire* asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he will take notice of the increase of anti-Semitism in this country; and institute an inquiry into the growth of Fascist and semi-Fascist societies.

*Mr. Ede*: The activities of these organisations are closely watched, and no special inquiry needs to be instituted for this purpose. Their influence is negligible and it would be an exaggeration of their importance to suggest that their activities have resulted in any significant increase of anti-Semitism.

### Identity Cards

*Lieut-Commander Clark Hutchison* asked the Minister of Health when he proposes to introduce legislation to provide for the abolition of identity cards.

*Mr. Bevan*: I would refer the hon. and gallant Member to the reply given on 24th April to a Question by my hon. Friend the Member for South Derby (*Mr. Champion*).

House of Commons: August 1, 1947.

### Canning Processes

*Sir E. Graham-Little* asked the Minister of Food whether, in view of the numerous cases of food poisoning resulting from the consumption of tinned food, he will inquire into the method now used of sealing tins, which employs a rubber strip liable to erosion and wear and replaces a soldering process; what methods of inspection to supervise conditions of tins containing food are now employed; and when it will be possible to resume the soldering method instead of the present procedure.

*Mr. Strachey*: There is nothing to indicate that any recent cases of food poisoning have been due to the defective sealing of cans, and I am satisfied that the soldering of cans has no advantage from the point of view of public health over the use of a rubber can-sealing compound. As regards the second part of the hon. Member's Question, inspection methods vary in different canneries, but every canner in his own interest maintains an inspection service to ensure that the canning process is efficiently carried out. In addition to the precautions taken by the manufacturers, the officers of local food and drugs authorities, including sanitary inspectors, have power to examine any food offered for sale to the public, in the normal course of their duties, and to condemn any they consider unfit for human consumption. The vast majority of canners in this country use the compound sealing method and if there were any question of turning over to the soldering process it would mean a complete re-organisation of the industry with no benefit to the public.

### Earned and Unearned Incomes

*Mr. Callaghan* asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he will publish tables classifying incomes between earned and investment sources for any recent year, similar to those contained in Tables 21 (a) (b) and (c) of the 83rd Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

*Mr. Dalton*: Tables 21 (a) (b) and (c) of the 83rd Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue were obtained from a special analysis of the returns of taxpayers for 1937-38. No corresponding details are available for any later year but I regret that the necessary work could not be undertaken in the Inland Revenue Department at present.

House of Commons: August 4, 1947.

### British Broadcasting Corporation

*Sir Waldron Smithers*: On a point of Order. Before we get on with the further Business for today, Mr. Speaker, may I call your attention to the fact that the B.B.C. this morning omitted to commence their broadcast programmes by playing the National Anthem on the occasion of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen? Will you, Sir, as the First Commoner, summon the directors of the B.B.C. to the Bar of this House as traitors to their King and Country?

*Mr. Speaker*: That is not a matter for me to deal with as a point of Order; it is a matter for the House.

*Sir W. Smithers*: But will you deal with it, Sir?

### United Nations (Bill of Human Rights)

*Mr. Eric Fletcher* asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs how many Governments, in addition to the United Kingdom Government, have submitted a draft

International Bill of Human Rights to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

*Mr. Mayhew:* Draft Bills or Declarations of Human Rights were submitted in varying form by the Governments of Chile, Cuba, India and Panama.

*Mr. Fletcher:* Would my hon. Friend arrange for them to be published?

*Mr. Mayhew:* They are available through the United Nations Information Office in London.

... *Mr. Hector Hughes:* Is the hon. Gentleman aware that the draft International Bill on Human Rights will be discussed at the International Law Association annual meeting in Prague next month, and will the Government be represented there?

*Mr. Mayhew:* I should need notice of that question.

### Ex-German Army Officers (Soviet Army)

*Mr. Pickthorn* asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what reports he has received of offers of employment in the Soviet army made by Russians to ex-German Army officers living in the British zone.

*Mr. Mayhew:* No concrete evidence has been received of offers of employment in the Soviet army being made by Russians to ex-German officers living in the British zone.

*Mr. Pickthorn:* May I ask what is meant by "concrete evidence," and whether it is now possible to answer the question, which is, what reports have been received?

*Mr. Mayhew:* We have heard some rumours and we are sifting our information.

### International Refugee Organisation

*Mr. T. Reid* asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what countries were asked to subscribe to the \$100,000,000 required by U.N.O. for the International Refugee Organisation; what countries have subscribed; how much each has subscribed; and how the 750,000 displaced persons are being maintained at present.

*Mr. Mayhew:* As the answer is necessarily rather long and contains a number of figures, I will, with permission, circulate it in the OFFICIAL REPORT.

*Following is the reply:*

The provisional budget for the International Refugee Organisation as laid down in its constitution and approved by the General Assembly is 4,800,000 dollars for administrative expenses and 151,060,500 dollars for operational expenses. The Preparatory Commission has adopted 75 per cent. of this Budget as a Budget for its interim activities. I understand that, of the 20 Governments who have signed the constitution either with or without reservation, the following countries have subscribed a part of their contribution:

Australia: £165,934.  
Belgium: 1,000,000 Belgian francs.  
Dominican Republic: 15,706 dollars.  
Guatemala: 2,550 Swiss francs.  
Norway: 5,000 Kroner.  
United Kingdom: £500,000.

In addition, the United Nations has made a loan of 1,000,000 dollars and U.N.R.R.A. a loan of 2,000,000 dollars.

The 750,000 displaced persons are being maintained at present partly out of advances in kind made by the authorities in the zones of occupation in Germany and Austria and partly out of the above funds.

### REAL AIMS OF THE WAR (Continued from page 5.)

In that hour of crisis, the world Powers would probably be forced to pool their resources to bring order out of chaos. The United States then would find itself one of the last links with an older, slower, but freer development of affairs. The strength of that position would be that it would offer the world a tremendous picture of the possibilities of peaceful life. Its weakness would be that 'many of our economies and institutions will no longer mesh with institutions overseas... Either we must contribute to re-establishing a classic system abroad, or we must reshape our own finance in order to be able to deal with the world at all!'"

NOTE:—Professor A. A. BERLE is a Jew.

In his book the *Significance of the Jewish State*, he shows that Christianity could not avert war, and states that a Hebrew State founded on Hebrew fundamental laws would be able to govern the thought of the world.

*From the Evening News, November 16, 1940:*

"95 per cent. of the people of America want 'to see the type of life and liberty Britain and France are fighting for preserved from destruction,' said Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan, in a speech to the New York Academy of Political Science.

"Mr. Lamont criticised people who said that business wanted war because of 'fancied profits.'

"The attitude of American business men towards war and peace, he said, was to encourage rather than obstruct 'the efforts of the democracies to purchase supplies here which are vitally needed for their defence.'

"They also wanted to build the country's economic and financial power to a position of impregnable strength 'so that finally America may be in a position to render sound and wise co-operation for an enduring peace.'

"Mr. Lamont urged support for the idea of an economic United States of Europe—a 'great free trade region of Europe, a counterpart of the free trade area of the United States.'

—REUTER."

NOTE:—However, according to the Washington correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* (in February, 1940), the increase during the first four months of the war, in 1939, over the same months in 1938, in American exports to the thirteen neutral countries which are capable of acting as middlemen for Germany, is to the value of £17 millions, while the increase in exports to Britain and France for the same period was only £6.5 millions.

*From the London Times, October 12, 1939:*

"Mr. Harold Callender, European Correspondent of the *New York Times*, who presided, said he thought the War was the most deliberately planned and the least necessary that had ever taken place. It was planned in Berlin, with the assistance of and encouragement of Moscow."

NOTE:—The *New York Times* is controlled by Adolf Ochs, a leading New York Jew.

*From The American Hebrew, June 3, 1940:*

"A combination of England, France, and Russia will sooner or later bar the triumphant march of the success-crazed Fuhrer. Either by accident or design, a Jew has come to a position of foremost importance in each of these nations. In the hands of these non-Aryans lie the very lives of millions.

These three Jews are Leon Blum, of France; Litvinoff, in Russia; and Hore-Belisha in Britain. These three great sons of Israel will combine to send the frenzied Nazi dictator to hell. When the smoke of battle clears and the trumpets no longer blare and the bullets no longer blast, then the trio of non-Aryans will intone a requiem that sounds suspiciously like the Marseillaise, God Save the King, and the Internationale, blending in a grand finale into a militant, proud, aggressive arrangement of ELI, ELI."

*In a speech made in the House of Commons by Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P., on September 26, 1939:*

"Scores of thousands of retailers are being liquidated to the profound satisfaction of planners. I quote from a fortnightly paper, P.E.P., 'Only in war or under threat of war would the British government embark on large scale planning.' They have got their war and their planning. There is already a movement with plenty of political support, to ensure those who are deprived of their livelihood without any compensation shall not be restored to it when the emergency ceases."

NOTE:—The Chairman of the organisation Political and Economic Planning, who issue the paper quoted, was Mr. I. M. Sieff, a Jew.

### EMERGENCY POWER CONTROLS

(Continued from page 3.)

ascendant, a genuine belief that parliamentary institutions and the rule of law have been tried and found wanting, and that the time has come for the departmental despot, who shall be at once scientific and benevolent, but above all a law to himself, needs no demonstration.

And again:

It is that the whole scheme of self-government is being undermined, and that, too, in a way which no self-respecting people, if they were aware of the facts, would for a moment tolerate.

And again:

... the goal ... is to subordinate parliament, to evade the courts, and to render the will, or the caprice, of the executive unfettered and supreme.

Coming, as it does, from such an authority as that, we should realise the meaning of controls.

*Mr. Blackmore:* When was that book published?

*Mr. Ashby:* It was reprinted in 1945. I noticed a small article in the *Edmonton Bulletin* by Harold L. Weir, a very wise man, which I should like to put on the record because it bears directly on this matter. It reads:

#### Decline of Parliament

There is no doubt that the power of the Canadian parliament and especially the power of the House of Commons has declined seriously in this generation. This gradual undermining of parliamentary authority may well be regarded as the most sinister development of this age.

The Canadian constitution, that is to say, the constitution of tradition as well as of statute, was developed on the democratic principle that primary governmental authority should be vested in the smallest units of government and the larger units should enjoy the residual authority.

In other words, all government possible for the municipality to effect should be in the hands of municipal or civic councils. All affairs which are beyond the municipality but are within the scope of the province, should be left with the provincial legislatures. Inter-provincial or foreign matters are clearly the business of the central government at Ottawa.

The present trend is decidedly away from this basic principle.

Thus, the current dispute between the provinces and Ottawa is clearly more than a question of subsidies and taxation. It

involves centralisation of control in Ottawa. And that centralisation of control is daily violating to a more alarming degree the democratic structure of this country.

Every power that is stripped from the municipality or the province is an unhappy step towards the fascist system.

During war time, centralisation of control was perhaps an emergent necessity. Some vestige of central control may be essential while the nation moves into normality again.

But it is utterly wrong to argue that centralisation must be maintained on the grounds of efficiency because efficiency is not the first consideration in a governmental system.

Efficiency is an excellent objective. But when the steps taken to secure efficiency destroy even better objectives, efficiency can become dangerous.

Freedom of enterprise, for instance, is infinitely more vital than mere efficiency. And controls necessary in a war economy can very easily become intolerable bonds once the need for them is gone.

Italy was translated into a corporate state to give the people employment and to "make the trains run on time." These were splendid purposes. But in the achievement of them the Italian people lost their freedom and very nearly lost their souls.

The centralisation of power became so great in Italy that the common man became a slave.

And that is the great danger today in Canada. Once we restrict the right of the common member of the Canadian Commons to have a free voice in every public policy we will have lost much of our democratic right of governing ourselves. No matter what is gained in efficiency or financial yields or even administrative economy, the loss in democratic freedom is frighteningly greater.

The Right Hon. Mr. Ilesley to the contrary, the cabinet must be the servant of parliament. It governs the country, not by a divine right, but by the will of the people. Once we assume that governmental power is derived from elsewhere than the people's will, we are throwing overboard the very fundaments of democracy.

The member who permits himself to be dominated by a party whip is untrue to his functions. When a man is elected to represent a constituency, he must raise his voice in behalf of that constituency no matter what his party says or thinks.

Does that practice prevail today? It is so rare as to be practically non-existent.

If liberal and democratic ideals are not to go into eclipse before an encroaching fascism or a protesting socialism, the early power of parliament must be restored. The necessities of the war years must cease to shackle democracy.

It is only too easy, because Ottawa presently holds the purse strings to sometimes surrender rights for security.

It is an evil deal. To trade freedom for security is a precarious business. To have security without freedom is to be in chains.

I happened to discover quite by accident the cause of our difficulties. I played hooky the other night and went down to see some of the members of those adorable creatures the fair sex skating at the ice carnival. I paid \$2 for my seat, but I lost about thirty-five cents worth of my enjoyment when my mind was brought back to parliament. Of course I went there because I could see more of these beauties than I ordinarily could on the street and therefore could admire them the more. I asked myself the question, how on earth can any human male possibly avoid marrying one of them? In fact I think so much of them that I would have married a half dozen of them by this time if my wife had not kept her eye on me and I had not watched myself pretty closely. How on earth any young Canadian could possibly sit on a sofa with one of these lovely creatures and edge away from her is more than I can say. Right then and there it struck me like a bolt from the blue that Canada has suffered for over a quarter of a century from bachelor administration.