

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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Meddlesome Politicians

Attention is drawn to the following from *Vers Demain* (1) from the issue of February 15 and (2) from that of March 1:—

(I)

The Social Credit Movement of the Province of Quebec—and, in fact, of French Canada—of which *Vers Demain* is the official organ, is not connected with any political party, not even to a party that bears the name of Social Credit.

There is in the West a party called "Social Credit." It is about the most efficient means used by the forces behind politics to deform the real meaning of Social Credit, and retard the advent of a Social Credit State. We will develop this point in a future number.

In 1944 the Social Crediters of Quebec, after much hesitation, decided to meet the social crediters of the West at Toronto. Discussion took place. We consented to enter a National Association to promote Social Credit on condition that there was no question of a political party. A formula of association was agreed upon, by which each provincial organisation remained entirely autonomous and master of its own line of conduct in politics.

In spite of this agreement, the politicians of the West continued to exert pressure from within to transform the Association into a Federal political party. Mr. Low, the President of the Association, considered himself as the leader of a party. He made public declarations in the name of the whole Association, without mandate, and favoured measures for total war, and for conscription. We had to be continually alert to make counter-declarations, which did not suffice to dissipate the impressions left with the public.

They even wished to dictate the policy of articles in *Vers Demain*: we were reprovved for talking of freemasonry because there were, and there still are, freemasons among the Social Crediters of the West; Franco's work in Spain must not be praised; the Catholic faith must not be put forward when talking of politics; etc.

In 1947 our organisation dissociated itself completely from the Association formed at Toronto. We were finding there nothing but negations; there was more divergence of views, and much more electoral politics, than there was of Social Credit.

Since then Mr. Low has tried more than once, without success, to hook the Social Crediters of our province on to his electoral wagon.

This year, election year, he has reappeared.

Our movement is experiencing the most glorious development of its history, with a spirit and a solidarity that gives

it a most remarkable power. This is the moment he chooses to try to sow confusion.

He announces on the radio that a *Ligue du Crédit Social de Quebec* has asked and obtained affiliation to his party. What league? A little group of . . . [lit., flabby-flanks"] who have done nothing, absolutely nothing for Social Credit for fourteen years since they "put away their licence in the garage" (slang).

Mr. Low, through whom the party has the right to some free periods on the radio, uses these periods, paid for by our taxes, to give publicity to this little core of confederates.

Clearly we cannot stop anyone, even traitors or saboteurs, from gabbling. But when puppets pretend publicly to speak in the name of the Social Credit movement of Quebec, those of the authentic movement of French-Canadian Social Credit would fail in their duty if they did not dot the i's.

The little handful of politicians that compose the League seeks to give itself airs and to announce that it will take part in the Federal Elections. It is for this that 1953 brought them from their holes.

The Social Crediters of Quebec, have, in a convincing fashion, taken their stand on the question of elections. Our line of conduct in the federal elections will be the same as at the provincial elections of last year. Our Social Crediters as such, will not put forward candidates nor take part in the organisation of any candidate.

In such measures as may be demanded by circumstances *Vers Demain* will make necessary corrections and comments.

The Social Crediters of Quebec have no more need of an electoral League to advance their cause, than Catholics have need of Jehovah's Witnesses to spread the Kingdom of Heaven.

(Signed) The Director.

(II)

BECAUSE of the publicity that Mr. Low tries to give to the *Ligue du Crédit Social de Quebec*, and because of its name, there may be some who think that this *Ligue* groups and represents Social Crediters at least from the town of Quebec and its environs. It does not, and the social crediters of the provincial capital are determined to make this known. The following is the text of a resolution adopted on January 27 at the weekly meeting of social crediters of Quebec and the region:

WHEREAS the real progress gained by the Social Credit idea in French Canada is due to the Movement of the *Institut d'Action Politique*, directed by M. Louis Even;

Whereas the organisation known under the name of

"*Ligue du Credit Social de Quebec*" groups, with vulgar and inactive elements, some traitors to the Social Credit idea;

WHEREAS further it has been proved that the Social Credit idea in Quebec advances more rapidly when we do not take part in electoral campaigns;

It is proposed by M. Abel Paradis, de Levis, seconded by M. Emile Belanger, of West Quebec, and resolved unanimously, that:

This regular meeting of Quebec and district protests vigorously to M. Solon E. Low against his alliance with the *Ligue du Credit Social de Quebec*;

It is also resolved to remind M. Low and his organisers of their own declarations about the autonomy of provincial groups and their liberty to choose the methods that suit them. It is not by renouncing these principles, nor by glorifying traitors and inactives, nor counting on an electoral victory, that the coming of Social Credit will be hastened.

A copy of this resolution will be sent to M. Solon E. Low, and to the three daily journals of Quebec, as well as to *Petit Journal* for publication.

(Signed) ALEXANDRE BERTRAND, Secretary.

Secretariat Correspondence*

During the last six months it is notable that there has been a considerable increase in doubtless well meaning but more or less irresponsible correspondence between social crediters in general. It is recognised that difficulty may well exist in assessing the authenticity of what is received, particularly overseas. Correspondents are therefore advised that all correspondence authentically from the Social Credit Secretariat is written as from 49, Prince Alfred Road, Liverpool, 15, and (even if a director's personal address is added for speed and convenience) reply may always be made to Headquarters at that address, where enquiries should be made concerning the standing of anyone who may be in question.

No such difficulty is likely to arise concerning the work of our Agents, Messrs. K.R.P. Publications Ltd.: which, whether conducted from 7, Victoria Street, Liverpool, or from Chepstow House, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire is concerned only with our business and accountancy.

Hewlett Edwards, *Director of Organisation.*

WANTED

Second-hand copies of

The Alberta Experiment

by C. H. Douglas.

Reply:

K.R.P. Publications Ltd., 7, Victoria Street, Liverpool, 2.

PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: April 21, 1953.

Education, Scotland (Promotion Tests)

Mr. N. Macpherson asked the Secretary of State for Scotland whether he will ensure that, in order that parents may be in possession of all facts necessary to enable them to form and express their wishes as to the course of secondary instruction and training to be followed by their children, in accordance with the general principles laid down in Section 29 (1) of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, a child's results in the promotion examination will not be withheld from his parents if they ask for them.

Mr. Henderson Stewart: No, Sir. In deciding from which secondary courses a pupil shows reasonable promise of profiting, promotion boards are required to have regard not only to his performance in intelligence and attainment tests but also to his primary teacher's estimate of his attainments and to any other relevant factors. The parent is informed which courses have been selected by the promotion Board in order that his wishes may be taken into account in finally allocating the pupil to a particular course, but no useful purpose would be served by communicating the marks scored in the various tests, which by themselves are not determining factors.

Mr. Macpherson: While they may not be determining factors, they are certainly extremely influential ones, and how is it going to be possible to carry out the purposes of the Act to enable the parents' responsibility for the education of the child to be fully maintained unless the parents wishes are taken fully into account?

Mr. Stewart: They are taken very fully into account. As in my hon. Friend's constituency of Dumfries, promotion schemes often provide for the parents' having an opportunity of consulting the primary head masters after being informed of the course to which their children are to be sent. The procedure for ascertaining the wishes of the parents varies from area to area, and I shall be glad to give my hon. Friend details if he wishes.

House of Commons: April 22, 1953.

Flour Improvers

Dr. Stross asked the Minister of Food whether he now recognises vitamin C as a flour improver; and how far his investigations show this substance to be harmless for such a purpose.

Dr. Hill: I would refer the hon. Member to the reply given to my hon. Friend the Member for Spelthorne (Mr. Beresford Craddock) on 23rd February. The investigations are still in progress.

Dr. Stross: Does the Minister realise that these investigations have been in progress for a very long time? Could he not answer at least that part of the Question which asks whether this is an accepted and recognised form of flour improver? If he thinks that it is, will he not state that this, at least, would be harmless if it were used?

Dr. Hill: The hon. Member will understand more than most Members the time that investigations of this scientific

*Reprinted from *The Social Crediter* of April 4, 1953.

character usually take, and I share his desire for a speedy conclusion. On the face of it, vitamin C seems a reasonable and hopeful proposition, but the investigations are not yet complete.

Mr. Logan: If the cost of food gets higher, is it the Government's intention to issue vitamin tablets?

Dr. Hill: I pray not.

International Wheat Agreement (Prices)

Mr. Osborne asked the Minister of Food how the price of 2 dollars offered under the International Wheat Agreement compares with the price paid for home-grown wheat.

Dr. Hill: A price of 2 dollars a bushel for No. 1 Northern Manitoba wheat in store in Fort William is at present equivalent to about £32 15s. 9d. a ton landed in this country. The guaranteed average minimum price of home-grown wheat of the 1953 harvest will be £30 15s. a ton at farm. These prices are not strictly comparable owing to differences in quality.

Mr. Osborne: In so far as they are comparable, do these figures suggest either that 2 dollars is too much for us to pay for international wheat or that there is no feather-bedding of our domestic farmers, as has been suggested so many times by hon. Members opposite?

Dr. Hill: My right hon. and gallant Friend made a plain and forthright statement to the House recently on the subject of the wheat agreement. I think I had better leave it at that.

Mr. Willey: While I fully recognise the difficulties of this agreement and the lack of realism by the wheat producing countries, may I ask whether the hon. Gentleman is not disturbed that we are isolated in this matter and that there seems to be something in the criticism which has been made of us that we are haggling about the wrong price—that we have agreed to the floor price and are haggling about the ceiling price which will probably never become operative?

Dr. Hill: I believe the whole House will regard the attitude taken by the Government on this issue as right, and I think it would be wise to leave it at that.

Mr. S. N. Evans: Is the Minister aware that the Government's decision not to featherbed American farmers as well as the British has given great satisfaction to housewives and taxpayers?

Sausages (Meat Content)

Mr. Willey asked the Minister of Food whether he will take steps to ensure that sausages contain a minimum meat content.

Dr. Hill: No, Sir.

Mr. Willey: Is not the hon. Gentleman disappointed? The "free" sausage is disappointing a large number of my constituents and others in the country. After all the trade expected a standard to be laid down. When the Minister allocates more meat, ought he not to make sure that we get a better sausage in return?

Dr. Hill: The object of de-control is to enable local and personal preferences to be satisfied, and it is up to consumers, including the hon. Gentleman's constituents, to exercise their own choice in securing the kind of sausage they want.

Brigadier Peto: Will my hon. Friend draw the attention of the Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons to this important matter?

Mr. Hastings: Will the hon. Gentleman at least make sure that meat sausages contain some meat?

Dr. Hill: There has been a substantial increase in the allocation of meat to both larger manufacturers and individual butchers, and more meat is finding its way into sausages than under the last Administration.

Constitutional Situation

Mr. J. Johnson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he will make a statement upon the constitutional crisis in Nigeria, following upon the resignation of the Action Group members of the National Council of Ministers.

Mr. Brockway asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he will make a statement on the constitutional crisis in Nigeria which has led to the resignation of four Ministers from the Central Government and the vote of no confidence in the Government of the Eastern Assembly.

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the nature of the dispute affecting certain Nigerian Ministers and their position in the Nigerian Legislature.

Mrs. White asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps will be taken to replace the Ministers who recently resigned from the Central Government in Nigeria.

Mr. Lyttelton: A Private Member's Motion was tabled in the House of Representatives urging that the House should accept self-government in 1956 as a primary political objective. The Council of Ministers by a majority decided that members of the Government should abstain from speaking or voting on the Motion. The four Western Ministers disagreed with this decision and resigned. Their membership of the House of Representatives is not affected. Action will be taken, as provided in the constitution, in an attempt to fill the vacancies.

The Governor reported to me in London last week on the whole situation. My right hon. Friend the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who is now in Nigeria, will have an opportunity to hear at first hand the views of representatives of all three Regions. The situation in Nigeria is complicated. It will call for long and patient study. I do not expect to be able to make any further statement for some time.

Mr. Johnson: May I ask the Minister two questions? First, will he give the House an assurance that when the Minister of State does return he will give us a full statement of the situation? Secondly, since the main misunderstanding seems to be due to disputed versions of what did happen inside the Cabinet, and since Sir John Macpherson, the Gover-

(continued on page 6.)

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Saturday, May 9, 1953.

From Week to Week

We could scarcely be farther from that dangerous state of mind which disposes the victim to see a banker behind every speech and a Jew behind every sale. Bankers do inspire speeches and Jews unquestionably enter into trade. So, while disclaiming as we have done any departure from complete realism, we are nevertheless interested in the psychology of Sir Gerald Kelly's reference to those people who sought to discover what they 'ought to like' in the way of pictorial art in order to enhance their social credit. The number of people who have 'taken up' Social Credit in order to enhance their social credit is so large as to constitute a problem of proportions exactly equal to those which affrighted the Academy's President. It is they who are referred to by a writer in whose confidence we should wish to remain, who says: "Many of my friends, as you know, are Social Crediters: some almost to the point of insanity, as it seems to me. One reason may be their political isolation from the many, which always leads to the aridity and preciousness of over-intellectualised 'cults' . . . I have never pretended to be an economist, but I do claim to know something about politics, and on the strength of this knowledge I do not hesitate to express the opinion that there are too many people in the Social Credit ranks who have convinced themselves that Douglas = God to permit the organisation to develop healthily. . . ."

Not we alone, but Douglas himself pondered this predicament—or rather the predicament to which reference is made in this criticism.—It is one which only growth can adjust. Nevertheless, we must point out that nothing could be farther from the truth than the allegation as stated. It is not "Douglas = God" that is primarily the premise from which the vital logic of the 'problem-folk' proceeds. The formal statement of their premise would run much more closely to this formula: "I = God; and Douglas will serve me perfectly as a chariot of the Great Idea." Look at it again, and you will see that Sir Gerald Kelly was confronted by the same diseased psychology: "I = God: and Art will serve me perfectly as a chariot of this Great Idea." That he chose the phrase 'social credit' to define the Great Idea was, in all probability, because it had slipped into his vocabulary from the surrounding atmosphere. Actually, he was protesting against the exploitation of individual credit—of one man's individual credit by another. (Now, young man, just run down stairs and bring up a ton, two tons, as many tons as you can get help to carry, of protest to add to Sir Gerald's.—And be as quick as you can, for time is short!)

Mr. Schwartz, we observe, is still doing his easy 'fifty-fifty':—

SENSE: "It is time the job of Minister of Finance became a dangerous occupation calling (ineffectually) for bullet-proof cars and armed escorts. I can report that there are some beautiful lamp-posts in Whitehall, substantial, inviting and newly decorated."

NONSENSE: "When part of your income goes into insurance premiums or pension contributions you are foregoing boots and shoes today so that boot and shoe factories can by expansion and development with your funds produce more and better shoes at the same cost."

Did *The Times* in its recent leading article "pin fairly and squarely on the universities the responsibility for the education received by science specialists in their school sixth forms"? Of course it didn't! What is 'responsibility'? To attach power to responsibility, as *The Times* well knows, or responsibility to power—the one to the other—will be the last miracle contemplated by this or any other national newspaper.

When the Nationalisation of Medicine was in preparation, this journal predicted that it would draw in its train control over all the contributory functions. Admittedly the implied future tense is open to inspection and qualification. In a sense, all these things we are protesting against have been done. Nevertheless, there is still some truth and a little hope in the reflection that "nothing is ever done in England until long afterwards"—i.e., that the valid and effective doing does not reside in the Statute, but in the slowly maturing Common Law underneath. We were more certain of these matters in the past than we are now. It may be we shall become more sure of them again. There is trouble brewing. Already some London academics have discovered control of the curriculum by the Government Grants Committee, and, in an invisibly related field, a Scots University Principal has addressed London Unitarians on the vital question of the extermination of Teaching by Research. (We have referred discourteously to Sir Hector Hetherington before.)

Doors are opening all round, and a *very* Light Horse might get through one of the cracks, if the jockey knew his business.

'Tis said the damned are waked by curses,

The damnable by charms.

But learned clerks within their hearses

Sleep with empty palms.

'Twas not their hands were ever full

Of anything but service—

Did ever sheep get back his wool

To wear it for a surplice?

Whom did they serve?—Why, Belial!

Ungrudgingly they gave

Their little all to Belial

The courts of Hell to pave.

Plodding ever on their way,

Self-sacrifice they sought.

Why should even Belial pay

For stuff he never bought?

Hitler*

by DRYDEN GILLING SMITH.

(continued).

After the break in the coalition of powers which had opposed him in 1934, Hitler knew that he would no longer have to follow the policy towards Austria, which he had agreed with von Papen to pursue. The latter did not learn until the Nuremberg trials, of the Hossbach protocol, resulting from a secret conference between Hitler and the heads of the three armed services, which recognised war as inevitable and gave approximate time limits after which armed intervention would be required in Austria and Czechoslovakia. In these changed circumstances it is absurd to blame von Papen for arranging a meeting between Schuschnigg and Hitler. A meeting could neither influence the outcome one way or another but there was always the possibility that Schuschnigg might be one of those people who had the knack of being able to deal with Hitler.

That Hitler was still unsure of himself is amply evidenced by his nervous and jittery state on the day in which the telegram, concocted as arranged by the German post office, demanding German troops to keep order in Austria, arrived in Berlin. "I was then ushered in to Hitler who was in a state bordering on hysteria." It was Goering who was on the telephone to Vienna most of the day, ordering Seyss-Inquart to resign from the government and thereby force the whole Schuschnigg government to resign, and calling on the Austrian Federal President to entrust Seyss-Inquart with the formation of a new government favourable to the opposition, and which would then call on German troops for assistance in keeping order. In the weeks of crisis preceding this, Hitler had constantly wavered between the persuasions of the new Foreign Minister, von Ribbentrop, and those of von Papen, so that the latter cannot be unduly criticised for hoping until the final move, that a reasonable settlement of the *Anschluss* might be found.

• • •

During the years preceding the war von Papen met, and records his impressions of other personalities who had some influence on the outcome of events. A sign that Hitler had ceased to regard von Papen's mission in Vienna as important to his designs there, once he had the physical means of taking Austria without risk of dangerous repercussions, is to be seen in his snap offer of the post of Ambassador to London in the summer of 1936. Von Papen made the stipulation that he should not have to put up with interference from the Ribbentrop Bureau, and this so angered Hitler that von Papen heard no more of the offer. Von Papen goes on to explain the background of the Ribbentrop Bureau. "Ribbentrop was a man of markedly elegant appearance, always impeccably dressed, who spoke perfect English and French. . . . In normal circumstances, a man of his education and background could have been expected to be a success in high office. In Ribbentrop's case there were insurmountable obstacles. He was immensely industrious, but devoid of intelligence; having

an incurable inferiority complex, his social qualities never matured as they should have done. . . .

"Hitler, who had a natural distrust for all Foreign Office reports, was suspicious of anyone whom he did not know personally or who was not a member of the Nazi Party. He had no opinion of the abilities of Ambassadors or Ministers who came from reactionary aristocratic families and who had, in his view, no conception of the National Socialist outlook. Ribbentrop was always eager to oblige with additional reports to correct or supplement those of the Foreign Ministry or, if necessary, to prove them false. . . . An information bureau was organised all over the world, and the bureau soon had more employees than the Foreign Office itself. They were made up largely of out-of-work journalists, young commercial travellers who had had no success abroad, and young Nazis who sought a short cut to a diplomatic career." The Bureau was also able to flatter many visiting foreigners by promising them an interview with Hitler. He was then told that an "important personage" wanted to see him and that an interview might popularise the Nazi cause abroad. By this means it was often possible for the Bureau to reverse the Foreign Office evaluation of a Foreign Government by finding a member of the opposition to come and talk to Hitler. "Carefully selected excerpts from the foreign press were also presented to Hitler, who having no knowledge of the languages, was unable to draw direct conclusions. . . . Ribbentrop's opinion that the British Empire had passed its peak and would no longer take military steps to restore the balance of power in Europe, formed the basis of Hitler's aggressive plans against Czechoslovakia and Poland."

Schacht, he tells, had the only clear head in the Cabinet. He hoped that a settlement of the colonial question and access to the necessary raw materials would sufficiently engross Hitler in world economic affairs to modify his rearmament programme, a programme which Schacht had opposed as inflationary. "Schacht often told me that Hitler's grasp of economic matters was that of a sixth-form schoolboy." Von Papen does not seem to possess more than stock ideas on economics himself, and Schacht has never indicated that he fully appreciates the kind of obstacle (human) that prevents the members of any nation from enjoying the fruits of their combined labour and resources (cultural as well as directly physical). It would be unwise to assume that anyone, with the proved ability in 'practical finance' of Dr. Schacht, did not *KNOW* the best means of utilising a financial system for the production of real wealth. Without a comprehensive statement by him on the *AIMS* for which any financial system should exist, we are unable to pass judgment on Schacht's *methods*. His current reputation rests entirely on his choice of *methods*, and bears no relation to the *end* (beyond that of earning his own living) which he believes these methods will best serve. Perhaps he will one day enlighten us as to what these are.

In September, 1937, Mussolini went on a state visit to Germany, and attended the autumn manoeuvres in Mecklenburg. Von Papen was again struck by the contrast between Hitler and Mussolini. "Mussolini with his sharply limed Roman head, powerful dome and strong chin, was much more the Cæsar than his curiously sunken and characterless counterpart." Another guest at the manoeuvres was Lord

*Franz von Papen—*Memoirs*, André Deutsch, London, 1952.

Londonderry. Von Papen explained to him the advantages of personal negotiation with Hitler over any policy which forced him to admit in public that he was wrong. He also talked of the possible influence of Mussolini as a stabilising factor in European affairs, and of the restraint which the generation that had fought in the 1914-18 war, if it had any say in the matter, would exercise on any German policy likely to lead to European war. "... I found it an immense pleasure to talk to a man of his honourable and open nature. He was the perfect type of old-world aristocrat. How much easier it must have been to deal with international problems when effective power in each country was in the hands of such people, each forming part of a world-wide family."

I have frequently heard Lord Londonderry attacked for "hobnobbing" with Hitler. This attitude is extremely difficult to understand except on the assumption that the mass of the population treats foreign affairs on the level of suburban neighbour quarrels, whose *ethos* is that unfriendly people don't speak to each other. The advantages to be gained from the national point of view, of having statesmen intimately versed in the 'human' (and often the variable) element in the government of other nations is ignored. Von Papen comments on the ridiculous way in which so many English people reacted to Mr. Chamberlain's attempts to deal with Hitler personally. "Mr. Chamberlain has been much criticised, most unfairly it seems to me, for his visits to Germany and for the Munich Agreement." He was realistic enough to understand that the British could not STOP Germany taking Czechoslovakia, but what could be done was to limit as much as possible Hitler's territorial gains while at the same time providing time for British rearmament. Those who imagine that Hitler deceived him with the Munich agreement, do not take account of this fact, nor of Hitler's wrath, in November, 1938, when he learnt of the plans for British rearmament. In fact Hitler was extremely displeased "at Mr. Chamberlain's intervention, which did not meet with his aggressive plans. However, the warmth of the British Prime Minister's reception in Germany, and the attitude of Mussolini and Daladier, forced him to accept the compromise for the time being. The anger of those, whose plans for a war had been spoiled, resulted in a torrent of abuse against Mr. Chamberlain, and since the same characters who hated Chamberlain also hated Mussolini, hardly anyone has noticed the achievement of Chamberlain, in taking advantage of Mussolini's uncertainty about the 'beneficial' effects on Italy of Hitler's plans, to re-form the old grouping of powers that had successfully checked Hitler in 1934. If we had been able to handle Italy as diplomatically afterwards, we might have been able to eradicate the bad feeling raised there by our attitude towards Abyssinia. As it was Chamberlain weakened, and made that futile guarantee to Poland, encouraging the latter to resist when we had not an earthly chance of helping her in any practical way. Mussolini himself said, in 1944, that the war was partly to be blamed on the Germans who had built up a fighting power they could not resist using, and partly on the effects of Great Britain's guarantee to Poland. Von Papen says "The errors in psychology at this time were not entirely on Hitler's side. The British guarantee could only have acted as a deterrent if the help that it promised could have been provided effectively."

(To be continued).

PARLIAMENT—

(continued from page 3.)

nor, has spoken over the air and given his version, does not the Minister think it would be a good thing if an African Minister were to give his version over the air, someone like Mr. Nwapa or Mr. Arikpo?

Mr. Lyttelton: I must answer the second part of the hon. Member's question in very distinct tones. It is against all the principles of collective responsibility and Cabinet Government that discussions of decisions reached in the Cabinet should be broadcast by the members whatever their views may be.

Mr. Fenner Brockway: Will the right hon. Gentleman answer the second part of Question No. 49, and also will he ask the Minister of State, whilst he is in Nigeria, to meet representatives of the Action Party and the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, and representatives of the northern area with a view to reaching agreement about the steps which are to be taken towards self-government?

Mr. Lyttelton: The hon. Gentleman has set a very high target for my right hon. Friend. My right hon. Friend will consult with everybody with whom it is necessary to consult in order to form a considered opinion upon this matter, but to expect that in this particularly difficult situation he would now be able to reach agreement is really asking too much. . . .

Emigrants to the United Kingdom

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many persons have landed in this country from the Colonies during the past 12 months; how many of these were non-students and stowaways, respectively; what approximately is the aggregate colonial population now in this country; and what further steps have been taken to control emigration from the Colonies to this country.

Mr. Lyttelton: Board of Trade returns show that about 70,000 persons landed in this country from Colonial Territories during 1952. This figure includes officials, visitors, tourists, etc. Out of the total 2,200 were known to be migrants and not students, seeking work, and 158 were stowaways. Most of the others were temporary visitors or United Kingdom residents returning home. The total population of Colonial origin in the United Kingdom has been estimated at between 50,000 and 60,000 persons but there are no precise figures.

Intending emigrants from the Colonies are warned against leaving for this country without making arrangements in advance for work and accommodation.

House of Commons: April 23, 1953.

Income Tax Payers

Mr. Bowden asked the Secretary to the Treasury how many people resident in the United Kingdom pay Income Tax.

Mr. Boyd-Carpenter: About 16½ million, including married women in employment.

Mr. Bowden: Is the hon. Gentleman aware that this figure will correct the erroneous impression in the country

arising from the Prime Minister's Glasgow speech, in which the figure stated was nearly 30 million?

Mr. Boyd-Carpenter: My right hon. Friend made it perfectly plain, as indeed was made plain by others in the course of the Budget debates that, when account is taken of the families and dependents of Income Tax payers, 30 million people in round figures, benefit from the change introduced by my right hon. Friend. . . .

House of Commons: April 27, 1953.

Petition (St. Andrews University)

Lieut.-Colonel Elliot: I beg to present a Petition to the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Parliament assembled. It is signed by 1,250 students of St. Andrews University, commencing with the President of the Students' Representative Council. It is a university known to both of us, and particularly to you, Mr. Speaker, by reason of a recent happy occasion.

The Petition is to the effect that the provision in the University of St. Andrews Bill for the change in status of the Rector be not carried into effect since it is contended that the Rectors have never proved unworthy of their high office, and that the student body greatly value the privilege of electing the chairman of the University Court, which privilege they claim they have not abused. The Petition concludes:

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."
To lie upon the Table.

Fuel and Power (Consumer Choice)

Mr. Palmer asked the Minister of Fuel and Power if he will ensure that, in carrying out the recommendations of the Ridley Report on National Fuel Policy, the principle of free consumer choice is maintained between gas, electricity and solid fuel for domestic use.

Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Palmer: Is the Minister aware that that answer will give great satisfaction to the electricity supply industry?

Mr. Nabarro: Does my right hon. Friend recall that the Ridley Report, while supporting competition between these industries, pointed out that such competition would be possible only where price was properly related to costs? What is being done in that connection, particularly in regard to the electricity supply industry?

Mr. Lloyd: I appreciate my hon. Friend's point and I am in touch with the nationalised industries on it.

Mr. Noel-Baker: Will the Minister bend his efforts to ensuring that gas, electricity and solid fuel are each used for the purpose for which they are most efficient? Will he recognise that there is a great deal to be done?

Jet Aircraft Improvements (Russian Use)

Mr. Wigg asked the Minister of Supply whether he is aware that improvements in jet aircraft carried out in British factories are known and applied in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics within a month and, in a very little longer time, are also applied on the engines of M.I.G. fighters in Korea; and whether he will institute an inquiry?

The Minister of Supply (Mr. Duncan Sandys): No, Sir.

Mr. Wigg: Is the Minister aware that the statements in this Question were made at a conference of the Conservative Party and, as a result, a resolution was passed unanimously, in the presence of the Prime Minister, severely attacking the liberties of the subject? If so, what is he going to do about it?

Mr. Sandys: The hon. Member was good enough to send me a Press cutting of this speech which was made by a borough councillor in the hon. Member's constituency. It referred in particular to the sale of Nene engines to Russia by the late Government. In my opinion, the sale of these engines undoubtedly had the effect of reducing by about two years the technical lead in the development of these engines which we then had over the Russians.

Mr. Shinwell: Is the Minister aware that what he is now endeavouring to do is to avoid the substance of this Question by making a criticism of the late Government? Is he aware that at the Conservative Association Conference, in the presence of the right hon. Gentleman the Prime Minister, this borough councillor from Dudley, who is a member of the Conservative Party, made the statement referred to in the Question by my hon. Friend? Unless the Minister is prepared to deny that that statement was made and deny the Press report, would he be good enough to repudiate it?

Mr. Sandys: My answer to the hon. Member for Dudley (Mr. Wigg) was, "No, Sir." But I would draw attention to the fact that in the Press cutting sent to me by the hon. Member, the borough councillor in question, after making this statement, said, "This is hearsay." It is a custom of this House that hon. Members do not put down Questions based on hearsay, and that they make themselves responsible for the statements contained in their Questions.

Mr. Shinwell: Will the right hon. Gentleman be good enough, in the interests of the Government, in the interests of the Civil Service and in the interests of the military advisers, to repudiate the statement, even the implication in

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the statement, that the Soviet Union is able, within one month after the production of modern aircraft, some of them on the secret list, to obtain information?

Mr. Sandys: I will gladly repudiate that. The present Administration takes good care to see that our secrets are not passed over to the Soviet Government. The sale of these engines by the late Government resulted in the handing on a plate to the Soviet Government of two years' development work. . . .

"And Now This"

by MARY EVANS.

The 1953 Session of the Alberta Legislative Assembly is in progress. I am doing my feminine best to reconcile the apparent irreconcilables which are emerging. But I am not having much success.

During the Provincial general election last year, the Government sought re-election on a "platform" which was conspicuous for its omission of any essentially Social Credit features. Early in the election campaign, the Alberta Social Credit League (the Government's "party organisation") repudiated the candidature of Mr. R. E. Ansley, who had been nominated in accordance with the League's constitution by the constituency organisation of Leduc. (Earlier—Mr. Ansley, who was Minister of Education in the Manning Government, had been deprived of his Cabinet portfolio at the time that the Social Credit Board was abolished and a systematic purge of Douglasites, as they were derisively termed, was commenced.) Despite the Government entering a candidate to oppose Mr. Ansley, he was re-elected as a Social Credit member, but because he is a genuine Social Crediter, he must take his seat with the Opposition to the "Social Credit" Government.

In the debate on the Speech from the Throne in the current session, Mr. Ansley took the opportunity of reviewing the record of the Government since Mr. Manning became Premier, pointing out how it had completely abandoned Social Credit except for a little lip service.

Mr. Floyd Baker, as spokesman for the Government, vigorously denied that Social Credit had been abandoned. He asserted that the Government still adhered to the financial theories of Douglas, but when he went off "at a tangent" they could not follow him. They completely repudiated Douglas's anti-semitism.

This was followed up the next day by a tail piece to Premier Manning's Budget Speech:

"Past experience has shown that under the existing monetary system a chronic shortage of consumer purchasing power is inevitable unless the supply of money distributed in the production of consumer goods is augmented through non-consumable production such as the extensive international armament programmes which have provided this artificial stimulus in recent years. There is obviously something fundamentally wrong with an economy that must depend on the threat of war for its financial solvency. This situation can be corrected only by the intelligent regulation of the national money and credit supply to establish and maintain the neces-

sary equation between purchasing power and production. Not until this is done can the devastating consequences of both inflation and deflation be avoided, and permanent economic stability assured.

"This is a matter of national as well as provincial importance but unfortunately the fundamental monetary reforms necessary to the effective solution of the problem are not within the constitutional jurisdiction of this Assembly. This does not, however, detract in any way from our responsibility within the spheres in which this Legislature is sovereign to do everything in our power to secure for the people we are privileged to represent the effective control of their own credit resources which is one of the fundamental principles of the Social Credit philosophy to which this Government unreservedly subscribes. We have endeavoured conscientiously to apply those principles both in the formation and application of government policies relating to the operation and development of our provincial economy."

Mr. Manning, as Provincial Treasurer, delivered himself of these sentiments after presenting a record budget of \$174 million to the Legislature—an amount nearly *eight times* greater than that of ten years earlier—and disclosing surplus reserves of over \$130 million. The huge budget with its phenomenal surplus did not give the unfortunate taxpayer one iota of reduction in his heavy tax burden. But Provincial Treasurer Manning modestly gave Premier Manning a mere \$2,000 a year extra by way of compensation.

Having relieved himself of this onerous task, Alberta's Premier next turned his attention to rounding off the job. A few days later speaking to his Trans-Canada audience (or congregation) in a Prophetic Bible Institute broadcast ("Back-to-the-Bible-Hour"), he roundly denounced "The Protocols of Zion" as a wicked forgery.

To a mere woman, it is all very bewildering. But "Down Under" they seem convinced that this *is* Social Credit which makes it even more bewildering.

"Democracy"

"When the phrase 'all men are created equal' was perverted into meaning that every man is as good as any other, and that therefore all were equally fit to rule, the inevitable consequence was the rise to the top of those least qualified for the job. For, under the processes of 'democracy,' political preferment became a matter of purchase of demagoguery, practices to which the more gifted do not readily lend themselves. Popular suffrage brought in its wake the pressure group, with its axe to grind, and government became its representative. The rule of numbers restricted 'self-determination' to the area determined by the unrestrained will of the majority—which had to be the will of a coalition of pressure groups—and the will of the majority is always the will of the least scrupulous person who assumes leadership. Thus, the rise of the 'fuhrer' is the inevitable end of 'democracy.' Egalitarianism can produce no other result. (F. Chodorov.)