

sure that the average member of the public does not realize what socialism really is. In my opinion the votes that have been registered during the last year or so have not been votes against this particular government or any other government; they have been votes against the frustration from which the Canadian people suffered for so many years before the war. In spite of the war the people of Canada, generally speaking, are better off than they have been for many years, and they assume—I do not agree with the assumption—that their better condition is due to planning and control. In our social credit opinion it is due simply to the fact that there is plenty of money about and that the problem of marketing has been solved.

It is a curious thing that while the whole world is fighting to resist the imposition of one German philosophy, people are blindly adopting another German philosophy known as socialism. The founder of socialism, Karl Marx, was certainly a German, and a Prussian at that. It seems to me that what we need is a Christian solution of our economic problems. Socialism in my opinion is not a Christian solution. Christianity is based on the freedom and responsibility of the individual, whereas socialism, to put it shortly, means irresponsible masses controlled by irresponsible individuals.

I am quite sure that one reason for the spread of socialistic ideas in Canada and elsewhere—I have heard this out in the country, especially in western Canada—is the totally misleading propaganda about Russia. I am not going to criticize Russia in any way at all. What they do in Russia is the affair of the Russian people, but when the radio and other means of communication are used to spread propaganda that Russia is even more democratic than Canada, then I think it is time somebody made a protest. I want to make that protest with all the strength I possess.

I am not libeling any one when I say—I have not his exact quotation, but I think I remember it correctly—that President Roosevelt has stated that Russia is as complete and absolute a dictatorship as any that has ever existed. That is true, but most people do not know that. They are occupied with their own affairs, and they listen to those who should know and are given a totally false picture of communism in Russia and elsewhere. I should like to quote a man who will not be accused of being prejudiced since he is a socialist himself. Professor Laski is professor of political history at the London school of eco-

nomics, and a few years ago he published an essay in the United States entitled, "Recovery through Revolution", from which I quote:

The communist hypothesis . . . insists that no socialist government can attempt seriously to put its principles into practice without encountering determined resistance which will issue in civil war. To maintain socialist principles, in short, socialists will be driven to become communists or to betray their socialism. If they become communists they will find themselves involved in the grim logic of Leninism—the dictatorship of the proletariat, the drastic suppression of counter-revolution, the confiscation of the essential instruments of production, the building of the state, in a word, upon the principles of martial law until the security of the new order is firmly established. The transformation of capitalism into socialism means revolution, and that implies an experience akin to that through which Russia has passed.

Last winter it was my privilege and pleasure for a few days to occupy a seat in the gallery of the mother of parliaments. I was seated in the gallery reserved for members of dominion parliaments. This is a little gallery and I found it filled with men, all of whom were in uniform but myself. They represented the armies of New Zealand, South Africa, Australia, Canada and the United States. On one occasion in the House of Commons at Westminster the post-war settlement of Europe was being debated, and it seemed to me as I listened to some of the speakers that they were apologizing for the surrender of the interests of the smaller countries in Europe which they thought might have to be made at the end of the war. A man sitting next to me, an officer, a chaplain in the Royal Air Force, turned to me and said, although he did not know me from Adam, "Is there no one in this house with the courage to get up and speak the truth?" I should like to pay a tribute to those countries and peoples that at the beginning of the war stood by Great Britain to the best of their ability and fought the Germans when everything looked black and apparently all was lost. The Poles put up a magnificent fight. Their air force in Great Britain I was told had a very large share in the victory of the battle of Britain over the German air force in 1940. The skill and daring of the Polish airmen were, I was told, unsurpassed. The Polish government has never surrendered and its soldiers still are fighting against the common enemy.

Then there was Yugoslavia, which also fought gallantly against the Germans when everything appeared lost, and they are still fighting. Then there were the Greeks, who also fought magnificently, and whom we tried in vain to relieve. I heard from responsible men, mem-