

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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### From Week to Week

Mr. Churchill doesn't want any "monkeying with credit." Splendid! Neither do we. We therefore suggest that all sums "created by the banks out of nothing" since 1939 should be applied to the restoration of the purchasing-power of the pound from its present level to that ruling in January, 1913.

Trade between Britain and Finland will shortly be restored. Britain will provide Finland with raw materials for industries working to produce goods for delivery to the U.S.S.R. as reparations.

—Dundee Courier and Advertiser, June 15, 1945.

That is to say, we are to pay Russia reparations for her attack on and annexation of Finland. Waal, waal, waal! There's a sucker born every minute, as our other Allies say. (See note, *infra*, on U.N.R.R.A.)

Everything connected with "land" and the "finance" (*i.e.* taxation) of land at the present time is just one racket after another, but the biggest potential racket of all is being run, for the moment, by the Liberal Party, the traditional instrument of international Finance.

It is that "betterment values created by public activity should go to the public and not into the pockets of private owners."

This particular racket, based on the completely discredited theories of Henry George, was launched by Lloyd George in his "Limehousing" days, and was to be implemented through his famous "Form Four." Killed then, it was quietly resurrected in the Uthwatt Report, which was timed to be stamped through under cover of war, but has misfired. It is one of those rackets which appeal to the sedulously cultivated idea that "the public" gets what the individual loses. Realistically, nothing can prevent "the public" from getting betterment values, although "the public" never yet created anything, and never will. If a district becomes attractive by beautiful buildings and lovely gardens, no-one can walk through it without "betterment," and to fine the builders of the houses and the makers of the gardens is merely to discourage them. The money-fine which is taken does not of course distribute the "betterment" but as usual goes to the financiers, probably in repayment of local borrowing. There are many insanities in current finance; but the principle of increasing rates and taxes for improvements to property (and the "betterment" racket is only a clever variant) must surely approach *delirium tremens*. It is evident that the Rates Campaign must be resumed at the earliest opportunity, but in the meantime, Sir Archibald Sinclair and his friends might be shown that

1908 and 1945 are different dates.

"If the House Food Committee goes thoroughly into the reasons for sugar shortage, it will probably find that a prime cause has been that OPA [Office of Priority Administration] obsession with keeping the price down has blinded it to the need of getting some sugar... This is because sugar is one of the cheapest of all foods."

—San Francisco Chronicle, May 8, 1945.

It is of course obvious that the attempt to institute a World Government is not relying on "legislation" at San Francisco, or anywhere else. The cornering of food and other products by U.N.R.R.A. is World Domination in action, and the ration and coupon system will be extended indefinitely by the simple device of keeping Great Britain short of food, clothes, houses and other supplies, as one "liberated" area after another is controlled. *The world, and particularly, this country, is being milked to build up the military strength of Russia as quickly as possible.*

In this connection, we have heard the suggestion made that the present cuts in rations have been made by Order in Council (*i.e.*, by Departmental Bureaucrats connected with P.E.P.), because the ordinary voter does not understand our administrative system, and thinks that "Churchill!" is doing it, and will therefore vote "Labour." We doubt it.

"But Dallin is convinced that there are more such slaves in the Soviet Union than there were negro slaves in the United States at the time of the Civil War... millions of men and women are deprived of liberty and compelled to work, in sub-human conditions and for bare subsistence on railways, canals... and other enterprises. Dallin reaches two interesting conclusions: the number of persons subject to forced labour 'is certainly not less than the population of Australia (about seven millions) and is probably greater than the total number of industrial workers at liberty in Russia'... The highest number of persons serving sentences of penal servitude under the Tzarist regime was 32,757, in 1913..."

"There are two electrical stations generating about the same amount of power, one at South Amboy, New Jersey (U.S.A.), the other at Kemerovo, in Siberia. There are 51 employes at the American station, 480 in the Soviet station." —The Real Soviet Russia, D. J. Dallin. Review in *American Mercury*.

The Russian Armies of Occupation in Germany and the Balkans are living on the countries they are occupying, and at the same time are stripping complete factories, and sending them, together with their enslaved native staffs, to

Russia, as "reparations." In the other Occupied Zones, the Armies are supplied entirely from outside—largely from "Britain."

The constant insertion of Mr. James Byrnes, the shop window for Mr. Bernard Baruch, into any situation of international importance is carried a step further by the announcement that President Truman will take him to Berlin. It would be interesting to know the connection, if any, between Professor Laski's orders to Mr. Attlee on his association with Mr. Churchill in regard to this meeting and Mr. Baruch's alleged message to the Prime Minister that he'd 'see him later—he was too busy just now.' Busy with Professor Laski?

There is a persistent rumour that Mr. Byrnes will replace Mr. Stettinius as Secretary of State.

There can be few people with any grasp of the world situation who would dispute the significance of events in India in the attempt to liquidate the British Empire. There is in the U.S.A. an "India Association" which has been well described as "more anti-English than pro-Indian." Amongst many publications, *Asia and the Americas*, a monthly magazine, well produced and printed on fine art paper, carries on a steady stream of misinformation and mystification on Anglo-Indian relations. We notice a full page advertisement in the March issue—"You can do business with India. America's commercial frontiers can still be on the Ganges. Great Britain has given to India I.O.U.s to the value of five thousand million dollars. India would like to spend most of that money in the United States." So now you see why we're going to pay for the war.

In this amiable campaign, any stick is good enough to beat the British dog. The essence of the Gandhi agitation was anti-industrial. Never mind. The sin of the British now is that "they blocked the industrialisation of India." You can not only have it both ways—you can have it every way.

It is significant that a strong vein of crypto-Communism runs through all this 'lo, the poor Indian' stuff, with the usual attempt to divide the country and the town, agriculture and factory-manufacture. We do not see how a tolerable civilisation can emerge from the present chaos until either this curious all-pervasive lying, and unholy pact between the very rich and powerful (the Indian Congress Party is financed by the Birlas and the other immensely rich Hindu industrialists, who only need the expulsion of the British to enslave Southern and Central India) and the poor and ignorant, is exposed on the largest scale, or an immensely higher general standard of intelligence becomes universal.

No explanation for this world phenomenon seems adequate but that of the Symbolic Snake, making its final throw for World Dominion.

Champagne is 4/- a bottle in Oslo. No, you can't have a Travel Permit, Clarence. Don't you know there's a war—oh, well, don't you know, anyway? To hear you talk, anyone would think you belonged to P.E.P. and Chatham House, and had a nice job undermining the sovereignty of our respective nations.

Shooting snipe with a bow and arrow is easy in com-

parison to keeping your eye on Communist-Socialist relationships. According to the prophet Marx, Socialism (whatever it is) is merely the first stage of Communism. But there is a rapid and widespread repudiation of Communism (whatever that is) going on everywhere amongst all the Best People (P.E.P., Chatham House, and Wall Street). Nothing appearing in "Capitalist" papers is either so bitter or so damaging as the matter published in, e.g., the New York *New Leader*, which calls itself Liberal-Labour, but might, without unfairness, be described as Jewish Socialist.

Just how to reconcile this with the sudden *volte face* of world-Communism, which has decided that Big Business is its best friend, we don't know. But it merits attention.

"The same liberals who are so big-hearted when it comes to opening the doors for Jews in Asia, Africa, and the English colonies, and elsewhere, are strangely silent when it comes to the refugees who are already (interned) in the United States." — *New Leader*, April 14.

Who is going to get the £1,000,000,000 in securities and gold "discovered" by the Americans? What happens to the almost similar sum we paid the Americans for munitions at the beginning of the war?

The penetrating definition of Art as "exaggerated apropos" is no doubt a key to the evil-exuding and ugly pictures which present the employés of our cartels to a defenceless public, but an article which appeared in *The Manchester Guardian* on architecture in Russia, taken in conjunction with the influences dominant both in the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, and the International Cartels, is worthy of notice. The article remarks:

"Protests have appeared in sections of the Soviet Press recently against professional and artistic Leftist tendencies. The very forms which for most of the post-Revolutionary years have been hailed abroad... are falling into disrepute. *Pravda* recalls the struggle which has been carried on for several years against 'a vulgar primitivism.' The attack is clearly directed against the very type of structure which has become most solidly identified abroad with the post-Revolutionary period in Russia."

We have long felt that a cultural explosion in Russia is not only probable, but holds the best promise of deliverance from the grisly nightmare of Lenin and Stalin.

It does not appear to be widely apprehended by people who are in revolt against the ugly farce of the Moscow "Trials," that they are entirely logical, and the inevitable outcome of Socialism—the Omnipotent State. The universal plea of "Guilty" is merely a formal acquiescence in the *a priori* assumption that everything done by the State is justifiable, there is no higher law, and that a "Trial" is in fact nothing but an appeal for mercy. In the New Orders there is no such thing as right and wrong, there is only expediency, and the question of mercy *i.e.*, the severity of torture to be inflicted, is not governed by anything which appertains to the individual under trial (who is guilty because the State says so), but solely whether the use to be made of him is advantageous to "the State."

Once this idea is grasped, the behaviour of Russia at

San Francisco, in Poland, and the Baltic States is equally seen to be natural. There can only be one Supreme State, and, from the point of view of the Totalitarian, it must be his State. The mere existence of any other State not owing allegiance to him is an offence, just as an individual who does not plead guilty is already condemned as a traitor. It is a basic contention of those who accept the Social Credit outlook, that there can be no accommodation between a centralising power policy, and one designed to restore the individual to his natural "rights." One must go; and war after war is inevitable until one goes.

Never in our experience has so much ingenuity been employed to mislead the British public on any one single event, as in the case of the Canadian Federal General Election. Our threepenny Socialist Daily has never mentioned the Social Credit increase in representation; the *Evening Standard* gives every figure wrong and infers that the Social Crediters are Socialists (cheers for Professor Laski) and the only newspaper which has come our way which has given the figures in full and without manipulation, is the *Scotsman*. From its issue of June 21 we take the following figures: Liberals 118; Conservatives 66; C.C.F. 28; Social Credit, 13; Independents, 8; Independent Liberals, 7; Bloc Populaire, 2; Independent Conservative, Labour Progressive (Communist), Independent C.C.F. 1 each.

Mr. Mackenzie King lost his seat.

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary 5th Edition (1943) defines "kulak":

"A rich peasant, especially a prosperous farmer or peasant who has made money out of the poorer class, or who refuses to co-operate with the government." (Our emphasis.)

Funny without being vulgar, as you might say.

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## PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: June 6, 1945.

### BROADCASTS FROM RUSSIA

Commander King-Hall asked the Minister of Information how many broadcasts a week are sent in the English language from Russia to Britain; and how many in the Russian language from Britain to Russia.

Mr. Lloyd: There are 53 broadcasts a week in English from the Soviet Union. There are no B.B.C. broadcasts in Russian to the Soviet Union.

House of Commons: June 7, 1945.

### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Commander King-Hall: Have the Government taken note of the Motion standing on the Order Paper in the name of the hon. Member for Keighley (Mr. I. Thomas) and myself, relative to the need of interchanging information between ourselves and our Russian Allies, and whether the Government are going to do anything about it?

["That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a large-scale exchange of students between Russian and British universities should take place at an early opportunity in order that the Anglo-Soviet Alliance shall be fortified by general contact between the young peoples of the two countries, and this House urges His Majesty's Government to initiate appropriate negotiations forthwith."]

The Prime Minister: The Motion is about the exchange of students between the two countries. I certainly think that it is very desirable in view of our 20 years' agreement with Soviet Russia. The sooner we get as many English people as possible learning to speak Russian, and vice versa, the better. When I mentioned this matter in Moscow in October last, Premier Stalin responded to it with great enthusiasm, and I understand that he has given orders that it is to be facilitated. We welcome that in the highest possible degree. I do not think there is any need to initiate any further negotiations as the matter is fully before both Governments.

### CENTRAL ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL STAFF

Sir G. Mander asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether action is now being taken to establish on a permanent basis a small central staff qualified to measure and analyse economic trends and to submit appreciations of them to the Ministers concerned as stated in the White Paper on Full Employment.

Sir J. Anderson: Plans have been prepared for a small central economic and statistical staff, and some individuals have been earmarked for appointment.

### FOREIGN INDUSTRIALISTS (BRITISH NATURALISATION)

Mr. Pearson asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he can now make a statement as to the determination of the position of industrialists from

(Continued on page 6)

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Saturday, June 30, 1945.

### The Alignment

Socialism is bureaucracy backed by police-power; "Democracy" is frustration backed by bribery; Social Credit is initiative stimulated by inducement and secured by property.

The kind of mad-hatter arguments which are being put forward to justify the semi-starvation and the complete deprivation of ordinary luxury of this country ought not to and probably do not, deceive many people, but they are symptomatic of the contempt of the bureaucracy (from whom, of course, they emanate), for the general public. All the key Plotters present themselves, not as concerned with England, Scotland and Wales, but as local representatives, *inter alia* of the Hottentot and the Thibetan. Not, of course, that the Hottentot and the Thibetan interest them, but they are a long way away and don't read P.E.P. bulletins. It is a matter for some speculation whether the obvious fact that Great Britain always bears the brunt of modern wars, is stripped of her surplus wealth as a preliminary, and left the chief loser in the settlements, will escape notice by the victims. But it is confidently expected that their reaction will play straight into the hands of those who are only too pleased to give the situation a cultural twist.

We are far from supposing that a vote for Baruch-Churchill, *by itself*, is a vote *against* the World Slave State; but we are quite confident that a vote for Baruch-Laski is a vote *for* a World Slave State.

### New Zionism

A friend in America has sent us a copy of the *New York Post* containing a large leaded announcement, and appeal for funds ("By a ruling of the Treasury Department, all contributions to the New Zionist Organisation of America are tax-exempt") of "The New Zionist Organisation of America." This announcement is almost entirely directed to an attack on "Britain" for having been "the hand that guided the hangman" of the Jews who murdered Lord Moyne. This is obviously only a handy stick with which to beat the dog, and the two-column appeal ends with the remark "It is therefore in the interest of America to call Britain to order and see that justice shall be done to the Jew in Palestine" (presumably that Jews may murder British Ministers with impunity) "and peace shall reign in the Holy Land."

We should not give prominence to this insolence if it

did not confirm our devout hope that we are going to call the bluff which has been worked so successfully on us since, at least, the South African War. It is incontestable that the fate of the British Empire has been placed at the disposal of Jewish schemers under the promise that its interests would be safeguarded. Even if they had been, the arrangement would have been both cowardly and contemptible. But, in fact, the interests of Great Britain have been sacrificed, and the British people have been betrayed on all those occasions on which Jewish influence has most clearly been in evidence. Now it would appear that the mask is off; every kind of organisation is attacking us, either about India, Palestine, the Levant, Malaya or Greece. Good. We know where we are, and that is less dangerous than being obliged to sit quietly while the auction of our interests is conducted by "friends."

### Organisation, or Peace

At a meeting of Italian-Americans held in the Rand School, New York, on April 7 and 8, a resolution was adopted "calling for the organisation of a new Third Party, following the example of the Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, and the Labour Parties in the British Commonwealth."

Italy has been hamstrung for centuries by Freemasonry, and it is fairly obvious that this world-wide "Full employment under an omnipotent bureaucracy" *i.e.*, the Slave World, is Freemasonry in action. Just who controls its incredible organisation is a piece of information which is the first, and the indispensable first step to world salvage.

The same influence can be recognised in the Report of the West Indian Royal Commission recommending that "political federation is the end to which policy should be directed" and the comment of the Colonial Office that "In view of the greater economy and efficiency in general of large scale units of Government under modern conditions," *etc., etc.*, "the Government thought thus and such."

There is not one shred of evidence in favour of "large scale units of Government" on any assumption *except that war is the basis of world organisation*. The small Scandinavian countries, basically poor in natural resources, had and probably have (except where annexed by Russia) the highest standards of living, education, and culture of any countries in the world. So had England, until it came under this mephitic influence with the entrance of the Hanoverians. But in these matters, fact is of no consequence. Any lie will do, of you control the major portion of the Press and the Broadcasting Agencies.

### Personal

We regret to record that Mrs. Palmer is in hospital. Temporarily, will her correspondents kindly address letters to her on Secretariat business to c/o The Social Credit Secretariat, 49, Prince Alfred Road, Liverpool, 15? We are glad to say that Mrs. Palmer is progressing favourably.

The "C."B.C. allotted  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times as much time to the Socialists (C.C.F.) as to the Social Crediters, although their representation in the House of Commons was equal.

## Socialism in New Zealand

(From a New Zealand Correspondent.)

June 7.

To-day's news cable reports Mr. Attlee "Mr. Churchill has forgotten that Australia and New Zealand had Socialist governments for years to the great benefit of their peoples and with none of the dreadful consequences to which he referred."

One must go abroad to learn news of home! Some of the major blessings bestowed upon us here in New Zealand are as follows:—This Government was elected in 1935, and have remained tenaciously in office ever since. But in 1935 they were not elected as socialists. In their electioneering campaign they breathed no word of socialistic intentions—until they were firmly established in power.

I personally assisted in the successful election campaign of Mr. Denham, who thus became the first Labour Member for Invercargill.

Here is the policy on which the Labour Party was elected in 1935—as proclaimed by Mr. Savage, Mr. Semple and other leaders of the party: that if elected they would take the necessary steps to increase the purchasing power of the people of New Zealand so that they could at all times buy and enjoy all the goods the country could offer them and that they would do this without increasing borrowing or taxation but they would abolish the "iniquitous sales tax" (then 5 per cent.). As Mr. Savage put it, to do this they were going to take control of the Reserve Bank and utilise the national credit. At a meeting in support of the policy which Mr. Savage had outlined, it was pointed out that Labour Governments elsewhere had been no more successful than any others, but never before had a Labour Party propounded a policy such as this—which commended itself as possible and desirable, and a resolution to this effect was carried without dissent, but there was little subsequent enthusiasm on the part of the Labour leader and his political henchmen for the policy, and after their election it became known that the Party had in existence a typewritten manifesto setting out their objective as the Socialisation of the means of production, distribution and exchange, which they had carefully kept secret prior to their election. Within a few months they introduced their Industrial Efficiency Act, which, if the public—and particularly the business people—had studied it, would clearly have revealed an intention to put private enterprise into a bureaucratic strait-jacket. The majority of carpenters and allied tradesmen in this country, judging from the hundreds with whom I have worked on war-time jobs, are also opposed to Socialism, but only too often allow union officials to make it appear otherwise. To-day in New Zealand we no longer need to theorise, since we have Socialism being all too rapidly put into actual operation. The war has enabled the provisions of the Industrial Efficiency Act to be brought into operation under the public impression that they are merely war measures.

Results seem to be the proper test of any theory, and the following are some of the results to date.

The Sales Tax, described as "iniquitous" in 1935 when only 5 per cent., is now generally at 20 per cent.

Wages Tax, at 1/- in the £ in 1935, now 2/6.

"Social Security" levy 5/- per quarter for males and

5/- per year for females including children of 16 years. The main benefits appear to be free consultation with empanelled doctors who have to deal with their clients on "mass production" lines to keep up with it, and free medicine as prescribed. Whether due to generally declining standards of health, or because people are attracted by free medical service, or by a desire to get their levied money's worth, hospital populations are reported to be increasing at an alarming rate despite the building of many new hospitals, while the housing shortage becomes rapidly more acute.

State housing schemes have failed hopelessly to meet the demands and the waiting lists run into thousands. State tenants, while thankful for a home while so many are homeless, have to tolerate irksome restrictions as to the size of their family and what pets or poultry they may keep, and official supervision generally which would be unendurable if privately-owned houses were available. Private builders are unable to meet the demands for homes as materials and permits are controlled. Small builders are thus forced out of business.

Staple foods have been progressively forced under the control of the Internal Marketing Board, in every case resulting in increased prices and smaller quantities available. As a few examples: Eggs are generally unprocurable—yet no householder is allowed, without special registration, to keep more than 25 fowl. Fowl feed is available only by government licence. Previously the major supply of eggs reached the market from farmers who were not poultry farmers but had more eggs than required for their own use. These surplus eggs were collected from the gate by the store van. The government has prohibited all that.

Most fruits are similarly controlled. For instance, at times lemons are almost unprocurable, and then at famine prices. Yet everywhere in and around Auckland are to be seen a number of trees in many homes laden with more lemons than the owners can use. But they may not sell them except through the Internal (Infernal) Marketing Board—and some householders who tried that found themselves in debt for cartage or other charges. At one stage during a lemon shortage a small army of government officials toured the district and declared many lemon crops appearing perfect specimens to the lay eye, to be inferior grade and not marketable. Many trees had to be destroyed.

Milk deliveries everywhere have been zoned, and all milk is pasteurised, one has no choice.

Honey, previously in abundant supply, has also been taken under the authority of the Marketing Board and is now mostly unprocurable.

Apples, always in great abundance, may now be marketed only through the Board. Once one might drive through the growing districts and buy the finest fruit cheaply from road-side stalls—all that has been officially stopped.

And so the sorry tale goes on. Just now potatoes are almost unprocurable. And this so recently was literally a land flowing with milk and honey.

Over the radio daily—every radio station has become a tightly guarded government monopoly where no criticism of government policy ever is heard—the current ceiling prices for a few household lines are announced, so that, apparently, no "blood-sucking profiteer" can stick on an

extra halfpenny. The householder can buy little at any price.

Before and immediately after their accession to "power" our Socialist government made a great deal of outcry against the press which they accused of misrepresenting or suppressing the party's utterances—an accusation hardly borne out by the space devoted to them. This outcry was used as justification of their taking over every radio station in the Dominion. Since then the daily programmes have steadily deteriorated until now, on the commercial stations particularly, they comprise largely syndicated serials of a particularly low standard, and the most soul-searing discards of so-called modern music from across the Atlantic. Children may, day and night, be regaled with serial tales of blood lust, domestic infidelity, intrigue and murder.

The war-time plea of paper shortage has enabled the Socialist government to establish a complete and vigorously operated supervision of everything to be printed apart from established journals. Before a permit is granted—if it is—the "copy" must be submitted. Consequently little of even mildly hostile criticism finds printed expression—and what with government ability to grant or withhold permits for material, manpower, and what-not, few business firms care to give open expression to their seething discontents. Yet recently a communistic pamphlet appeared bearing the imprint of *The Standard*, the Labour Party's official paper, but bearing no printing permit number. No action appears to be taken in this case.

Drastic and revolutionary reforms have been and are being imposed in the educational system during the war when so many thousands of men are overseas and most of the remaining adult population has been manpowered and have little opportunity of knowing or studying what is being done. It will be unnecessary to mention that all of these reforms are of an extremely "leftist" nature, and as the reforms begin to operate parents are becoming concerned. Speakers on "educational" matters on the government-controlled radio invariably disclose a distinct socialistic bias.

There is a noticeable discrimination in favour of socialistic and communistic literature for which permits are issued for printing in New Zealand and also in that being imported. In military camps, reading rooms, and "educational" facilities the same state of affairs is conspicuous.

Practically the entire farming community is in a state of bitter resentment. Their produce is almost completely "controlled" for marketing and they are allowed so little return for their long and strenuous hours of work that they have lost all incentive. As one farmer expressed it to me recently it is only their determination not to let down the soldiers and the war effort generally that they keep producing more than merely enough for themselves. The "Socialist" government got into power expressing determination to stop women and children from working in the cowsheds, even if paid. To-day, my farmer friend states, if the unpaid labour—the farmers' wives and children—were removed the whole dairy industry in New Zealand would collapse. So much for the "great benefits" of Socialism which so far is being imposed on New Zealand, first, by sheer political trickery, and later, under the stress of war conditions. It is doubtful whether the Socialist government will survive another election.

F. N. R.

## PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 3)

European countries who, having established diverse industries in Development Areas, are desirous of obtaining British naturalisation.

*Sir D. Somervell*: I regret that I cannot make any statement on this matter at present.

House of Commons: June 13, 1945.

## FOREIGN POLICY

*Mr. Henderson Stewart* asked the Prime Minister whether he has considered proposals made to him for the creation of machinery designed to secure a broad measure of co-operation and agreement between the main political parties, now and in the future, on matters affecting British foreign policy; and whether he favours such proposals.

*Mr. Butler*: My right hon. Friend agrees that it is in the country's best interests that there should be the widest possible measure of agreement on foreign policy between the main political parties. He considers, however, that the methods for securing such agreement would need to be adapted to the circumstances of the time, and in a matter of this kind there would be every advantage in allowing the machinery to develop in the light of experience and inclination.

*Mr. Henderson Stewart*: May I ask the right hon. Gentleman, does the Prime Minister contemplate, in this matter, using the functions of the Committee of Imperial Defence?

*Mr. Butler*: I think the terms of the answer I have given cover all the aspects of the question. I will not add to them to-day.

## PACIFIC AREA BROADCASTS

*Sir P. Harris* asked the Minister of Information whether he is aware that men in the Pacific fleet complain that they have few opportunities to hear British news and are mainly dependent on American broadcasts; and whether he will do something to remedy this defect.

*Mr. Lloyd*: The difficulties are primarily geographical. The General Forces Programme is directed to the Pacific area, but listening conditions for broadcasts from England are good only during a limited period of the day. Arrangements are therefore being made by the Australian Broadcasting Commission for additional B.B.C. programmes, especially for the British Fleet, to be radiated from their Sydney Station. S.E.A.C. is also making arrangements to provide a British short wave service audible in the South West Pacific area.

## B.B.C. MONITORING SERVICE

*Mr. Stourton* asked the Minister of Information if the B.B.C. daily monitoring service may be made available to Members of Parliament on application; and to newspaper editors and journalists.

*Mr. Lloyd*: The Daily Monitoring reports are available to hon. Members in the House of Commons Library. A limited number of copies are available to the Press on payment of a fee.

**SOVIET RUSSIA (ARMY PAY)**

*Sir A. Evans* asked the Secretary of State for War, if he will publish in the OFFICIAL REPORT a table giving the official information he has as to the pay and allowances of officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army of the U.S.S.R.

*Mr. Petherick*: I regret that this information is not available.

**CONSOLIDATED FUND: CARTELS AND MONOPOLIES (APPROPRIATION) BILL**

*Mr. Austin Hopkinson (Mossley)*: ... Of course, I do not agree with the speech of the hon. Member for Seaham (Mr. Shinwell), in which he laid down the law on things about which he obviously knows nothing. I am rather notoriously critical, not only of the big combines, but even of the right hon. Gentlemen [Mr. Lyttelton] himself. The question which really concerns this House, in relation to combines, is the political reactions of their growth. So long as we get a fair deal from the Government of the country, so long as political advantage cannot be wangled by big combines, so long can we small independent concerns compete successfully with them.

Apart from this danger of the misuse of political influence the combines are perfectly legitimate affairs. I do not like them, but there is nothing necessarily bad in them. I wish the hon. Member for Seaham were present, because I could tell him about some of those wicked people to whom he was referring. In the ordinary course of business, I am continually dealing with some of these so-called trusts. I am shocked to hear that, in dealing with the English Steel Corporation, for example, I was apparently lending myself to crime as a sort of accessory after the fact. I deal with them because I get what I want much better from them than from others. That is my sole reason for dealing with them. Again, the hon. Gentleman went out of his way to abuse, in his absence, a gentleman who is a Member of this House on the ground that he happens to be related to the Chairman of the Wigan Coal Corporation, which, added to its other sins apparently, is connected with the Lancashire Steel Corporation. Personally, all my prejudices are against this sort of thing. I think the Trusts are liable to abuse but they are run by perfectly good people to deal with in business. The Wigan Coal Corporation are very good customers of mine, and as the Noble Lord has been abused behind his back by the hon. Member for Seaham, I can assure the House that Lord Crawford is not only chairman of the company but he is a real working chairman. The last time I met him, I was speaking to him about his pits, and found that he really knows his pits. He is no guinea-pig director. He knows his job and fully justifies his position. I merely mention that because of the vulgar abuse from the hon. Member for Seaham. Nor does the fact that a Member of this House happens to have married a sister of the Nobleman in question justify the hon. Member for Seaham in attacking that Member.

I have indicated the danger which I want the right hon. Gentleman to assure us will not arise. I hope he will see that these great combinations do not use their power to wangle political advantage which would enable them to crush us small men. I assure him that, if we are capable

of conducting our own businesses, we can put up a good fight against the biggest concern in the world, provided there is not this wangle. In the case of one corporation—it has nothing to do with the right hon. Gentleman himself, and I will not mention its name—there has been, from its very inception, a sort of feeling in industry that everything was not quite fair; and that the number of eminent politicians who go on to the board of that concern seem to be totally unnecessary for the conduct of its business. A certain degree of suspicion arises, when we find not only an excessive number of ex-Ministers on the board, but also a certain excess of legislative action in the House of Commons that had helped to justify a capitalisation which seemed, in the first instance, altogether excessive. Almost at the same time and from the same stable there came along another combine which was an utter failure, and has been an utter failure ever since. I attribute—and perhaps I am entirely wrong—the failure of that second corporation to the fact that in Committee on a Bill I smashed a new Clause proposed by the promoter of the combine. I merely mention that second instance to show that we have some justification for our suspicions when, taking two promotions from the same stable, we find that one which had political advantages succeeded, while the other, which did not get political advantages, failed.

There was another foolish thing which the hon. Member for Seaham said with regard to Imperial Chemical Industries when he declared that these great combines are extremely inefficient. I do not like Imperial Chemical Industries, but I buy things from them and sell things to them, and anyone who has dealings with them knows that it is utterly untrue to say that they are inefficient. I loathe them, but I do business with them because they are so efficient. I am giving the House some idea of the degree of knowledge of the hon. Member for Seaham in making all those allegations. Of every single thing he has spoken about he has shown himself totally ignorant. The more ignorant he was the more offensive he became. He had to turn his abuse on to people who were not here. It does not add to the dignity of this House or to its usefulness when that sort of thing takes place.

Do he and his colleagues realise that the real danger is a political danger rather than an industrial and commercial danger? I want to be fair to the people concerned. If you find in your hands an immense concern with a capitalisation which is not justified, you know that an immense number of people—those whom you employ and small shareholders—will have a very severe shock if you do not keep your concern running. Mistakes have been made and there are all these people affected by those mistakes. Are we not aware of the temptation, it may be, to a man if he thinks that he can push certain Bills through Parliament and thus save the situation? The temptation is very great. It does not need much imagination, in view of the trouble that would be caused if such a concern crashed, to see that a man might almost be excused for using political influence to prevent it. But the politician who helps him can never be excused. There is absolutely no justification whatsoever for him, and if the politician is subsequently found on the board of the concern, he should be regarded as an outcast.

The danger of trusts and cartels is purely political. For do not think for a moment that we small people will be crushed by trusts. We will not. After the last war, when the great slump came, nearly all the big people in my industry crashed. They went bankrupt. They called in some celebrated chartered accountant, who solemnly sat down and informed the boards of what they knew perfectly well, namely, that they were "on the rocks." Meanwhile, we little people went on, quite prosperous, all through the bad slump. The reason was that if you are at sea and a storm breaks out unexpectedly it is well not to have too much top-hamper. We were always under-capitalised rather than over-capitalised and always weathered the storm.

I hope that I have not been too discursive about this subject, but I have had to speak on the spur of the moment. Being in the position of a small industrialist myself, entirely independent, dealing with these great cartels, I wanted to point out that practically all of them are extremely efficient. The technical side of Imperial Chemical Industries is first rate, but Imperial Chemical Industries may become a political danger. Therefore, I hope that my right hon. Friend will give us an assurance that the danger is fully recognised by the Government and that every possible attempt will be made, if this Government is returned after the Election, to see that that danger is provided for, if necessary, by legislation.

*House of Commons: June 14, 1945.*

### EDUCATION: INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY

*Major Procter* asked the Minister of Education if his Department will prepare and supply to headmasters and headmistresses apparatus and instructions on how to apply the methods of industrial psychology to children of school-leaving age and so help such children to make a right choice of their careers.

*The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education (Mrs. Casalet Keir)*: The problem of ensuring that children make a right choice of their careers is at present being examined by a committee of industrialists and educationalists under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. I would suggest that my hon. and gallant Friend awaits the publication of the report of this committee which is expected shortly.

*Sir P. Harris*: Is it proposed that teachers should be associated in this, since they have a greater knowledge of the psychology of children even than industrialists?

*Mrs. Keir*: I think that if the hon. Baronet sees the names of the members of the Committee, which I will show him afterwards, he will be satisfied on that point.

*Major Procter*: Is the hon. Lady in a position to say that her Department is determined not to let elementary schools be in a worse position than American schools of the same type.

### INDIA (GOVERNMENT POLICY)

*Earl Winterton (Horsham and Worthing)*: ... I now desire to mention a very unpleasant impression in the minds of Moslems generally. Again and again, my Moslem friends have said to me, "Why is it that the Socialist Party invariably takes the part of the Hindus against the Moslems, and of

the Jews against the Arabs in the Middle East?" They have in some cases made the most rude suggestions as to the connection between the Socialist Party and the leaders of the Hindus. I have denied such suggestions. . .

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