

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol. 15. No. 23.

Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper
Postage (home and abroad) 1d.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1946.

6d. Weekly.

From Week to Week

Monsieur Felix Gouin, the Grand Orient Premier of France, says the French require "a psychological shock" which he proposes to give them by "rigorous austerity." We are disposed to believe that the psychological, and other shocks, both in France and elsewhere, will be administered to the austerity merchants.

• • •

If a man, presently at Crewe, says he wishes to go to London, and then insists on entering a carriage labelled Wigan, you will probably be tempted to call him, "incompetent," "inefficient" or some of the other words frequently heard in connection with the Socialist incumbents of our present governing system, (together with adjectives less suitable for reproduction). But you may be quite wrong. The man may really have intended to go to Wigan, and have told you he was going in the other direction, to avoid argument, as to the relative attractions of Wigan and London. When, therefore, you notice that affairs in this country are getting steadily worse; that badly as they were managed after 1918, they are incomparably worse managed *from your point of view* now, it is not wise to assume that your affairs have been handed over to a collection of nit-wits, because if you have any experience of affairs you will have learnt that Cabinet posts at £5,000 *per annum* do not come into the grasp of nit-wits. The qualities which got them there may not be—almost certainly are not—the qualities you consider suitable to their position. But you must remember that you did not put them where they are, although perhaps you think you did.

There is a good deal of evidence to suggest that this Administration, to use the more descriptive "American" word, is highly competent. If it be remembered that Mr. Montagu Norman is reported as saying, "I do not think it is desirable for a country to be prosperous" and observe the manoeuvres of his fellow-Etonian, Dr. Hugh Dalton, and the nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webb, Sir Stafford Cripps, "The Red Squire," you will perhaps consider contemplatively the odd coincidence that in a "Labour" Administration, the two key positions in the economic life of the British people, the Exchequer and the Board of Trade, are filled by products of the most expensive and "old-school-tie-ish" Public Schools in England, not to mention close affiliation with the London School of Economics. Taking their key words, "Full Employment," "Austerity" and "Unlimited Exports" as signposts, it is really not difficult to see why the train is going to Wigan when you suppose that everyone wants it to go to London. Briefly, and not comprehensively, Dr. Dalton and Sir Stafford Cripps want

precisely the same result as Mr. Montagu Norman, and are prepared to go to almost any length to achieve that end. The general population is to be finally and permanently proletarianised: and Eton and Winchester, like the new Eton which Stalin proposes to set up, will provide hereditary Kommissars. And if you think that progress towards "Wigan" instead of London will ensure the removal of Dr. Dalton and Sir Stafford, think again. Only failure to "progress" fast enough, will do that. And Wigan? Wigan is merely Big Business as Government.

It is important to understand what is involved in this matter. Whatever (if ever) may once have been true of the great Protestant Public Schools, the vague idea that they are the preserve of the aristocracy has no resemblance to truth at the present time. Leaving altogether aside the question of what kind of aristocracy has any effective existence in England there is no doubt that it is *la haute bourgeoisie* who dominate the Public Schools, and it is to *la haute bourgeoisie* Dalton and Cripps belong, and in whose interests (they think) Sir Ernest Cassel gave half a million pounds to the London School of Economics, ostensibly founded by Sidney Webb, Sir Stafford's uncle. *La haute bourgeoisie* for whom the Grand Chapter of the Knights Templars was to make a revolution by using the Common People, and whom Marx understood perfectly when he said they were so valuable in substituting a soulless cash nexus for the humanistic relationships of "feudalism"—"charity" for *caritas*. To him, they had a use for his ultimate purpose, like every one else; but he made no bones about their early fate, when he had finished with them.

Unfortunately, a salient characteristic of *la haute bourgeoisie* is that it is practically unteachable; if this were not so, we should suggest to Dr. Dalton and Sir Stafford that they contemplate the intentions of Marx on their behalf.

• • •

Disregarding the curious insolence of the assumption of Mr. Victor Gollancz that "the standard of living" of the British people is a matter for arrangement between himself and Mr. Attlee, and the hardly less curious reply of Mr. Attlee that a slightly pleasanter diet might have to be allowed them so that they can produce more (the "standard of living" being quite clearly not the object of, but the means to, production) an important point emerges from the incident. That is, that we have proceeded from a "managed currency" to a "managed people." To the readers of this review, if not very noticeably elsewhere, we have made that point consistently as the absolute and final damnation of the various "monetary reform" schemes claiming to keep prices constant or the price-level approximately stationary. There are, in

fact, the strongest grounds for believing that such an attempt in non-military war conditions would lead to an economic crisis of world dimensions; but even if it were not so, it would involve a totalitarian state such as that to which we proceed with daily increasing acceleration.

• • •

"The French need a thrashing. If the Prussians are victorious, the centralisation of the power of the State will be useful to the centralisation of the German working-class."

—Marx to Engels, July 20, 1870.

• • •

Mr. Sol Bloom ("Sign-on-the-dotted-line-Solly") is attending UNO in the interest of an impassioned appeal for other people's money and goods for UNRRA, the organisation headed by his co-racialist, Mr. Lehmann. This passionate desire to do good at other people's expense is a well-marked policy of the Jew. It can be seen in the local Council where the extension of the water-supply to new areas at the expense of a disproportionate rise in the rates in the old ones will be found, curiously enough, to have benefitted chiefly the owner of cottages just bought before the project was pressed. Not by the Councillor, perhaps. Just a friend of his who has mysteriously come into a little money he has invested in cottage property.

"The common good" racket is perhaps one of the most contemptible extant. But it is one of the most lucrative in both cash and credit, and it is having the run of the ages at the moment, from UNRRA to Hydro-Electric Schemes.

In a serial issue of articles entitled "My Three Years With Eisenhower" by Captain Butcher, USNR, and now appearing in *The Saturday Evening Post*, Mr. Churchill is stated to have suggested to General Eisenhower that British troops should be put into American uniforms "which they would be proud to wear" (Mr. Churchill no doubt having consulted the troops) the object, so far as can be gathered, being to sustain the story being circulated in the United States that the North African landing was a purely "American" triumph.

There may be something ultra-clever about this policy of effacing British effort on every possible occasion, but, if there is, it escapes us. But its obvious and easily understandable results can be seen everywhere, the latest instance being Egypt, where a bitter anti-British policy, the origin of which is not far to seek, is bolstered by the statement that "'Britain' having won two wars by the efforts of her Allies" etc., etc.

It would be possible to suggest a number of explanations of this policy, which has the effect of exaggerating every difficulty in foreign affairs, by conveying the impression that if only 'Britain' can be isolated, there is nothing to fear from her. But we are inclined to believe that the primary object is what boxers call 'softening up'—to break the spirit of the people of these islands by producing the impression that their rôle is merely to suffer and to die, and that the benefits, if any, won by that suffering, are certain to accrue anywhere but here. It is a diabolical scheme; and the remarks of demobilised service men, and their determination to "get out of here," suggest that it has not been without effect.

PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: January 22, 1946.

COAL INDUSTRY: OUTPUT

Commander Marshall asked the Minister of Fuel and Power the output per wage-earner in the coalfields for 1938, 1941, 1944 and 1945.

Mr. Shinwell: The average annual output of saleable coal per wage-earner employed in the coalmining industry during the years 1938, 1941, 1944 and 1945 was 290.4 tons, 295.8 tons, 259.2 tons and 245.3 tons respectively. The figure for 1945 is provisional.

Commander Marshall: Can the right hon. Gentleman give any reason for the fall in output for 1945?

Mr. Shinwell: It is the fact that we are not getting the output.

RENT (INCOME TAX)

Mr. W. J. Brown asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he is aware that many persons who were evacuated with their work to the provinces, or who were transferred during the war, let their houses and cannot now regain possession of them; that Schedule D Income Tax is being imposed upon these people on the difference between the rateable value of their houses and the amounts they receive by way of rent, although in many cases the rent received is less than they have to pay to get accommodation on their return to London; and whether he will ensure that this tax is waived in every case where the rent now paid for temporary accommodation is equal to, or greater than, the rent received for a person's own house.

Mr. Dalton: I regret that I cannot adopt my hon. Friend's suggestion. Income from letting a house is liable to Income Tax and the cost of alternative accommodation is not an allowable deduction for Income Tax purposes.

DISTRESSED PERSONS, EUROPE (ADMISSION TO UNITED KINGDOM)

Mr. McAdam asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department the number of distressed persons in Europe who have been granted admission to the United Kingdom from November 13, 1945, to January 13, 1946, giving the numbers under the six different categories separately and the total number of each different nationality within each group.

Mr. Ede: Up to January 13, 109 aliens arriving in the United Kingdom were identified as having visas granted under the schemes which I announced on 13 November, relating to distressed relatives of persons in this country. They have not yet been classified under the different categories. This figure does not include distressed persons to whom visas had been granted at an earlier date or on other grounds, nor does it include any from Germany from which country a large proportion of those covered by the new scheme may be expected to come when transport is available.

January 23, 1946.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS (LEGAL LIABILITY)

Lieutenant-Colonel Rees-Williams asked the Attorney-General whether he is aware of the hardship caused to

persons by reason of the immunity of most Government departments from action being taken against them in tort or for breach of contract, that to remedy this defect a Crown Proceedings Bill, Cmd. 2842, was introduced in this House in 1927 and has been mentioned several times since, the last time being in 1935; and if it is the intention of the Government at any time in the near future to re-introduce the Crown Proceedings Bill to remedy this gap in the law.

Sir Waldron Smithers asked the Attorney-General whether, in view of the proposals for nationalisation, involving increased power and responsibility for Government departments, he will introduce a Bill which will place the Crown in the same position as the subject in matters of litigation.

The Solicitor-General (Major Sir Frank Soskice): I do not think the hardship to which the hon. and gallant Member refers is very serious in practice, but the question of preparing a Crown Proceedings Bill is receiving preliminary consideration. This consideration has shown that alterations in the Bill to which the hon. and gallant Member refers would be necessary. Owing to the heavy legislative programme it is not possible to undertake this task and to introduce this Bill this Session. My noble Friend, the Lord Chancellor, is anxious that the work should be proceeded with as soon as more urgent business permits, and the hon. and gallant Member may rest assured that the matter will not be lost sight of.

Lieut-Colonel Rees-Williams: While thanking the Solicitor-General for his answer—[HON. MEMBERS: "Why"?]—Out of courtesy—I would like to ask him whether he is aware that there are many cases at the present moment which this Bill would help considerably, and that there are cases which show that the Bill is an urgent measure and not one that can be left indefinitely until other legislative business has gone through this House?

The Solicitor-General: I quite accept that, and, indeed, I said so in my answer, but there are other Bills which are even more urgent and it is a question of priority.

Sir W. Smithers: Does not the Solicitor-General realise that the liberty of the subject, for which so many have fought and died through the ages, is in jeopardy, and that under the policy of this Government we are in danger of repeating the fate of Germany.

The Solicitor-General: I realise nothing of the sort and I do not accept for a moment that that is so.

Flight-Lieutenant Beswick: Is the Solicitor-General aware that I have a case this week of a constituent of mine, a young lady, who lost an eye in the service of the Air Ministry and has been awarded a compensation of 3s. 3d. a week for the loss of that eye, and that as the situation is at present she would appear to have no redress in the courts.

The Solicitor-General: No, Sir, I am not aware of the case, but if my hon. and gallant Friend will send me particulars I will be very happy to consider it and to see if there is anything I can do about it.

Mr. Leslie Hale: Will the Solicitor-General also consider the operation of the Public Authorities Protection Acts and Civilian Injuries Scheme, which also operate to deprive the subject of his rights against the Crown and result in cases of real hardship? Pending the introduction of this legislation, will he instruct the Treasury Solicitors or the persons

advising His Majesty's Government in litigation not to plead these defences in case of hardship?

Mr. Pritt: Would the Solicitor-General ask his Noble Friend to consider this very carefully and, whilst making suitable Amendments, to be extremely suspicious of the Tory Party in the matter?

Hon. Members: Oh.

POLAND (POLITICAL MURDERS)

Professor Savory asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he is aware that Bolislav Scibiorek, President of the Committee of the Wici, Polish Peasants Organisation, was murdered on November 2, 1945, that Jan Rytlewski, a prominent member of the Polish Christian Labour Party, was murdered at Juchda, on November 2, 1945, that Jozef Wrona, Peasant leader, was murdered at Zolkiewka on December 8, 1945; and whether, in view of these repeated murders of political opponents which follow on several others, he has drawn the attention of the Polish Provisional Government to the continued violation of the terms under which it has been recognised.

Mr. S. Silverman: On a point of Order. In view of the fact that Poland is a State which we, in fact, recognise and with which we exchange diplomatic representatives, is it in Order to describe it on the Order Paper as the "Polish Provisional Government"?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I believe it is quite in Order and the correct description.

Mr. Bevin: I am seriously concerned at the number of political murders that have been committed in various parts of Poland in recent weeks, in circumstances that in many cases appear to point to the complicity of the Polish Security Police. I regard it as imperative that the Polish Provisional Government should put an immediate stop to these crimes in order that free and unfettered elections may be held as soon as possible in accordance with the Crimea decisions.

Professor Savory: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that this is by no means a complete list, that all these victims are members of the Opposition parties and partisans of Monsieur Mikolajczyk, and will he urge that the General Election takes place before all potential leaders of the Opposition have been murdered?

Mr. Bevin: I do not desire to add to what I have already said. The task of re-creating Europe and getting tranquility is a very difficult one; we have to exercise patience. At the same time, I am looking forward to the end of these police States.

Mr. S. Silverman: Will my right hon. Friend see to it that these Questions, and his answers to them, are brought to the personal knowledge of General Sir Frederick Morgan?

Mr. Bevin: I do not think that arises on this Question and I do not propose to answer it.

Mr. Speaker: I would point out that Questions with insinuations are really out of Order. We will proceed to the next one.

JEWES

Mr. S. Silverman asked the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster upon what dates he received recommendations
(Continued on page 6)

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

This journal expresses and supports the policy of the Social Credit Secretariat, which is a non-party, non-class organisation neither connected with nor supporting any political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: *Home and abroad, post free:*
One year 30/-; Six months 15/-; Three months 7s. 6d.

Offices: (Business) 7, VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL, 2, Telephone: Central 8509; (Editorial) 49, PRINCE ALFRED ROAD, LIVERPOOL, 15, Telephone: Sefton Park 435.

Vol. 15. No. 23.

Saturday, February 9, 1946.

A "Lesson from History"

Will they ever learn?

"Those who ought to lead Britain have failed to grasp a lesson from history." Apparently the world is divided into those who 'ought' to lead 'Britain' and those who 'ought not' to lead 'Britain,' and those who 'ought not' to lead 'Britain' have stolen a march on those who 'ought.'

"Those who wished to govern in the past, first of all found out where the source of power lay, and then associated themselves with it." Which, if it means anything at all, means that those who 'wished' to lead were more powerful than the power they exploited. They did not let it lead them.

"Consequently, when power lay in the possession of private armies they raised them. Later when power lay with the Church potential statemen filled the ranks of priesthood. When it lay with the Crown they became favourites of the Court. When it lay in the position [*sic.* ? possession] of great estates, big financial interests, and in Parliament, they accumulated land, and money, and devoted themselves to Parliament." We have noticed it ourselves.

"Power now lies in the control of publicity—the ownership of newspapers, periodicals, radio-stations, film making concerns and cinemas." We have noticed that too. And now the "best elements of the State" are invited to storm the citadel whereupon 'Britain' will once more be 'well ruled' (by the usurping owners of publicity). And what happens to the wicked barons who are displaced? Of course they couldn't by any chance move on a step having learnt *their* 'lesson from history'? To reverse a not unduly flippant rhyme: Little fleas have bigger fleas, Upon their backs to bite 'em; Bigger fleas still bigger fleas, and so *ad infinitum*. And where does it end? It doesn't end: it is *ad infinitum*. People who talk this out of date leadership nonsense are simply not in the running in the 'best elements' stakes, and have shown by their argument both their stable and their form. Their name is Ridgway, Courcy & Co., Ltd., the publishers of the *Review of World Affairs*, written, for whom?, by Mr. Kenneth de Courcy.

More or Less

The P.E.P. broadsheet, "Retreat from Parenthood," contains exactly the sort of argument which could be expected from those who believe that Society must adopt a population policy, and Society must remove the obstacles against which parents are on strike. The earnest and short-

sighted sociologists who do the donkey-work for P.E.P. have, however, succeeded in making it clear that the birth-control movement in England (developed after Waterloo), and later the sustained efforts of Bradlaugh and Besant, made little headway until it became the general experience in English homes that the birth of each additional child depressed the plane of living of the whole family, and that the present system of financial rewards pays a "bonus on infertility." That fairly summarises the situation; we can do without the talk of "Economic blizzards" which are going to be calmed, apparently, by the "Keynesian revolution and growing prosperity for all."

But not much would be gained by a detailed review of this broadsheet; it is proposed instead to indicate one or two lines of enquiry which have, so far, been studiously neglected.

The first is, the assumption made by the feminist movement that if you admit that women have a high order of intelligence, then they "ought to be allowed" to take any position in the state. (These inverted commas are irritating, but one cannot use the current jargon without disclaiming it.) There seems no inherent reason why either sex should not perform any particular non-biological function so far as ability goes and after conditioning—among the ants the warriors are usually females—but it should be fully realised that such a policy has widespread biological and social repercussions. Women become different.

A head-mistress, writing in *The Times* of January 22 says:—"At every age individuals should, for their own well-being, live as fully as possible. . . To the majority of girls between the ages of 13 and 17 years of age, domestic studies are a first interest. With the exception of a very small percentage whose interests are highly academic, the most intellectual have that interest as keenly as have the less intellectual. . . But that the interest is fundamental I am convinced. . ."

In other words, the interest is closely connected with biological function, and if it is deflected the whole nature, mental and physical, will be different. That this has a bearing on the birth-rate it seems unnecessary to stress.

And it seems perfectly clear that not all the schemes for taking away many shillings and many sixpences and returning 5/- (with a special journey to the post office queues every Tuesday to get it) will do much to supplement the love for one's own children, the main reason why they are wanted. Yet there is another motive, never referred to in booklets of this kind, stronger than any. It is the desire to bear a son who shall be like his father. That comparatively few women seem to experience this desire to-day is significant, and arises from the complex causes underlying the failure of most men to understand the relationship between policy and philosophy, which in its turn is a source of weakness, instantly perceived by a woman, though not necessarily consciously recognised by her.

But it has been pointed out more than once in this paper that Social Crediters are not interested in the falling birthrate; they know that in a community related to reality (and good, God and reality may be said to be identical) the number of individuals would be exactly what it ought to be.

B. M. PALMER.

Dead Sea Chemicals

An Enquiry Demanded

Dated January 23, we have received from Captain Arthur Rogers, of the Liberty Restoration League, 38, Bedford Street, Strand, a circular letter and some papers which merit attention and appropriate action in support of the thesis presented. The subject is the Palestine Crisis and particularly the claim that there is need for a full enquiry into the situation which has arisen in connection with the possibility of there being revived or created a world-wide chemical cartel, controlling or suppressing the marketing of chemical deposits, particularly those of the Dead Sea valued at £240,000,000,000 (two hundred and forty thousand million pounds sterling).

Captain Rogers's letter asserts that it is increasingly evident that the British public do not fully understand the origins of the present situation in and regarding Palestine. In consequence, little if any notice has been taken of what might well prove a simple and equitable means of removing a major underlying cause of the present friction.

It seems generally supposed that, very grave though the outcome may be, the existing differences regarding Palestine turn solely upon whether the Arab or Jewish community is to preponderate numerically in that country. In truth, however, there is another important influence upon the affairs of Palestine. This influence is rarely mentioned, even in private, in Great Britain, and it is not entirely appreciated in Palestine itself by the generality of Arabs and Jews, as distinguished from their better-informed leaders. Nevertheless, it calls for careful consideration before any steps are taken which might involve British lives in further bloodshed and possibly prove the starting point of yet another world war.

The Arabs of Palestine, subject to their not being overwhelmed, are not inveterately hostile to Jews either on religious or on racial grounds; but they wish to retain their own culture. They are by no means unenterprising or opposed to modern developments in engineering, machinery and manufacturing methods; but they do not want their country to become over-industrialised under monopolistic or centralised control.

The Zionists, on the other hand, want Palestine to be industrialised, with the industrial control in their hands. Even agriculture, they consider, ought to be carried out only on a large scale and by large, or industrialised, units. Indeed, this could hardly be otherwise, seeing that only a very few of the Jewish immigrants have the experience or other qualifications necessary for success in the way of life that is traditional to Palestine. The general aim of the Zionists in relation to Palestine is therefore two-fold. It is not only the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. It necessarily includes Zionist control of those natural resources of Palestine which would make possible the maintenance there of an industrialised and centrally dominated people.

The Zionist plan for controlling the natural resources leads, however, to another factor. This control must become a source of immense profit and power to those who finance its initial development, because the natural wealth of Palestine, particularly in minerals, is so great as to be almost beyond computation and is infinitely greater than could be the needs of the inhabitants of that country, even if its

population were greatly multiplied. For this reason the domestic affairs of our own and other countries are involved.

"It is," says Captain Rogers, "impossible to form an exact opinion of the motives, no doubt sometimes mixed, of all those who are most active in demanding a Jewish state in Palestine. The sincerity of some Zionist leaders and of many Jewish immigrants is not open to question. Nevertheless, it is impossible not to realise that the acquisition of monopolistic power, through the control of the natural resources, has been, and is, the predominating motive with many leading Zionists. It is noticeable that there are many Zionists who are also financiers of international note but who show no signs of taking up residence in Palestine. The national home, however, can be made a pretext for obtaining concessions for the exploitation of vast natural wealth, while the industrialised national home cannot materialise in full without control of those concessions." He quotes Dr. Chaim Weizmann, speaking at a Zionist meeting in New York in December, 1927, as follows:

"The key to the doors of Palestine—the Rutenberg power rights, the Dead Sea and other concessions—is not in the pocket of the High Commissioner for Palestine, but in that of the Jews of New York." The official report of the Palestine Zionist Organisation for 1929 is also cited for the following admissions:

"... in any case it (the Dead Sea concession) is one of the sources of Palestine's life."

"... we Zionists will always remember that Great Britain is giving preference to the man who has our Jewish interests at heart." (Note the word "preference.")

"Years may pass until the works on the Dead Sea are at full swing... Had we lost this concession our whole future in Palestine might have been endangered."

"These declarations," the letter proceeds, "naturally arouse some curiosity as to how these concessions, which are of international importance, came into the possession of the Zionist organisation or of groups of financiers upon whose co-operation the Zionists' leaders can count. The outstanding episodes in the history of these concessions are recounted in the enclosed memorandum, which is based upon irrefutable documentary evidence. It follows therefore that, unless further facts are brought to light and prove the memorandum incomplete, it must be concluded that the Colonial Office, when granting the most important of these concessions to those now in possession, acted unjustly and irregularly and, in the process, misled the British Parliament and public besides failing in its assumed duty to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations."

THE MEMORANDUM SUMMARISED

The following is a summary of the Memorandum of thirty-eight paragraphs by Mr. W. Maitland Edwards concerning the Dead Sea concession. The summary is introduced by two paragraphs stating that, in the absence of a satisfactory explanation, the reliability of the memorandum may be called into question on the grounds that, although it deals with matters of the greatest national and international importance, it savours of a tale of fiction rather than of a statement of actual facts. "It might be held that the writer could not possibly be in a position to quote the exact text of letters which have passed between private persons and officials in Government departments or to reproduce extracts from the minutes of the proceedings of the board of directors

of a joint stock company of which, presumably, he is not even a member. There is, however, a simple explanation of how these details are known.

"Some years ago an action relating to the subject of this memorandum was begun in the High Court in England. In the course of the interlocutory (*i.e.*, preliminary) proceedings there was an appeal to the Court in the matter of discovery of documents, when the Court ordered a number of documents to be produced to the plaintiff. At the actual hearing of the case, it was adjudged that the English High Court was not competent to try the case because the matter in dispute was outside its jurisdiction. Judgment was therefore entered for the defendants without any hearing by the Court of arguments as to the merits of the case. It is from the documents produced in this action that many quotations have been made. The authority for other statements will be seen from their context."—

SUMMARY

The subject of the Palestinian concessions is one of immediate and pressing importance, but its history covers a considerable period. In consequence, to make the present position as plain as possible, it is necessary to refer briefly to some events which took place a number of years ago.

Explanations by the Colonial Office as to the actions of former Colonial Secretaries are called for by this memorandum. In the absence of further information it indicates:

(a) That an immensely important concession for extracting salts from the Dead Sea, which had been granted by the Imperial Ottoman Government in 1913, was acquired in 1923 by a British subject, to whom the vendors handed over the *Firman* (*i.e.*, the Letters Patent or Imperial Warrant); —para. 1—

(b) That, according to the Peace Treaty with Turkey, the Mandate for Palestine, the Mining Laws of Palestine and a certificate of the post-war republican Government of Turkey, this concession remained valid notwithstanding the detachment of Palestine from the former Turkish Empire; —para. 2—

(c) That, on 21 September, 1921, without the knowledge of Parliament, an agreement was entered into between the Colonial Office and a Mr. P. Rutenberg, whereby the latter was given the right to require the expropriation of pre-existing concessions in Palestine, and that this agreement was disclosed in an action, relating to another concession, before the International Court of Justice at the Hague, in March, 1925, when that Court pronounced the agreement with Rutenberg invalid; —paras. 3 to 5—

(d) That a few weeks after this judgment had been given (*i.e.*, in May, 1925), the Crown Agents for Palestine advertised for public tenders for the Dead Sea concession without regard for (i) the judgment of the International Court as to the validity of pre-existing concessions or for (ii) the fact that a group, headed by a Moise Novomeysky (possibly a nominee or associate of Rutenberg), had been put in possession of the concession by the Government of Palestine in 1924 and had begun operations; —paras. 6 to 11—

(e) That the Colonial Office, despite the recognised rules regarding public tender, remained in close contact with the Novomeysky group and consulted with them after the invitation to tender had been advertised; —paras. 12 to 20—

(f) That, putting aside other tenderers, the Colonial

Office concluded an agreement with the Novomeysky group, and thereby granted them the Dead Sea concession, but omitted to report a vital part of the agreement entered into in the White Paper on the subject published in consequence of criticism in Parliament; —paras 21 and 22—

(g) That the chairman of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations complained of the evasiveness of H.M. Government in this respect but was given no satisfaction; —para 24—

(h) That H.M. Government prevented this matter coming before the International Court of Justice at the instance of the French Government by coupling it with claims against the French Government regarding a totally different matter; —paras. 25 to 26—

(i) That, in the meantime, the concessionaires placed in possession by the British and Palestinian Governments entered into remarkable activities in England and abroad with a view to obtaining possession of documents which might give them a clear title to the concession and that they reported these activities to the Foreign Office; —paras. 26 to 35—

(j) That, in 1935, a joint-stock company, registered in England, which had acquired the concession granted by the British and Palestinian Governments, published a prospectus for the purpose of obtaining permission for dealings in its shares in the London Stock Exchange after correspondence of a most unusual nature had passed between the chairman of the company and the Foreign Office regarding the validity of the concession; —paras. 34 to 37—

(k) That there is a need for a full inquiry into the actions disclosed.

PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 3)

from responsible voluntary and representative bodies and from British military authorities in Germany that there should be appointed a Jewish adviser to advise the Control Commission in matters relating to Jewish displaced persons in Germany, Jewish camp leaders or liaison officers in the various camps, and the establishment of separate Jewish camps; which of these recommendations have been adopted in the American zone, and how long ago; and when they will be adopted in the British zone.

Mr. J. Hymd: Suggestions of the kind referred to in the Question have been made by various people at various times. It is the policy of His Majesty's Government to make no distinctions, on grounds of religion, between categories of displaced persons and, for this reason, we do not accommodate Jewish displaced persons in separate centres. The American authorities, however, take the opposite course. Jewish relief workers are employed in the U.N.R.R.A. teams responsible for the welfare of displaced persons. I understand that a Jewish adviser was appointed in the American zone last August. I have decided to appoint a Jewish adviser to assist the British authorities and I hope that the appointment will be completed and that he will take up his duties shortly.

Mr. Silverman: Is my right hon. Friend unaware that the displaced persons, the military authorities in Germany and every organisation voluntarily conducting relief work among them are unanimously in favour of these recommendations? Is he further aware that Major-General Templar promised me months ago that these recommendations would be honoured, and will he not consider whether the recommen-

dations ought not now to be put into operation?

Mr. Hynd: I am not aware of the information given in the first part of the question—that there is unanimous agreement amongst all the parties concerned on this policy—but the policy of His Majesty's Government in regard to Germany is not continuity of policy of the previous régime and it is not our intention to encourage the idea that Jews are necessarily stateless persons.

Mr. Silverman: Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the answer, I give notice that I will take an early opportunity of debating it.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Lieut.-Colonel Rees-Williams asked the Prime Minister whether in order to co-ordinate the Departments at present dealing with legal subjects and to promote legal and judicial reform, His Majesty's Government will consider the desirability of setting up a ministry of justice.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Attlee): No, Sir.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

Mr. Cobb asked the Lord President of the Council if he will state the number of privately operated research establishments to which the Government contribute; the total amount of their contributions to these establishments in 1937 and 1944, respectively; and the total physicist and engineer hours thereby provided to the Government.

The Lord President of the Council (Mr. Herbert Morrison): The number of research associations in 1937 was 23, and 1944, 28. The Government grant paid to these associations by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research was £138,500 in 1937 and £298,000 in 1944. The number of staff employed by these associations, holding University degrees, was 353 in 1937 and 563 in 1944. The grant paid to the associations and the number of graduated staff employed by them are both increasing rapidly at present. These research associations are autonomous bodies, and the work which they are carrying out is done for the industries with which they are associated and not for the Government.

Mr. Cobb: May I ask whether the right hon. Gentleman's scientific advisers are satisfied with the effectiveness of the work carried out by these associations as compared with that under direct Government control?

Mr. Morrison: Broadly speaking, I think the answer would be "Yes, Sir." Of course, the work is different, but I think the House would generally agree that it is desirable that research should be encouraged in private industry and trade associations as well as by the Government direct. They are both making their contributions.

LOCAL CHEESES

Major Boyd-Carpenter asked the Minister of Food whether he will now permit the manufacture in this country of local cheeses.

Dr. Summerskill: The manufacture of a number of varieties of local cheeses in this country is already permitted but I regret that the amount of milk likely to be available for manufacturing purposes this season will not allow my right hon. Friend to extend the range.

Major Boyd-Carpenter: Does the hon. Lady suggest that local cheeses of this kind consume any more milk than the mousetrap variety obtainable in the shops?

Dr. Summerskill: I am afraid that the hon. and gallant Member does not understand the position. The whole point is that we can only manufacture in this country cheeses which conform to a certain type—the Cheddar type.—[HON. MEMBERS: "Why?"] I would ask hon. Members to ask their wives why. It is because we can only put a certain type on the ration. It would be unfair to limit a certain number of housewives to one type and a certain number to another; we should have trouble in every shop. Therefore cheeses manufactured conform to the Cheddar type. The cheeses manufactured in Lancashire, Cheshire, Wensleydale, etc., conform to that type. Others, I am afraid, do not.

**EMERGENCY LAWS
(TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS)**

Mr. W. S. Morrison (Cirencester): . . . Regulation 60N is one which exempts the Post Office from the duty of compiling and presenting what is roughly called the commercial account. The Post Office finances compel them to keep two sets of accounts, one for the purposes of the Comptroller-General for the scrutiny of Parliament, and another, a commercial account, which is costed—I put it roughly—very much in the way a private business is costed. . .

January 24, 1946.

REVENUE

Colonel Erroll asked the Assistant Postmaster-General the value of G.P.O. business transacted in 1938, together with the sum transferred to the Exchequer in the same year; and the corresponding figures for 1943 and 1944.

Mr. Burke: The revenue derived from Post Office services including both cash receipts and the value of services to other Departments not paid for in cash, and the amounts of revenue transferred to the Exchequer for each of the years named, are as follows:

	Gross Revenue			Revenue paid to Exchequer	
	£	£	£	£	£
1938	90,626,000	...	88,450,000
1943	168,836,000	...	115,750,000
1944	178,813,000	...	121,420,000

FASCIST ACTIVITIES

Mr. Driberg asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, if he has now considered what special powers he may require to deal with the revival of Fascist activity in this country.

Flight-Lieutenant Beswick asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he will now consider introducing legislation to make racial propaganda a criminal offence.

Mr. Ede: His Majesty's Government are giving their closest attention to the question of the best method of dealing with Fascist activities, but I am not in a position to make any further statement at present.

Mr. Driberg: Among other considerations, will my right hon. Friend bear in mind the very bad propaganda repercussions in liberated and ex-enemy countries when they hear, for instance, that Fascist candidates are allowed to stand at by-elections in this country?

Mr. Ede: I think that this is a question which wants examining from both points of view, and I am exceedingly anxious that nothing should be done to convince people that this country has become either timorous or intolerant.

Earl Winterton: Might I ask if the Home Secretary would consider widening the ambit of his inquiries, so as to embrace the activities of other bodies which endeavour to impose a foreign totalitarian regime?

Mr. Ede: As I explained to the House on the last occasion, I have to be very careful that I do not aim at the crow and hit the pigeon.

Flight-Lieutenant Beswick: Would it not be possible to deal with anti-Semitic activities without being described as intolerant?

Mr. Ede: Anti-Semitic activities of a certain kind are already an offence. I am considering how far it is possible to make some amendment of the law which would rather widen the powers that I have at present, but there again the matter is exceedingly difficult. There are a large number of people of Semitic descent who would object to a law which was specifically aimed at their protection and that of no one else.

Captain Francis Noel-Baker: Arising out of the previous reply, can the Home Secretary say that he is satisfied that his security authorities are properly equipped to investigate Fascist activities? They have not always been so in the past. There has been undue attention paid to democratically-minded citizens who may have had tendencies to the Left, and my right hon. Friend's Department has not always been completely unbiassed.

Mr. Ede: I can only deal with the situation as I find it to-day, and I do not think that such criticism as has been uttered by the hon. and gallant Member is applicable to the Force to-day.

Mr. Gallacher asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he has considered the petition, forwarded to him by the hon. Member for West Fife, signed by many members of 322 M.U., S.E.A.A.F., expressing their indignation at the re-emergence of Fascist activities in this country, and calling for immediate action; and what steps he is taking, or proposes to take, to meet the demands made in this petition.

Mr. Ede: I have received the petition and entirely sympathise with the petitioners in their loathing of the Fascist creed. I have already informed the House that His Majesty's Government are considering what is the best method of preventing a turbulent minority from endangering our liberties, and if the Government come to the conclusion that some strengthening of the existing provisions of our law is required the necessary legislation will be introduced.

Mr. Gallacher: Is the Home Secretary aware that the outstanding characteristic of Fascism, with which a certain Noble Gentleman seems to have deep sympathy, is organised and brutal gangsterism? Is he further aware, through terrible experience, that the campaign of anti-Semitism is an incitement to murder?

Mr. Ede: I am aware of both those facts.

A Chinese Christian

"... the old Chinese system of schooling had at least the merit of not teaching the exercise of reading without teaching at the same time the exercise of judgment; for the man who knows how to read and does not know how to judge is in danger of laying open his mind, his memory and his heart to whatever the first-comer wishes to plant there. In spite of some appearances, the Chinese classical studies offer much to compare with European studies of the humanities. If to-day in Europe a man confined himself to studying Latin and Greek, he would be inevitably a backward man. But if, in no matter what country, a man is ignorant of and despises the intellectual and literary foundations of civilization, he is in danger of being no longer civilized, and the question is then presented of knowing not only in what degree he can *know* man, but in what degrees he *is* a man."

— Dom P.-C. Lou Tseng-Tsiang, O.S.B.

"I Live for the Day"

"... I am 83 years of age, in perfect health, a great reader of Science, Philosophy, Economics; but there was nothing in any of them to help the disastrous state of the World and my Country, England, until I came across, 13 years ago, *The New Economics*, and I quickly recognised 'Douglas' as being the only one and true exponent, and I live for the day when his ideas may be in the ascendant."

— (From a letter from Mr. Frederick Carr, Suva, Fiji.)

THE BRIEF for the PROSECUTION

by

C. H. DOUGLAS

8/6 net.

"... Major Douglas possesses one of the most penetrating intellects of our time; he has a profound knowledge of the 'set-up' behind governments—and he is fearless—a combination of gifts most rare in a time-serving world."

"Major Douglas at his best."

— *Truth.*

K.R.P. PUBLICATIONS LIMITED,
7, Victoria Street, LIVERPOOL, 2.