

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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## From Week to Week

The death of "Sidney Hillman" (Schmuel Gilman) in New York affords an opportunity to notice the workings of 'd'markrazi' as practiced in Trades Unionism, more particularly in the U.S., but also in once-great Britain. Gilman was a Lithuanian Jew (a leading Scottish newspaper a few months ago stated that he was born in Lanarkshire!). He emigrated to New York, and like so many of his kind, worked in the garment-making sweatshops of his tribe, who controlled (and control) them absolutely. He was quick to assimilate the features of the "Labour Boss" system, and dropped garment-making in a very short space of time for the much more lucrative career of Trades-Unionism, organising and controlling the garment-workers. It would appear that almost at once he began to play through to strength, especially in the persons of Mr. Justice Brandeis, the Schiffs, and the Strauss family. The principle of the block vote, by which he delivered masses of ballot-papers as required, the voters neither knowing nor caring what they voted for, steadily increased his political power, until as effective head of the Communistic C.I.O., he is credited with having elected Roosevelt.

Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, M.P., who, with Mr. A. B. Cohen and a secretary, has gone at the British taxpayers' expense for a nice tour in East Africa, has had an interesting career.

He was Chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, also on the Executive Committee of "Chatham House" (Royal Institute of International Affairs), Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Ernest Bevin in the Churchill Government, and many other things.

On June 9, 1945, a *questionnaire* was sent by a Mr. Campbell Bethune to members of both Houses of Congress (U.S.A.) We know nothing of Mr. Bethune or of his sources of information, if any. Amongst the matters enquired of were: What, if anything, was the "whisky import clause" of Lease-Lend and the "secret phase" of Lease-Lend, to use Sir Arthur Creech Jones's own expression? Under what agency of the Administration is it working? Who are the principal officers of any company connected with the reception and distribution of this liquor? What part, if any, would the Somerset Importing Corporation have had in any negotiations . . . ?

As the British Consumer has been paying about 25/- a bottle for the privilege of sending Scotch whisky to "the United States" at 4/9d., per bottle, thus lowering the value of the pound sterling as well as robbing the consumer, perhaps these matters might also receive the attention of The Planners?

## The Natural Law of Segregation

The Law of Segregation applies not only to physics as when oil and water are mixed and shaken together. Immediately the force of shaking is discontinued the oil and water begin to segregate until they are entirely separated, the oil on top of the water. Continued force is necessary to keep them mixed. The same applies to many medicines which when mixed are labelled "to be shaken before taking."

This physical aspect is more or less generally understood; but when applied to social matters this "natural law" seems to be very much misunderstood and ignored. Hence arise all sorts of schemes for mixing people, on an equality basis, and even legislation is proposed, and taxation is imposed, with the avowed object of reducing everybody to a common financial level.

Now this "Law of Segregation" can be observed as universal in human affairs in thousands of ways. Like all natural laws it is a benign law, and it is one of the reasons why in political measures decentralisation is advisable.

For many decades the European policy imposed on peoples has been centralisation under the names of Communism and Socialism while the natural law of segregation is in universal unconscious operation striving after decentralisation.

The malignant results of forced centralisation are in evidence in Europe, Asia and America and wars are the inevitable outcome. If history, ancient and modern, is studied from this point of view, the evidence should be sufficient to determine a reversal of the policy, but then the question arises, who makes the policy? The answer is not the purpose of this article, but quite a big literature exists on the subject.

It may be useful, however, to examine a few instances of the causes of segregation.

Among animals differences of species and varieties thereof cause segregation.

Human beings segregate, or tend to do so, for a thousand and one reasons, such as colour of skin, difference of language, difference of religion, even slight differences of habits and culture, differences of trades and professions. Government and civilian employees and the rich and the poor. Some segregations are temporary and some permanent. Nationalities are very tenacious and permanent, because they include many minor and major differences, such as colour, culture, language, etc.

Now all these segregations lead to variety in the world and an ever changing variety, which may be called progress. Whereas centralisation with concomitant equality, leads to stagnation and the force which must be used to maintain equality means slavery and death.

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## PARLIAMENT

House of Commons, June 28, 1946.

### Education (Teachers' Training)

*Mr. Wilson Harris* (Cambridge University): . . . I am one of the "throw-outs" of the teaching profession. It is true that I threw myself out, but if I had been making a meteoric rise to the loftiest heights of the profession I might have remained in it. However, I did have some experience which increased my interest very much. I undertook a year's training course after I had taken my degree at Cambridge, and at the same time I was doing a certain amount of practical teaching. I had certain other pre-occupations, and I failed on the theoretical side, although I was told that I should have taken distinction on the practical side. . . .

. . . I do not suggest that training can be dispensed with, but I find myself very much in sympathy with the hon. Member for King's Norton (*Mr. Blackburn*), when he suggested that we should improvise at this moment, that we should be content, on the training side, with something a good deal less than the ideal. . . .

*The Minister of Education (Miss Ellen Wilkinson)*: No amount of drive on my part will help it. I cannot get hold of labour by the scruff of its neck and tell it that if it does not go to build or paint my schools, it will go to prison. During the war we could have done so; we cannot do it now. It is no use saying that this should not be; that is the fact.

House of Commons, July 1, 1946.

### Lead (Stocks)

*Mr. Marples* asked the Minister of Supply if he is aware that the stock of refined lead had dropped from 65,300 tons in December, 1945, to 44,600 tons in March, 1946; and what further steps he is taking to improve the situation.

*Mr. Wilmot*: Yes, Sir. In the present acute world shortage of lead, it is necessary to run down stocks. A comprehensive rationing scheme is in force . . .

*Viscount Hinchingbrooke*: Who decides our share of the world's supply? Is it some international authority, or does it rest with the Government?

*Mr. Wilmot*: We are buying lead in association with the Americans . . .

*Mr. Walter Fletcher*: In view of the doubt which exists as to whether the world supply of lead is being brought up to the highest level, what steps are taken by the Government to increase the supply of lead?

*Mr. Wilmot*: That is another question. . . . We are buying lead in the ordinary way, and so are the Americans. We are working with them in securing a reasonable allocation of the supplies of lead when available. . . .

*Captain Crookshank*: What does "allocation" mean? Surely, it means that somebody does some allocating. Who does the allocating?

### Education

*Mr. R. A. Butler* (Saffron Walden) . . . I should like to reassure the Committee that if they do . . . put educational considerations before social considerations, there is in their hands an Education Act which will, in itself, achieve social

ends. The machinery was not designed to shortcircuit education in order to achieve social ends at once. It was designed so to train the individual in a variety of ways that those social ends can be achieved. It was designed to suit the pattern of the new society in which we all hope to live. . . .

*Professor Gruffydd* (University of Wales): Now it seems that the Ministry has managed to complicate the working even of this open-cast system of training. Owing to a miscalculation of the number of men and women teachers required respectively, things have come to such a pass that it is seriously suggested in the latest circular of the Ministry of Education that teachers in secondary schools should be sent by the authority from those schools to teach junior schools, and to send the present junior school teachers to teach in the infant department. [An HON. MEMBER: "Ridiculous nonsense."] This is a new and alarming symptom of the regimentation of teachers which is becoming more and more evident under the present administration. The teachers are fast becoming displaced persons. I know very well the difficulties under which the Minister has to work, but the Ministry cannot be held blameless for a lack of foresight and preparation, and it is this which is responsible for such an extraordinary suggestion, a suggestion which will unite local education authorities, secondary teachers, primary teachers and infant teachers in a chorus of resentment and ridicule.

When this suggestion is coupled with the chaos throughout the country in the administration of the Burnham Award for posts of special responsibility, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the machinery of the Ministry has already broken down, and that the 1944 Act will end by joining the Fisher Act in the dead-letter office of the Ministry of Education. . . .

The old fight to have within our borders one united nation of men and women enjoying the same privileges of culture and enlightenment, the fight which hon. Members opposite have always professed to wage—that fight is being lost in the schools. It is being lost because the very men who should care for and foster the schools to which their children owe so much, have become befuddled with a false and misleading egalitarianism. Their schools are being harassed and persecuted—there is no exaggeration in the words—by the very people who depend upon them for the education of their children. Or do they? It would be interesting to know how many of the hon. Members on the Labour benches have definitely made up their minds that the secondary school is not good enough for their children, and who are anxious to have them taught in the larger air of the public schools. I hope no one will challenge that, because it would be very awkward to give examples. . . .

### Palestine (Situation)

*Mr. Sydney Silverman* (Nelson and Colne) [Adjournment]: . . . The total Jewish population of Palestine, man, woman and child, both sexes and of all ages is 600,000. Can it be denied that the attempt by the Administration by naked force to disarm 80,000 people out of a population of that kind means nothing else than war, war in every city in Palestine, war in every settlement? This House may wish to justify it; this House may think that it is necessary; this House may think that there is no other way; this House may think that the action of the Government is justified; but if it

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**"Victory"**  
(1932 — 1942)

The illustrations below are (1) a reproduction of the cover of a leaflet advertising a book published by Messrs. Macmillan in 1935 for Mr. G. D. H. Cole, (2) the 3d. "Victory" Stamp recently issued and (3) the signs common to both the foregoing. Reference to the design for the "Victory" stamp was made in *The Social Crediter* for June 22.



As well as to the incorporated symbols of Freemasonry and Zionism, attention has been drawn to the figure "7" on the scale on the right-hand side of the design. The *Evening Standard* of May 28, 1931, reported "A Ten-Year Plan for Socialists—Mr. Cole Gets To Work." The Government, it said, "is to be presented with a brand new policy. It is called a 'long-run' policy, and is planned 'for ten years ahead.'"

The prime movers are Major C. R. Attlee and G. D. H. Cole." When the book, *Principles of Economic Planning*, was published there were seven of these years to go. On the appearance of the leaflet, Mr. Cole, according to an article in the first number of the Free Press, was asked whether he realised that the intersecting square, compass and triangle formed the symbol of Judaism. He said he had not noticed the design. "My publishers had full responsibility for designing and printing the leaflet." Messrs. Macmillan, it was reported, said the artist who drew the design was entirely responsible for the symbols chosen.

According to Mr. John Carter, of 23, Bedford Square, W.C., writing to *The Times* of June 21, the 2½d. and the 3d. Victory stamps were designed by different designers, the former by a Mr. Palmer and the latter by a Mr. Stone. Mr. Carter so much preferred the 3d. design (to the extent of 38 lines of *The Times*) that he called for an explanation of the "principles which governed the choice: whether from the Post Office or from the Council of Industrial Design, which advised on the selection."

Reverting to the figure "7", attention has been called to the fact that on some of the stamps only there are seven berries.

**"The Natural Law of Segregation"**

—(continued from page 1)

There are manifestations of segregation which are not liked and are universally deprecated. That is where individuals of any particular group arrogate to themselves and behave to others as though they are superior to all other groups. This, where wealth and poverty are concerned, is characterised as snobbishness. In nationalities and religions this arrogation is fatal to all peace and happiness in the world.

The financial system and the Judaic policy foster the aggressive spirit of this otherwise benign law of segregation, but the Douglas proposals would correct them.

Probably, on account of this law of segregation, mankind has become gregarious. That is, requires association with his fellows, and the first association he is born into is the family, and, in civilised communities, the family is founded as part of a nation. In this state of affairs where does the cherished desire of individualism come in? Individualism arises from the asserted right to join any group if willing to conform to its habits, rules and customs, coupled with the right to secede from it without other loss than of being deprived of that association.

The individual has spent thousands of years endeavouring to assert and sustain those rights. The tremendous issue involved is now at a critical stage and the Douglas Social Credit organisation is the only serious fighting body I know to assert and claim the rights of the individual.

The above thesis is probably capable of being extensively elaborated, but the writer's object is merely to call attention to it.

The British Empire is almost a lone instance where secession has been often avoided by granting to integral parts greater local freedom, as for instance her colonies, towns and shires; but wherever large aggregations are attained by force and wherever force must be continued to sustain the aggregation, internal strife is perpetual until circumstances break up the aggregation.

FREDERICK CARR.

Suva, Fiji; June, 1946.

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Saturday, July 20, 1946.

### King and Parliament

It is typical of the confusion and perversion of political thinking that an influential daily paper, the *Dundee Courier and Advertiser* should summarise the Bill of Rights as, *inter alia*, establishing the right to petition the King, with the remark: "It said bluntly that Parliament was to have the last word in law-making." Why petition the King if he was not to be allowed to alter the law or at least to force a reconsideration of it?

As the *Courier* correctly observes, the Bill of Rights was one of the first Acts of the first Parliament of William and Mary. The Whigs had triumphed, and their first concern was to establish the supremacy of their effective mechanism, Parliament. It is by no means generally understood that Parliament is not, and never was, a representative institution.

It has always been an instrument of an "interest," and the theory of the Constitution was built round the doctrine of "virtual representation." "In other words, a member of Parliament represented the property and interests of England rather than individuals, and was expected to promote the welfare of the whole Empire rather than that of his own constituents." (*Origins of the American Revolution*. Miller. p. 212).

Now, it was precisely against the hardships and injustices inevitable in this theory that the right to petition the King was directed. This Whig idea of an impersonal body in which resided the power of Eminent Domain, and behind which they could manipulate affairs as they wished, and without taking individual responsibility for the results, is the idea which the present Administration has restored to the place from which the nineteenth century saw its partial expulsion. When Professor Laski claims that "The pivotal principle of the British Constitution is the supremacy of the House of Commons," he is, as usual, talking nonsense with his tongue in his cheek. Six hundred odd (some, very odd) individuals cannot be supreme over anything. They can be, and are, organised into a mechanical voting machine, and as a result of a strange drill, their votes can be acclaimed as a reasoned decision in favour of something put forward from quarters over which they have no control. To say that this is the pivot of the British Constitution is merely to say that we have no Constitution. Why should the Bill of Rights enunciate the right of the subject to petition the King, if nothing was "outwith" (as the Scots have it) of Parliament?

The essential idea behind the Bill of Rights was precisely opposite to the contention of Professor Laski, to which the *Courier* gives such unfortunate support. It was that the natives of these islands had certain rights and liberties, established by custom and not subject either to the whim of

Parliaments or the conspiracies of politicians, and the King was the supreme Defender of these Personal Rights. Parliament was the mechanism of interests; the custodian of rights, the Fountain of Honour, must, *in respect of these matters*, be entirely untouchable by, and omnipotent over, the House of Commons. The Doctrine of the supremacy of Parliament is the Doctrine of the Supremacy of Things over Persons. It is dialectical materialism, and, of course, Professor Laski knows it, and knows that the Jewish interest is supreme in it.

### Canada and the Flag

It is with regret and strong disapproval, but not without understanding, that we notice in the issue of June 15, 1946, of our esteemed contemporary *Vers Demain*, the conjunction of a front-page *Testament* of Marshal Petain (which in itself deserves respect and a large measure of agreement) and, at its conclusion, a telegram purporting to be sent on behalf of *Vers Demain* and the Quebec Social Credit Movement (Union des Electeurs) to the Flag Committee of the Canadian House of Commons, stating that "the Union des Electeurs is vigorously opposed to any flag design bearing the Union Jack."

The first and least important criticism of this telegram is the technical point that it is a gross violation of the underlying principle of the Electoral Campaign technique, which is to demand results. A flag design is not a result, it is a means. We have the greatest affection for the French-Canadian *paysan*, and we mean no disrespect to him when we observe that his opinion on foreign policy, for the most part, does not, and should not, command serious attention. It is only necessary to refer to the address of Professor Grégoire at Regina, reprinted in our issue of June 1, to read a statement of the *ends* of a sound foreign policy. That "is quite a different matter.

But the more important aspect of this deplorable business is its similarity to the well-known attribute of the "British Trades Unionist"—"the eyes of a fool are on the ends of the earth." Anyone with a rudimentary acquaintance with the politics and policies of the British Labour-Socialist Movement, its fantastic meddling with India, and in fact, everything but the money and price system which was its primary, and almost sole real interest, must recognise the emergence of the French-Canadian in the same rôle of hot-chestnut merchant, no doubt at the same instigation. We can think of nothing which will more effectively embarrass the Western Provinces of Canada than the identification of Social Credit with the attack on the British Empire which proceeds from the French-Canadian's worst enemy—Wall Street.

Nevertheless, as we have observed, we believe we have some understanding of the instinct of which an enemy has made use. At bottom, the French-Canadian is a European. In some respects, he is more European than the masonically-debauched Frenchman of France, whose political mentality appears to oscillate between a "Socialist" Jew, M. Blum, and a Communist agent of the mysterious Russia. What evidently cannot easily be explained to the French-Canadian is that British instinct is the only practical hope for European culture. British instinct has nothing whatever in common with the "Britain" against which Quebec reacts, which is, in fact, German-American-Jew. It is essentially a "quality"

(continued at foot of next column)

## In India Now

### An American's Letter Home

The following extracts from a letter written by a Lieutenant in the U.S. Army in India to his mother, Mrs. E. Dilling, of 8, South Dearborn Street, Chicago, has been published by the *Canadian Social Crediter*, and is of special interest because of the anti-British propaganda in the U.S.A.:—

"The propaganda we receive on India in the U.S. is to the effect that the people are ground down by British Imperialism, taxation, and that the masses are yearning to run a fine progressive independent government based on democratic principles. How misleading a picture! I have been doing a little nosing around on my own. Here are a few things that change the picture:

"India has approximately 400 million people, speaking 225 languages and dialects, divided into two political divisions: (1) British India (about 290 million), and (2) the Indian States, 362 of them. The only language common to the upper classes is English.

"India is not a country but a sub-continent. There is no basis of unity either racially or culturally or by tradition or religion. The Hindus are in the majority (about 260,000,000). What a filthy religion! There is one cow for every two people in India, and all of them sacred. Even during the Bengal famine, none would touch a cow, preferring to starve. There is a temple (Hindu) in Calcutta devoted to worship of sex organs. Largely due to the communal family system, by which land is divided and redivided, the British have never been able to move them on to new land, they prefer to starve. The land loses its fertility because of the burning of cow dung for fuel instead of using it for fertiliser. The natives plaster it on the inside walls of their houses. The women (Hindu) smear it in their hair when they get married. It is sacred too.

"It is the lack of anything higher that pulls the Indian down, not the British. There are only 10,000 British making their living in India, plus a tiny standing army.

"The biggest oppressor in India is the native himself.

"Some factories are British-run, others run by wealthy Indians.

"The British factories aren't Shangri-La's, but do have sickness and health plans, good lighting and fair working conditions.

"Canada and the Flag"—(continued from page 4)

mentality (as was Mediaeval Europe), as wholly distinct from the "quantity" mass-production mentality of Wall Street and Washington, as an English thorough-bred is from an Army mule.

The methods by which this situation can be met must, from the nature of it, be left to local initiative. But it is definitely our opinion that the whole fate of Social Credit in Canada may depend on a resolute determination to understand it, and to refuse to be drawn into matters which are only amenable to opinion and action based on very severe historical and political apprenticeship. As a preliminary to this end, it might be well for French Canadians to consider the enthusiasm of Mr. Coldwell, the Socialist Leader, reinforced by Mr. "Rose" the Communist, M.P., who, unfortunately, now languishes in jail, for a "sufficiently distinctive flag" (cf *Hansard*), though both, as internationalists, deride national distinctions.

"The Indian factory nearby is invariably worse.

"One Indian-run jute mill near Calcutta has shown profits of up to 400 per cent. per year while the average worker was paid eight to nine dollars per month.

"The Indian will grind his own much more mercilessly than any Britisher.

"Only 14.5 per cent. of Indians are literate, although a 40,000,000 increase was made from 1930-1940. The British have built many schools, frequently with no interest from Indians. For example, in a typical village where a school was built, the builders found to their amazement that the untouchables were made by the higher cast Hindus to sit outside the building so as to contaminate none. There are 40-60 million untouchables in India, whose lives are made miserable by their own.

"I was surprised to learn the amount of taxation in India. Briefly, the revenue of the British Central Government of India was about one-half of the revenue in the same year for the State of California State administration in the last peacetime year (1939). It is obvious that this for a group of 400 million people is a mere whisper; there isn't a grinding load of taxation at all.

"Furthermore, since 1937, the provinces of British India have been virtually autonomous with the majority of administrators in the provinces being Indians. The Bengal famine, attributed to British cruelty, was caused by Indian rice owners in cahoots with native minor officials, who cornered the market to raise the price. The famine ended when the Central Government invoked section 93 of the Government code and interferred to make the Bengal Government toe the line.

"In addition to the Hindus there are, of course, the Mohammedans, ninety millions of them. They despise the Hindus and vice-versa. The current rioting in Bombay is Hindu-Moslem. Just to illustrate my point, the Moslems in Bengal speak Bengali, in Bombay Hindustani, in North-West India Urdu, etc., etc. As I said, the only way of communication between these groups is in English.

"In addition to Hindus and Moslems are seven million Christians, plus Parsees (fire worshippers), Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, and innumerable other cults.

"On top of this enormous patchwork quilt of 400,000,000 people, the only stabilising influence is that of the handful of British. India is not capable of self-government, except by a dictatorship of some ruling class or other.

"The question then arises: "Why are the American Reds so interested in 'Indian Independence'? There is only one answer, and that is that anything can happen once the stabilising influence of Britain is removed.

"The campaign is being conducted within India by the so-called Indian Nationalists and outside by the Left-Wingers. The pressure is on in the U.S. and England to let India go. It would seem that the British are just as drugged at home as we of the U.S. with the stream of 'quit India' propaganda which is ground out.

"There are two major political factions in India: (1) The Moslem League; and (2) the Congress Party.

"The Moslem League wishes to see a future India as two countries with the Hindus running their own and the Moslems

running theirs. 'Pakistan,' which is to be the name of it, is in the predominantly north-western Mohammedan part. Mohammed Ali Jinnah is the head of it. The other party, the All India Congress Party, says, 'No, we must have all of India under one Government.' The three leaders of this party are Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sarat Chandra Bose. All are Reds.

"Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has recently come out with a statement that India's future hope is a Socialism based on the principles of the Soviet Union. He is an avowed Marxist."

[Note: Enclosed with the letter there was a clipping from an Indian newspaper reporting Nehru's plan for India's Sovietisation; Britain to first "Walk out."]

"Sarat Chandra Bose, who has been lambasting Chiang Kai-shek as a 'fascist,' etc., is also a Socialist.

"Gandhi stays in the background, but loves Russia too.

"There is a well organised Communist representation in the Congress. In 1941-42, etc., the Communist Party line was for Britain, which alienated many Indian Nationalists, hence there has been a demand to oust them from the Congress Party. Both Gandhi and Nehru have tried to block it, successfully thus far.

"The Reds are not for Pakistan but for the Congress Party and want to Communise India. With Russia just over the border, the British must first be ousted. Chaos will then reign, and with a potential politically-conscious population (based on literacy) of only 14.5 per cent. the job would be a cinch. The Congress Party is the tool, plus propaganda abroad.

"One British resident of India to whom I talked estimated the actual followers of Gandhi at less than five millions. But what a press he gets from the control!

"Another interesting thing is the campaign here to associate Communism in the Indian mind with the non-existent 'good old days.' For example, Abanindra Nath Tagore (now dead) is the hero of Indian Reds. He wrote much about the old 'Swadeshi Samaj', or communal system, in old India, which he distorted to fit Communist doctrine. Tagore was an intimate of Lenin's, etc.

"The book-stalls are filled with books by Beatrice and Sydney Webb, Israel Epstein, even Earl Browder, and, of course, the ever-present Lenin Library. The People's Publishing House in Bombay, International Publishers in Calcutta, etc., are the same as in the U.S., a real Red network.

"Well, Mama, there is a little of the picture I see; not very pleasant, I must say. India is teetering, I fear. How Americans are guinea-pigs without realising it! . . ."

## PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 2)

is to come to that conclusion let it be with full realisation of what is involved, and not on the assumption that it is some small, limited and restrained administrative action that is over in 24 hours. . . .

. . . This is not merely war by the Palestine Administration to disarm the Jewish Defence Force of Palestine itself and attempt to put the Jewish Agency out of action. . . .

The Agency has the same right in Palestine as the British Government [HON. MEMBERS: "No."] The Agency has the same right in Palestine as the British

Government. It is not there by the leave and licence of the British Government; it is not the creation of the British Government; it does not derive its status from the British Government or the Palestine Administration; it is a creation of international law. . . .

. . . Hitler never promised them anything. He did not promise them life, or a future, or a national home. The British Government did. Our Labour British Government, our Socialist British Government, are committed up to the hilt, as much as the Jewish Agency, or more, to the Jewish national home. . . .

Mr. Crossman (Coventry, East): . . . We are facing a situation there where it is the cordial longing of the Jewish and Arab communities to get rid of us as soon as possible and to fight it out between themselves. . . .

. . . If for one moment I believed that the arrest of this couple of thousand of people and the Executive of the Jewish Agency would avoid war in Palestine, it would be something I would not oppose, but I am perfectly convinced that it will not. That is why I am here this afternoon to discuss this question. Is it intended to smash the ring-leaders? We know what has happened. To begin with I have my doubts whether the ringleaders have been found. The Jewish intelligence knows all about the British while the British military seem to know nothing about the Jews. The Jewish Intelligence Service is among the best in the world. It is extremely difficult to operate in that country against the Jews. One military commander told me that every order of his was in Jewish hands within 24 hours. . . .

Mr. Pickthorn (Cambridge University): . . . I have never hidden my conviction that Zionism is one of the great mistakes of human history. I do not want to argue that; I think that is so, and I have always thought so. I have thought so more with every day that has passed, and I have certainly thought so more with every word that fell from the lips of the two hon. Gentlemen who moved this Motion, most especially when they told us how superior is the Zionist intelligence, in every sense, I gathered, and when they indicated that, at least, one reason for that was that no Zionist felt any scruples about any information that came into his possession in the service of the British Government.

Mr. S. Silverman: I hope the hon. Gentleman is not attributing that remark to me. I did not make that statement.

Mr. Pickthorn: I think I am in the recollection of the House—I am sorry the hon. Member who seconded the Motion is not here—but I believe I have not deformed or misinterpreted what he said, or the proper and natural implication of what he said—

Mr. S. Silverman: The hon. Gentleman will, no doubt, speak for himself. I speak for myself. The hon. Member, in the part of his speech which I ventured to interrupt, used the word "they," including me in what he said. I therefore remind him that I said no such thing.

Mr. Pickthorn: I am sorry the hon. Gentleman thinks I misinterpreted him. I said "they said," and I was going to refer to some of the things which they said. As soon as I began to say what one of them said, the hon. Gentleman got up and interrupted. It was not my fault that I had not time to go on. He said—if "he" suits him better, and it

was he who said this one—that, if we are not very careful, there would be flames which would be dangerous to this country's life all over the world, and his seconder echoed that. I suppose we are conscious that the British people have a great history, have been supposed to be a great and proud people, who have just played, we may fairly say, the greatest part in winning what people call the greatest of wars, which is always the last. The British people have been proud, and the British people are now conscious of some of the weaknesses its Government now has in international affairs. It was the hon. Gentleman who told us that, if we were not careful, there would be flames dangerous to our policy in every country of the world, and his seconder threatened us that we might not be able to get the financial cooperation that we wanted elsewhere. Some of us have sometimes argued that this kind of allegation is not true and is not fair. We shall find it more difficult to use that argument if speeches of that sort are to be made, and it is my belief that speeches of that sort are implicit of Zionism, and, therefore, I have always thought that Zionism, in general, was a great mistake.

I have always been quite sure of this, and I am now more sure than ever, that one particular implication of Zionism was a great mistake; that is, the bundling together as two halves of one sum, to which it is supposed there is somewhere a solution, of (a) the difficulties we have got in Palestine, and (b) the miseries of Jews in other countries. . . .

*Mr. M. Philips Price* (Forest of Dean): . . . I am suggesting that those who are committing these crimes are being protected by the Jewish Agency. . . .

. . . I greatly fear that the Jews are going the way they have sometimes gone before in their history, the same way as in the tragedy which befell them in the days of the Maccabees; they went then through a terrible trial, because they would not compromise and adopted a philosophy of all or nothing. That tragedy will come to them again, or some of them, if they do not, at this eleventh hour, relent.

*Mr. Thomas Reid* (Swindon): . . . My hon. Friend the Member for Nelson and Colne made one remark with which I thoroughly agree. He said that there is only one solution to this question and that is to remove the cause of the trouble. He then went on to say that if we implemented the Anglo-American Report we should remove the cause of the trouble. In my view, if we implement that Report we shall set the Near East in flames, and everybody who knows the Near East will agree that what I say is true. . . .

*House of Commons, July 2, 1946.*

### Diplomatic Privileges (Extension) Bill

[LORDS]

*Earl Winterton* (Horsham): . . . I have only one or two other observations to make, and they include a reference to the position of Members of this House. I make no attack on the hon. Member for the Scottish Universities (Sir J. Boyd Orr), but his case should have been mentioned by the right hon. Gentleman. He is a Member of this House, and he is a scientist of distinction, and if there is any blame for any improper constitutional proceeding in connection with his case, it rests with the Government. If I am wrong, I hope I shall be corrected, but I understand the hon. Member receives £4,000 a year as salary and £2,000 a year as

expenses. Am I right in thinking that both these sums are free of Income Tax in America? If so, I can only say he is in a better position than any Minister of the Crown. No Minister of the Crown in this country receives £6,000 a year—[*Interruption.*] Hon. Members may think that this is amusing, but I repeat for their benefit the position of the hon. Member for the Scottish Universities. He receives, so I understand, £6,000 a year free of Income Tax, paid in Washington. In order to enjoy that in England, he would need an income of £200,000 a year. Why should he enjoy a higher salary than any paid to any Minister of the Crown in this country? I would like to ask this question, Does he receive his Parliamentary salary as well? Why should a Member of this House, in peace time, be given diplomatic privileges and be paid a munificent salary to keep away from this House? The hon. Member has got £6,000 a year to represent this country in Washington [HON. MEMBERS: "No."] Well, to represent this organisation in Washington. No hon. Gentleman, on this side, and, to do hon. Members opposite justice, no hon. Member opposite, would attempt to say this is a justifiable state of affairs.

*Mr. Paget* (Northampton): Has the noble Lord given this hon. Member notice of this somewhat vicious personal attack?

*Earl Winterton*: It is not a question of a vicious attack; it is a question of bringing out the facts about an hon. Member of this House, and if the hon. Gentleman is so ignorant as to think that, on a Bill affecting another Member of this House, it is necessary to give notice, I can only say I have an even lower opinion of his intelligence than I had. This is the first case in peace time, so far as I know, of an hon. Member enjoying the dual advantage of diplomatic privilege and the privileges of a Member of this House. When a future "Erskine May" comes to be written, I believe a special page will be given to the hon. Member for the Scottish Universities. I am sure the only Communist Member of the House thoroughly approves of the situation, because this is exactly what they do for the commissars in Russia. . . .

*The Minister of State* (Mr. Philip Noel-Baker): . . . A question has also been asked about the hon. Member for the Scottish Universities (Sir J. Boyd Orr) and why he has privileges. H.M. Government did not choose the hon. Member for his present post; he was chosen by the Executive Board of the Food and Agriculture Organisation. His constituents regarded it—and I think most hon. Members of this House regard it—as a very great honour that he was so chosen. So far as I understand, none of his constituents have ever suggested that he should resign his seat in the House. In any case, it is a matter between him and them, and until they act, it is not for us to do anything about it.

*Earl Winterton*: Do I understand the astonishing doctrine that has just come from the Treasury Bench to be that a Member of Parliament who is absent from his duties should be paid for being absent from those duties, and it is

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no business of the Government, who have at any rate a conditional responsibility for it?

*Mr. Kirkwood:* On a point of Order. This is an attack on an outstanding, great Scotsman, and I should not have risen but for the fact that the hon. and gallant Member for East Renfrew (Major Lloyd), who pretends to be a great Scotsman, said that many of the constituents of the hon. Member for the Scottish Universities (Sir J. Boyd Orr) desired him to retire. The vast majority of the hon. Member's constituents were, in fact, honoured by his appointment.

*Earl Winterton:* We have bread rationing, and they take £6,000 a year.

House of Commons, July 4, 1946.

### Legislation (Parliamentary Control)

*Sir Hugh Lucas-Tooth* asked the Prime Minister whether he is aware that the present volume of legislation is overburdening the Civil Service and endangering the proper control by Parliament over the Executive in respect of delegated legislation; and what action is being taken with a view to ameliorating the position.

*The Prime Minister:* The Government's programme of legislation is urgently required in the national interest. . . .

### Pictorial Stamps

*Mr. William Teeling* asked the Assistant Postmaster-General whether in view of the fact that the Victory stamps have pictures on them of certain machines and buildings, besides the King's head, he will now consider placing pictures of historic British buildings and famous views on our stamps to attract foreign visitors, and include among such views the Regency façades of Brighton and Hove and the Royal Pavilion at Brighton.

*Mr. Burke:* No, Sir. . . .

### Certificates (Untaxed Interest)

*Mr. Granville* asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his Regulations make it necessary for a man to advise an inspector of taxes of the number of certificates he and his wife hold, when the interest on these is not subject to tax.

*Mr. Dalton:* If the hon. Member will let me have particulars of any case he has in mind I shall be glad to look into the matter.

### Income Tax Office, Warrington (School Children)

*Mr. Erroll* asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer why school children under 14 years of age are employed during the school holidays in the Income Tax offices at Warrington; and under what regulation this is permitted.

*Mr. Dalton:* The Inland Revenue Department knows of no such case at the Warrington Tax Office. It is the practice of the Department to give temporary employment to school children during holidays, but the engagement of children under 15 years of age is forbidden and schools are so informed when asked to submit names.

### The Objectives of Total War

This is the title of an article by Major C. H. Douglas in the July issue of the quarterly *Sovereignty* obtainable from K.R.P. Publications Ltd., price 1/6, postage 1½d.

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