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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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From Week to Week

Mr. E. H. C. Leather, M.P. in the British Parliament, is an insurance broker born at Toronto in 1919. He is elected for Somerset North in the 'Conservative interest' (as it used to be called). By way of the "B." B.C. he has been telling us that this country is now too feeble to safeguard the Commonwealth, and must prepare to relinquish control over her foreign affairs and defence to a supranational authority. Mr. A. K. Chesterton in *Truth* asks why Mr. Leather, as a hot-gospeller of "a doctrine rank with the smell of subversion," should have sought election to the British House of Commons instead of supporting his exemplar, "Canada's great Foreign Secretary, Lester Pearson," on his native heath.

Says Mr. Chesterton:—

"The newspapers busily engaged, as is Mr. Leather, in building him up as a 'great' international figure lovingly purr over the Pearson record, but there is one important matter which they neglect to mention. It is that Canada's Minister for External Affairs has come to the forefront of contemporary life as the protégé of Mr. Sam Bronfman, often referred to as the 'Emperor of Canada,' and a business man with a quite exceptionally interesting past. Mr. Bronfman today is, probably, by far the richest man in Canada, the paymaster-general of the Liberal Party and the leader of the Canadian Zionist movement. It is scarcely a coincidence that the man who persuaded the United Nations to partition Palestine, and, thus, to create the Israeli State, was none other than Mr. Lester Pearson. Why such men consider it essential for Israel to be an independent nation, but seek to deny the same status to a great country like Britain, is one of the Twentieth Century paradoxes into which people who know what is good for them do not inquire. Nor do Mr. Pearson's supporters encourage too much attention to be paid to the fact that, although the Soviet Union originally opposed Mr. Pearson's appointment as Secretary-General of the United Nations, it privately approached him, when it required a nominee to oppose Mr. Lie, with the offer of support for his candidature should he care to stand. It is evident that, between 1945 and 1950, the Russians must have come to hold him in very high regard. Mr. Pearson has since come to the forefront as one of the inner conclave of the so-called Atlantic Defence Community, where much is expected of him. Only a very dim-witted person can fail to see how immeasurably more important than the United Nations the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation has become. Here is the mechanism through which the actual power over the lives and destinies of men and nations is to be exerted. Its janitors will not have been chosen without due care."

We should be happier if the anti-national utterances of

such back-bench 'Conservatives' as Mr. Leather were not so ably supported by anti-national actions made acceptable by a Public Oratory which denies with its lips what it is doing with its hands. Mr. Chesterton is right to associate Mr. Bronfman with Mr. Baruch, Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Lehman. How strange that our Public Orator Number One is also associated.

Lady Mountbatten, "a chip of the old Cassel block," is photographed with Her Majesty the Queen by the *Sunday Express*, a newspaper which is not shy to suggest that the aunt and uncle of the Duke of Edinburgh "may well become the most influential people in the land." We don't see any crying need to popularise the notion—which, incidentally, is what a good deal of 'bean spilling' does. From pentothal to publicity, modern anaesthetics are wonderful.

"The second make-belief is that Mr. Malcolm MacDonald is in any way suitable for his appointment. The harm he has done is incalculable. His bleating broadcasts have always been to the effect that things are going well and that there is no reason to be frightened. He aimed at strengthening morale but succeeded in creating despondency. Malaya needs a leader. Mr. MacDonald has no personality and none of the qualities of leadership." (Sir George Maxwell in the *Daily Telegraph*.)

"Every epoch is represented by a word . . . the twentieth century by education. . . To bring about a renaissance of illiteracy, upon my word I would welcome a renaissance of theology. The arts flourished in theology, and, if certain questions were not asked, men and women were left to their instincts. . . Everybody in the Education Office knows that he cannot educate himself, but he is convinced that he can educate somebody else. A well-meaning race is the race of man, but incurably stupid, and going from bad to worse." George Moore, *Conversations in Ebury Street*.

THE REALISTIC POSITION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

By

C. H. DOUGLAS:

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PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: February 20, 1952.

Shoddy Clothing and Materials

Mr. Norman Dodds (Dartford): I wish to raise tonight a matter of the greatest importance to all of us in an endeavour to ginger up the forces in a war which will have the support of the vast majority of people, the war against waste, and I will restrict myself to the narrow field in which shoddy clothing and materials is to be found in ever-increasing quantities. . . .

I want to make it clear before I make my specific complaints that I think there is ample evidence to indicate that this country still produces the finest textiles in the world, but if we are not careful there is a danger that some of the smart alecks who have crept into the industry will filch away the good name which this trade has built up. I am anxious on this occasion to avoid any disposition to party politics or setting one set of merchants against another. The subject is far too important for that.

. . . There is legislation on the Statute Book to enable action to be taken, and most people feel that immediate action should be taken. Whatever the causes, I think the effects have been far reaching in the clothing, household linen and furnishing fabric trades, and there seems to be an attitude all too prevalent among producers that they have no responsibility whatever for problems of the home wash, cleaners and laundries. To illustrate what I mean, I would refer to the public outcry against shrinkage, particularly in rainwear. In the weaving of textile fabrics threads are strained, and unless there is a degree of pre-shrinkage there is a danger of some shrinkage occurring on contact with water or in the dry cleaning process. The two best known systems of pre-shrinkage are Rigmel and Sanforized, and one of the difficulties is that the get-rich quick merchants do not like these processes which considerably reduces the yardage of material available for sale.

I do not think there is much doubt that there is a great need for Government action to deal with those who do not observe what is ordinary fair play in dealing with the public. I quote a few lines from the "Sunday Chronicle" of 10th February. It says:

"The sales director of a well known firm producing 200,000 dresses a year declares fortunes are being made by people who omit to pre-shrink their products. To pre-shrink an article takes anything up to 7 or 8 per cent. more material and that means less profit."

The serious repercussions of this problem were put to the Board of Trade by the Retail Sales Trading Association several months ago. I quote from the "News Chronicle" of 30th August, 1951. It is headed:

"Move to end swindle of shoddy raincoats," and states:

"The Board of Trade have started a drive to stamp out production by some manufacturers of shoddy utility raincoats."

. . . I ask the Minister from the Board of Trade to say if anything has happened from that date in August. I have it from a most authoritative source—one of the biggest textile testing houses in this country—that some ranges of cotton gaberdine rainwear have a shrinkage of 10 per cent. Seldom is it less than 6 per cent. This is a serious problem because it can mean two-way shrinkage of three to

four inches. I have seen examples of raincoats which were a perfect fit when taken from the shop but which in a relatively short space of time made the owners look like skinned rabbits.

I have a letter from one of the biggest wholesale firms in Britain which states:

"My Board have caused inquiries to be made and much of the criticism levelled at the standard of production of gaberdine raincoats in certain utility schedules can be substantiated—No. 223A, for instance."

One of the largest wholesale houses in Scotland says:

"Deliveries of materials, especially 223A, coming in Spring, 1951, were much poorer in quality than hitherto. The market is flooded with this material and even at low prices it cannot be sold."

This firm sent to the testing house—the City of Bradford Conditioning House—some of this material and after being laid flat in water for two hours and then dried on a flat surface in a temperature between 60 and 70 degrees Fahrenheit shrinkage was 5 per cent.

I think there will be general agreement on both sides of this House that with the economic situation such as it is today it is essential that in the spending of foreign currency on the raw materials we bring into this country there is a great need that they should have fair serviceability, and I think it is up to all who are interested in this problem to give support to anything which will help to see that the public get a fair deal when they buy this material.

I have a long list provided by a textile house of the alarming shrinkage found in dress wear and children's wear of cotton fabrics recently treated for shrinkage. Here are a few examples: Printed plains—shrinkage 10 per cent.; gingham, 13 per cent. or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches every yard; printed haircord, 7 per cent., and linen 8 per cent.

Unfortunately, shrinkage is not confined to clothing. It is rampant in mixtures of rayon and cotton for furnishing fabrics. I have a sample here of what I mean. Here are two bits of material. One has not had the process of pre-shrinkage and the other has. One of the troubles with this is that the housewife, who is unaware of this particular problem, will take, in many cases, that which has not been through the pre-shrinkage process because the process of pre-shrinkage, as can be clearly seen, has taken off some of the sheen and has left a cockling effect, which does not seem so attractive as that which has not been pre-shrunk.

But the excuse, as the testing house makes it in this case, is that about 8 per cent. is lost in the process of pre-shrinkage. This material, which is absolute tripe, looks attractive, but the looseness of the weave and the fact that it has not gone through any process of pre-shrinkage means that any person buying it will find very little serviceability of any kind. I have here a most wonderful bit of material, which is a rayon called a "viscose rayon." It is a dress material, in which the attractive design is produced by steam pressure on the rayon material.

If it is an acetate rayon, it can be depended upon to have a fairly long life, but as this is a viscose rayon, then a drop of rain will take the pattern out. To send it to the cleaners means the complete disappearance of the attractive pattern, which means the ragbag at an early date.

Mr. W. Nally (Bilston): It is a good job they are not fig leaves.

Mr. Dodds: I must turn to some dress effects introduced by makers up. There is great use these days of a rubber adhesive instead of a sewing thread. When the articles are new, they look quite well. For instance, here is a green dress with which, when it was new, was a waist of imitation Italian quilting. On the arms it had the same effect. This effect was produced by two layers of material and in between a heavy thick thread. It was stuck on with a rubber adhesive, giving the imitation effect.

Once the material is sent to the cleaners, the rubber adhesive disappears and down come the bits of thread, so that once again it is only fit for the rag-bag. I have here, too, an imitation Italian Seersucker dress, in which the quilting effect is obtained by a rubber adhesive which is stuck on a thin material giving the puckered design of a seersucker dress. Once it goes to the cleaners, part of the dress comes back as a plain floral dress, as in this particular case. In other parts of the dress, one can see the puckered pattern.

Sir William Darling (Edinburgh, South): Is the hon. Gentleman aware there are various forms of dry cleaning? There are some forms which use petrol, some spirit, and some which use neither of these. If the third process is adopted, the hon. Gentleman's wife will not lose the floral pattern which she so much admires.

Mr. Dodds: I am glad the hon. Gentleman put that point, but it does not alter my case.

This rubber adhesive is used in the production of buckles and belts instead of sewing thread. Once they go to the cleaners, the rubber solution dissolves and there is a ragged edge, which is the end of the business.

Here is a ladies' jacket in which the pockets have been stuck with a rubber adhesive. It went to the cleaners and was returned revealing a backing of cardboard and the pockets hanging from the garment. There is a widespread use of polyvinyl chloride plastic sheeting as an interlining for coats. Until going to the cleaners the material is pliable, but some of the properties of the sheeting are removed in the cleaning process and the garments go out of shape. In this child's overcoat there is a crinkling noise after cleaning which is enough to send a child to a mental home.

The industry has some of the finest testing houses available for consultation. There is no reason why this state of affairs should continue, and I hope that the Parliamentary Secretary will give us some hope of active steps being taken to deal with it. Finally in my chamber of horrors, here are plastic buttons which are found to be dyed with fugitive dyes or to soften in cleaning. The dyes are transferred to the garment's surface at the cleaners. I wish I had the time to delve into the question of nylon stockings. There have been protests from all over the country about the way the quality of these stockings has deteriorated over the past 18 or 20 months. I have been asked by many of the ladies who have written to me on this matter to say that highly desirable as these articles are unless there is some attempt to improve the standard there may be a revolt, and the goose that lays the golden egg will be killed.

There is great support for some action in the trade. In an editorial in the "Drapers Record" on 2nd February it states:

"Unfortunately voluntary agreement by organized employers could not be relied upon to achieve the object mentioned. Ex-

perience has demonstrated that time and time again. There are always some backsliders and not every firm belongs to a trade association. Consequently, the maintenance of minimum standard could be effected only by legislation with appropriate penalties for defaulters."

In regard to quality I should mention one point from the male aspect. I am wearing a suit made in 1935. Despite the fact that I have swollen visibly, and there is a terrific strain on the seams, it is as good as when I bought it in 1935.

Sir William Darling: The days of Tory misrule!

Mr. Dodds: I wish I could get another suit which could stand me in as good stead. I suggest to the Board of Trade that there is a great need in this direction to help the housewives, the people in the shops, the laundries and the cleaners. I am hoping there will be some informative labelling which will distinguish some of these garments—for example between viscose and acetate rayon. I understand that a Committee of the Clothing Industry Development Council has been considering this matter for some time, and I would like to ask what has happened in connection with that. I hope, too, that eventually there will be introduced some Government standard marks that will guarantee such things as colour fastness, pre-shrinkage, and a reasonable degree of shower proofing.

Finally, I hope there will be set up a small professional body, under the wing of the Minister, which will deal with the many problems that will arise, particularly of informing the public, and also of research work. I hope this will be treated as a matter of some seriousness at a time when every effort is being made to deal with the question of waste. I hope that the Minister will say something about the Merchandise Sales Act, which is complicated and difficult to understand, and which will have to be simplified if it is to be of any value.

Mr. John Rodgers (Sevenoaks): It is important to realise that these delinquents producing shoddy goods are only a small proportion of the trade. On the whole the textile industry is an extremely good one, and its standards are comparable with those of any other country. I should like to ask if it is possible for the Board of Trade to bring in some form of regulation whereby goods bear the names of the manufacturer or retailer, so that shoddy merchandise can be traced back.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade (*Mr. Henry Strauss*): The hon. Member for Dartford (*Mr. Dodds*) has raised a number of questions, and has given me very little time to reply, but at the outset I must repudiate the statement that there has been an ever-increasing quantity of shoddy goods in recent years. We know of no evidence of that. On the contrary, we believe that the general standard of clothing has improved in the last 10 years, in spite of all the difficulties of the industry.

I am not going to deny that bad textiles and bad clothing exist. . .

. . . Let me give some of the reasons why all cloth is not pre-shrunk. First the machinery capacity for applying the process, though it has been increasing substantially for several years, would not be sufficient to shrink all cloth, even if that were desirable. In fact, of course, it is not desirable.

(continued on page 6).

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Saturday, March 8, 1952.

ALMA MATER (Nourishing Mother)

Widespread publicity has been given to the granting of an interdict in the Sheriff Court at Edinburgh to restrain the delegates of the Students' Representative Council of a Scottish University from voting at a meeting of the Scottish Union of Students.

"Unions" of university students in the sense here employed are an invention of the subversive movements of the period following the close of the 1914-18 war. They exploit the opportunities for mixing a grounding in the corrupt practices of 'the great world' with initiation into what realities reside in the cloistered 'little' world. The theme might be extended indefinitely, both by definition and by amplification.

In reporting upon this incident to *The Scotsman* in its correspondence columns, the President of the representative body which had been flouted gives some particulars of the kind of pressure to which student councils are nowadays subjected. He says:

"As the pursuers in the action well know, this council is not in the habit of dealing with circulars from I.U.S. [International Union of Students]. Communications from its Prague headquarters may total four or five in a week, rarely dealing with matters within the scope of the council's activities. We have been asked recently, for instance, to demonstrate in favour of incarcerated students in the Middle East, to send telegrams of protest to the Spanish Government, and to express 'solidarity' with a noted American 'fighter for peace.' These appeals have been ignored."

Hence resort to the techniques familiar in other spheres: "Action" committees, the invention of "unknown constitution and authority," and the circulation of printed matter of dubious content the authorship of which cannot be traced. If such burlesques always met with exposure, they might be a good preparation for the 'great' world which inspires them. But this is not by any means invariably the case, and by their successes the subversionists are encouraged to believe, and to make others believe that they should be taken seriously.

Where are the students of modern state-guided universities to look for guidance? We ask, without knowing the answer.

Credit Finance

The following is from the *Belfast News Letter* of February 22:—

"Sir, Studying a single issue of your paper last week, I was struck by the fact that almost every major report, including your own editorial referring to the rise in the City rates, dealt in one way or another with this vital question of credit-finance—or rather, with the effects of its restriction,

actual or to come, on agriculture and industry and the retail trade; in short, on the life of all of us.

"I have no difficulty in recalling the circumstances of the last major financial crisis, in the Thirties. Or even that following World War One, round 1921, when the deflationary recommendations of the Cunliffe Committee were put into operation. And what I chiefly want to draw attention to is the fact that these two extremely unpleasant experiences were neither of them unpreventable natural events, like a cloud-burst. They were man-made, as the one with which we are now threatened will be, if it is allowed to materialize. They were brought about by the adoption of a widely-announced and specific line of action on the part of the politico-economic authorities, that of arbitrarily restricting credit.

"It doesn't in the least affect the undeniable truth of that statement to point out that what forced the authorities to take that action then, and the same again today, was the dangerous condition of Inflation—the decline in the buying-power of money existing,—and to assert that that is the uncontrollable factor in the situation. That is simply not true. In spite of anything Karl Marx and his followers may say, the Law of Cause and Effect still operates. Or if it doesn't, why do some of us continue to go to Church? It is surely obvious that the situation which our economic advisers now maintain demands a *contraction* of credit must arise directly out of the conditions on which the previous *expansion* of credit was made. As long as those conditions remain what they are, inflation is undoubtedly unavoidable; but to recognise that, is not to allow that inflation is incurable. On the contrary, it can be cured, but only by altering the conditions of credit-issue.

"It is no exaggeration to say that at the highest levels of the whole Socialist Movement, embracing Communism, there is hopeful and not unjustifiable anticipation of the rapid economic collapse of what is called the Capitalist System, now operating on this precarious and inflationary principle of credit-issue. In backing up Mr. Butler and his advisers in this present policy of credit-restriction, I have no doubt the majority of Conservatives are making what they regard as a courageous effort to face up to the realities of the present dangerously inflationary situation, on which the Socialists had more or less deliberately turned their backs. In spite of their excellent motives, however, they are seriously mistaken in the matter, and the likelihood is that in trying to prove the reverse they will sign their own death certificate as a Political Party, which would seem to some of us a pity.

"Now the approaching crisis, if and when it comes in force, will certainly affect everyone of us vitally; but in a particular sense, because of their responsibility, the heads of Governments and businesses. Though undoubtedly we are compelled to deal with things as we find them and carry on under existing conditions, nevertheless it seems to me that the time is approaching when we are going to be forced to spare a compartment of our minds from grappling with day-to-day problems, to a consideration of the deeper implications of what is going on about us. Otherwise, we must go the way of all those, whether individuals or institutions or systems, who have refused to adjust themselves to changing circumstances, or to re-examine the basis of the beliefs on which their daily lives are regulated.

"Yours etc.,

"Norman F. Webb."

FDR

By EUSTACE MULLINS.

One of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's ancestors was Isaac Roosevelt, first director of the New York Trust after the Revolutionary War, when Alexander Hamilton betrayed our *young Republic by funding the national debt and placing us in the hands of Jewish financiers in France and Holland.

As a young Harvard lawyer, FDR found himself one of the poorer Roosevelts. Old ex-President Theodore Roosevelt was living in comfort in Oyster Bay, after having made thirty-five million dollars profit in gold from the United States Treasury in one operation for J. P. Morgan Co. (Rothschild) & J. & W. Seligman Co., New York, when he purchased the Panama Canal. When he sued the *New York World* for libel for printing some of the more interesting particulars of this case, the United States Supreme Court unanimously threw out Roosevelt's suit.

His son, Theodore Roosevelt Jr., was to do his bit for the family honour by acting as finger man in the hundred million dollar swindle, the Teapot Dome oil scandals of 1924. Despite the fact that he was publicized as the man who got Harding to sign the oil-land release to Sinclair, Theodore Roosevelt Jr., then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, formerly director of Sinclair Oil Co., was not even called to testify at the Congressional Hearings. In some unexplained manner, this distinguished American became a General in the United States Army, and, venturing too near the front lines in France during the Second World War, heard a gun go off nearby and fell dead of a heart attack, thus vindicating the fighting tradition of his family.

F. D. Roosevelt was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1915 by the Christian Jew Woodrow Wilson (Wolfsohn), who was determined to fill Washington with his own tribe. In this position, Roosevelt endeared himself to Jewish munitions makers by spending four times the allotted amount for naval armaments, when he and his Zionist friends knew two years before anyone else that we were going into the First World War. Roosevelt's reward came in 1923, when Baruch made him the head of United European Investors, Ltd., which made millions of dollars profit from the mark inflation in Germany. Thus Roosevelt had his first taste of profiting from the misery of the poor, a sensation dear to the heart of every Hebrew usurer.

Roosevelt then set up his Wall Street law firm of Roosevelt and O'Connor, which did remarkably well, but he was intended by the Sanhedrin for higher things. He was made Governor of New York in 1928, when he helped sabotage the campaign of Al Smith for President in favour of the Rothschild candidate Herbert Hoover, who has an interesting history of suits against him in the law courts of London. Hoover's talent for keeping out of jail is one of the marvels of the twentieth century, and is documented by no less than five biographies, complete with photostats of court records, in the Library of Congress. This writer is fortunate enough to own two of these rare and fascinating volumes, which he prizes highly in his collection of obscure Americana.

As Governor of New York Roosevelt displayed his passion for justice in the famous case of John Broderick. Broderick, State Superintendent of Banks of New York, was

tried for criminal neglect of duty in the infamous Bank of the United States case, when depositors lost many thousands of dollars after the bank failed due to its Jewish officers overspeculating in Central Park West real estate. It was brought out at the trial that Broderick was aware of the serious difficulties of the Bank and did nothing about it. He seemed certain to go to prison, when the White Knight of World Jewry, F. D. Roosevelt, came in person to plead clemency for Broderick. The Judge was forced to bow to a superior political figure, and Broderick went free. Roosevelt flaunted his defiance of the depositors by immediately reinstating Broderick as State Superintendent of Banks. Not satisfied with this, Roosevelt again proved which side of the law he was on by appointing Broderick a Governor of the Federal Reserve Board of the United States, on that unhappy occasion when a misguided people elected this Zionist traitor President. Broderick has retired to a comfortable old age as President of the venerable East River Savings Bank of New York City, after a career of public service in the democratic tradition.

The interests which forced Roosevelt's candidacy on the Democratic Party in 1932 have never been made public, but it is significant that they were such a dangerous group of revolutionists that at first even Baruch refused to be associated with the Roosevelt movement. My history of the Council on Foreign Relations proves by extensive documentation that international Jewish bankers elected Roosevelt President for one reason only, the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States, for which Felix Warburg and Otto Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb Co., had struggled so hard throughout the 1920s. Roosevelt's predecessor, Herbert Hoover, had steadily refused to aid the Soviet Union. One of his London promotion schemes before the First World War had been interrupted by the Jewish Communists, and he never forgot it. Roosevelt, on the other hand, was only too happy to recognize and prove his loyalty to the Jewish Communist Government of Russia. He was always willing to do anything to please his friends. In return, of course, it was understood that they should do anything to please him, such as contribute large sums to his multi-million dollar infantile charity racket. The March of Dimes which his law partner Basil O'Connor inherited upon Roosevelt's sudden death at its headquarters at Warm Springs, Georgia, is not beyond the realm of possibility that Roosevelt's mysterious death had nothing to do with world revolution at all, but was merely a gangsters' quarrel over the division of the spoils, it being in the spring, when the Miles of Dimes were converted into stacks of dollars, after an unusually successful attack upon the purses of our generous people.

Roosevelt fulfilled his debt of gratitude to Jewish Communism by assigning important Government posts in Washington to leading Communist agitators and spies, such as his famous protégé Alger Hiss, now languishing in prison, to be released perhaps later when he and the atomic spy Rosenberg will direct Defence Secretary Anna Rosenberg's "Civil Defence" units.

One of Roosevelt's first great feats as President was the gigantic gold swindle which he and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau put through, the Gold Trading Act of 1934, which officially committed our government to support Jewish bankers in their manipulation of the price

*The writer is an American.

of gold. After a stiff fight with the Supreme Court, Roosevelt jammed through this bit of treachery, because, as Morgenthau said, "If the Supreme Court had decided against us, we had legislation ready to push through Congress which would have given us the same result." This Morgenthau is the son of the Henry Morgenthau who paid Woodrow Wilson's way into the White House in 1912 so that Wilson could send him as U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, where World Zionists were completing the details of the Communist Revolution in Russia. As Secretary of the Treasury, Morgenthau gets full credit as the cause of the present tax scandals. It has been laid at his door by editorials in the *Washington Times-Herald* of January 18 and 24, 1952, commenting upon Truman's plan to "reform" the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It was pointed out in these issues that the Bureau of Internal Revenue was our most efficient government service until 1938, when Morgenthau succeeded in his plan to decentralize the entire agency, despite widespread protests from the collectors themselves that adequate supervision of revenue agents would be impossible under the Morgenthau Plan. Why did Morgenthau do this in 1938? Baruch had already appeared before the Nye Committee and detailed his plans for setting up the Jewish Dictatorship which ruled this country from 1941 to 1945 in order to save world Communism. The Jewish munitions makers knew that the Second World War and its fabulous profits were just around the corner, and by destroying the efficiency of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, they could keep their profits from the slaughter of the Gentile cattle.

Morgenthau was also the author of the infamous Morgenthau Plan to wipe out the German people in 1944, which was broadcast to the German armies and caused the lives of thousands of American boys to be sacrificed because the Germans were warned what would happen after they surrendered. This Plan, so determined in its ruthlessness that it aroused the horror of the civilized world, is typical of Jewish Communist efforts to slaughter whole peoples.

It was Franklin Delano Roosevelt's contempt for the founders of the American Republic and their Constitution which enabled him to put through his Communist programme. He expressed the feeling of the International Jew for any race which tries to keep itself clean. Idealism for the Hebrew is a weapon to be used like any other, and so Roosevelt's Marxist ambitions were always concealed under the sacred name of "democracy," also known as "boobocracy," and "mobocracy." It was Roosevelt's envious admiration for his mentor, Nikolai Lenin, which led him to attempt an identical agricultural "reform" programme in the United States, which destroyed tons of foodstuffs while undernourished children were too weak to attend school. Like Lenin, Roosevelt hoped to starve the farmers into submission to his Communist programme. A feeble-minded Congress sat by for twelve years while Roosevelt flourished his dictatorial powers, giving us sufficient proof that parliamentary government in America is not worth the price of admission.

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PARLIAMENT—

(continued from page 5).

Take heavy curtain cloths as an example. In heavy curtain cloths pre-shrinking might even be harmful. . .

. . . Take again the effect on cost if all cloth were pre-shrunk. The price would be sent up both by the amount of the reduction in length caused in the process of pre-shrinking and by the expense of that process itself. Many housewives would certainly prefer to save themselves that expense and to buy cloth that could shrink—buying a little more of it to allow for the shrinking.

Much depends, of course, on the purpose for which the cloth is required whether the process of pre-shrinking should be applied. I have mentioned drill cloths for overalls where it certainly is applied. Then there is the question, familiar I suppose to all hon. Members or at any rate to their wives, that whether or not shrinking takes place in washing may depend on whether one washes well or badly. All those considerations apparently escaped the notice of the hon. Member.

The hon. Member spoke of cotton gaberdine rainwear. Well, after a complaint in the Autumn of last year, the Board of Trade asked the Cotton Board to make a special inquiry. . . . Intensive research is being carried out. No solution has yet been found, but the Cotton Board is convinced that we are as far advanced towards a solution as any country in the world. I may say that the Board of Trade has received no complaint of a shrinkage of as much as the 10 per cent. to which the hon. Member referred.

Fugitive dyes were another matter that the hon. Member mentioned. Again the quality of the dye should be appropriate for the use to which the cloth or garment will be put. It would be completely wasteful to use a faster and a more expensive dye than is necessary in such goods, for example, as linings. What is wanted—and here I agree with the hon. Member—is informed buying; that is to say, the purchaser should know as far as possible what are the qualities of what he or she is buying.

As to the remedies—

The Questions having been proposed after Ten o'Clock and the debate having continued for half an hour, Mr. SPEAKER adjourned the House, without Question put, pursuant to the Standing Order.

House of Commons: February 21, 1952.

Identity Cards (Abolition)

Mr. Anthony Barber asked the Minister of Health whether he will discontinue the use of identity cards.

Mr. Martin Lindsay asked the Minister of Health whether he will make a statement about the discontinuation of identity cards.

Mr. Crookshank: Yes, Sir. Her Majesty's Government have decided that it is no longer necessary to require the public to possess and produce an identity card, or to notify change of address for National Registration purposes though the numbers will continue to be used in connection with the National Health Service. I will, with permission, circulate in the OFFICIAL REPORT more details of this decision—as they are a little long—and people should await those details before disposing of their cards.

The following is the statement:

Her Majesty's Government have decided that it is no longer necessary to require the public to possess and produce an identity card, or to notify change of address for National Registration purposes.

The necessary formal steps to bring the Act of 1939 to an end will be taken as soon as certain transitional arrangements have been completed, but the changes I have already mentioned will come into operation forthwith and no new cards will be issued. This decision does not apply to the special merchant seamen's identity cards issued by the Ministry of Transport, which should be retained.

Numbering is necessary in the National Health Service in order to identify patients and avoid inflation of doctor's lists of patients. To save the labour and expense of allotting separate numbers, the series hitherto used for both National Registration and the National Health Service will continue to be used for the latter. Anyone using the Service will be asked, as now, for his number when applying to go on a doctor's list and for dental and ophthalmic treatment. He may have difficulty in getting treated under the Service if he cannot give the number. He should therefore verify that the number is on his medical card. If it is not on the card, he should insert it; if he has no medical card he should apply for one to the local executive council (whose address can be obtained at the Post Office) and in the meantime should keep his identity card as a record of the number.

Government Departments will be able to obtain from the records of the Ministry of National Insurance and otherwise much of the information which they have hitherto obtained from the National Register.

The effect of the Government's decision is that identity cards cease to have any official value, and the public are warned no longer to accept them as sufficient evidence of identity.

Mr. Shinwell: Can the right hon. Gentleman give an estimate of the economies likely to be gained as a result of the discontinuance of identity cards?

Mr. Crookshank: The result of this action is estimated to save, in staff, about 1,500 people and, in cost, about £500,000.

Mr. Clement Davies: Does the right hon. Gentleman realise that his reply will be generally welcomed? Will he consider a refund to Mr. Willcock, who did a very considerable public service in calling attention to these cards and to the fact that they were unnecessary and degrading? Third, will the right hon. Gentleman recommend to his right hon. Friend the Foreign Secretary to follow his good example and try and get rid of passports as well?

Mr. Barber: Will my right hon. Friend agree that this welcome action which he has taken could, in fact, have been taken a long time ago, with the consequent savings to which he has referred?

Mr. Crookshank: Certainly. That was a suggestion which was pressed upon the previous Government. . .

Rural Areas (Electricity Supplies)

Brigadier Medlicott asked the Minister of Agriculture if he is aware that agricultural production is being hindered by the almost complete cessation of development work in the provision of electricity in rural areas; and if he will endeavour to make arrangements with the electricity authorities whereby at least some amount of development work can be started, even if confined for the present to urgent cases and to cases where there is only a short distance of wire required.

Sir T. Dugdale: I am aware that for various reasons the initiation of new schemes of electricity supply to rural areas was slowed down in the autumn of last year. As my

right hon. Friend the Minister of Fuel and Power announced on 4th February, limited expenditure will be possible this year for schemes already in progress and on some urgent new schemes.

Commonwealth Development (Working Party)

Mr. M. MacPherson asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what is to be the scope of the inquiries of the group on development in the Commonwealth over which he presides.

Mr. Foster: The Working Party on Development set up by the Commonwealth Finance Ministers has now completed a first series of meetings. The scope of its inquiries were, as set out in the statement issued by the Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers on 21st January, to examine the opportunities for an early increase in the productive power of Commonwealth countries within the sterling area and the possibilities of matching available financial and technical resources with the enterprises most likely to achieve that purpose. The group took account both of the general development requirements of Commonwealth countries in the sterling area and their need for capital equipment, and of the possibilities of increasing their production of food, raw materials and other essential goods.

"Nature Lovers"?

An American concern dealing extensively on a commercial basis with material for biology classes in schools and colleges describes (January, 1952) the method of collecting advocated by Dr. Luis Rene Rivas, a Puerto Rican professor.

It is the use of rotenone for securing fishes very difficult otherwise to obtain.

"This method of fishing must be used only by trained personnel in order to obtain the best results. Before the method was put in practice for scientific fishing it was difficult to secure small species of fish not easily caught with net or hook. We used this method of fishing several times during the course in ichthyology. With this method we have increased our collection of fishes at the Biology Department by several hundreds.

"A number of important points should be considered before attempting to use rotenone for scientific fishing. It should be used in rather shallow waters and at the right time of the day. The movements of the tides must be observed carefully in order to obtain the best results. It should be used only on an incoming tide because in that way the fishes killed by the rotenone will be washed to the shore instead of towards the open oceans.

"This type of fishing was used in several of the close-to-shore coral reefs of the island. The first attempt was made on a coral reef about fifty yards from the shore.

"The waters of the coral reef are rather shallow, its deepest part being less than four feet. We waited for the time when the tide was rising. A group of students was assembled near the shore where the rotenone was to be prepared for use. Rotenone for this type of work is obtained in a strength of 5% and in a powder form. This powder is deposited in an empty bucket to about one fourth of its contents. The rest of the bucket is filled with sea water

while a student continuously stirs the solution. The rotenone must be well dissolved before use. In appearance it has a brownish colour. Once four to six buckets are ready with the solution, the students are distributed along the shore covering a space of about twenty five to thirty feet. They begin working by sprinkling the solution in the ocean. The first time we began sprinkling the solution from the shore toward the reef. It can be done also beginning at the reef and working towards the shore. The rotenone when in the water creates a cloud of brownish solution that moves easily towards the bottom. In about ten to fifteen minutes the first signs of fish poisoning begin to appear. At intervals of a few seconds you notice fishes coming to the surface and swimming on their sides for long distances. It is at this moment that they are easiest to catch. . . . It is really surprising the great amount of fishes that had escaped our search and were lying in the bottom of the ocean. These dead fish will be eventually washed to the shore and at times we have found great numbers of dead fish on the shore two or three hours after distributing the rotenone in the ocean. . . .

“ . . . The only good way of securing small rocky specimens of fishes for scientific work is by the adequate and conscientious use of this powerful fish poison. This fish poison incidentally, if manipulated in the right manner and with the necessary precautions will do humans no harm. The poison nevertheless should never be used by untrained and unexperienced investigators. It should be pointed out, also, that rotenone is most successfully used only in relatively shallow water where most, if not all, of the fish may be collected.”

“Story of Offer to Hitler”

Dated ‘Johannesburg, Monday,’ *The News Chronicle* for January 15 published, under the above heading, the following:—

“Neville Chamberlain offered Hitler a free hand in Eastern Europe in 1938 if the Jews were allowed to leave Germany with half their property, Mr. Oswald Pirow, former South African Defence Minister, said today. Mr. Pirow said he carried the offer when General Smuts sent him to Germany in an effort to ease tension on the Jewish issue. His mission failed because Hitler tried to reach an agreement through France. Had it succeeded the second world war would have been fought between Germany and Russia, with the Great Powers intervening to enforce their own terms when the combatants were exhausted. Mr. Pirow said Chamberlain told him in London he staked his reputation on an agreement with Germany. Chamberlain added he was under great pressure from world Jewry not to accommodate Hitler. His own position would become almost impregnable if Germany could be persuaded to ease her anti-Jewish policy and let the Jews leave the country with a good part of their belongings. The offer was that Hitler pay the Jews £500 million or free half of their possessions. American and British Jews were to subscribe another £500 million. Under a scheme submitted by Captain Victor Cazalet, M.P., a national home was to be set up for the Jews. Tanganyika, Madagascar and British Guiana were mentioned as possible places. Chamberlain seemed ready to make big concessions to German aspirations in Eastern Europe—on the Polish Corridor, for example—Mr. Pirow said. Then came the

Paris shooting of the German diplomat, Von Rath, followed by an overwhelming outburst of anti-Jewish riots in Germany. World Jewry ‘went raving mad’ at the pogroms. Resulting pressure on Chamberlain to sever diplomatic relations with Germany compelled the Premier to withdraw Sir Neville Henderson, the Ambassador, from Germany to report on the situation. This put an end to the plan.”

“A Parasitic Profession”

“ . . . Advertising is a parasitic profession that exploits the same principle as a fly-paper. Different kinds of glue are used to lime different sections of the public, while the fly-papers intended for its clients lurk in those impressive-looking graphs and area maps, labelled ‘Sales Resistance,’ ‘Market Research,’ and so forth, in bombastic imitation of the laboratory, which publicity firms festoon alluringly round their offices. Helping to sell other people’s goods does not provide the artist with much emotional stimulus, especially when some cheap and vulgar form for his work has already been thought out by middlemen who expect him to express it as stridently as possible. Ideas cannot surpass their content; silly ones can be interpreted only in terms of less or more silliness. A fine painting demands prolonged contemplation from the sympathetic; a poster fights to arrest attention from the apathetic in a matter of split seconds. Individuals allergic to publicity often fail to notice what products the posters which involuntarily strike them as good or amusing happen to proclaim. Consequently Mr. Guyatt disbelieves that ‘good design is good publicity.’ Were this true, even the richest firms could not afford the vast sums they lavish on blatantly bad designs. Every hoarding demonstrates that successful salesmanship has not the remotest dependence on aesthetics, and that the utter triviality of its brightest inventions defies translation into any nobler idiom. . . .” (From *The Times Literary Supplement*, February 29.)

By C. H. DOUGLAS.

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