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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

It is stated on good authority that the series of full page advertisements, probably costing from £750 to £1,000 per insertion, of "Prophecies" derived from the Great Pyramid which appeared in leading London daily papers, all tending to show the inevitable triumph of the Jews through the agency of Great Britain and the U.S.A., were paid for by B'nai B'rith, the New York Jewish-Masonic Secret Society.

It is well known that no important newspaper takes advertisements of this character without understanding the policy involved.

A friend, interceding with Napoleon on behalf of a cashiered General, pleaded that he was really a very good General, but unlucky. Napoleon replied, "I can't afford unlucky Generals."

We feel sure Mr. Churchill is a very good Prime Minister.

Following the arrival of Rudolf Hess in Scotland, Wall Street closed dull and weak.

"Mr.—is discreet; a secret is as safe with him," says the *Times*, "as with the Governor of the Bank of England." Waal, waal, they *do* think of some funny things to say, don't they?

Herr Hess is stated to be the only prominent member of the Nazi Party who has no personal ambitions. That ought to show you that he must be insane, and his opinion of no importance.

"A decree depriving Mlle. Eve Curie, daughter of the famous French scientist, and M. Henry Bernstein, the playwright, of their French citizenship and confiscating their property was signed by Marshall Pétain in Vichy yesterday.

"At the same time it was announced

that Philippe Rothschild's loss of citizenship had been revoked."—*Daily Mail*, May 5.

ALL THE BOYS

At a recent meeting Federal Union co-opted five new councillors on to its National Council.

Among these were Mr. Craven-Ellis, M.P. for Southampton, Mr. John Parker, Labour M.P. for Romford and Secretary of the Fabian Society, Allan Sainsbury, of Messrs. J. Sainsbury, and Mr. K. Zilliacus, one-time member of Information Section, League of Nations.

The Chairman of the Council and a Director of Federal Union is Mrs. Barbara Wootton, Economic Adviser to Chatham House Reconstruction Committee, author of 'Plan or No Plan,' and other Directors are Professor Catlin, Professor at Cornell University in U.S.A., Mr. W. B. Curry, headmaster of Dartington Hall School and Dr. C. E. N. Joad, a University of London Philosopher. Mr. Francis Williams (once financial editor of the *Daily Herald*) declined nomination owing to his appointment as Public Relations Officer at the Ministry of Information.

Fabianism, chain-stores, League of Nations, Chatham House, Dartington Hall and the Labour Party: all together boys!

Mr. R. G. Mackay has just returned from Australia and from the United States, where he saw Mr. Clarence K. Streit.

FLEUR DE LUCE

In the United States an essay by Henry R. Luce has attained a huge circulation.

It is called *The American Century*, and it recommends exactly the propositions put forward in *Union Now*.

Who is Mr. Luce? He is the editor of three American magazines with enormous circulation: *Time*, *Fortune*, and *Life*. His wife, 'Miss Boothe' visited Europe just before the fall of France, and wrote a book about it. She is an enthusiastic worker for Federal Union in America.

A correspondent from Australia writes:

"The movement throughout Australia shows healthy and organic growth and the latest news on the political front is the Federal Government's climbing down on Section 42a of the Security Regulations referring to criticisms of financial policy. Under this section the Social Credit Movement could have been suppressed and called subversive. The [present] action taken is a result of PRESSURE from electors. No big campaign was launched to do this but we advised all to write personally. The result is a victory for the Social Credit Movement. We are encouraging people to distrust any reference in the 'press' to New Social Order, etc., and our campaign against Federal Union propaganda is gathering steam."

It will be remembered that Section 42a of the Security Regulations forbade criticism of the Government's financial policy. Monetary reform had been widely advocated in Australia.

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"PATRIOTISM" PAR EXCELLENCE

It is announced that the goal set for London's War Weapons Week is to be £100 million. This represents a rate of collection of £5,200 million a year for a population of 8 millions. All authorities agree that the total national income is not more than £6,000 million—this for a population of 45 millions. So that the organisers of London's War Weapons' Week are attempting to raise in a week a sum of money five times greater than the weekly income of London's population. It is not difficult to see therefore that all but a small fraction of the amount subscribed will represent bank credit, for even if individuals transfer capital to invest in Government Bonds someone will have to buy the securities sold.

Why not go straight to the banks and save all the time and labour involved in War Weapons' Week?

RUSSIAN POLICY

The following extract is from the "News Review" of May 15:

At the same time a clever game was played in Moscow with the American Ambassador, Laurence Steinhardt.

High officials, including Molotoff, and even Stalin himself, dropped hints that their friendly attitude towards Germany was but temporary.

The Ambassador was told that Russia was merely biding her time.

When Germany was inextricably involved in the West or in the South-East the Soviet's policy would change all of a sudden, to the great surprise of Berlin.

Then, it was suggested, Russia and the United States would be in a position to dictate an immediate settlement in Europe.

The President himself had no faith at all in this talk from Moscow.

But Secretary of State Cordell Hull was somewhat impressed...

It has been cheerfully suggested that the new arrangement, in which Stalin himself becomes Premier, means that the pro-German Molotoff policy will be abandoned and that Stalin is again leaning towards co-operation with Germany's real opponents.

While the full meaning of the new move has yet to be revealed, the information which *News Review* has so far been able to gather is that Stalin may have been motivated in the first place, by internal rather than external reasons.

For some years now he has been propagating within the Union the idea of a strong nationalism centred upon Moscow, rather than the present confederation of provincial republics bound together by the common Socialist ideal, and enjoying certain powers of local government.

The Trotskyists whom Stalin purged believed that such a confederation could be capable of infinite expansion.

Since his nationalist policy has been given full play, Stalin has ruled his far-flung Republics with an iron hand, but the war in Europe has again revealed the dangers to a State compounded of semi-autonomous minorities.

By stepping forth from his obscure position, as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party into the full limelight of public leadership, Stalin—the great all-Union hero—may hope to inject a more substantial loyalty to Moscow than that which can be extorted by the provincial branches of the OGPU.

A general tightening up of the Federal constitution of the Union may well be contemplated.

WHO WILL?

An article by Major A. H. Jukes entitled *Federal Union—Who Will Benefit By It?*, first published in the *Victoria (B.C.) Times* on January 25, has attracted wide attention and has been reprinted as a pamphlet.* Major Jukes defends the British system of government against those who would drown the Commonwealth in a 'federal union' with police and money control vested in some unnamed central power.

*This pamphlet is not at present obtainable from K.R.P. Publications Limited.

DIARY OF EVENTS

MAY 11: Darlan, French Deputy Prime Minister, met Hitler at Berchtesgaden.

MAY 13: R.A.F. attacked Heligoland in daylight.

German comment on Hess's flight varied and contradictory.

MAY 14: In Australia, Mr. A. Mair, Premier of New South Wales, resigned after Labour victory (probably 51 seats, counting not complete) and Mr. McKell, Labour leader, will form government. In Canadian Parliament Conservative leader Dr. A. H. Bruce called for conscription.

MAY 15: Vichy Government allowed German use of Syrian airfields as stops on way to Iraq. Reported that Germany had demanded Cameroons from Vichy French. Text issued of bill centralising control of fire-fighting services, to be national not local.

MAY 16: In Libya, British troops occupied Sollum. R.A.F. attacked enemy aircraft on Syrian aerodromes, also Hanover, Berlin and other objectives.

In Germany, Professor Karl Haushofer, Hess's friend,

reported arrested.

Marshall Pétain, broadcasting from Vichy, said France "had been forced by necessity to seek an understanding with Germany and obtain thereby collaboration in Europe and Africa under the Hitler Plan."

MAY 17: In Libya, Australian troops at Tobruk recaptured strong points in outer defences. R.A.F. bombed Cologne.

MAY 18: In Abyssinia, Duke of Aosta asked for terms. R.A.F. bombed Cologne. During April in Great Britain 6,065 civilians killed, 6,936 seriously injured in air-raids.

In Canada, Mr. Lapointe, Minister of Justice, appealed for recruits to army.

MAY 19: In Abyssinia, Duke of Aosta surrendered with all Italian forces in the North.

MAY 20: Germans invaded Crete, landing from troop-carriers and gliders.

Vichy French reveal clause in armistice agreement giving Germans use of airfields and installations throughout French Empire.

Facts and Figures

Progress in Alberta

Part of a radio address given recently in Winnipeg, Manitoba, by JOHN LANDERYOU, former Social Credit M.P. for Calgary East.

Instead of Capital fleeing the province, industries failing and unemployment increasing, Alberta has forged ahead.

Under the Social Credit Government confidence was restored: 7,317 loans which were granted in Alberta under the Dominion Home Improvement Plan, November, 1936, to December, 1939, totalled \$3,100,000, placing Alberta in third place in the Dominion in volume of loans.

Under Social Credit, Alberta entered a period of industrial progress.

The value of manufactured products by the year 1934 had risen to \$69,000,000.

The value of manufactured products by the year 1938 had risen to \$84,000,000; in round figures, an increase of 21.7 per cent.

Capital invested in manufacturing, year 1934, was \$65,000,000; by 1938 the capital invested was increased 23 per cent. to a total of \$80,000,000.

In manufacturing, pay-rolls jumped from \$11,000,000 in 1934 to \$14,000,000 in 1938, showing an increase of 27.3 per cent.

Pay-rolls in all industry increased from \$62,000,000 in 1934 to \$82,000,000 in 1938, showing a gain of 32.3 per cent.

The increased industrial activity that resulted from the policies pursued by the Social Credit Government resulted in increased employment for the citizens of Alberta. From July 1, 1935, to July 1, 1939, unemployment figures showed a decrease of 11.68 per cent.

In fact from January 1, 1939, unemployment had decreased in Alberta to a greater extent than in any other province in Canada.

The average decrease in the whole of Canada for the period of January 1, to June 1939 was 2.07 per cent.

The statistics show a decrease in unemployment figures for that period in three provinces.

Unemployment in other provinces: Saskatchewan, 42.86 per cent; Quebec, 30.18 per cent; Nova Scotia 15.16 per cent; New Brunswick, 9.08 per cent, and Manitoba, 5.41 per cent.

In Alberta, employees in manufacturing increased from 11,000 in 1934 to 13,000 by 1938, a gain of 18.2 per cent. For all industry the number of

employees increased from 59,000 to 82,000, a gain of 38.9 per cent.

Many new industries have been encouraged to open since the Social Credit Government was elected.

By 1938, a new packing plant, sugar refinery, salt plant, milk cannery, garment factory, woollen mill, pottery factory, building paper mill, weeder and leveller machinery, petroleum refineries and cheese factories.

In the year 1934 gross production of agriculture, manufacturing, mining, etc., was valued at \$255,449,707, but by 1938 these figures were increased to \$289,000,000.

Construction figures increased from \$3,489,400 in 1934 to \$8,180,000 an increase of 134.42 per cent.

Mineral production from \$20,228,851 in 1934 to \$21,654,829 in 1938, an increase of 56.48 per cent.

Retail sales increased from \$121,839,000 in 1934 to a total of \$168,000,000 for 1939, an increase of over \$46,000,000 comparing the two years.

Wholesale sales increased from \$68,844,000 in 1934 to \$92,000,000 in 1939, an increase of 33.64 per cent.

Coal Reserves in Alberta

Alberta's vast coal reserves contain approximately 160,894,110,000,000 gallons of gasoline—enough to supply North America's needs for more than 1,000 years at the present rate of consumption.

This estimate is based on research work done by Dr. E. H. Boomer of the University of Alberta chemistry department, and on the province's estimated coal reserves.

His experiments indicate that Alberta coal, when subjected to high pressure and high temperatures, will yield an average of 150 gallons of gasoline per ton.

An authoritative survey of the world's coal resources places Alberta's at 1,072,627,400,000 tons—more than one-third of the entire resources in the United States and approximately seven per cent. of the world's total. Canada's

coal reserves, including Alberta's, are estimated at 1,234,269,310,000 tons.

Dr. Boomer began experiments in 1928 under auspices of the Alberta and National Research Councils and ended in 1931 with the finding that Alberta's coal fields contained vast potential reservoirs of oil and gasoline that could be tapped if the need arose. Investigations which Dr. Boomer launched are still being carried on at National Research Council laboratories in Ottawa.

Already used commercially in Europe, the hydrogenation process of synthesising oil from coal could be adopted in Alberta "perhaps more successfully than in any other part of the world," said Dr. Boomer.

Alberta coal types—sub-bituminous and lignite—are the most inexpensive and suitable for the process. Alberta's natural gas reserves contain one of the

world's cheapest and most easily obtainable supplies of hydrogen, necessary for the hydrogenation system, Dr. Boomer added:

"At the present time, cost of gasoline produced from coal is in the ratio of five-two to that produced from petroleum. Hydrogenation plants are extremely expensive because of the high temperatures and high pressures they require.

"However, the hydrogenation system is being improved all the time, and it is highly probable that the cost of processing will be reduced gradually. It is possible that at least some of Alberta's coal some day will be converted into oil."

His experiments indicated that Alberta coal would yield 80 per cent. of its weight in oil. This means one ton of coal would yield up to 200 gallons of oil. The oil, when refined, yields up to 75 per cent. of its weight in gasoline, and 25 per cent. in fuel oil. There is no waste in the process.

Search for Integrity

Autobiography by ERIC GILL. Jonathan Cape, London, 1940.

Social Crediters will have heard with regret of the death, some months ago, of Mr. Eric Gill, sculptor, letter-cutter and typographer, remembering his fierce attacks on finance, 'big business' and the corruption of modern civilisation.

His autobiography, which in the preface he labels an 'autopsychography' ("... for nothing particular has happened to me—except inside my head"), is a record of the relation between what he perceived, what he thought about it and what he did as a consequence—the growth of one man's religion in the sense of a 'binding back of action or policy to reality.' "Religion," it has been said, "is any sort of doctrine which is based on an attempt to relate action to some conception of reality."

The two threads that run through this autobiography are the expansion of Mr. Gill's conception of reality and, as it became increasingly antagonistic to the present caricature of civilisation, the way of life which he developed by a scrupulous and conscious relating of action to the conception. He set out to find what he calls an 'integrated' life; he wished to be whole—he would not tolerate the dislocation of one belief from another in himself, nor that familiar to most of us, between the conception we may have of reality and the job we are doing.

He rejected in turn the career of an art-master ("I just didn't see myself like that") and an architect, surfeited by an super-abundance of sham-gothic buildings ("The whole thing was play-acting and the building of 'follies.' Architecture didn't represent the needs of the people; it didn't represent the necessities of organic construction. It represented nothing but the vanities of the rich merchant classes which had usurped the rule of the world.") and turned to the trade of letter-cutting and monumental masonry as one in which he was able to do an honest job of work the results of which he approved. His work in sculpture was a later out-crop of this, physically speaking: for the rest of his life his livelihood depended on lettering, in stone, print and paint.

It was in London, when he was first articled to the architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners that he first realised to the full the pains and miseries

of the poor, the pains and excesses of the rich, and the corruption and hypocrisy of both. This vivid hatred of the corruption of modern 'civilisation'—and he expressed himself on the subject in books and pamphlets with great vigour—remained always the basis of his conception of things-as-they-are, and the root of the problem for solution. His first solution was to become an atheist and a socialist:

"In the circumstances of our world it was, as I have said, natural that young craftsmen and architects and all such should become socialists. The general detestation of the man of business and his unnatural and abominable stranglehold on everything, could not but unite them with the masses of the robbed and the dispossessed and the maimed."

This did not last, however; he left the Fabian Society and gave up the political idea:—

"... it soon became obvious to me that no merely political or economic rearrangement of the world was going to be effective to remove such horrors. For though it was easily demonstrable that the spiritual degradation of man... dated from the rise to power of the man of business out of medieval feudalism, nevertheless that demonstration still left two things to be explained. It did not explain why such a rise was tolerated—why many should prefer the rule of the money-lender, most despicable of creatures, to that of princes, the most admired... And it did not explain why both the governors and the governed should find the results so pleasing."

So he pushed away the possibility of a general solution, and, forsaking atheism, he found his personal fulfilment in Catholicism.

For the rest of his life he was continually knitting together the strands of his belief and his action, seeking a way of life that was least dependent on the business man's ideas of good and evil which he so abhorred. With several other families he and his wife and children cut themselves off from most modern "amenities," first in Sussex, later in a remote part of Wales, and then in Buckinghamshire. His living was integrated to his doctrine:

"Life was more than art. Art in their [the 'high art circles'] special sense was, to me, only a fine flower of life and could only be a fine flower if the

life itself were fine." This awareness of the close relation between the way of making something and the character of the result led him later to reject the abundance of physical wealth which is made possible by machines, simply because it was machine-made. He was so concerned with the sanctity of work (and anyone who remembers the satisfaction of tackling an interesting job in the *correct* way will know what he means) that he burked his facts: that men will spend much time and energy in avoiding work that is uninteresting to them.

That is one of the real reasons why machines were invented. The power that has been released as a consequence has of late years been used to corrupt and enslave the people, but there is no use in just disregarding it. It is *in existence*, and not until it is safely decentralised into the hands of the individual will he be safe from coercion. That is the least and most negative way of it: economic reform must therefore be the first step to any widespread 'integration' in Mr. Gill's sense.

But there is another aspect of that integrity—individual, national and international: it is only found when the individual's (or nation's) action coincides with his wishes, which is only another way of saying, 'when he is free.' The pre-requisite for such 'wholeness' is the maximum freedom for each person to implement his own policy, and take the responsibility for it. The lovely and living works of past ages are the fruits of such freedom in a far greater degree—when civilisation was still mainly agricultural the sanction of starvation lost its power, for there were few slums without a back garden. It was only with the industrial age, with the employment of the economic system to produce 'cheap' goods, and later, work rather than goods, that the gulf was fixed between what people do because they must earn their living and what they would wish to do.

"Man is made for happiness, not for wealth," concludes Mr. Gill, "and the two are entirely independent of one another and even inimical. A moderate

LONDON LIAISON GROUP

Evening reunion on June 6.

See back page.

amount of physical health and material wealth is necessary to man, that he may maintain his life. Of course! But even so it is better to give than to receive and therefore better to be given than to take. . . ."

He found his own salvation in a frugal life, absorbed in the right doing of something he wished to do. That it led to the 'wholeness' of his life which

he desired was because it was his choice, and the discipline that which he himself found necessary to get the results he wanted. For that matter there are few Social Crediters who do not believe that civilisation will undergo a radical simplification when freedom, material and otherwise, is achieved. But that is only opinion: the proposition is not one for dogma or for the 'must' and the

'ought'—it will have to be worked out in practice.

First we must get the freedom—on the one hand the liberty to choose or reject alternatives, and on the other the safeguard from coercion, which may both be had by complete decentralisation of material and legal power. 'Integrity' will follow.

E.S.E.

"Pope Leo and the Bankers"

In an article under this title in the *Catholic Times* of May 9, 1941, Father F. H. Drinkwater describes why the doctrine of Pope Leo's social encyclicals has not been more applied to circumstance:

"An epoch-making encyclical does not come down straight out of heaven like the tongues of fire at Pentecost; it is often the final result—or perhaps only the interim result—of a long process of discussion and ferment in the Church about some particular topic, and this was especially so in the case of *Rerum Novarum*. For years the Holy See had been urged to give a lead to the faithful in regard to labour troubles and their causes and remedies. For years also the international study-group of notable Catholics, meeting at Fribourg, had worked and consulted and kept the very interested Pope informed; and when the Encyclical at last appeared it was in many respects based upon the Fribourg circle's facts and findings.

"In one point, however (but a very crucial one), the encyclical was a disappointment to those who had hoped so much from it. In a sentence near the beginning the Pope states that the mischief has been increased by rapacious usury, which although more than once condemned by the Church, is nevertheless, under a different guise, but with the like injustice, still practised by covetous and grasping men. That was all—the encyclical did not explain what the 'different guise' was, and anybody could interpret the sentence as he pleased, or ignore it as merely puzzling.

"The Fribourg group had hoped for something much more explicit in the direction of money-reform. They were quite alive—especially those who came from Vienna—to the process of credit-creation, and of the evils arising from such a power in private hands."

Father Drinkwater then quotes the words of one of them: 'If we do not

succeed in transforming our actual system of credit, all other means to rescue us from the social peril will fail.' They had hoped to see reform of financial abuses urged in the encyclical.

"To say why it was left out," continues Father Drinkwater, "or rather reduced to a vague condemnation of 'usury in a different guise,' would need more research than anybody is likely to give, especially perhaps into the correspondence (if any survives) of Cardinal Mermillod, who was the link between Fribourg and Rome at the time of the encyclical's composition. Somebody or something prevented it—that is all we can say for certain."

He goes on to point out that somehow the truth about money always has been smothered. Men like Bishop Berkeley, Abraham Lincoln and Gesell (we could add another) became aware of what the money-power was doing, but somehow their ideas have always been pushed out of sight.

"The money-masters took care to control the sources of public authority and information, not to mention the sources of private income, and were able in a thousand ways to silence critics or make them seem mere cranks.

"Even if Pope Leo had spoken plainly, the money-power would have smothered the effect of his words. If the Pope spoke plainly about the money-power tomorrow, his words would fall dead and unheeded by the world. How do I know? Because he *did* speak plainly, ten years ago in *Quadragesimo Anno*, and nobody has yet taken any notice of that part of it except a few money-reformers, mostly non-Catholics. If you do not believe me, look up the various official explanations of that encyclical given by the Catholic Society which deals with such things in this country, and marvel at such skill in soft-peddalling the indiscretions of the sovereign Pontiff."

THE LAWLESS PHILOSOPHER

"You are not sufficiently democratic," answered the policeman, "but you were right when you said just now that our ordinary treatment of the poor criminal was a pretty brutal business. I tell you I am sometimes sick of my trade when I see how perpetually it means merely a war upon the ignorant and desperate. But this new movement of ours is a very different affair. We deny the snobbish English assumption that the uneducated are the dangerous criminals. . . . We say that the dangerous criminal is the educated criminal. We say that the most dangerous criminal now is the entirely lawless modern philosopher. Compared to him, burglars and bigamists are essentially moral men; my heart goes out to them. They accept the essential ideal of man; they merely seek it wrongly. Thieves respect property. They merely wish the property to become their property that they may more perfectly respect it. But philosophers dislike property as property; they wish to destroy the very idea of personal possession. Bigamists respect marriage, or they would not go through the highly ceremonial and even ritualistic formality of bigamy. But philosophers despise marriage as marriage. Murderers respect human life; they merely wish to attain a greater fulness of human life in themselves by the sacrifice of what seems to them to be lesser lives. But philosophers hate life itself, their own as much as other people's."

"... the evil philosopher is not trying to alter things, but to annihilate them."

—from *The Man who was Thursday* by G. K. CHESTERTON.

Saskatchewan

A bill being brought before the Saskatchewan legislature is designed to guarantee to the farmer his living, seed and operating costs before the claims of mortgage companies are effective.

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Saturday, May 24, 1941.

Cap and (Hell's) Bells

Hess: The Prime Minister shares the honours with the professional jesters. Even he seems to have succumbed to the astrological. His guiding star in the choice of an occasion upon which to inform us concerning the meaning of Hess's visit is 'public' (not the Public's) interest. There is apparently, a 'public' interest which exists solely for the purpose of tempering the wind of ministerial refusal on its way to the shorn lambs of electoral enquiry.

The great leaders of democracy do not say "I won't tell you" when their electors ask them what they're up to. They simply say: "It would not be in the 'public' interest for you to know," adding (when pressed) "and who are you anyway?"

English official life seems to have been taken completely by surprise. One of Mr. Churchill's wickedest of wicked men comes straight out of the clouds and instead of hurrying post-haste to meet him with a mid-Victorian smoking cannon, rescued from the museum in Whitehall—or even a harlequin's stick and bladder—the great men shudder in secret for two days and listen in to hear what Papa Adolf has to say about it. Hearing him say the man's mad, they at once issue an indignant denial which is the first cue to public sympathy, a sympathy which letters "typical of a large number" sent to *The Times* showed to be about as 'public' as the interests which at present restrain Mr. Churchill from 'spilling the beans.'

Where Hitler is concerned the 'great brains' of England are becoming clouded, it seems, some of the symptoms which usually reveal the possession of an 'inferiority complex.'

It is a relief to turn to the less serious-minded. They at least are full of beans, although, as one might expect, these too are of the unspilled variety. At all events they did know Hess was coming—which the Ministry of Information didn't; and nothing pleases a stargazer so much as to be able to say: 'I told you so.' It is, of course, exaggeration to say that the name of Rudolf Hess was specially attached to any prophecy that a Nazi-leader would descend from Heaven by parachute, be received by a tolerant lowland Scot (armed with a pitchfork), refuse to take tea with a lady on the ground that the hour was much too near bed-time, and so on, and so on. The evidence seems rather to support the view that astrologers know *when* things are going to look lively rather than the precise nature of the things which are going to wear this aspect.

This of the past. Of the future, Mr. Naylor predicts two more incidents and that only one of the Nazi figure-heads—Ribbentrop, Goebbels, Goering, Himmler—will live to see the end of this great drama." That is as may be. For our part, the sooner the R.A.F. gets busy on them (one by one, or all together, but definitely *personally*) the better we shall be pleased, and the saner will the world become. This last prediction conceals no hidden reference to the theory of Hess's insanity; nor does the omission of Hitler's name imply that we should like to see him spared. The world will recover its sanity in proportion as its mind and things are held together in a just relationship; and if 'great leaders' claim the use of power, let them take responsibility with it. Power *with* responsibility is chiefly

dangerous to the person wielding it: power *without* responsibility is chiefly dangerous to everyone else but the person wielding it. It is time that "this Leadership Business" became at least as dangerous a trade as citizenship.

The astrological connection is the more interesting because Hess himself is reported to have dabbled in astrology, and to have been the 'astrological adviser' of Hitler himself. It has already been suggested in these pages that between astrology and Grand Orient freemasonry there is a connection, borne out, we may say, by threatening letters recently received from some (we hope) quite unimportant persons who inhabit that part of the globe chosen by Hess for his landing. In this connection we notice that the Mr. Lucifer whose graceful letters to 'Uncle Nat' occasionally adorn the *Sunday Express* announces his intention of returning to England. He fears that England is on the point of again becoming a Garden of Eden (*which* Eden, he doesn't say). "It is in order to prevent this happening that I am returning. In fact, *I may arrange to end the war before the rot sets in.*"

It is not impossible; though we have heard that while it might easily be possible for Grand Orient to start a war, it would be a more difficult matter for that elusive entity to stop it.

Of objective data about Hess what are there? Only that Mr. Churchill postponed the broadcast which many thought would announce the submergence of the British Empire in 'Amuhrka'; and that "such a period [of "inner conflict" among Americans] should be recognisable as a prelude to new action. *And the action should be predictable if it were not for the unique circumstances.* The action [unspecified] had been expected following the speech President Roosevelt had been scheduled to make before the Pan-American Union on May 14. Now the President has scheduled his next speech a 'fireside chat by radio' for May 27. *The postponement has been made in the name of timing. . . . But the President's timing is determined not only by the delicate attunement of public opinion, but by the world political situation.*" (—Raymond Gram Swing).

Is Germany crumbling? Probably not yet; but it will. For the moment a not uninteresting question is—'who is doing the crumbling?' If we could get our hands on the crumblers in any country, we should be safer in our own.

T.J.

RUSSIA'S PART IN THE WAR

By SPITFIRE

One of a weekly series called "Social Credit Patrol," this article appeared in "To-day and Tomorrow" on April 10.

From time to time the news which is fed to us indicates that something in the nature of a breach in the Bolsheviki-Nazi relations is becoming evident and that we may expect to see this widening. The implication of this propaganda is that we may expect to find Russia joining in the war on Britain's side against Germany. . . .

Let us consider the facts. In what circumstances would Russia be prepared to enter the war on the side of Great Britain against Nazidom?

Bolshevik Policy

The following is a reported extract of a speech made by Joseph Stalin at 10 p.m. on August 29, 1939, and published in the French paper *La Croix*. Subsequent events provide the best evidence of its authenticity.

"Peace or war? We are absolutely convinced that if we conclude a treaty with France and Great Britain, Germany will be obliged to give way to Poland and to seek a *modus vivendi* with the Western Powers; war will be avoided, and the further developments of this state of affairs will become dangerous for ourselves.

"If we accept the German proposal and make a non-aggression pact with them, Germany will certainly attack Poland, and the intervention of England and France in the war will be certain.

"We shall have plenty of opportunity to remain outside this conflict, and we shall be able to wait for a turn to our advantage. Our choice is clear; we must accept the German proposals and send the Anglo-French missions back to their countries with courteous refusals.

"It is evident that Poland will be annihilated before England and France can come to her aid. In that case, Germany cedes us part of Poland as far as Warsaw and also Galicia.

"Germany will allow us complete liberty of action in the Baltic. Let us examine the case of a German defeat. England and France will be strong enough to occupy Berlin and to destroy Germany, and we are not in a position to render them effective aid.

"Our aim, then, must be that

Germany shall carry on the war as long as possible, so that England and France may be exhausted, and so exhausted that they will not be in a state to beat Germany.

"From thence our position: all the while remaining neutral, we help Germany economically, supplying raw materials and food-stuffs; but it goes without saying that our help must not go beyond a certain point, lest it compromise our own economic situation and weaken the power of our own army. At the same time, we must, in general, conduct an active Communist propaganda, particularly in the Anglo-French bloc, and especially in France."

That statement is entirely in line with the declared policy of Soviet Russia and the Communist Internationale—namely to work for world revolution through so-called "imperialistic" wars.

Nature of the Beast

However, in order to gain a clear view of the Russian position in the present war it is necessary to understand the nature of the social system known as Bolshevism (or so-called Communism), the objective of Bolshevik policy and the social philosophy of which these are the product.

Perhaps one of the best exponents of the Russian regime was Morris Gordin, a former Soviet Commissar and until 1924 Chief of the Press Bureau of the Moscow International. In an address in Detroit in 1931, he said:

"The Communist Party is a supreme trust owning everything in Russia. . . It is the first which represents the Soviet's ideology, brute power. . . I looked into the matter and I saw definitely that the voting of the resolutions and everything was not done by the rank and file of the party. It was the Tcheka which told the party what to do. . . Today they suppress not only thought, in fact they have decapitated the nation. They took the head off the Russian people; they butchered every independent intellectual; they exiled hundreds of professors, and any man who tries to think for himself in any degree is an infidel; he is a counter-revolutionist, if he does not agree with

any Commissar in the Tcheka. In thinking, in writing the military censorship tells you how to write, how to think. But, even more than that, what to write upon what subjects. This means there is no science in Russia but the science of Revolution; there is no religion but the religion of Satan, of Leninism, and this forms the basis of Proletarian Kultur. . . To-day nobody is participating in the Soviet Government except the officials of it, the select henchmen of one man, Stalin, the super-tyrant and bureaucrat, the Emperor of the Soviet Dictatorship, the Tsar of the Proletarian Red Empire."

To anyone who doubts that Bolshevism, like its twin doctrine Nazi-ism, is the quintessence of totalitarianism, the foregoing statement by a disillusioned high-ranking Communist should prove illuminating.

The teachings of Marx and Engels, the foundation of modern totalitarianism, are based upon the totalitarian concept of the centralisation of power in the hands of the few who regiment the many in the name of "the State," "the proletariat" and what not.

It is the declared intention of the Russian regime and the world-wide Communist movement to destroy all existing social institutions and national divisions in favour of a world federation of so-called socialist states subservient to an international authority. This is clearly stated in the Statutes of the Communist International.

Also relevant to the question is a reported statement by Hitler a few weeks ago in which he said that his National Socialist regime was essentially Marxian.

'By Their Works. . . ?

Now in the light of the foregoing facts in what circumstances can we expect Russia to enter the war against Germany?

Consider her actions up to the present time. She—or rather the Bolshevik regime—double-crossed England and France prior to the war and entered into an alliance with Germany. That action precipitated war. With the invasion of Poland by Germany, Russia grabbed half that unfortunate country as

the price of her support. Her attack on Finland was deliberate and unprovoked aggression. Next she took possession of the Baltic states. Then she took part of Rumania. In all this seized territory she instituted the Red Terror of the Bolshevik system by the same blood-thirsty and brutal methods which liquidated 20 million human beings in as many years in Russia.

The collapse of France was due mainly to the devastation caused to the morale of the nation by the vast Communist organisation in that country, assisted by a net-work of secret societies. In the establishment and operation of these Bolshevik Russia and its masters, International Finance, provided the guiding hand.

In short Russia's part in the war is a continuous story of treachery, deceit and aggression—directed in the main against the democracies and the cause for which the British Empire is fighting.

Arch-Enemy of British Democracy

On the evidence of facts and the declared intentions of Russian leaders, it is clear that country's objective is the destruction and not the preservation of the British Empire. The only circumstance in which Russia would be likely to enter the war against Germany is if, by so doing, she could stab Great Britain in the back and at the same time ensure her march Westward to embrace the Reich and the German occupied countries.

However, common-sense indicates that the Bolsheviks and Nazis have everything to gain by continuing their partnership in aggression. There is no fundamental difference between Bolshevism and Naziism; thus Hitler's "new

European order" would be organized along lines which would lead to the Bolshevization of Europe.

Again, in the close co-operation between Germany and Russia since the outbreak of war, it would be extraordinary if German technical executives had not penetrated into key-positions in Russia. The efficiency of Nazi Fifth Column technique has proved, if anything, superior to Russia's—subtle and insidious as that is. This would place Russia at a disadvantage in any clash with Germany.

Finally the Bolsheviks have no illusions about the strength of the Nazi war machine; and, judging by its exhibition in Finland, the Russian army would cut a sorry figure against an all-out attack by Germany.

Dangerous Propaganda

Thus we find that from whatever angle we view the matter, there are very good reasons for Russia continuing to play a waiting game—while Germany is ensuring her own defeat and the revolution which will follow in its wake by exhausting her strength all over Europe—meantime assisting Germany to inflict the maximum damage on the British Empire. But there is not a single sound reason for expecting Russia to side with Great Britain against Germany. The only conceivable conditions under which she would be likely to do so would be if she thought that she could double-cross us in order to destroy all that we are fighting to preserve. And it is best to have nothing to do with "an ally" like that!

Why then are we being fed with propaganda about Russia breaking with Germany and coming in on our side?

And, incidentally, why are we being kept in the dark about such facts as the brutality of the Bolsheviks in the

occupied Baltic States? The following extract from the September, 1940, issue of the *Memorandum* published by the Imperial Policy Group (of London, England) will indicate the extent of this policy of silence:

"The Baltic tragedy is taking its expected course. The Russian language has been made compulsory in all schools. The old educational system has been scrapped and the Soviet programme for the instruction of youth introduced. Discrimination against the children of middle-class people has started. The value of money has fallen considerably. Although industrial production has very much increased, working hours have been prolonged; wages however, have only risen by 20 per cent. Many institutions and private houses have been confiscated for the accommodation of soldiers, workers, and political Commissars; previous owners have been turned into the street; decrees have been issued ordering all those who escaped abroad to return; disobedience is to be punished by death if the delinquents are caught, or if not, by the imprisonment of their relatives. There is widespread fear throughout the country that a regular terror will start as soon as all foreign diplomatists and Consular officers have left. The deportation into exile of former leading citizens has already started, and this method of safeguarding Soviet interests in the Baltic States is, according to the latest information to be developed. Soviet agricultural methods are being introduced in some Provinces forthwith."

Nothing of this has been made public through the usual news channels and yet it is news of great significance at this time.

There is something very, VERY fishy about this Russian business and it stinks to high heaven.

PARLIAMENT

WAR SITUATION:

PERIODICALS AND PAMPHLETS:

EVACUATION

May 6.

Oral Answers to Questions
(37 columns)

TRADE AND COMMERCE

CONCENTRATION OF PRODUCTION
(PERIODICALS).

Mr. Lyons asked the President of the Board of Trade whether newspapers,

periodicals and magazines are included in the commodities and industries to be dealt with by the proposals for the telescoping and/or concentration of industry and labour?

The President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Lyttelton): No, Sir.

Mr. Lyons: Will the same representation on which this decision has been

reached be open to the many small traders who, by virtue of my right hon. Friend's scheme, will be put out of business altogether?

Mr. Lyttelton: This case is a special one. The Government do not wish to limit the free expression of opinion.

Mr. Lyons: While I am delighted

to hear that, may I ask whether my right hon. Friend appreciates that my Question deals particularly with magazines and periodicals, many of which are really unnecessary?

Sir H. Williams: Now that 90 per cent. of the news published is alike, would it not be possible to have only one newspaper?

BANK OF ENGLAND (SHAREHOLDERS).

Mr. Stokes asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he will introduce legislation to compel the Bank of England to prepare and print every six months, a list of the holders of its share capital, together with a supplementary list showing the beneficial owners thereof, and to make such lists available for the inspection by any member of the public, gratis, at the bank's premises within ordinary business hours?

Sir K. Wood: No, Sir.

Mr. Stokes: Is the Chancellor of the Exchequer aware that the shareholders of this institution are reputed to be largely of foreign origin or are foreigners themselves? Is there any means by which Members of Parliament can ascertain the names of the shareholders of the Bank of England?

Sir K. Wood: I do not think there is any ground for that statement, but if the hon. Gentleman has any information, I shall be glad if he will give me particulars. There are some 16,000 shareholders of this institution, and I doubt very much whether the hon. Gentleman's statement is true of them.

Mr. Stokes: Will the right hon. Gentleman answer the last part of my question, whether there is any means by which Members of Parliament can ascertain the names of the shareholders of the Bank of England?

Sir K. Wood: I will inquire, and if I have anything to communicate, I will inform the hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Gallacher: Is it not the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give these particulars to the hon. Member?

Sir K. Wood: I have no doubt that the hon. Member for Ipswich (*Mr. Stokes*) will be able to look after himself.

Mr. Stokes: Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not clear on this point, may I ask you whether there is any means by which a Member of Parliament can extract the information for which I have asked?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid I cannot answer that question.

WAR SITUATION

(99½ columns)

ASSISTANCE TO GREECE

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Eden): I beg to move:

"That this House approves the policy of His Majesty's Government in sending help to Greece and declares its confidence that our operations in the Middle East and in all other theatres of war will be pursued by the Government with the utmost vigour."

It was my hope to-day to give the House as full and as clear an account as I could of the events of the last two or three months, particularly in their relation to hostilities in the Middle East; but I find myself in a position of some little difficulty in trying to do this. We are not alone: others listen in to every word that is said in these Debates; and there is much that I would like to tell which, perforce, I am unable to tell at the present time. . . I would bring the memory of the House back to the early days of February and what then seemed to the Government to be the German plan for the early spring campaign. . . It seemed quite clear to us then that the object of all this was, step by step, to overrun the Balkans; and, having occupied Rumania, by methods we know of, to establish themselves in Bulgaria; thereby, to encircle Yugoslavia, to subjugate Greece, to immobilise Turkey; and, from that position, attained, if possible, without firing a single shot, to deliver their main blow from secured bases at our position in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Now, I come to February 8, which was the date on which our Forces entered Benghazi. . . With the supreme effort entailed by that advance, the armoured troops who had so large a share in it had to rest and refit. Their vehicles. . . had not only been engaged in a continuous advance for two months but had, many of them, been engaged in action for a much longer time with hardly a rest. So there was no prospect of prolonging the advance with those armoured vehicles beyond the point reached at Benghazi, and any prolonged advance by those formations into Tripoli was out of the question. . .

On that date, February 8, there reached His Majesty's Government a Note from the Greek Government. That Note confirmed the determination of the Greek Government to resist German aggression. . . It asked us to consider

what help we could give, and the conditions upon which we could give it. . . In the face of those conditions the Government decided to maintain the position at which they had previously arrived, to halt the desert advance at Benghazi, and to prepare forces to go to the help of Greece. . . Many problems required discussion and solution—diplomatic and military problems: the position of Yugoslavia, Greece's northern neighbour; the necessity for keeping Turkey informed of our plans. It seemed to the Government, in doing that, that the wisest step to take was to attempt direct negotiations in an endeavour to solve these questions. So they entrusted the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and myself with the task. . . We found when we got there [Cairo], that the three Commanders-in-Chief were in complete agreement with the policy advocated in London, the policy. . . of supplementing the help already sent to Greece, by the despatch of land forces. We found, moreover, that the land formations to be sent had already been decided upon in principle, and that preparations were in hand for their concentration, and, if all was agreed, for their despatch. . . it was considered that the Forces to be left in Cyrenaica would be sufficient to meet any threat that could be expected to develop there.

We went to Athens to see the representatives of the Greek Government. That, I think, probably would be about 22nd February. . .

At these discussions we told the Greek Government our views of the German plans, and we told them what Forces could be made available by our Commanders-in-Chief in the Middle East. Then the Chiefs of Staff and the Commanders-in-Chief of the two armies considered what were the possibilities of holding a line, with our forces and with such forces as the Greeks could make available. . .

It was clearly of the utmost importance to know what policy was going to be pursued by Greece's Northern neighbour, Yugoslavia. . . We got plenty of assurances that a German attack on Yugoslavia would be resisted, but that was not enough. . . We did have one brief Staff contact, but that did not lead to any real progress. . . During these conversations we were given to understand over and over again that the Yugoslav army was mobilising, and when we expressed our anxiety that they would be too late, the reply always came, "But we are mobilising, so that, if the worst comes to the worst, we shall be ready."

In fact, however, that mobilisation was not proceeding fast enough, and it was not, again, until the *coup d'état* took place that the new Government of General Simovitch made a real, immediate effort, an urgent effort, to get the armies ready. It was then too late. . . But none of these things can detract from the courage of the decision which the Yugoslav people eventually took. . .

. . . The Turkish Government were informed, as an Ally, of our plans in connection with Greece, and they were naturally cognisant of the development of the situation in Yugoslavia. . . I was, throughout these conversations, deeply impressed by the loyal friendship shown by the Turkish statesmen whom we had occasion to meet and by their determination and the determination of their people to stand firm against any menace to their sovereignty or any encroachment on their rights and interests. . .

When later he [Raschid Ali, in Iraq] seized power again His Majesty's Government saw no reason why this or any other event in Iraq should deprive them of their clear Treaty rights. They accordingly informed the Iraqi Government of their intention to land troops at Basra and to open up lines of communication through Iraq in accordance with the terms of their Treaty. Nothing can excuse the action of the Iraqi military leaders in first accepting and then challenging our clear Treaty rights. . . We are very grateful for the offer of good offices by the Turkish and Egyptian Governments. Our position is as follows: The first requisite is the withdrawal of troops from Habbaniyah and the cessation of hostilities against His Majesty's Forces in Iraq. . .

Mr. Lees-Smith (Keighley): . . . How was it that our air reconnaissance was unable to inform us and so prevent Germany transporting its Panzer Divisions across to Libya? I am sure it must be admitted that there were miscalculations. . . Another question that I wish to ask is how it was that our Intelligence was apparently taken by surprise by the events in Iraq. . . It was well known in Iraq that there were disaffected elements among the soldiers. It was well known that the Government of Iraq were weak. . .

Major Pethick (Penryn and Falmouth): . . . There is one particular point with which I would like to deal, and it is one that I have often raised in this House and in dealing with Ministers, and that is, the question of enemy

aliens. . . It is so easy for an alien to say very loudly that he is anti-Nazi, that his daughter has been insulted by a Gauleiter or something of that kind, to express extraordinary devotion to the British cause, and to point to the fact that he is the victim of Nazi persecution, which he might be. But, on the other hand, he might not. The results of the happenings on the Continent of Europe and of the incredible weaknesses of the Ministers of the Interior in some of these countries have been shown up after these countries have been invaded. . . But if there are, as I believe there are, enemy aliens, and possibly others, who are waiting to commit sabotage, they will not start to do so until the invasion of this country has begun. I believe that the complacency of the Home Office, not only since the war, but before the war, can only be equalled by that of many Ministers of the Interior in Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Poland and France, from which our Home Office appears to have learned absolutely nothing. . . It is very curious that there are some who believe that a German anti-Nazi is necessarily anti-German, and they almost regard, as the hon. Lady [Miss Rathbone] appears to do, one who, in a very loud voice, says that he hates Hess as being a gift from God, whereas a British subject with unmixed British blood for many centuries is automatically suspect. . .

. . . I believe that the Government in the circumstances—took the right action in sending the support which they did to Greece, but it would be interesting to know, if we can possibly be told, why that support was not sent earlier. If in the autumn and during the winter months, when the Greeks were conducting a magnificent campaign against the Italians, we had been able to send even a couple of divisions, it might conceivably have made all the difference, but we were obliged—there may be unanswerable reasons for it—to delay taking action until only a few weeks ago. . .

. . . What I am about to say now will not, perhaps, be welcomed on the Front Bench, but I say it with all sincerity. I am still not happy about the result of the Foreign Secretary's visit to the Middle East. . .

. . . The Foreign Secretary went to the Middle East, with all the kudos of his position, with the additional kudos of one who had been Foreign Secretary previously and might possibly be Foreign Secretary again and who, in the interval,

had been Secretary of State for War. He has abilities in considerable quantity, and he has had early and quick promotion to high office, which he has managed to retain amid a great many difficulties and in adverse circumstances. But—and I say it with all respect—I do not think he has much for which he can claim confidence. At the time of the Spanish war one section of the people of this country was urging us to go to war in support of the so-called Spanish Government, and the other section urged us to support the other side. His Majesty's Government were perfectly correct, in my opinion, in taking up their policy of neutrality, but the result was that both sides involved in the Spanish war claimed that with enormous force and power the British Government were helping the other side. I think it must have been due to lack of presentation of our case when the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was in power at that time. Then I must honestly say again that I believe the Foreign Secretary did more than any other man to push Mussolini into the arms of Hitler. I regret to say it, but I am afraid it is the case, and we are suffering a heavy penalty to-day because of it.

I would not in the least say that this was due to grievous sins of commission, and I would hesitate to say that he was wholly unwise. But I do say that he has unfortunately, been very unlucky. If nothing succeeds like success, it is equally true that nothing fails like failure. . .

. . . Although I have been a little critical of the Government, I am nevertheless fully in support of its activities. All I say is that it should be a bit stronger and more powerful, and should conduct the war with all possible energy. . .

Mr. Hore-Belisha (Devonport): . . . Information, indeed, is the weak spot in our strategical armour. . . It was the same story in Norway last year. When it was asked in the House by my hon. Friend the Member for East Wolverhampton (Mr. Mander) whether German troops were in Narvik, the Prime Minister of the day said, "No, it must be Larvik"—a port 800 miles to the south. The same decoy tactics were employed here as in Norway. The German fleet was sent out into the North Sea and while we chased it, abandoning sending our own forces to Norway, their troops were landing all along the coast. There was the same phenomenon at Matapan, which was

described as a decisive victory. Of course it was an important victory, for we sank two or three Italian cruisers and four destroyers, but the Germans landed a very considerable force under the cover of that distraction. Our information service or the interpretation of it has failed in relation to our policy to France. After we had made concessions to France we discovered there was a barter agreement with Germany. It failed us at Dakar. It has failed us in Iraq. Before the Iraqi forces had fired on our troops the statement issued in London, only a few days ago, was:

"The co-operation of the Iraqi authorities has made a favourable impression in London and leads to the hope that more normal relations between the two countries may soon be established."
How much longer can this self-deception continue?...

Mr. McGovern (Glasgow, Shettleston):... I would tell Members of this House that the economic struggle that is going on between Hitler, America and Britain is a struggle for power, for raw materials and for slave labour, and for the rights of the orthodox financiers on the one side and the totalitarian magnates on the other. [An hon. Member: "And Joe Stalin."] It is a struggle for power, and Joe Stalin has given Japan and Germany a free hand. He simply stands aside and says, "Get at it, boys. Murder one another, and let me see the result, and I will be quite satisfied." The struggle between the barter system and the financiers is not my struggle. I am being told continually that if Hitler came here, I would be put in a concentration camp [Interruption.] Now I am told that I would be a Gauleiter. That is an even happier fate than I hoped for. [An hon. Member: "You would be a Montagu Norman."] Even though to end this struggle means that Parliamentary Democracy would be at an end, I do not think I am entitled to ask ordinary men and women to suffer bombing and martyrdom in order to give me a preferential place in capitalist society. I do not ask people to do that...

The Lord Privy Seal (Mr. Attlee):... He [Mr. Lees-Smith] talked out our being anticipated through lack of Intelligence. In a war between a nation of shopkeepers and what the right hon. Gentleman below the Gangway called a nation of shop-lifters, it is difficult for the shopkeepers always to get ahead. We cannot do the kind of thing to neutral States that Hitler can. That is one of the difficulties. It does not

excuse us if there are faults: we should get the best Intelligence that we can; but I am sure that my right hon. Friend realises that when we are dealing with other States—neutral States and peaceful States—we cannot adopt Hitler's methods...

... The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Devonport (Mr. Hore-Belisha) made a strong speech. He speaks with great authority on military matters. After all, from May, 1937, to January, 1940, he was in charge of a big part of our war preparations and our war effort, and he knows the conditions of the problem and the difference between what it is desirable to do and what is possible... I say that our attack in Libya succeeded more than could have been expected. It was done with small Forces, as is usual in desert warfare. It was done with highly mechanised Forces. There was an inevitable limit to their performance. The right hon. Member for Devonport talked about pursuit *à outrance*. That depends upon what power one has...

We regret that the report of the conclusion of the debate on the WAR SITUATION has not yet come to hand.

May 8.

Oral Answers to Questions

(33 columns)

CIVIL DEFENCE

EVACUATION.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Moore asked the Minister of Health whether he will consider the use, or if necessary, the erection of further hutted camps for the reception of mothers and children, or children alone, in areas where they can be reasonably free from the mental and physical disturbance of enemy bombing?

The Minister of Health (Mr. Ernest Brown): I hope that further huts will be erected to meet a variety of needs in reception areas. The extent to which huts can be provided in these areas must, however, depend on the available resources of labour and materials, and I think it unlikely that these resources would be used to the best advantage in building camps for mothers and children.

Sir T. Moore: As those camps so far tried out have been an outstanding success, affording as they do accommodation for teachers, nurses and so on, will my hon. Friend make every effort to extend them as far as the material and labour are available?

Mr. Brown: Yes, Sir; that is implicit in my Answer.

Mr. James Griffiths: As I gather from the Reply that that hon. Gentleman is turning down this proposal, or, at any rate, holding out no hope, to build huts, may I ask whether the Government are taking a long view of the evacuation problem and whether the problem of providing working-class houses is not becoming serious?

Mr. Brown: Yes, Sir, but the issue is the Question related to hutted camps. It may be that we shall have to pool accommodation for all purposes, but that is a different issue.

Mr. Noel-Baker: Will the right hon. Gentleman consider, in conjunction with the hon. Lady the Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security, the large-scale provision of at least improvised camps for people from heavily bombed towns until such time as our fighters are able to average 22 enemy bombers a night?

Mr. Brown: I think that Question had better be put down.

PAPER CONTROL (PAMPHLETS).

Mrs. Rathbone asked the Minister of Supply whether he is aware of the number of valueless pamphlets, both from private individuals and organisations, being received by Members of Parliament day after day; and whether there can be some further control to prevent this waste of paper?

The Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply (Mr. Harold Macmillan): There are very severe restrictions on the quantity of paper made available for general printing and on the distribution of advertising circulars. However much I sympathise personally with my hon. Friend, I should be loth to become a censor of pamphlets to be distributed either to hon. Members or to the general public.

Mr. Gordon Macdonald: Is the hon. Gentleman satisfied that the amount of space taken up for advertising purposes in papers generally is justified?

Mr. Macmillan: This Question refers to circulars. Paper used for miscellaneous printing is limited to 20 per cent., and for circulars to 15 per cent., of the pre-war amount.

Mr. Charles Williams: Could not the Government themselves reduce the number of circulars?

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Books to Read

By C. H. Douglas:—

- Economic Democracy (edition exhausted)
- *Social Credit 3/6
- Credit Power and Democracy ... 3/6
- *The Monopoly of Credit 3/6
- Warning Democracy (edition exhausted)
- The Tragedy of Human Effort... 6d.
- *The Use of Money 6d.
- Approach to Reality 3d.
- Money and the Price System ... 3d.
- Nature of Democracy 2d.
- Social Credit Principles 1d.
- Tyranny 3d.
- and
- *"This 'American' Business" 3d, each

By L. D. Byrne:—

- *Alternative to Disaster 4d.
- Debt and Taxation 2d.

ALSO

- *The Bankers of London by Percy Arnold 4/6
 - Economics for Everybody by Elles Dee 3d.
 - The Power of Money by J. B. Galway 3d.
 - The Purpose of Politics by H. E. 3d.
 - Tax-Bonds or Bondage and the Answer to Federal Union by John Mitchell 1/-
 - Barrier to Health by Dr. Douglas Boyd..... 6d.
 - Lower Rates (pamphlet) 3d.
 - *The Press Ban on Parliament by John Mitchell..... 1/6
 - *Hitler's Policy is a Jewish Policy by Borge Jensen and P. R. Masson..... 6d.
- (All the above postage extra).

Leaflets

- *Bomb the German People 100 for 1/9
 - Invincible Britain 100 for 1/9
 - by John Mitchell 2d. each, 1/6 doz.
 - What we are about by H. E. 50 for 1/6
 - Hitler and Churchill Finance by John Mitchell 50 for 1/9
 - What 'Capital Levy' Means to You by C. H. Douglas..... 100 for 2/6
 - Beware of Federal Union by R. L. Northridge..... 50 for 1/9
 - This Plan would Enslave Britain by John Mitchell 9d. doz. 50 for 2/6
- (The above are post free).

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