

GL
? general draft

[say 26 July 1932]

250

Please accept my thanks for your replies to my suggestion that together with his Holiness the Pope you should offer yourselves as mediators in order to try & find a ~~definitive~~ way out of the unhappy discord dispute that has arisen between the Gents of Britain & Ireland.

Your replies disappoint & distress me more than mere words can express. I am not a theologian & perhaps stupidly imagined that a dispute ^{so serious as that now raging} between distinct nations proposing to worship the same God & bound together so far as words go in the bonds of a common morality would be a compelling ^{of itself} reason forcing the leaders of either to take common action to end the dispute.



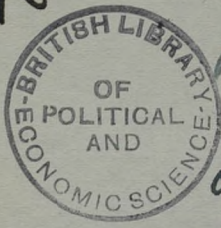
M449

[say 26 July 1932

251

At the moment you think otherwise may I respectfully
 ask you all to reconsider your decision. Economic war
 is a terrible weapon & in the present case may easily lead to
 even more horrible devastating consequences. Would you all
 please consider asking Mr de Valera & the Prime Minister
 to meet you & talk the matter over. There may be great unresolvable
 difficulties here or in Ireland. But the path of peace in this is
 never easy. In this case however the issue is so narrow the
 bridge to be built so small that with some goodwill & common
 sense a way out should be easily found. Both sides agree to
 arbitration it is the sole question of ~~how~~ ^{from where} these
 arbitrators shall be found. ~~Mr. De Valera~~ ^{Ireland} wants a free choice
 Mr. Birkenhead wants the choice limited. Do you really believe
 that as between these two points of view ^{the application of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~principles~~
 we ourselves cannot find a way out. I believe they can &
 I earnestly beg you to cooperate together & find a means
 of applying the principles of life & conduct to this dispute

think the chances for approval are
 somewhat to think.



M449

Ireland

252

CL to
Rev. James Reid (1877)

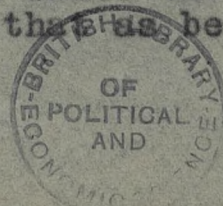
26. vii. 32.

Dear Sir,

Please accept my thanks for your reply to my suggestion that together with His Holiness the Pope you and the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Rev. J.H.Hertz should offer yourselves as mediators in order to try and find a way out of the unhappy, sordid dispute that has arisen between the Governments of Great Britain and Ireland.

Your reply disappointed and distressed me more than mere words can express. I am not a theologian and perhaps stupidly imagined that a dispute so serious as that now raging between sister nations professing to worship the same God and bound together so far as words go in the bonds of a common morality, would of itself be a compelling reason for forcing the leaders of religion to take common action to end the dispute.

At the moment you think otherwise. But may I respectfully ask you to reconsider your decision. Economic war is a terrible weapon and in the present case may easily lead to even more horrible, devastating consequences. Won't you all three consider asking Mr. de Valera and the Prime Minister to meet you and talk over the matter? There may be great unseen difficulties here or in Ireland, but the path of peace-makers is never easy. In this particular case, the issue is so narrow, the bridge to be built so small, that with goodwill and commonsense a way out should be easily found. Both sides agree to arbitration: it is solely a question from where these arbitrators shall be found. Ireland wants a free choice, Britain wants the choice limited. Do you really believe that there is between these two



GL -

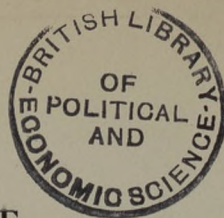
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26 July 1932

points of view the application of religious principles cannot find a way out? I believe they can, and earnestly beg you to co-operate together and find a means of applying the principles of life and conduct to this dispute which the churches you represent are established to teach.

The Rev. James Reid, M.A.,
The Manse,
Dittons Road,
Eastbourne.

Cosmo Gordon Lang



M449

254

Lambeth Palace. S.E.

27th July 1932.

PRIVATE.

My dear Lansbury,

I have received your letter of the 26th. I need scarcely say again that I sympathise most truly with your motives and am sorry on every personal ground that my reply to your telegram disappointed and distressed you. May I say at the outset that for reasons into which I need not enter it is not possible for me to communicate directly with His Holiness the Pope: that is a matter which must be left to others: and I have no knowledge whatever whether he has been approached and if so what action (if any) he is willing to take. I must deal with the matter simply as it affects myself. Next may I say that I cannot agree with you that, to use your words, the issue is narrow and the bridge to be built small -- namely, that Ireland wants a free choice of arbitrators: Britain wants the choice limited. The difference is very serious. The British Government naturally and rightly feels bound to follow a decision of the last Imperial Conference and must have regard to the consequences of creating a precedent of setting that decision aside.

On the main point, in my judgment the Government made quite reasonable proposals with regard to Arbitration -- the only proposals which indeed they were entitled to make. De Valera rejects them through his own obstinancy or on a ground -- namely, the impossibility of trusting the fairness of any arbitrator within the British

Commonwealth of Nations-which it would be impossible for the Government to accept.

I am as anxious as you are that this deplorable dispute and its consequence in these economic reprisals should be brought to some peaceful end, and I hope I may have some opportunity later of personally speaking to the Prime Minister on the matter. But I cannot think that the principles of Christianity require me at the present juncture to intervene in any official way.

I have marked this letter "private" because I obviously do not wish to be drawn into any public controversy on the matter. *You have already published my former letter.* But I have such respect for you that I have told you frankly what is in my mind.

Yours sincerely,

Ormsby

Sunday

Mrs. Frederick Ernest Green
Middle Newton

(255)

Moretonhamstead
Worcestershire

Dear George Laurbury - [summer 1932]
say August

It was a very real pleasure to me to see you, to hear you speak yesterday - speak too, to after my own heart, especially when you spoke of the unemployed. May God bless you for all you do to ameliorate their cruel condition - assuredly He will -

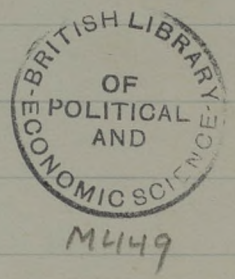
I wanted badly to come and shake hands with you, but knew that real friendship was best expressed by keeping away, where you had so much to do in such a short time - as it was, I fear you must have been very tired -

you will wonder who it is writing these to you. I am the widow of F. E. Green, over whose grave you spoke such encouraging words of high hope

[Hed.
20 Jan.
1922]

10. years ago one bitter January
day - I do not, nor shall I ever
forget your kindness in coming
to help me through that day -
do not, please, feel you have
to answer this letter I realize
your busy - over-busy, life -
I am spending a restful semi-
vacation here with my sister, also
a widow, in a lovely little
old-world cottage she has bought
in Horseshamstead.

My truly good wishes are yours
now & always
your comrade
Constance Green.



Mr Alfred Charles Bosson

WHITEHALL 9364.

(1st Bart.) 1881—)

256

12 Aug. [1932]

5, CARLTON GARDENS,
S.W.1.

Dear Laurine

I do thank you for your letter of condolence and I know with your real sense of human affairs - you will understand why I could not write earlier

I don't believe you had the pleasure of knowing my wife, but her one desire in life was to try to fill the gaps in the lives of others with genuine happiness and I know of no one who succeeded more in that.

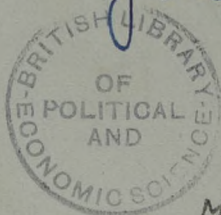
It was only her desire to do this that caused her to go up that day. But what a gap she has left behind -

Even before we were married
over twenty-two years ago she
had started a home for
unmarried mothers. done some
most valuable work in prison
reform and for host of friends in
USA. more for as much I do
believe as those to whom she
was truly so dear in England

I hope that I may get some
really useful work to do that
will keep me very busy. for the
loss of both a most wonderful
wife and my eldest boy has
been a bit shattering.

Really I thank you more
than I can say for you
my kind letters and believe
yours my sincerely
me

Alfred Boston



M449

Mrs. Walter Coates

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The White Cottage
New Galloway, Scotland
Aug. 12th 1932

Dear George -

I certainly appreciated your letter and I am so glad you were on holiday and had time to write it. I knew you would be thinking of me about this time. Does it seem possible it was twenty five years ago? Last year Walter was here with me and we were talking about this year going to be our silver wedding day! I know there can scarcely a day pass without you thinking of Joe, and Walter. I know Walter had very great love for you even if he did not always think the same way. I know you have helped in many ways to make life more tolerable for people. But I think one of the finest; although in your mind perhaps one of the least; was and is the "Serpentine Lick" and how it is being appreciated especially this summer in this heat.

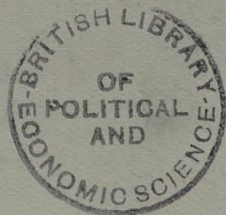
I have been up here since May.
I have rented a small cottage and
furnished it with some of my most-
treasured pieces. It is in a very lovely
part of Scotland. That Walter loved and
where we had many holidays. I have
come among friends and like living here
one of my maids came with me and
of course Joey, the dog. Southernwood,
is let furnished until the middle of
Sept. Then it will be let unfurnished
for 2½ years - By that time I hope it
will sell for a reasonable price -

In the Autumn I expect to go to the States
for six months. coming back to live
here upon my return.

Please give my love to Bessie I hope
you have both enjoyed your holiday
I will send this letter to Bow as I do
not know how long you are away.
I liked your letter in the Times this
morning -

affectionately

Eleanor Coates.



M449

David

From MAJOR D GRAHAM POLE, 146, PALACE CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

Telephone No. : ~~Victoria 2177.~~

Telegrams. : "Dagrampol, Phone, London."

Whitehall 1811.

75th August 1932.

My dear G.H.

How perfectly splendid that you are coming down to see our Shack! The Lamb & Hero will be delighted. I am looking forward to a good talk.

Any day will suit us but on Mondays & Thursdays I usually come up to the Office to get & send off the Indian mail. Could you come on Tuesday, Wednesday or Friday?

You get a single day return from Waterloo to Farnham for 8/3 First or 5/- Third Class. If you let me know the train I will meet you with a taxi. Stevens is off on holiday at present

so we have no car.

There is a good train from Waterloo at 2 o'clock that arrives at Farnham 3.10. The next one is 3.10 that does not arrive till 4.15. We are just over a mile from the Station.

You will simply love the Shack. I wish you could come there with your wife for a few days. You will see what you think when you see it.

It is in the loveliest position & so peaceful.
Wouldn't you stay & have an evening meal with
us when you come next week?

The address is

The Shack.

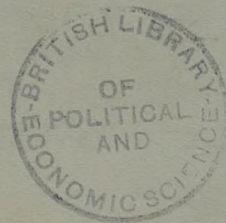
Lodge Hill Road

Farnham

Surrey.

Love from us both. We shall look
forward to having you with us.

Yours always
David



M449

Sir Ben Turner (1863 - 1942)

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Telephone:
BATLEY 221.

25 - A - 32

"The Homestead,"

Carlton Avenue,

Batley, Yorks.

Dear George.

We are all of us most pleased with your kindly letter about my birthday, which is to day Thursday. I am only 69. Of course I feel to have lived a long time & always been busy & not always truly as useful as I ought to be. My wife & the five lasses thank you for your message. What a grand life you & Mrs Lauring have lived for the good of mankind. Doing something popular & unpopular but always

Sir Ben Turner

25.8.32

Telephone:
BATLEY 221.

"The Homestead,"

Carlton Avenue,

Batley, Yorks.

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strongly for us all.
I hope to see you a bit at
Newcastle & also at Leicester.
I am sorry I can't bring my wife
as she is unable to go about except
in her chair or in a car but she
is like Mrs Lauding, a real good woman
& our 48 year together nest oct has
been a joyous partnership. Poor in
worldly goods but rich in friendships & love
from folks like you. Bless you George
your friend Ben Turner

G.L. to John H. Whitley (1866—
[Chairman, B.B.C.])

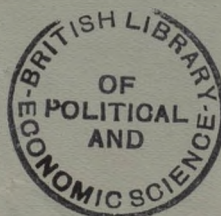
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Copy of telegram sent to "Whitley, British Broadcasting Corporation, London" on September 29th 1932.

-+++-

Just heard over Wireless Snowden, Baldwin, Samuel and Simon are to broadcast their views on political situation arising through differences of opinion in connection with Ottawa Agreement and Fiscal Policy generally. As leader of His Majesty's Opposition I respectfully request that similar facilities to state their views on the subject matters under discussion should at once be granted to the Opposition. It is inconceivable that British Broadcasting Corporation should lend itself to a partial statement relating to the very serious issues involved in the controversies which brought about the break-up of the Government.

LANSBURY.



M449

WELBECK 4468
ETHANUZE LONDON

(262)
BROADCASTING HOUSE
LONDON W. 1

John Henry Whitley
(Chairman, BBC; 1866-1935)

7th October 1932.

Dear Lansbury,

Many thanks for your letter of
October 5th, with the Resolution passed
by the Annual Conference of the Labour
Party.

We shall be glad to arrange for
an early meeting with you as suggested.

Yours truly,

J. Whitley

The Rt. Hon. George Lansbury, M.P.,
Transport House (South Block),
Smith Square,
S.W.1.



M449

Rev. Richard Brome,
de Bary

HORTON VICARAGE,
WIMBORNE,
DORSET

(263)

Oct 11/32

Dear Sir

As you invite the clergy to give their views on
Unemployment I venture to say a word or two on the lines
of what I wrote last year in The Black Times. You claim
there is abundance of goods and an abundance of
would-be consumers but that the laws of a proper
circulation of goods to the consumers have broken down.
That is quite true; and I know of no remedy other than
that of going back to fundamentals; and without necessity
practising Barter, to reorganise communities of the un-
employed on the inspiration of the Barter Idea.
That is, first, let us say, discover the formula of some
unit of a producer-consumer community (e.g. 100
employed heads of families) capable between
them of producing a full quota of goods for all the
(e.g. 100) members. Then get Government aid for a non
capitalistic or barter-money, tokens or coins of
exclusive value for exchanging products by the
unemployed. I do not in the least mean that e.g.
a 100 community should have to make its own
pots and pans and cobble its own loots. In
fact and form and when the system came to be operated it would
work in this way: The Government ^{e.g.} having loaned
£10 worth of barter money to each 100 ~~community~~ member
of a 100 community these would send in orders
and the Government would place these orders with
actual producers and manufacturers to be paid

de Bary

11 Oct. 1932

(264)

for as something extra to the normal, by the
barter money only. Then the producer with this
barter-money extra from his ordinary receipts would
find it available only for employing members
of the Certified Unemployed. Through the labour
exchanges the producer would then secure
the services of the skilled and unskilled extra
men they wanted. These for 5 years for instance
would be paid in wages of barter-money
through which they could obtain all the goods
they needed from firms which had taken orders
to that effect in advance.

For the time being the producer would be rewarded by the Government allowing a percentage in real money on his turnover.

In saying this I do not mean that the Unemployed ^(ie in real money) should not have their unemployment benefits. But I think that by taking standard incomes of household economy one could mark off the amount needed to "get through the week" apart from expenditure on staple produceable goods. I think it was Henry George's collaborator Louis Post of Chicago who first attempted to draw up a scheme of a production-consumption community unit. Anyhow in this you revert to the pre-capitalistic and his Service-value idea of money. The government would of course have to stand behind the particular coinage and use of the barter-money I contemplate. Yet no one would be able to speculate, to corner or to appropriate in capitalistic lines. I believe you could put in force such a plan within a month or two. But first you would need some careful committee work to prepare a workable scheme! I am yours truly Richard de Bary

11th October 1932.

REV. T. H. JACQUES.

(265)
LEEDS VICARAGE,

MAIDSTONE.

Dear Sir,

This is a line from an obscure country parish priest who wants to thank you for your call to organised religion in this country.

You have put into words and shape what I for one am praying and longing for, and how sure many like me are doing.

I shall pray that God will bless you and answer your call and prayer.

Yours sincerely

T. H. Jacques.

You will perhaps receive hundreds of letters like this, and of course this needs no acknowledgement.

Fred Jefferson

(266)



10th October 1932

11

Rt Hon George Lansbury, MP
House of Commons
Westminster London SW1

Dear Sir

I have read with great interest your letter in The Times, and agree with you that something has got to be done and done quickly

I believe that every one who has this country's interest at heart has been trying to solve this terrible problem; anyway I have been thinking day and night, - yes, for hours during the night. As a large employer of labour I have been doing what I believe is the right and proper thing to do, and that is finding work for my people

As perhaps you know, for years it has been the aim of every factory in every trade to endeavour to replace labour by machinery. For some time now it has been the policy of my firm to try and obtain the desired results by employing more labour, and not spending time and money in finding out how we can do any operation by machinery rather than by hand. I think I can say without hesitation that counting the overtime our people have been paid a full week's wages all during the bad time that we have gone through in the last few years

Will you when you speak in the House, make a suggestion that all employers of labour should in every way possible increase the number of their employees?

If you think anything of this and would like to see how we are trying to carry out this idea I shall be very pleased to see you here at West Bromwich

Your friend Fred Roberts knows me and my firm well

Yours faithfully

PS. The following by Ralph Waldo Emerson does one good at this time :-

BRITAIN

I see her not dispirited, not weak, but well remembering that she has seen dark days before;- indeed with a kind of instinct that she sees a little better in a cloudy day, and that in storm and battle and calamity she has a secret vigour and a pulse like cannon. I see her in her old age, not decrepit, but young, and still daring to believe in her power of endurance and expansion. Seeing this, I say, ALL HAIL!

MOTHER OF NATIONS,
MOTHER OF HEROES,

with strength still equal to the time.

Personal & Confidential

P. Scott-Monaghan

29^A High Street

(267)

Rye
Sussex

The Rt Hon George Lansbury P.C. M.P.

11/10/32

The House of Commons.

Dear Sir,

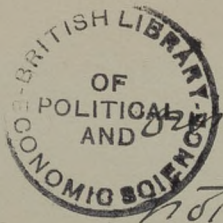
Please allow me to congratulate you on your splendid letter in the "Times" of today.

I have never read a better letter on this subject it is the gospel truth.

It is beyond the understanding of many of us why in the midst of plenty there should be such misery & suffering. There must be something very wrong & very wicked some where.

No human being should starve or be homeless in this land of ours if every citizen had did his or her human duty.

May I remind you Sir, that the official figures of unemployment by no means account for all the out of work in this country? There must be thousands of which I am one, who are not entitled to the dole even. What are we to do to save



M449

lives & even our souls, for believe me nothing is more soul destroying than a long period of enforced idleness?

If you will pardon me I merely quote my own case as an example of thousands of others not for personal motives. Let me say to begin with that I am not class conscious, all men are my comrades & social distinctions mean nothing to me either way.

I am 38 & married, was educated at the most famous public school in England & the senior University. At the age of 20 before my education was completed I responded to the call to arms. I came home un wounded it is true but not very fit with a slight stammer. There I was with no trade no profession. I got temporary posts as a clerk but when the economy axe was wielded the temporary staff suffered first.

11 Oct. 1932

In spite of excellent references etc I have been unemployed for practically six years. I have strained every nerve to get work, answered hundreds of advertisements, seen countless people, but no one will give me a chance. The same answer is given everywhere "we are reducing our staff."

Friends have been forced to help me, but no decent man likes that & friends cannot do it indefinitely.

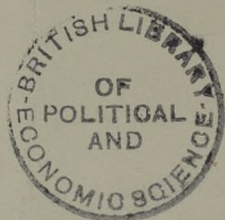
I am said to have brains & if business counts then no one is keener to work than I am. No one longs to help the unemployed more than I do for I know all their terrible sufferings. My case Sir, is as I said merely an example of thousands of others. I have known the worst myself, I have starved & wandered homeless in

London's streets & it is amazing how
one's friends dwindle in numbers when
one is "down & out."

I thank you for your championship
of the unemployed of all classes.

Very sincerely yours

P. Pett-Montagu



M449

Rev. John Herbert Satchell

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THE RECTORY,
HARDINGTON MANDEVILLE,
YEOVIL.

October 11. 1932

Dear Mr. Lansbury

I have just read your letter in 'The Times' of this morning on 'The Brain of Unemployment' and entirely sympathise with what you say. It is indeed high time we were up and doing, but what I would say is this -
Let us pay off our National Debts and save the tremendous drag of interest payable year by year. It is futile to say we have not the means to do this

We have the goods we have the
labour. Then why not pay?
Pay in the same way that we
pay ordinary debts. That is
write the cheques (print the money)
and pay. Pay whether the
creditors are willing to receive
the cheques or not. Insist, for
the money is good money. -

Cheques drawn on the goods and
services of the Community - a
banking account of which there
is more than enough to pay
the heaviest of our debts. Why
is not the Nation at work
paying off the great war debt?

Why? Because of the foolish worship
of gold both at Home and abroad.
Give the creditors the money and
let them draw the goods and
services at their own pleasure
when and how they like.
If they choose to store the money,
we at least are free from paying
interest which is crippling the
industries of this country.

If they use the money which
probably they would, or go without
the benefit, then there is work
for our unemployed and plenty
of it.

I am glad you have written
your awakening letter for

270

we seem at present in the arms
of a deadly economic sleep.
we do not realize that money
in its real and inward meaning
is simply the National promise
of payment in Goods & Services.

I am

Yours faithfully

J. Herbert Satchell

(Rector of Hardington Mandeville)

P.S. I have written this as a Conservative
but strongly opposed to the present
foolish system of world economics.

M449



Rev. Richard Alfred Woodham
Waddilove

ST MARY'S VICARAGE,
THE BOLTONS, S.W.10.

~~KENS 4616~~ Flaxman 7550

(271)

11 Oct 1932

Dear Sir

Many thanks for your letter
in The Times. I am very grateful
for it. Many of us have done all
we can for individual cases & can
honestly do no more. I feel rightly or
wrongly that it is up to the government
& County Councils to supply the remedy.

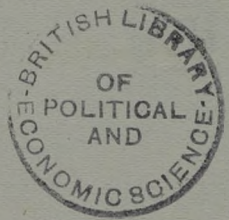
When you are speaking the

ST. MARY'S VICARAGE
THE BOLTONS, S.W. 10
KENS. 4018

House ask for a - Day of Prayer
throughout the Country from all
Denominations, this may bring us
the guidance we need & will anyhow
bring to the notice of the country the
pitiable state to which many of our
poor brethren have come

Yours faithfully

R. A. Waddell



M449

Raymond
FROM THE REV^d. R. WHITE.

272
34, DEVONSHIRE PLACE,
BRIGHTON.

11/10/32.

Dear Mr. Lanchbury.

May I, as one
of the youngest clergy of the
C. of E. venture to offer my thanks
for your inspiring letter in today's
Times. My work is in the
poorer parish of this town & the
unemployment, poverty & distress
is unprecedented & I do not feel
that I should be a faithful Parish
Priest unless I identified myself
with the workers in their difficulties.

Although not a ~~member~~
member I am fully in agreement

with the tenets of the Catholic Aursak
(Fr. Conrad Noeli's organization - I
think) & feel convinced that something
along those lines offers the only
possible solution.

May I say that, for what it
is worth, you ^{will} have my fullest
sympathy & support in whatever
may be the result of your
courageous challenge.

Yours faithfully

Ray White



M449

273

13. x. 32.

GL to Sir John C. Reith and BBC

Dear Sir John,

Mr. Lansbury asks me to say that he is extremely sorry that he is unable to give you an answer respecting Mr. Greenwood as it has been impossible to get in touch with him.

Mr. Lansbury hopes, however, that on Monday he will be able to let you have a complete answer to the queries raised during the discussion, and that these will very largely fall in with your proposals.

Yours sincerely,

Private Secretary.

Sir John Reith,
Broadcasting House,
W.1.



M449

274

G. L.

Memorandum from Raymond Postgate, 45 Hendon Lane, London, N.3

To
Date

COPY.

House of Commons.

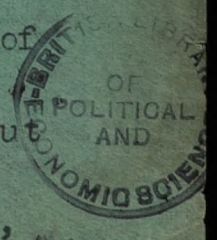
[See Rev. A. Stanley Parker 29 July 1949 15.10.32.
and R. Postgate 2 Aug. 1949 in "Letters after the death of G.L."
(Section II below)]

Dear Mr. Parker,

Of course I remember you quite well at Plumstead, but in a way you knock me up a catcher, because, first of all, until all you clergy, bishops and others take the social questions up from the political as well as the religious standpoint its no good hoping. Its true, of course, that man cannot live by bread alone, but its even more true that he can't live without it. Food, clothing, etc., is the first aim of life, and when this is denied man, then of course trouble ensues.

You can't cure diptheria merely by treating the patient and not seeing to the drains; you can't get rid of typhoid if you leave the water wells poisoned. This is so elementary that I am ashamed to state it, but the same applies to unemployment and poverty. The present Government and all Governments try to push this problem of unemployment off on to the shoulders of the family. The present Government is doing so in an infamous manner through the Poor Law Means Test. They have not invented anything new, they are just applying the old 1834 Poor Law. This in effect means making the family bear what is a national responsibility.

I want to see the churches line up and demand that the agricultural land of England shall be cultivated, that the slums shall be swept away, that wages shall approximate to the realities of the situation, that is to say that hours of labour and rates of wages shall equal the increased power of production brought about by machinery. I put land cultivation first, because after all,



M449

G. L.

15. Oct. 1932

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Memorandum from Raymond Postgate, 45 Hendon Lane, London, N.3

To

- 2 -

Date

that is the foundation of life. We are always told we must cut down in order to compete with people abroad, but even today, 80 - 90% of our produce is used at home. Don't listen to people who say we must have Tariffs to protect our agriculture, there's no need for this if we have efficient production and efficient marketing.

Now, I expect you will say, "Why should a poor parson preach this? It is a politician's job." My view is that it is your job as well as mine, and that other teaching is no earthly use.

That really is the sum and substance of what I want to say to the Churches, and may I also say that those who are inclined to dissent might perhaps read the story of Nahaman, who, when he was told to do a perfectly simple thing because his body was covered with sores, that is go and wash himself, was quite upset because he was not told to do a big thing.

With all good wishes,

Yours,

(Signed). George Lansbury.

Rev. Stanley Parker,
Pinehurst
Wansbeck Terrace,
Ashington, Northumberland

James Milner, M.P.
(1889-



27/6

18th October, 1932.

Dear Mr Lansbury,

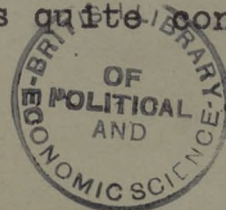
re B. B. C.

With reference to this matter, I have received the enclosed from Mr J.H. Whitley. I shall be glad of your instructions as to replying thereto. Probably you would wish me, in view of the discussion this morning, to write and say that I am in your hands in this matter, which must await your decision.

I should like you to know the general position. A month or more ago I received a letter from Mr Whitley asking whether I would serve on a committee of unofficial members of the House to advise on next year's series of political talks. I understood that what was intended was a series of more or less innocuous political addresses and that the matter had no reference to what I may term "topical" political talks, which would obviously be a matter for the official decision of the leaders of political parties. I therefore said I would sit on the Advisory Committee.

the recognition of This of course took place before there was any mention of the Ottawa broadcasts. When these latter took place and our own side were refused a hearing, I was somewhat troubled about the matter and consulted a member of the Executive, after which I wrote to Mr Whitley that in view of the attitude of the B.B.C. in the matter of the Ottawa broadcasts I desired him to consider my previous letter of acceptance as not having been written and I went on to say that in my view the proper course was for him to address his request to you, as the leader of my Party. I further said that I had not mentioned the matter to you and Mr Whitley could therefore approach you as the person of first instance in the matter.

I did this because I did not wish you to think there was any reflection on you by my having been written to first and also because I wished you to have a perfectly free hand without any previous knowledge that one particular member of the Party had been approached and I was quite content to abide by your decision.



M449



I received a letter from Mr Whitley that he would be seeing you and Major Attlee and I understood a request for someone to sit on the Committee would then be made to you. I have heard nothing more until receipt of the letter herewith, which I found awaiting me on my arrival in London.

I should not, of course, in the circumstances and in view of what was said this morning, think of accepting an appointment ^{on the} Committee without your approval, and I understand the point or view is that there should not be such a committee but that if it is formed you should consider as to whether to have a member, even an unofficial member, sitting on it, and I should like you to feel that you and the Party have a free hand and I shall be quite content if the Committee is appointed with your agreement whether I sit on it or not.

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. George Lansbury, M.P.,
House of Commons,
S.W.1.

J. Whitley

[with Milner letter 18 Oct. 1932]

to John Henry Whitley of BBC

[writer]

277

My dear Whitley

I understand that the B.B.C are proposing to have a series of debates on major political issues and one of my colleagues in the House, Arthur Greenwood, has been invited to take part in them.

It appears to me that this raises a question of very grave public ^{and constitutional} importance. The wireless is ~~is~~ provides today by far the most important forum for the discussion of every kind of subject and has of course, an audience far larger than can be commanded by any other medium.

It is to my mind essential that this great organ of public information should be kept free from suspicion of political bias and of being an instrument in the hands of the Government of the day.

When the Labour Party was in office a committee representative of all parties met to consider the proper and fair allocation of time between the political parties. My colleague, Major Butler, who was a member informs me that the principle agreed was reached at that time. The arrangements



M449

? winter with Milner letter 18 Oct. 1952

Wally



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Constitutional arrangements at work, however, not carried out owing to the political crisis.

I am, somewhat, surprised that the B.B.C. before proceeding with their present scheme did not approach the official leaders of the parties, but has apparently itself selected the subjects for discussion and the speakers.

You will, I am sure agree that as in the case of a referendum, the selection of the issue is a matter of vital importance. It would be quite possible to have a programme of discussions dealing with political questions which would focus public attention on certain aspects of public affairs without giving the opposition the opportunity of bringing into relief the particular matter at issue which they think the general public should be enlightened.

In these circumstances I think that it is most desirable that the conduct of political discussion on the wireless should be considered at a meeting of representatives of all parties.

I further consider that while, of course, the B.B.C. should be free to invite what speakers it chooses for its ordinary broadcasting programme, it

? written ? with Milner letter 18 Oct. 1932

History



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Should consult with Party leaders as to
personnel who set debates on political
subjects are best arranged.

WELBECK 4468
ETHANUZE LONDON

BROADCASTING HOUSE

LONDON W. 1

280
Sir John C.W. Reith
and BBC

PRIVATE

18th October, 1932.

Dear Mr. Lansbury,

I did not think that you had thought much of our suggestion the other day, namely that you might sometimes send your manuscript here in advance, on the occasion of a really important speech, and I had said nothing to our news people about it.

When your manuscript arrived last night they looked out for something about it on the tape, but found, I understand, nothing at all. As we explained, our News Bulletins are compiled from the material which comes from the various agencies either by tape or by hand, and according to our Agreement with the Press, which has been in existence ever since broadcasting started, we only take material from the agencies and do not collect it ourselves. There is one exception to this, namely official statements from Government Departments and the like, but by that I do not mean Party statements. I had it in mind that the Leader of the Opposition might be regarded as an "official quarter", and I will now take the matter up with the News Department. It would, however, save us being taken to task by the Press if you were, simultaneously with a copy to us, to send one to the Press Association. I am sure you understand also that our suggestion only applied to important occasions.



M449

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Reith

WELBECK 4468
ETHANUZE LONDON

BROADCASTING HOUSE

LONDON W. 1

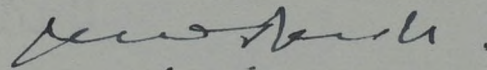
- 2 -

18th October, 1932.

While I am writing you I might say that I have looked into some of the recent News Bulletins concerned with Political affairs, and the News Editor feels that he has been taking a very definite line in the matter and that to the best of his ability he has been impartial. This is as we explained. He says that frequently when putting out an account of a Cabinet Minister's speech they have confined the extract to what might be regarded as a statement of National policy, eliminating Party material altogether.

The Broadcast reports of the recent conferences at Liecester and Blackpool omitted, he tells me, purely Party material in both cases.

Yours sincerely,



The Rt. Hon. George Lansbury, M.P.,
39, Bow Road,
E.3.

MEC.

C O P Y.



20. x. 32.

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G.L.
to James Milner (M.P.)

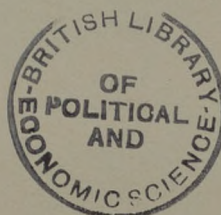
Dear Milner,

Thank you very much for giving me a sight of Whitley's letter and also for your own. The question you put to me as to what you should reply to Mr. Whitley must wait over until after the deputation appointed by yesterday's meeting has seen him and reported back to the party meeting when a decision will be taken.

As to what you say about your previous action, I never questioned your bona fides, but am very glad indeed that you took the line you did.

Best wishes,

Major Milner M.P.,
House of Commons,
S.W.1.



M449

B B C

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G.L.

20. x. 32.

Dear Sir John,

Thank you for your letter of the 18th October. As we are meeting on Tuesday next there is no need to pursue the matter now, except to say that I heard the report of MacDonald's speech on the Wireless, scribbled a few notes to use at a meeting I was to address later in the evening, and sent them along.

On this matter of Press reports, we shall never get a square deal with the other Parties simply because the sources from which you get your summaries are under the control of newspaper proprietors who, in the political sense, only exist to support our opponents - and this of course means that in their own newspapers we get very little show except criticism. And we expect nothing else. But the B.B.C. should be different, and in my judgment if the B.B.C. is to broadcast political matter it must be dependent not on the scraps supplied to them by interested parties, but on impartial reports summarizing the subjects on either side.

Yours sincerely,

Sir John Reith,
Broadcasting House,
W.1.



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AN OPEN LETTER TO SILICUS.

Dear Comrade Silicus,—

I have often enjoyed your articles and letters in past numbers of our paper because, firstly, you have always said what you think, and, secondly, you had evidently done some thinking on the different subjects before you wrote them. And in these days, when "intrigue and trimming" have become the stock-in-trade of most professional journalists and politicians of all parties, an old rebel like myself does get a little pleasure from your outspoken articles. But in your September letter it seemed to me you unconsciously, I am sure, did an injustice to my old comrade, George Lansbury. Now I have known our Comrade Lansbury for a good deal over 50 years, and he and I went to the same school in Whitechapel, under dear old Mr. Apted, the schoolmaster, and both went to Whitechapel Church, under the Rector, Dr. Kite. And I want to say quite definitely without the least fear of contradiction that during the whole time I have known him, George Lansbury never let the poor or the weak down. Even in his old Radical days he was always fighting the poor of the East End's battles. And by good constructive work doing his best to make it possible for the younger generation coming on to have healthier conditions of life than he found them in. Old Will Crooks, A. A. Watts, and George Lansbury, with others, did lay the foundations of a progressive East End of London, and anyone who knew the conditions there 55 years ago will know the difference. For anyone to write in "Reynolds" in the way that "Silicus" tells us shows definitely to me the ignorance of the writer in getting the facts. And it also shows that even a good-intentioned chap like "Silicus" should be sure of his facts before attempting to wound a great big-souled man like George Lansbury. The biggest enemy George has will only attempt to belittle him by telling him either across the House of Commons or in the Press "That he is all heart and very little head"—to my mind the greatest credentials that can be given any man or woman in these days of national make-believe and shams. "If I wish to help the poor I must not be the cause of their poverty," to my knowledge has always been the chief inspiration of Lansbury's life. And I personally hope that in his old age, with his dear old wife, who has always been his greatest help, he is not going to have to refute statements made by people who have not taken the trouble to get the facts. If all our men had shown a quarter of the energy of Lansbury every able-bodied man in the country at present out of work would be put on the land in small plots which would enable them to once more become productive citizens, producing food for heaven's sake let's not let the critics say possible.

Let us at this serious juncture in both our movement's life and the nation's life for social and economic freedom stop "carping critics." The truth, "Silicus," is that all leaders are what the rank and file allow them to be. Let the greatness of rank and file cease being sheep waiting to be slaughtered, either physically or mentally, then all the leaders they will need will be comrades fighting together for the freedom of the race.

Yours sincerely, JOE BROWN.

BRENTWOOD DIARY.

- Nov. 1st.—Executive Committee Meeting, Brentwood Labour Party.
Nov. 8th.—Monthly Meeting, Brentwood Political Council, London Co-operative Society.
Dec. 6th.—General Meeting, Brentwood Labour Party.
N.B.—All the above meetings will be held at the Labour Club, Weald Road, at 8 p.m.

LEICESTER CONFERENCE.

Leicester is now a glorious recollection. But to commence at the beginning: Comrade Cuthbee called on Sunday morning on his way from Silver End to pick up our old friend Toynbee of Walthamstow, and we three went by road. The weather was dull and passed through one heavy shower. Each day the conference sat was bright and cheerful. But it drizzled nearly all the way home on Saturday. Our one-time leaders were missed as much as you might miss a wet blanket. The super-criticism of the I.L.P. was also missing, and not being sandwiched between these two extremes, progress was more confident and expeditious. Formality was dispensed with and common-sense had free play. On two occasions the floor amended the resolutions put forward by the Executive. The first was whether the Joint Stock Banks should be nationalised as well as the Bank of England. The platform pleaded for time to conclude the enquiry already started, but the vote decided that all should be tackled at the same time. Then on the formation of a Transport Board, the resolution proposed to give the Minister of Transport a free hand to appoint men of "efficiency and ability." The conference, however, decided that the trade unions must first be consulted.

While I was out of the Conference Hall voting for the new Executive, Sir Stafford Cripps made his only speech to the conference, which I very much regret having missed.

You have had much fuller accounts of the business transacted than I can give in my limited space, but I must say something about some of our people there. Uncle Arthur shows signs of the strain he has been subjected to, but his fighting spirit and good judgment are excellent as ever. The chairman's (George Lathan) rulings were not once disputed, and he was accorded musical honours with the vote of thanks on Friday. Dr. Addison and Sir Charles Trevelyan came out especially fine for, as the Doctor said, "Socialism and no trimmings." George Lansbury has not altered a bit, unless his heart is larger than ever, and I should spot him as our next Prime Minister. Arthur Henderson would refuse it, he said as much in the Chelmsford Corn Exchange years ago. For 21 years he has tended the growth of the Party assiduously, that is his pride and his honour, and I do not think he would ask for the Premiership. Who the next Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer may be I have not the slightest idea. The abundance of ability was evident in so many of our leaders. But we are no longer a leader's movement. The spirit of progress toward Socialism possesses the rank and file, while our stalwarts in service young and old, are the banner-bearers.

Tel. Brentwood 277.

W. J. Valentine
CASH & FAMILY BUTCHER
10, Victoria Road, Brentwood.

- DAIRY FED PORK.
BEST CHILLED BEEF.
CANTERBURY MUTTON and LAMB.
HOME-MADE SAUSAGES and LARD.
FAMILIES WAITED UPON DAILY.

Personal Attention to your Individual Requirements—Small or Large.

ing the market in the good times ahead. Although a triumphal march it is not going to be a gay time for us. The opposition will be strong and vicious. There will be no quarter shown to any man, maid or child. The way will be dark, the struggle will be hard, "though towards flinch and traitors sneer," the victory will repay all the hardship.

The meeting place for the next conference was left for the Executive to decide after consideration of the requirements and amenities involved.

A very witty reporter replied to the vote of thanks to the Press. He was full of funny yarns and rattled them off like tit-bits, so I close with one very appropriate to the occasion. He said: A recently elected Member of Parliament was driving along the Walworth Road in his Rolls-Royce, and a costermonger with a barrow full of shrimps blocked the road ahead. The M.P. sounded his hooter several times but the coster carried on. At last the impatient one got out of his car and demanded arrogantly that the coster should get out of his way. The barrow-man took no notice, so the grandee demanded—"Do you know who I am; do you know I can write M.P. after my name?" The coster coolly turned his head and over his shoulder said—"So can every shrimp on my barrow."

SLASHING TIMES!

The Means Test is slashing off the unemployed. The Government has slashed thousands out of the unemployment list. Mounted police have slashed strikers over the head. Munition-makers are slashing at the Disarmament Conference. The Chancellor of the Exchequer slashes hunks off our daily bread. Loans and grants-in-aid slashes them from local authorities have stopped the unemployment. Combines and amalgamations have slashed their staffs to unemployment. Slashes at national development make it a thing of the past. Slashes at education deprive the rising generation of their just opportunities. Slashes at wages starve the shopping basket.

FOR ALL CLASSES OF
House Decoration
AT REASONABLE PRICES
C. E. S. CH
Proprietor: F. G. LANGTON.

10, GRESHAM ROAD, BRENTWOOD.

"Bay Horse"
MOULSHAM ST., CHELMSFORD

Proprietor: F. G. LANGTON.
A Labour Publican for Labour People.

"TRUMAN" BEERS Drawn from the Wood.
BEST WINES & SPIRITS IN STOCK.

re National Unemployed Workers' Movement

Metropolitan
Police District
to Wit

The Examination of

4-15 Nov. 1932

285

Ernest Pasmore

taken on Oath this **4th** day of **November** in the
Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and ~~Twenty~~ **Thirty-two**
at the **Bow Street** Police Court, in the County
of London, and within the Metropolitan Police District, before Me, the
undersigned, one of the Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis
sitting at the Police Court aforesaid, in the presence and hearing of

Sidney Job Elias

who **is** charged this day before Me ~~for~~ ~~with~~ as hereinbefore
set forth.

copy for defense
after commitment 4/11

Indictable Forms.
Sch. II.—No. 6.
DEPOSITION.

M.P.-29-13591/4M 35B +



M449

286

4-15 Nov 1932

AND this Deponent

Ernest Pasmore

On oath saith as follows :

recalled.

This letter (1) is the one I found. That and the envelope (2) are in risoner's ~~hand~~ writing, which I know.

Cross-examined. I have npt received letters ddressed to me by the prisoner. I have seen him write. That's how I know his writing.

(signed) Ernest Pasmore.

Sch. II.—7.

DEPOSITION.

(Inner Sheet).

4-15 Nov 1932

287

I hereby certify that the above depositions of

Ernest Fasmore

were taken and sworn before me in the presence of the said

Accused

Sidney Job Elias

and that ~~each~~ of the said Accused or his ~~or her~~ counsel or
solicitor had full opportunity of cross-examining the ~~several~~
witnesses, at the Police Court aforesaid, on the day and year
~~of~~ above mentioned.

(signed) C. Biron.

The aforesaid Magistrate.

Sch. II.—No. 8.

JURAT, on Depositions,
of Witness.

Metropolitan
Police District
to Wit

The Examination of

288

4-15 Nov 1932

Ernest Pasmore

taken on Oath this **eighth** day of **November** in the
Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty **-two**
at the **Bow Street** Police Court, in the County
of London, and within the Metropolitan Police District, before Me, the
undersigned, one of the Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis
sitting at the Police Court aforesaid in the presence and hearing of

Sidney Job Elias

who **is** charged this day before Me, ~~for~~ ~~with~~ as hereinbefore
set forth.

Indictable Forms.
Sch. II.—No. 6.
DEPOSITION.

AND this Deponent

4-15 Narup32

289

Ernest Pasmore

On oath saith as follows :

recalled.

Among other documents which I found at 35, Great Russell Street I found this the constitution and Rules of the N.U.W.M. It gives the names of the officials. It shows Sid Elias as chairman Wal Hannington as organizer and Emrys Llewellyn as Secretary. I also found this leaflet "Why are we marching?" In the first page it states that the document is by Wal Hannington, national organizer of the march. I also found this plan (5) of the "Great National hunger march." That purports to be issued from the National Unemployed Workers' Movement headquarters. I also found this typewritten document (6) which is signed by the defendant. I also found this document (7) headed "Hunger March preparations." A pencil note is at the head of the document. The signature to that document is the defendant's. There is an office stamp dated 26 September 1932 on that document. I also found this letter (8) The whole is in prisoner's writing and is signed 'Sid' This document (9) dated 10 August 1932 is typewritten and addressed from the N.U.W.M. Great Russell Street. It begins "Dear Sid." It appears to be a reply to No. 8.

(signed) Ernest Pasmore.

Sch. II.—7.
DEPOSITION.
(Inner Sheet).

4-15 Nov 1932

290

I hereby certify that the above depositions of

Ernest Casmore

were taken and sworn before me in the presence of the said

Accused

Sidney Job Elias

and that ~~each~~ of the said Accused or his ~~of~~ ~~the~~ counsel or
solicitor had full opportunity of cross-examining the ~~separately~~
witnesses, at the Police Court aforesaid, on the day and year
~~first~~ above mentioned.

Sch. II.—No. 8.

JURAT, on Depositions,
of Witness.

(signed) C. Biron.
The aforesaid Magistrate.

4-15 Nov 1932

291

Ernest Pasmore, Albert Pocock and Ralph Kitchener

taken on Oath this 15th day of November in the
Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty -two
at the Bow Street Police Court, in the County
of London, and within the Metropolitan Police District, before Me, the
undersigned, one of the Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis
sitting at the Police Court aforesaid in the presence and hearing of

Sidney Job Elias

who is charged this day before Me, for that he during the month
of September and October, 1932, within the jurisdiction of
the Central Criminal Court, did unlawfully solicit and incite
Eunhys Llewellyn and Walter Mannington to cause discontent
dissatisfaction and ill-will between different classes of His
Majesty's subjects and to create public disturbance

Against the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King.

4-15 Nav 32

AND this Deponent

Ernest Pasmore

292

On oath saith as follows :

recalled. Among other documents I found this (10) - a letter signed by defendant "Sid" and all in his writing - a corner is torn off. I also found this typewritten letter (11), signed in pencil, "sid". The signature is defendant's writing. I also found this letter (12) in defendant's writing addressed to "Dear Wal." I also found this letter (13), also in defendant's writing. In all the places named disturbances had taken place. I produce an application for a passport (14) in defendant's ~~own~~ ~~own~~ writing made 10 March, 1931, to visit a number of countries including the U.S.S.R.

Cross-examined. There has been casual observation on the N.U.W.M. office before this raid took place. The raid was on the 1st November. The object of my visit was to arrest Hannington on a warrant. Three officers went to Hannington's room. I think seven altogether went to the N.U.W.M. office. It was known to myself and the authorities that the unemployed would put up a stubborn fight against the arrest of Hannington and it was therefore necessary to take precautions. The other man went with me as a precaution against anticipated violence. I have not found Hannington or Elias a violent man. In the office there was a number of other men. Llewellyn was there. I do not find him to be a violent man. Devine was there. I should not be afraid of him. The purpose of the visit was to arrest Hannington and to obtain anything material to the charge. Hannington's speech was made on the preceding Sunday. Documents were found relating to the charge against Hannington. I was in court during part of the proceedings against Hannington. I cannot say no document was adduced against him. I was not in court the whole time. It is the usual practice to search a place where a man is arrested for crime to find evidence relative to that crime. If one has reason to believe that amongst documents there may be evidence it is usual to make a wholesale removal - you cannot carry out a satisfactory inspection on the spot. I knew the charge against Hannington. I reasonably believed there were documents on the premises relating to that charge. We took receipt books and other books of account relating to the

See H. 7.
DEPOSITION.
(Inner Sheet).

4-15 Nov 1932

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marchers. I believed those documents would be relevant to the charge against Hannington. I went first to Hannington's room. I went direct to it. I knew it from observation on the place. It was quite easy to see Hannington in the room. His room is on the top floor. It has three windows to the best of my recollection. I remember the first letter produced here. I found it personally. It was the first thing I put my hand on when I went to search. It was in the desk which faced the door as you entered, against the window. It was a table with a drawer, not a desk. Two or three tables are in the room. There is a table against the window, the one from which I took the letter. I don't know whom the desks belong to. I was not asked to give a receipt for documents I took away. I know Devine. He did not ask me to sign a record of documents I removed. Had he done so I should not have signed one. I gave orders that anyone coming to the place their names and addresses should be taken. I did not prevent anyone from leaving a room. I gave no orders to prevent anyone leaving a room. If Devine and Elias were so prevented it was not on my instructions. The first list of documents removed was made immediately on arrival at Scotland Yard. No one would have access to the documents, save the police officers in whose custody they were, between their seizure and their arrival at Scotland Yard. Precaution is taken. I heard the opening of the case by Mr. Fulton. I don't remember his saying the Profintern is a branch of the Comintern. I produced the "Constitution" (no. 3). I read it. I have some personal knowledge of the work of this organization. It carries out a number of arguments and cases under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. I don't know on one object of its work is the putting into force the provisions of the Education Act as to feeding necessitous children. I have personal knowledge of disturbances at various places. I was not in Birkenhead, Liverpool and Port Glasgow when disturbances took place, nor in Croydon or Northfields. I was in West Ham when disturbances took place. I saw the whole of the documents at Scotland Yard. There may have been an article on the growth of tuberculosis among working class children. It was not a document relative to the charge against Wal Hannington. I have here the original Exhibit 1. There is a paragraph headed Birkenhead. The words "the police" or "convey something to me. From the papers I get that Liverpool

AND this Deponent

4-15 Nov 1932

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On oath saith as follows :

Albert Pocock

Detective New Scotland Yard.

I know the defendant. On the 21st April, 1932, I was on duty at Harwich and saw defendant leave by the evening boat bound to the Hook.

Cross-examined. I know him well by sight. I am customarily employed on duty at Harwich. I observe people whom I know are the subject of police enquiry. I do not necessarily try to find out from them where they are going. Another officer shares the work with me and carries out the same procedure. My colleagues when I was at Harwich would know the prisoner.

(signed) A. Pocock P.S.

Sch. II.—7.

DEPOSITION.

(Inner Sheet).

4-15 Nov 1932

AND this Deponent

Ralph Kitchener

On oath saith as follows :

recalled and cross-examined.

I am an inspector of the Special Branch. I had not personally kept observation on the N.U.W.M. offices before (the raid of 1st November. I gave some instructions the day before the raid. That was all. There were about eleven police officers went to the offices on the occasion of the raid. The purpose was that the search I thought was necessary should be carried out efficiently. I went with a view of carrying out a search. I went first into a room on the third floor of the building, a room at the corner of Bloomsbury Street and Great Russell Street. That was the room in which I arrested Hannington. I saw Devine on the premises. He did not ask me to give a receipt for the documents I proposed to remove. The persons found in other rooms were confined to their rooms while the search took place, acting under instructions - mine. I believe ~~that~~ I gave those instructions previously. I am not quite certain. They were given in the presence of Inspector Pasmores. I know this letter (1). I did not find it. It was not found in my presence. I was not present all the time at the search of the room in which Hannington was found. I was present in that room when the first of the search took place I should not necessarily see the first document found. I did not which was the first document found. I did not take documents myself. I had the prisoner Hannington in my custody. It is customary for an inspector of the special branch personally to search for documents. I was present when Hannington was convicted on a charge of incitement arising out of his speech on the 30th October. Not a single document was adduced against him on that charge. Bearing in mind the nature of that charge I should suspect there could be written documents relating to it. I had definite information

some documents were in existence relating to that charge. I received that information in the course of my duties. No list of documents was made till the documents were received

Sch. II.—7.
DEPOSITION.
(Inner Sheet).

M.P.-32-21536/10M 10B 4 at Scotland Yard. The search took place from 11 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. (signed) R. Kitchener.

AND this Deponent

4-15 Nov 1932

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Ralph Kitchener

On oath saith as follows:

recalled and cross-examiner further.

I was in the N.U.W.M. office about twenty five minutes. I was there about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour after arresting my prisoner. Other than Hamington and the police about fifteen people were on the premises. I saw most of them. I saw typists and other persons connected with the office. In the room in which I arrested Hamington there was a fair number of documents.

There were several drawers in a case under cupboards like a bookcase, and some filing cabinets. A good many documents were removed from that room.

About three parcels were removed, of documents. The others were all left.

I did not keep personal observation on these offices. I do not know to what extent that room was used by Hamington. When I went in he was sitting at a desk at the window, on the side of the room towards Great Russell Street. On this rough plan (15) I take the arrow at the door.

I believe there was a desk where you have marked it opposite the arrow.

I mark the place where Hamington was sitting when I went in. I subsequently saw the documents the same day at Scotland Yard. A list was not made of every document. I did not make the list.

(signed) R. Kitchener.

Sch. II.—7.

DEPOSITION.

(Inner Sheet).

4-15 Nov. 1932

297

I hereby certify that the above depositions of

Ernest Pasmore

Albert Pocock

and

Ralph Kitchener

were taken and sworn before me in the presence of the said

Accused

Sidney Job Elias

and that ~~each of~~ the said Accused ~~or his or her~~ counsel ~~or~~

~~sp/~~ had full opportunity of cross-examining the ~~several~~

witnesses, at the Police Court aforesaid, on the day and year

~~first~~ above mentioned.

Sch. II.—No. 8.

JURAT, on Depositions,
of Witness.

(signed) C. Biron.
The aforesaid Magistrate.

4-15 Nov. 1932
Statement of the Accused.

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Sidney Job Elias

hereinafter called the Accused) stands charged before the undersigned, one of the Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis, sitting at the Police Court aforesaid, in the Metropolitan Police District, this 15th day of November, 1932, as hereinbefore set forth ;

And the witnesses for the prosecution having been severally examined in the presence of the Accused ;

And the said charge being read and its nature explained in ordinary language to the Accused ;

And the Accused being informed of his right to call witnesses and, if he desires, to give evidence on his own behalf ;

And the Accused being given clearly to understand that he has nothing to hope from any promise of favour and nothing to fear from any threat which may have been held out to him to induce him to make any admission or confession of his guilt, but that whatsoever he says may be given in evidence on his trial notwithstanding the promise or threat ;

The Accused is now addressed by me, the undersigned, as follows :

" Do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge ?"

" You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence upon your trial."

Whereupon the said Accused

saith as follows :

"I am prepared to go into the witness box if Counsel wants me to."

and by his counsel

"I am not guilty."

SCH. II.—No. 9.
STATEMENT OF THE
ACCUSED.
(First page.)

4-15 Nov. 1932

299

And the Accused **Sidney Job Elias**
having made the statement above set out

~~not having made any statement~~ in answer to the charge ;

And the Accused being asked by me, the undersigned, whether he desires to give evidence on **h is** own behalf and whether he desires to call witnesses ;

The Accused
saith ~~as follows:~~ **nothing further**

C. Biron.

Taken and done before me at the Police Court aforesaid on the day and
year first above-mentioned.

SCH. II.—No. 9.

STATEMENT OF THE
ACCUSED.
(Last page.)

ORIGINAL APPRAISAL

1 lot of
carbon 7 pounds net
a sum as possible
with stamps

M. A. 6 m m 93. Lead

40 48