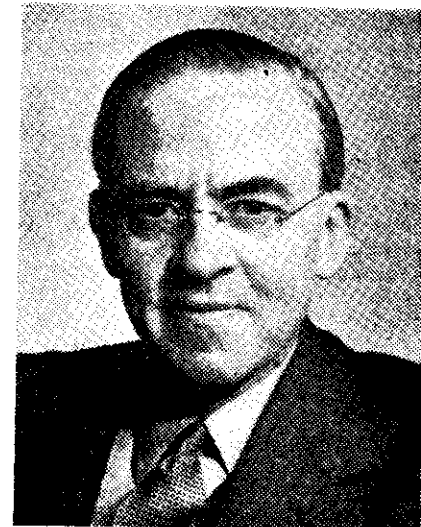


# Portraits of Mr. Attlee and Six Colleagues



**ARTHUR GREENWOOD** (Lord Privy Seal) is 64. He started out in the world as a teacher, and became a university lecturer in economics. The Labour movement took hold of him, and he was one of the moving spirits in establishing the W.E.A. In the last war he was in London, and Lloyd George made him secretary to the Reconstruction Committee. After the war he could have had a safe and prosperous Civil Service career, but he chose instead to work for Labour, and joined the headquarters staff of the Party. In 1929 the Labour Government made him Minister of Health, a post which gave him scope for social reforms near to his heart. In the thirties he doggedly fought on as one of the Opposition and attacked the National Government for not standing up to the dictator countries. The strength of his views caused him to be classified by Hitler with Churchill, Eden and Duff-Cooper as a "war-monger."

He is tall and spare in build, quiet and dignified in manner, and has the look of a scholarly man. Though his origins are modest he has never worked with his hands. He has written some good books on social and educational matters, and is credited with inspiring some of the British Labour movement's best literature. But he is less interested in scholarly theory than in the practical business of organisation and government. He has an encyclopedic grasp of detail, together with the gift of quickly clearing away the non-essentials in an argument and leaving the important issues clearly defined. His appetite for work is colossal, and he can turn quickly from departmental duties to a rousing platform speech and then back again to the very different type of speech that goes down at Westminster. In the Churchill Cabinet in this war he was a Minister without portfolio.

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can have crossed the Westminster Bridge so often in a week. And yet, always on his desk was the latest book on politics or social science. He found time to write and think, and his speeches always said something. And no little job one was able to do for the cause went without a personal note of thanks from him.

Morrison is intensely loyal to his friends, and a stickler for party discipline. He distrusts the Conservative Party

**DR. HUGH DALTON** (Chancellor of the Exchequer), who was Minister of Economic Warfare in the Churchill Cabinet, is 58. He is the son of a Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and went to the near-by school—Eton. He studied law, and had just been called to the Bar when the last war began. He was an artillery officer in Italy, and won a medal for valour from Victor Emmanuel. After the war he took a science doctorate and became reader in economics at London University.

He got into Parliament in 1924. Well-dressed, speaking in carefully worded phrases, he might have seemed the complete class-conscious Etonian, but he was full of surprises. As a Labour member he urged a capital levy and the abolition of the House of Lords.

Dalton became the severest critic of the Baldwin and Chamberlain governments. Urging sanctions against Italy, he described "Baldwin & Co." as "doddering about in the twilight of fear, shaking like jelly because some Italian dictator has shaken his fist at them."

In the first nine months of this war he chafed at the slow methods of the department he knew he could run. "Economic warfare should be waged as if we meant it," he said. Chamberlain and Sir John Simon refused to make drastic cargo and ship seizures. Dalton called them "Britain's two greatest liabilities... hamstringing our blockade with their legal prudery." Mr. Churchill created this post for him (Economic Warfare) and practically allowed him to define his own powers.

In 1938 Dr. Dalton attended a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association in Sydney and later came to New Zealand. He has been credited with possessing the deepest voice in England. One of his books on public finance has been used as a textbook in the New Zealand University.

Machine and all its works and he is no friend of the British Communists. He believes with the fervour of an old-time radical in the long-term sense of the common man. "You can blackguard your opponents," I have heard him say, "and enjoy yourself no end and get plenty of claps, but what a mature electorate really votes on is what you are going to do. And by God, you'd better not promise what you can't give them!"

(Written for "The Listener" by HOWARD WADMAN)

**SIR WILLIAM JOWITT** (Lord Chancellor), who is 60, was one of those who went into Parliament on a Liberal ticket in 1929 and changed over to Labour immediately. He is a distinguished lawyer and has been both Solicitor-General and Attorney-General. He has been described as "a cool self-possessed duellist with a mind as keen as a sword blade, wary and nimble-witted, thoroughly sure of his ground. His strokes of wit leave no ugly wounds." He was never truculent or overbearing when taking the case of the Crown against individuals or companies in civil or criminal law. In appearance he lacks the strong features of the popular idea of a successful prosecuting lawyer, having an air of detachment and impartiality. In court and out, he has a charming personality, is even-tempered, and patient.

He is the son of a clergyman, and had nine sisters and no brothers. He went to Marlborough and then New College, Oxford.

Jowitt entered politics in 1922. He explained his change over from the ranks of the Liberals to become Attorney-General in the Labour administration in 1929 in a letter to Ramsay MacDonald: "Those like myself who have hitherto taken their stand as Radicals must now consider whether they ought not to render active support to your party as being to-day the only party which is an effective instrument to carry through those reforms which the country desires."

However, between 1932 and 1936 the Labour Party would not have him. As Attorney-General he had earned £10,000 a year (twice as much as the Prime Minister), but when he resumed private practice it proved even twice as lucrative as his government post. He specialised in difficult and complicated commercial cases, and in one of these he spoke for 17 days running.

In 1936 he made his peace with the Labour Party and was re-elected. He gained the reputation of being one of the most unpartisan speakers the House had known, and in May, 1940, Mr. Churchill made him Solicitor-General.

He believes in free trade, and in orthodox finance. Before the war, when peace still seemed possible, he favoured arbitration in international affairs rather than increased armaments. He believes in an active fight against unemployment, the extension of social services, and improved working conditions.

**SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS** (Secretary of the Board of Trade), is 56, and has been in Parliament since 1931. He is the son of Sir Alfred Charles Parmoor Cripps, and a nephew of the Webbs. He went to Winchester, and left with the intention of being a scientist, read a paper to the Royal Society, and managed a chemical factory in his twenties; earned £30,000 a year at the Bar; drinks no alcohol and eats no meat, and does not live luxuriously. He smokes, and likes the simplicities of country life. He is an outspoken believer in the Christian religion. His early political career was a failure, ending with his expulsion from the Labour Party, who could not agree with his "Popular Front" policy. But his very failure established his reputation for suicidal honesty, the foundation of his present political fortunes.

In 1930 he entered politics as Solicitor-General in Ramsay MacDonald's second Labour government, was knighted, and with the formation of a National Government in 1931 went into opposition. In the thirties he created a great stir in the British political arena. Founder and chairman of the Socialist League within the Parliamentary Labour Party, one of the half-dozen figures in the movement with a national appeal, and often called the party's best mouth-piece, he made himself feared almost as much by the Conservative British trade unions as by the Tories; he was described as England's most courageous fighter against entrenched privilege.

He once told a political audience that as a lawyer he had had plenty of opportunities to meet the people of the ruling classes. "They pay me fabulous sums to get them out of their difficulties," he said. "I have no hesitation in saying that the working class of this country are more capable of ruling than they are."

When this war began, he contended that a British alliance with Russia would have prevented it. When Churchill became Prime Minister, Cripps was listened to, and was sent to Moscow. This assignment was followed by another highly important one: that of attempting to negotiate a settlement with India. It failed, but the reason for failure did not lie in the personality of Cripps. As the *Observer* said on his departure for India: "He will walk with the commanding certitude of a Warren Hastings, yet with a personal modesty and asceticism of life which can compare with that of Mahatma Gandhi."