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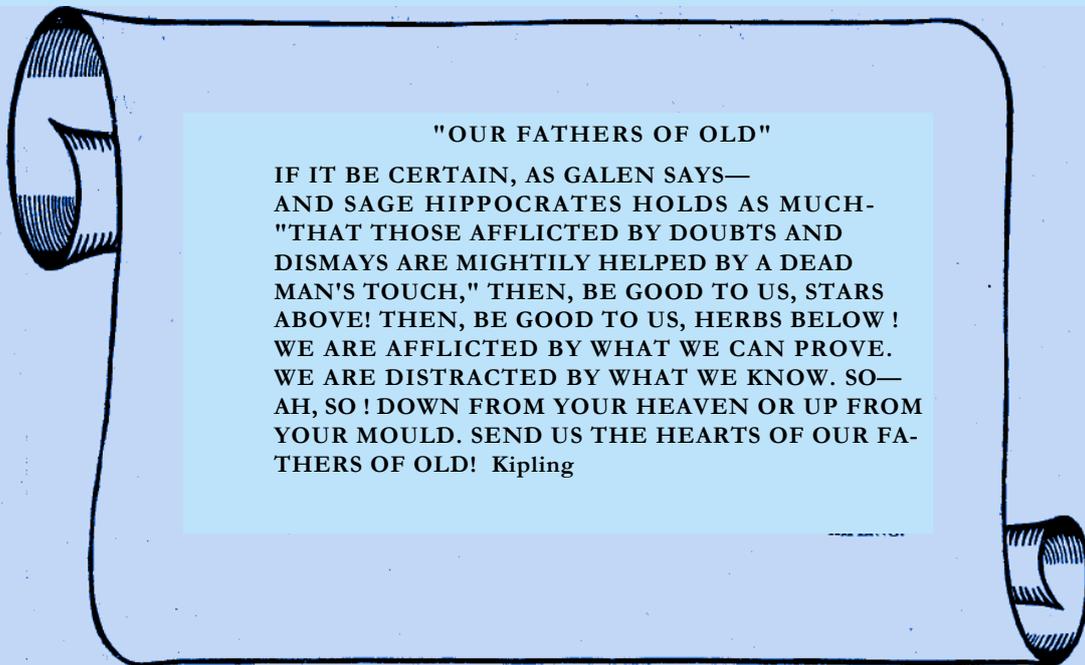
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COMMUNISM CAN BE DEFEATED

IN the summer of 1937 the Swiss people took a vote on the subject of passing a law to proclaim as illegal " the associations and organisations affiliated directly or indirectly with the Communist International." It may be added that the Swiss Constitution bars citizens of a Foreign Power from exercising political rights in the country and, under the new proposal, those affiliated with the Communist International were to be deprived of political rights. It was pointed out then in these columns, nearly 11 years ago, that it was time this country adopted some such steps as those taken in Switzerland against the agents of the Soviet Government.

Switzerland, of course, had had ample reason for taking steps, Canton by Canton, against the Communists, for Lenin, Trotsky, and many other refugees, had abused Swiss hospitality. The Soviet representative at Berne in November, 1918, was found to have been behind the general strike engineered at that time, and the long spell of disorders was traced to Communist activities. As a result, the Swiss authorities broke off relations with Soviet Russia, and in 1937 the Cantons of Neuchâtel and Geneva prohibited Communism.

In the campaign for the interdiction of Communism a Genevan advocate, M. Eugene Gaulis, played a prominent part and issued a sheet on "The Communist Programme," which contained the following as given in *THE PATRIOT* of December 16, 1937:

"Experience has proved that in all countries where the Communist Party has tried to seize power by provoking bloody disorders, it was composed only of a small number of members, and notwithstanding that constituted a formidable power of revolution and destruction. In Spain, at the 1936 elections, the Communist Party only elected 16 Deputies out of 470 in Parliament. In France the 'Front Populaire' Government (the lucky-find of Dimitroff, general secretary of the Communist International) is prisoner of the Communists, who have only 72 Deputies out of more than 600 in the Chamber. Revolutions, history proves, have always been made by disciplined minorities.

"Communism is the dictatorship, not of the proletariat, which is crushed, but of an 'Asiatic Bureau ' which does not hesitate to set fire to the four corners of the world in order to realise its bloody dream of universal domination. The 'Swiss' Communist Party, as a ' section of the Communist International, is under the orders of this tyrant. Such a Party has no place among us. You will vote 'Yes' and 'Yes' for the interdiction of Communism in Geneva."

It was at the same time that Spain was fighting for her life against Communist bestiality, and her success subsequently was so little appreciated that a more or less world-wide boycott against her has been brought about. It is typical how that has been produced by Communist propaganda having duped the world into believing that a dreadful tyranny has been set up by the man who saved Spain, and unthinking millions never stop to think of the appalling tyranny fastened on the necks of the Russian peoples. The world, in fact, seems absolutely daft and bereft of reason. Witness the fact that Mr. Shinwell goes strutting about the country asserting that Britain must never cease to seek an understanding with Russia. Peace, indeed! "Had Zimri peace who slew his master?" When the fate which befel. Zimri has been visited on the monsters in the Kremlin, then there may be peace.

Anyone wanting to see how the unscrupulous Soviet spy system works should read "The Soviet Spies"* which is the story of espionage in North America and of which far too little notice has been taken. The Canadian spy ring included 18 persons in important positions, of whom three pleaded guilty and eight were found guilty, while six were acquitted. The Royal Commission, whose report was dealt with at some length in *THE PATRIOT* of June 12, 19 and 26, 1947, in its findings stated that the background was very much wider than the espionage network itself and added:

"It seems to be the general policy of the Communist Party to discourage certain selected sympathisers among certain categories of -the population from joining the Party openly. Instead, these sympathisers are invited to join secret cells or study groups. The categories of the population from which secret members were recruited include students, scientific workers, teachers, office and business workers, persons engaged in any type of administrative activity, and any group likely to obtain any type of government employment."

The object, as explained, is to involve men and women by accustoming them to the atmosphere of conspiracy and a certain feeling of excitement and importance when the criminal purposes of those at the head and in direction are not apparent. The remedy against these tactics will not be found in witch hunting and the elevation once again of those hideous creatures, the common informers. It is the group in power at Moscow that has ground a nation that once was great into the dust, which is in the main responsible for a system of espionage and terrorism that are a disgrace to mankind.

The opportunity to put an end to Communism after 1918 did exist, but various politicians and groups of intelligentsia in various nations did not wish to admit how grossly they had misled the people by the encouragement they had given to the revolutionary urges. Yet until it is recognised that Soviet Russia is the plague centre of the world and until proper steps are taken to prevent the spread of Communism thence there will be no health in the world. The physicians in our midst who are treating the disease at the moment are either the veriest amateurs or else they still are not prepared to admit the falseness of their diagnosis. But certain it is that the disease of Communism will never be treated effectively until it is treated at its source. And if it is not treated there we shall, in due course, witness the total extinction of civilisation.

In conclusion, there is evidence that there are forces available in Europe which could stem the westward progress of Soviet Russia were they to receive encouragement from the West. The Ukrainian Press Service issued in New York, and dated March 5, shows how the Ukrainian people, numbering something like 45 million, are prepared to fight for the freedom of the oppressed people as the following extract indicates:

To-day, as a result of a Second World War, Russia is at the top of its conquests and victories. Through the gate kept open in subjugated Ukraine by the Allies, Russia marched into Rumania, Hungary and the Balkan countries and into Czechoslovakia and Poland. These States and the other securities of the West against Communism were easily changed into Russia's own satellites, and in this way a broad base was formed for further attacks on the West. As the Allies in 1918 failed to lock the entrance door to Europe by not supporting Ukraine, Russia is now drawing a uniform iron curtain from North to South, from Finland via Stettin to Trieste. Behind this curtain Ukraine is fighting up to now for its freedom and also for that of all peoples subjugated by Russia. The incomparable fight of the Ukrainian. Insurgent Army (U.P.A.) calls for the attention of the entire world. It is the power fighting not only for the Ukrainian nation but also for the interest of the West.

In the West the simple belief in the possibility to live on peacefully together with imperialistic Russia is still alive. This fact gives Russian imperialism many good chances. When the West is speaking about the inevitable collision with the Bolshevists the question of the rebirth of an indivisible democratic Russia arises. History has proved, however, that any Russian empire strives to expand and subjugate other nations and is always the cause of a new war.

According to this the West has to solve at present two main problems: (1) to oppose the rush of Bolshevism upon Europe and to contact and collaborate with those forces fighting Bolshevism with all their energy behind the "Iron Curtain," (2) to fight against the Bolshevistic Empire under the slogan "to divide and to dismember the Russian Empire and to establish independent states on its ruins."

In case the first problem will not be solved, the forces fighting behind the Iron Curtain will be considerably weakened, which will lead to an aggression of the Bolshevists on the West at a favourable moment. In case the second problem will not be solved, the West and its intentions will be discovered by those nations fighting for their freedom. The intention to renew a white Russian Empire will give the best cards to the Soviets which will mean a defeat of the West in the fight against the tyranny of the East with all the resulting consequences.

There are, in fact, in Russia itself all the elements for the break-up of the Soviet State. Why cannot the Western Powers follow the example of the Communists themselves and give help and encouragement to these elements in revolt? That there is a spirit of revolt springing up is not in doubt and it exists not only in the West but in the East of the U.S.S.R.

Nearly 150 years ago England was the head of the Alliance against the domination of Europe by Napoleon. Another Pitt is required to give another example to the world that we are fit to give the lead against a world abomination. The wrong turn was taken during the war in supporting subversive forces in order to bring about the defeat of Germany. Now is the time to give aid to the forces of the Right.

* "*The Soviet Spies.*" By Richard Hirsch. Nicholas Kaye. London.

SOCIALIST SHADOW-BOXING

Unless and until all association with Moscow under the present rulers of Russia is ended, it is impossible to believe in the sincerity of our Socialist Government in any proceedings it takes against the Communists in our midst. The whole business simply gives the impression of shadow boxing and a desire not to be associated with extreme Reds whose activities make them inconvenient bed-fellows. It is a justifiable conclusion that it is merely a matter of party convenience so long as we have our Socialist Ministers attempting to have good relations with the fountain-head of Communism.

A bright little paper Conservative Commentary, issued by the Stratford-on-Avon Conservative Association, has the following on the characteristics of Communists which should make it clear that in the interests of sanity there can be no dealings with diabolus:

1. Policy orders to Communist Parties in each country come from headquarters in Moscow.
2. The Communist International (Comintern) was renamed Cominform in October, 1947, with Head Office in Prague.
- 1 There is a special school to instruct Communist Party organisers for countries abroad, and a special body to control and guide the attacks on Trade Unions.
4. Lenin himself laid down that "Without the Trade Unions, Revolution is impossible."
5. Russia intrigues in and against every country and has an organisation in each for that purpose. Where opposition is aroused the usual trick is to blame the other party as aggressors and Fascists.
6. "Trojan Horse" tactics are used to infiltrate and conquer from 'within; in factories, Unions, and the T.U.C. about 15 per cent. of the Socialist

Government supporters are Communists elected under a Socialist ticket or Socialists elected by Communist votes. Hence the singing of the "Red Flag" when the Government kindly helps on the Communist advance.

7. Communism is a fanatical creed with one objective, "World Revolution."

8. "Democracy" as we mean it is denied by Communists. Their type of democracy means the result produced by eliminating all who do not conform to their creed.
9. "Right" to a Communist is whatever is most useful at the moment. Similarly "Truth," "Good Faith," "Friendship" have no such value as we attach to those words.
10. The pretence of "befriending" those it is desired to use, to hide the real intention, is a favourite trick.
11. There is always a plausible explanation of their activities, e.g., righting a wrong, thought for others, care of the underdog or remedying an injustice. A most useful trick to get the unthinking to side with them.
12. Another trick is to pretend to support some suggestion, say greater production, but couple with it demands which would mean more inflation of prices. When, owing to the demands, the suggestion has to be dropped, Communist propaganda blames the other side as hindering production or refusing co-operation.
13. Unofficial or political strikes are 90 per cent. Communist led, they are not chance, but timed and co-ordinated to fit in with other activities, possibly to divert attention.
14. All activities are propaganda, to test power or gain control; their objective is to inflame the workers, to discredit the genuine Trade Union officials, to get control of the Union and its funds. Then to blackmail the Government and so gain prestige or alternatively to work up to a general strike and through chaos to seize power and advance to "World Revolution".
15. No Communist can be trusted by his own country, he is the servant of Revolution and an alien Government. He is a potential traitor.
16. A Communist denial of evil intent means that a "build-up" pause is required. It is a double-cross. Remember the non-aggression pact with Hitler, remember Molotov playing for time!
17. A final word of warning when there is a lull, beware! So we have a summary of Communist tactics and tricks. The mentality, the fanaticism is the same everywhere, so is the objective, though the pattern varies to suit each country.

NOTES OF THE MONTH

Representation of the People

Had the Government desired it the handling of this Bill would have been on the basis of the enduring interest of the House of Commons. But under the direction of Mr. Herbert Morrison, who, with some justice, was called during this debate on account of his frequent interruptions, a "shoddy little vulgarian," it has been brought forward on the basis of party advantage for the Socialists. Mr. Churchill clearly put what is the intention of Mr. Morrison and the other Socialist Ministers who were in the Speaker's Conference:

"For the party advantage, and for party advantage alone, they are to make seats which will be in the neighbourhood of 40,000, smaller than in many cases is thought right in regard to sparsely populated agricultural and mountainous areas.

What we have before us is a proposal to manufacture a certain number of the smallest class of constituencies with the fewest numbers of electors which it is believed, or at least hoped, that the Socialist Party will be able to hold at the next election.

"The second new proposal is to add a seat to each of the nine big cities. These two proposals together involve tampering with the boundaries of 65 constituencies. . . The temptation of party advantage was too strong for Socialist nature and honour. They have embarked upon a transaction which, I am sure, every honest and decent man opposite will view with regret, and about which they should all feel lasting shame."

In reply the line persistently taken by Mr. Morrison was that the Opposition could not prove their case. But that there was a definite agreement by all the Parties that the findings of the Speaker's Conference should persist for more than one Parliament is quite certain. Sir H. O'Neill who was a member of the Conference was quite plain on this point:

"I say with complete confidence that no hon. Member entered that Speaker's Conference with any other idea than that its recommendations would be binding, in essentials, for both the immediate post-war Election and also the next General Election, after conditions became more normal. That is the situation in which we are to-day. I strongly maintain that the suggestion which is now made that its decisions are not binding on this Parliament is quite unwarranted. The right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Morrison) stated, quite properly, and quite truly that the House of Commons can do anything. Of course this House of Commons can do what its majority desires it to do. The right hon. Gentleman also said that he did not think the Government were in any way bound to carry out the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference."

The point is that the spirit of compromise did then prevail. It does not now, and that is thanks largely to Mr. Morrison whose one obsession seems to be to secure the permanent domination of his wretched party in power. When such ideas prevail honourable dealing cannot be expected.

National Savings

Lord Woolton in the House of Lords on 24 March, had some pertinent remarks on the National Savings Movement. The gist of his speech was that if this Socialist Government expects the Savings Scheme to be a success then they have to arrange their finance in such a way that the country's capital does not suffer depreciation, and all public expenditure which is not essential should be cut right out. The following is an extract from Lord Woolton's speech:

"The Conservative Party regard the Savings Movement as entirely outside Party politics . . . and in fact, go a little further than just giving support to this movement. Not only are we inclined to regard ourselves as supporters, but we regard ourselves as a sort of 'National Savings Protection Society,' because one thing that is concerning us at the moment as a Party is the decline that is taking place in the purchasing power of money. It seems to me that it is incumbent upon any Government who are seeking the savings of the public to be able to say to them, 'When we hand this money back to you, then, to the best of our ability, it shall have the same value in purchasing power as it had at the time when you lent it to us.' That seems to me to be the ideal towards which any Government should strive. There you have the attitude of the Conservative Party towards the Movement. Its attitude is one of encouragement to people to save, and one of being watchdogs over people's savings in an endeavour to secure that they shall retain their value.

"I know that there have been voices of dissent, but I do not think they have arisen from any doubt about the value of this Movement. We think that the Government is borrowing too much and spending too much. Good borrowers are cautious spenders. They must be careful lest the money they spend is unwisely spent, and lest it does not give a return at least equal to the interest that is charged on it. There are some grounds for apprehension. I look at the amounts the Government have borrowed: for coal mines £230,000,000, on which we are losing money; over £1,000,000,000 for the railways and canals, on which there is considerable danger of our losing money; the £530,000,000 for electricity; and the £180,000,000 that we are going to borrow to buy the gas industry. When I look at those things I wonder whether all those nationalisation projects are not involving us in a vast superstructure of Government borrowing which may well

depreciate the national credit. I think that is a moderate statement. Those are factors that are working in people's minds against this admirable Movement."

Socialist Ideas of Finance

In olden and better days the Chancellor of the Exchequer always took a pride in getting as near as possible to a balanced Budget. Now-a-days it is considered good business to budget for an enormous surplus, and the extraordinary thing is that the Socialists seem to have convinced all our economists that this is sound finance, and the press, without exception, takes up the same line of reasoning. It is better, certainly, to have a surplus than an enormous deficit, but the surplus now attained is out of all reason; and at the end of the financial year came to £657,000,000. That represents money mainly taken out of the pockets of the people by taxation for no specific purpose, with receipts from the sale of surplus war stores, etc., which should be devoted to the reduction of debt. That is not being done. It is not sufficient for the Socialist Government deliberately to keep goods in short supply, but the people must also be deprived of the power to spend, however short they may be of essentials following five years of war and two of Socialism. There is something unsound in the way the finances of the country are being run, but the people who supply the money have lost entirely their control of spending. They always are told that financially they are in a precarious state but how can they believe it when confronted with all sorts of Socialist spendthrift ideas, the latest being £2½ millions for the British Council to tell the world what fine people we are and a national theatre to cost a little matter of a million? We are bidden to wait for the better times which are in sight, but they will never come under this Socialist Government.

False History

For giving a completely false history it would be hard to beat a speech made by Lord Pethick Lawrence in the House of Lords on 3 March. In his attempt to show how Communism spreads, this is what he said:

What was the position in Russia which brought the Bolshevist regime into existence? It was the gross tyranny of the Czarist regime, and a misery so complete and so terrible for the common people of Russia that they would go to any expedient rather than bear the evils any longer. Those who know the countries of Eastern Europe know quite well that the peasantry and lowest labourers have had oppression upon them and a standard of life which has produced utter misery. That is why they have been open to Communist propaganda.

Anyone with the least knowledge of Russia knows that the idea of the gross tyranny of the Czarist regime and the complete misery of the people is absolutely false. It is Socialist propaganda to make out that such was the case, and it might just as well be argued that conditions in this country after the first Great War were such that the staging of the General Strike in 1926 was inevitable. That was an attempt at revolution for which there was no justification, as admitted by the men's leaders at the time. The Bolshevik revolution was financed and pushed on from outside, by Germany, and succeeded. The Bolsheviks in their turn, tried to finance revolution here, but failed. A man like Lord Pethick-Lawrence when lecturing his fellow peers should show that he is competent to do so.

Canadian Internees during the War

It is well known how Parliament in a fit of nerves at the beginning of the war gave to the Home Secretary unheard of powers of detention of people whom "he had reasonable cause to suspect." And it deprived these people of any adequate remedy against the exercise of these powers. In Canada people, too, were interned, but at least they are being allowed to try to have righted such wrongs as were inflicted. In February the Secretary of State granted permission to the first eight

of the former internees to seek damages from the Federal-Government to an amount exceeding \$1,000,000 and have their cases heard by the Exchequer Court of Canada. Following this notification three other petitioners put in claims totalling \$370,000, and it is expected that there may be about 40 more. According to the Canadian press, one of the original 8 claimants is Adrien Arcand who was leader of the defunct National Unity Party, and other claimants include 4 members of the Party who were alleged to be intent on seizing control of power in Ottawa. One other claimant who has filed a demand for \$200,000 damages is a Montreal doctor, who was refused admittance to the Army Medical Corps, then interned and later released and placed in charge of a medical examination board. It will be interesting to see what happens to these claims. Unfortunately the method authorising the Home Secretary to act as he did here, gives scant hope for our own 18B victims having their sense of a wrong done to them legally investigated.

The Loose Charge of Forgery

In connection with the article by "Canute" in our issue of February under the heading "A Neglected Warning," which dealt with a speech by Benjamin Franklin in 1789 on the subject of Jewish immigration, we have received a letter from a Mr. R. Rose who declares that:

“there is not one scintilla of proof that Benjamin Franklin ever made this statement, nor that Benjamin Franklin was inspired by any other feeling than friendship towards the Jewish people.”

With his letter Mr. Rose enclosed a pamphlet' which is worthless as the writer has not cared to put his name to it, but it does make out that the people to whom Benjamin Franklin objected were the Germans not the Jews. The Jewish Chronicle of 19 March also takes "Canute" to task and declares on the authority of the librarian of the Franklin Institute, New York that:

"Dr. Franklin never uttered the sentiments which are attributed to him . . . no such diary has ever been found."

The Jewish Chronicle and Mr. Rose can fight it out where the truth lies, that Benjamin Franklin's statement was never made or that it was the Germans to whom he took exception and not the Jews. Anyone, however, reading the extract given by "Canute" can see that it hardly applies to the Germans. In a loose use of words the politically minded Jews always brand as a forgery, any document which goes counter to their own conception of themselves or their policy, but as in the case of The Protocols facts are never given of the original on which a forgery must be based. In the present instance both Mr. Rose and the Jewish Chronicle claim that the reproduction of Benjamin Franklin's speech is a forgery, which is according to plan. And it is also according to plan for the opportunity to be taken by the Jewish Chronicle to refer to *THE PATRIOT* as a "notoriously anti-Semitic sheet." This is simply their quaint way of expressing dislike for any paper which shows up the anti-British nature of Zionist activities all over the world. The typical example of these activities at present is, of course, in Palestine and it is the fault of the Jews themselves, other than the Zionists, if they become connected in the public mind with the foul crimes being committed there, as they do nothing to suppress these crimes, and the *PATRIOT* has a perfect right to express its loathing of all those who commit and help in committing these deeds of horror. Anyway, it is better for a patriot to be called anti-Semitic than to run the risk of being called pro-Zionist. We admit that from its first number *THE PATRIOT* has been anti-Soviet and that perhaps is why the Jewish Chronicle calls us anti-Semitic for it appears that the Chicago Jewish paper The Sentinel came out in its issue of 21 June, 1946, with the statement that all who are anti-Soviet are anti-Semites. This is given in Fiat published in Dublin.

THE RETURN TO ORDER.

**By
Norman Thompson**

The human world has reached a state of unbounded confusion. Hence for the welfare of man the problem presents itself of replacing this confusion by Order, but no solution has yet been put forward based on first principles and carefully ascertained fundamental facts. All we have had from those reputed to direct the affairs of the world are but piece-meal and superficial suggestions and usually indicative of minds lacking mental and moral education.

The problem relates to man, hence what are the first principles that control the life of man?

1. Every human being—or animal, or other life form—is but the result of his ancestry and environment.
2. His natural environment is among those of his own nation or race.
3. Interbreeding with biologically distant races involves a serious risk of degenerate offspring.
4. A sufficiency of food and the other necessities of existence is essential to his welfare and development.
5. The object of man's education is to prepare him according to his natural proclivities to meet the exigencies of life as they will confront him. The teaching of the higher types involves the use of all available knowledge.
6. In his own interests and those of his nation or community his energies should be employed in work for which his natural aptitudes best suit him.

How far do national rulers during, in particular, the last three centuries, appear to have been guided by the above six incontestable scientifically accepted principles? And how far have they been inculcated in the minds of the peoples of the nations?

1. There has been an increasing tendency to belittle the importance of ancestry in man (though its acceptance continues for the rest of the fauna and flora) and to maintain the overriding importance of environment, whereas the opposite is the case.
2. Ideas have been promoted in favour of indiscriminate association between members of any races however distant or distinct their customs and origin.
3. Indiscriminate race-mixture has been advocated.
4. Governments have completely failed to render such a sufficiency available to their subjects, despite the abundance existing and the requisite productive facilities, by their failure to employ an honest and scientific monetary distribution economy.
5. Vital available knowledge (or truth) has been continuously withheld or distorted by the forces which control the national monetary and banking systems. The history of the last three hundred years as represented in the standard works adopted in schools and universities is largely false in regard to the most fundamental issues.
6. Judging by the results shown in the sphere of politics and government this principle seems to have been entirely disregarded.

It may be noted that in all cases, except that of No. 4, the main underlying distorting influence has been the "equality" fetish, which is in complete opposition to the laws of nature.

The above brief elementary analysis shows a misleading of the nations by their rulers so fundamental and complete as to suggest the action of some organised source of perverting influence, and indicates in any case the supine ineptitude of their rulers to resist such an influence, should they so wish.

It is from such a starting point as that of the few simple principles set forth above, interwoven 'with the national chosen moral or religious code, that the real solution of our present world troubles must be sought. There exist men of the right training and quality of mind to solve this problem just as there exist those capable of solving the many difficult problems of science and technology.

Once a nation's economy is placed on a scientific and ethical basis and under impartial technical expert control, so that the national standard monetary unit is treated on the same footing as the other national standard units of measure, such as those of weight and length, the life of the individual will become continuously eased by the assured reception of full value for his services under a constant price-level and system where inflation and deflation cannot occur. The plea for bureaucratic constraints will no longer be tenable and the desire of the individual for a "say" in the administration of his country will largely dwindle or cease. A system of government will arise where a really capable and trustworthy minority will rule in the interests of the whole nation, whilst 'artificial ideologies, the distortion of word meanings, uneducated claptrap and the mis-education of the nation will be swept into the limbo of the past.

In the light of the above considerations one can hardly imagine more direct or fundamental disobedience of the laws of Nature or of God. Humanity is merely getting what it deserves and we can retain an unshaken respect for these laws, though we may have lost all respect for humanity's behaviour.

PRESTIGE **By "CANUTE"**

Prestige is a queer word, which acquires a new meaning when it travels abroad. It leaves France as an illusion, and arrives here as an influence. That is as it should be, because there is nothing more elusive or difficult to define than prestige, which is based to a large extent on intangible factors. Nevertheless it possesses certain outward and visible signs, of which the most important for us is, or rather was, the British Navy. It has been my privilege upon more than one occasion to hear the late Sir Edward Grey (afterwards Viscount Grey), address important bodies of men, such as the Prime Ministers of the Empire, on Imperial Defence. He commenced invariably with the words: "The influence we can exercise in foreign affairs depends entirely on the strength of the British Navy."

To-day, with the advent of air power and the atom bomb, perhaps the words of that great Foreign Secretary are not completely valid, but they are not far wrong. The Royal Navy must remain the basis of our defence system, if we are to retain what is left of our Empire, for just as long as the sea remains the principal means of intercommunication between its scattered territories. The Royal Navy is the best ambassador we shall ever have. Smart ships manned by trim, well-disciplined crews have a universal appeal, which can never be attained by aircraft and atom bombs, as these only add a nervous tension to international disputes, ill-conducive to a friendly settlement.

Does anyone imagine that the Flying Ministerial Israelite who recently made a world tour with his family at our great expense, contributed as much to our prestige as the visit of a single battleship, spick and span, and manned by British tars?

To-day we need to restore our prestige more than ever before in our history, because it has received the hardest knocks it has ever known. The loss of Singapore was the worst blow of all, and one which will never be forgotten in the Far East, where "face" counts for so much. All the post-mortems in the world will never expunge the loss of prestige we have sustained in Malaya. Being chased out of Europe at several points was far less damaging, because we were attempting a job out of our own element, and the world knew it, and made allowances accordingly.

Nobody need imagine, however, that any of these strategic pranks on the part of our muddle-minded masters have increased our reputation in the capitals of the world. Now, therefore, is the time that the Navy is most needed to show the flag that has taught other nations to hold us in respect in the past. But where is it? If you can believe me, this is the very moment chosen by our crazy internationalists to cut the Navy to the bone, in one of the most foolish exhibitions of false economy ever displayed to a bewildered nation. We have all been warned of the folly of throwing the baby after the bath-water, but our Government has not even waited for the water to run out, before discarding Britannia's naval offspring. That is certainly not the way to re-establish ourselves in international respect!

Do Mr. Attlee and his palsied crew imagine that the South American Republics would have been prowling round us like jackals scenting carrion, if they had known that our Navy was in good fettle, with squadrons distributed round the world as in days of yore? If the Government sends the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet to sea with a command of which a junior officer would not feel inordinately proud, does it think that is the way in which to restore our damaged reputation? The Press finds it easier to distract attention by sneering at the Chilean ration of admirals—one per ship but we are not much better off to-day.

Surely Mr. Alexander with his great knowledge of Co-operative Societies must appreciate the advantages that accrue from an effectively dressed shop window, and Mr. Shinwell must realise from his experience in the clothing trade how much a well-cut suit adds to the prestige of the wearer, even if it is not paid for! How can we expect the world to esteem us when we send our admirals abroad with a shoddy cortege? And please, Mr. Alexander, do not talk in the House about a "balanced task force." It is bad enough to have to borrow American gold, but surely our fine old naval language is left to us. Or is it? The world never loved us, in spite of Press assurances to the contrary, but it did respect us and our great work, because we made certain that we had the means of ensuring that respect. Now any little upstart country thinks that the time is ripe to cash-in on our decadence.

They may be right. Liberty! Equality! Fraternity! That foolish Judaeo-Masonic slogan which has reduced the once-great French nation to its present parlous state, and loss of all "illusion." All men are equal! How can they be, when some of them would look much better up a tree? I have no patience with such nonsense, nor do I think that the fatuous theorists who go about spouting it have the smallest notion of the risks to which they are exposing their countrymen who live amongst the backward races, by these well-meant but ignorant expressions of good-fellowship. I do not know whether the members of the Government receive -the same anxious letters which are reaching me from Rhodesia and other parts of Africa, telling of the dangerous effects their poisonous doctrines are having on the aboriginal mind. It is impossible for the natives to sustain the shock of being raised too rapidly to a state of culture on a level with that of Mr. Morrison, or even of Mr. Marquand, without explosive results. Some of our experienced old colonial administrators would have dropped dead in their tracks if they had lived to see the perils which our Government is inviting to-day. If shocking things happen in Africa and elsewhere, as they well may, we shall know whose gross folly we have to thank. The wholesale reduction of the Navy may be relatively safe to-day, but it is as well to remember that you cannot wave a wand and restore our sea supremacy in a moment. Ships take a long time to construct and place in commission, and real seamen cannot be trained anywhere else except afloat.

If any sign were wanted of the poor esteem in which our present Government holds British prestige, the wholesale reduction of the naval forces would supply it.. Unfortunately there are many others. Socialism, in itself, spells a loss of prestige, and shows the way to Communism, and the disappearance of any prestige. Ask that pink tightrope-walker Dr. Benes; he must be wiser now that his prestige has vanished. Unless we get a Government soon that believes in Britain and the Empire, and acts accordingly, our complete destruction will be merely a matter of time.

THE CASE OF MR. HENRY MARTIN DICKSON

By

G. P. Martin Dickson (Mrs.)

Anyone who strives for an ideal inevitably suffers. Turn history's pages to know the reality of this fact. The lives of great religious founders, national patriots, writers fearless to express the truth—all bear testimony. Jesus Christ and His followers; the Prophet Mohammed; General Gordon; Abraham Lincoln; Parnell; Tom Paine; Lawrence of Arabia; and countless others.

The following is the record of one who adopted a cause, and because of his work to implement it, is experiencing hard suffering.

Henry Martin Dickson, aged 30, of Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, served in the 2nd Battalion the Black Watch from 1936 to 1946, and, during his service in Palestine, 1937-1939, became interested in the Arabs, realising their high spiritual qualities. "God lives within them." Because he is a philosopher with a great love for the beautiful and the higher ways of life, the Arab outlook on Humanity and Being, appealed to him so he set himself to study their characteristics, language and aspirations. In those days, circumstance did not allow him to go as far as he would have liked in getting to know thoroughly these people. Certain actions done against them by the authorities, and which he personally witnessed, however, sorely wounded his feelings, and he resolved to do something for the Arabs in the future.

Opportunity came after his demobilisation in 1946. The case of Palestine was again coming to the fore. Being a writer, he decided to take up the Arab cause through the medium of his pen. With this intention, he conceived the idea of creating a magazine which would not only serve the Palestine question, but show, by means of articles, stating truthful fact, the new Arab revival gradually developing throughout the Arab world. He discussed the plan with H. E. Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, who approved it as "sound."

From that moment, the project travelled to Scotland, returned to Cairo, and thence penetrated to every corner, of the Arab world. It ventured to Iran, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, England, America, Russia, France, Greece, Cyprus, Malta, Nigeria, and finally, on August 14th, 1947, arrived in Palestine ready to become actual fact.

In other words, the material background of the "Arab World Review" had been created by peoples from all these countries. They had openly manifested themselves as believers in the ideal it was intended to serve. To quote the editorial commentary in the first edition (never to see the light of day): —

"A people's magazine, an independent journal supported neither by Government, political party, nor any other form of public body. We stand alone, free to publish any point of view, provided that Justice, Understanding, and Unity is the purpose."

His Majesty King Abdullah I of Transjordan contributed an introduction entitled "Arab Unity and World Affairs."

On September 1st, an application for licence to publish was submitted to the District Commissioner's Office, Jerusalem. This was endorsed by recommendation from the Public Information Office. Meanwhile, as a time-factor, and in order to meet the requests of the many people eager to see the magazine in print, and to coincide with the U.N.O. Security Council sessions, Mr. Dickson proceeded with its printing.

On September 16th he was informed that the licence would be issued on the following day. That same evening; without either warning or consultation, a party of C.I.D. officers visited the Press, confiscated every copy, and the advertisement blocks. Despite demands to various high authorities in the Government, no reason for this act was given. Mr. Dickson could not be charged with publishing without licence, as no single copy had been distributed.

Subsequently, he was subjected to an extraordinary third-degree interrogation—on one occasion for a period of five hours. On another occasion when he travelled between Palestine and Transjordan for the purpose of interviewing His Majesty King Abdullah, he was detained at the frontier post of Allenby Bridge, while the C.I.D. in Jerusalem were informed, and a flying squad had to proceed for the purpose of further interrogation. This was a question of four hours. When they arrived, he said, "You are bothering more about me, a harmless Scottish journalist, than all the most dangerous Terrorists in Palestine." They, themselves, confessed that they were puzzled, but hinting that they were acting on orders from exterior sources!

Three months passed, and during this period Mr. Dickson did everything possible to retrieve his property. It was in vain.

Then, in December, a charge was served on him by the Palestine Government. It read:-

"Henry Martin Dickson, 30 years, is charged with abetting the printing of a document named the 'Arab World Review,' such document containing on page 51 thereof matter of political significance: -

“The magnitude and the sinister designs of the present Zionist effort, its repercussions on future Arab-British commerce, and the consequent slur on British prestige as well as on Britain's industrial recuperation are too apparent to be stressed. All the same, they should not be lightly brushed aside with a shrug of the shoulder. Speak to your President of the Board of Trade, or instruct your M.P. to question the Chancellor of the Exchequer about it.

“The Arabs of Palestine are fighting with tooth and nail against this planned domination by the Jews. A case in the Supreme Court of Palestine is pending wherein the aggrieved Arab petitioners are demanding the cancellation of the discriminatory agreement. Write to your newspaper for a coverage of the proceedings which is an eye-opener to the British public of what has been going on behind the scenes to strangle British-Arab trade.”

Extract from publication entitled "***Food for Thought.***" Issued by the Arab Chamber of Commerce, Jerusalem.

On 18 December, 1947, this case was tried in Jerusalem by an Arab judge, Judge Anastas Hanania. Twelve Arab lawyers came forward to defend. The judge fined Mr. Dickson ten shillings, and ordered the immediate return of the confiscated magazines to their rightful owner. Then the Prosecutor referred to a clause in the Defence Regulations, which gave the right of final decision to H.E. the High Commissioner. Immediately afterwards, Mr. Dickson submitted an application for the return of his property, to produce which had involved an expenditure of more than £1,000. There was no response, and still to this day, March 10th, there is none.

Mr. Dickson is one who, once his word is given, will never withdraw. He had pledged his faith with the Arabs. " If I cannot support their cause through my pen," he said, "I must turn to the sword."

His Majesty King Abdullah had meanwhile graciously offered that if the magazine could be recovered, it could go forward from his kingdom. Unfortunately, that had not happened; so Mr. Dickson took to "active service."

Then in the latter part of January he was arrested. This followed a visit to a certain camp in Southern Palestine, where he went to attempt to procure arms. After a month's detention in prison in Jerusalem, he was brought to trial before a military court, on 25th February last. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment on the following charge: - "Attempting to make away with arms by soliciting."

He was also accused by a responsible member of the Palestine Government of: -

(a) being a traitor, i.e., that he was obstructing Partition.

(b) Planning attacks on Jewish Colonies and Convoys.

(c) Arms smuggling.

(d) Allowing the Grand Mufti to use his passport; and looking like him!! (Mr. Dickson had grown a small beard similar to that of His Eminence. Also he has a similar profile.)

(e) Being Pro-Arab.

Nevertheless, Mr. Dickson is undismayed. As he wrote, "I still feel that the future of the Arab World is linked with that of Great Britain."

May I put a question: Where is justice? Has that, too, "gone with the Zionist wind"?

The above report has come to hand from Egypt. It is obviously a matter which should be investigated, and it is to be hoped that it will be taken up in Parliament. On the face of it it would appear to be another case of positive abuse, with the Zionists working determinedly to prevent Arab views being given a hearing.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

Little notice was taken in the press of the outcome of a meeting of the Central Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations held in London in the middle of last month. It should be on record, however, that the meeting had little patience with that bunch of Conservatives who are half-hearted on the matter of Imperial Preference.

Mr. Ronald Russell, of Radlett, moved a strongly worded resolution on behalf of the Watford Division: -

"That this Council condemns the Tariff Agreement signed recently at Geneva on the ground that it weakens the system of Imperial Preference. It urges that it should be renounced at the earliest possible moment and that an Empire Economic Conference should be summoned to develop and extend Imperial Preference in accordance with the spirit of the Ottawa Agreements."

Mr. Russell, who paid four visits to the Conference at Geneva last summer, emphasised that the Agreement prevented any Empire country from increasing any existing preferences or introducing any new ones.

The motion was seconded by Mr. John Hay, Chairman of the Central Council of the Young Conservatives and prospective candidate for Brixton, who deplored the Agreement because it bound the youth of the nation possibly for an indefinite period, Major Peter Thorneycroft, M.P., moved an amendment which, if adopted, would have made the original motion read:—

“That this Council welcomes discussions with the United States which have as their object an increase in world trade, but urges that an Empire Economic Conference should be held in order to develop and extend the flow of trade within the British Commonwealth, Western Europe and its dependencies, and to consider the methods including the use of preferences whereby this object can be best attained.”

He said that it was not in the interests of the Empire and Western Europe to start quarrelling: with America at the present time. The amendment was seconded by Mr. R. J. O'Connell, prospective candidate for Peckham.

Miss Patricia Hornsby-Smith, supporting the: original motion, said that Major Thorneycroft was like a person who wanted to get married in the Free Trade Hall and spend his honeymoon in Imperial Preference Hotel.

Colonel the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, M.P., Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, M.P.; and two other prospective candidates, also supported the original motion.. When the amendment was put to the meeting, it found only eight supporters out of a total of about 600 present. It was declared lost, and the original motion was then carried with only eight dissentients.

THE EUROPEAN REVOLUTION.-IV

By CAPTAIN CUTHBERT-REAVELY OUTBREAK IN PARIS

(2)

M. de Lamartine was not slow to awaken to the significance of the Terrorist leaders and to identify them. Indeed, in his "Histoire de la Revolution de 1848," he described this perverted type of intelligentsia in classic terms which are applicable to this day. They were:—

"Generally young men, blanched in the shade of secret societies, their minds poisoned from infancy by the classics of the Reign of Terror, accustomed to deify Danton for his audacity in murder and St. Just for his insensibility, ascribing grandeur to crimes that were merely monstrous, irritated by want of sympathy, and ready to buy notoriety at any price —men whose sleep was disturbed by their envy of the immortality of Marat and Babeuf.”

Lamartine divided the rank-and-file of the Terrorists into three classes. First, there were the dregs of society, the outcasts who infest every large city, liberated convicts who passed their existence between crime and imprisonment, together with those vicious misfits to whose existence are necessary "*le vertige continu du desordre, le souffle sans repos de l'agitation, la volupte du chaos, la soif du sang.*" Next he put the Communists, the systematic enemies of rent, profit, wages, inheritance, capital and property. And, thirdly, there were the merely ignorant, indigent population of Paris, thrown out of work by three days' disorder, and ready to follow any demagogue whose slogans were sufficiently destructive and plausible. All these were rallied under the Red Flag of anarchy.

Lamartine denies that the Socialists were in sympathy with the Terrorist party. As to-day, their schemes were impracticable and absurd, but they were not tainted with violence. Lamartine pays tribute to the sincerity of many of them:— "At this time a sincere and religious enthusiasm raised both masters and disciples of the different sects of Socialists above the evil desires, the low ambitions and the ferocity which have since been imputed to them. . . . The sentiments with which their hearts overflowed were humane and fraternal. They wished to respect all vested

rights, to remedy all social injustice, to protect the rich and to relieve the poor. They wished for changes, but they wished them to be gradual and peaceful."

But inevitably there were crypto-Communists among the Socialist members of the Provisional Government: Louis Blanc was secretly plotting with the enemy; Albert lacked the subtlety to disguise his sympathies with them. Lamartine's differentiation between nationalism and internationalism was magnificently summarised in his classic comparison between the Red Flag which never went farther than round the Champs de Mars, dragged in the blood of the people, and the Tricolour, which had gone round the world, carrying with it the name, the glory and the liberty of France. But it must be admitted he was an idealist somewhat lacking in the realism which leavens all true idealism, and, though imbued with splendid courage, both physical and moral, he lacked the opportunism of the man of action, and this put him at a hopeless disadvantage *vis-à-vis* the unscrupulous exploiters of disruption who hedged him about on all sides.

Thus the course of the Provisional Government was stormy and irregular. The national workshops which had been set up not only failed to solve the problem of unemployment, but, in their sloth, became hot-beds of vice and sedition. The liberation of political offenders provided a rush of recruits to the factions aiming at the destruction of their liberators. On the other hand, the disbandment of the Municipal Guard deprived Paris of the only police it possessed at the very moment when it most required protection.

Within the Provisional Government arose the inevitable struggle for power. M. Carlier, a senior police official, summarised the situation as follows:—

"There were in fact four Governments—one that of Louis Blanc and Albert, who wished for Communism; another that of Ledru Rollin, who desired the Red Republic and Terror; the third that of M. de Lamartine, who wished to conciliate everybody, and thought that he could do so by his eloquence; and the fourth that of Arago, Marie, Gamier Pages and Marrast, who represented the moderate party. The evil influences worked separately and silently on ordinary occasions; but whenever there was an insurrection they united."

Ledru Rollin, as Minister of the Interior, was in the position to do the most mischief, and exploited the situation to the full. His circulars, issued to the provincial Commissioners, "rang like a tocsin through the country," to quote the words of Lamartine. Men shuddered at the words, 'Your powers are boundless.'" On 16 March he summoned a meeting of the whole Government for the purpose of disavowing these circulars. The session was stormy, and, though it ended in the discomfiture of Ledru Rollin, the extremists took their revenge on the following day when, under the direction of Caussidière, Louis Blanc, Blanqui, Barbès, Sobrier and other plotters, they staged a demonstration.

"At noon on the 17th," wrote Lamartine, "the members of the Government were assembled at the Hotel de Ville. From time to time they went out on the balcony to watch for the column. At length it showed itself over the approaches of the bridge. At its head were about 600 men, the leaders of the clubs, in ranks of about forty abreast. Before each club was its flag, borne by two or three men and a woman wearing the hideous red bonnet. Immediately behind marched a compact column of workmen, of all professions, decently dressed, grave, modest, inoffensive, abstaining, from every alarming gesture or word, and appearing to think that they were performing an act of calm and holy patriotism. The first ranks of this column filled the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, and its centre and rear extended back to the extremity of the Champs Elysées. Its number was estimated at from 100,000 to 140,000."

About 100 of the leaders were admitted into the great hall of the Hotel de Ville—that historic apartment from a window of which Hanriot had been hurled and in which Robespierre lay

wounded on the morning of 10 Thermidor. Blanqui, speaking imperiously but with moderation, acted as their spokesman; but to those in the secret there must have been grim humour in the simulated indignation of Louis Blanc and Ledru Rollin when they replied for the Government. Louis Blanc harangued the demonstration from the balcony, thanking them—no doubt with his tongue in his cheek—for the irresistible force that they had placed at the disposal of the Government. The face of the latter had been saved in a sense, but the stock of the moderate elements had fallen generally, and that of Lamar-tine in particular. **(To be continued)**

THE WAR AGAINST COMMUNISM

On all hands now the question is being asked whether a Third World War is inevitable, and whom is Democracy going to be called on to fight. It has been said that "America is morally prepared for war," which means that there is no necessity for the Administration to create a war mentality in the States, for it is already there. So convinced are the Americans that war is inevitable that the Government is more concerned to bring these feelings under control for, though certain that the last events in Czecho-Slovakia have been instigated from Moscow, Washington is reluctant to take the responsibility for an open breach. And it was very significant that in his speech in Congress President Truman did not use the name of Russia a single time. He spoke of the Soviet Union having destroyed the independence of a series of nations in Eastern Europe, of Communism which threatens the very existence of democracy, of countries of Europe which are threatened with Communist control and police state rule, and declared that these countries "must be afforded some measure of protection against internal and external aggression."

England lags behind in that respect: though Cabinet Ministers have been outspoken in their denunciations of "Russia," the general public is not ready to face the issue. And yet this issue is plain. War is being waged now and there has been no real peace from the day when, on 7 November, 1918, Lenin seized power in Petrograd. That war has gone through many phases, for the Communist government of the U.S.S.R., with its habitual policy of accommodation, has "zigzagged" in its foreign policy more drastically, if possible, than in home matters. One has to remember the facts: the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty, which prolonged the first war for another year and was paid for by a million dead on the Allied side, with the Communists being an incalculable help to German Imperialism, short only of actual Alliance. This entente with Germany continued for a number of years after the Treaty of Versailles, when German staff officers assisted in the formation of the Red Army, and her engineers built up her war industry. The admission of the U.S.S.R. to the League of Nations was the easiest way for the infiltration of Communism into the highest circles of the West, and enabled Moscow to continue its war against democracy from within the nations themselves. The result was successful: when in 1939 Moscow pushed the nations into an open war, and concluded with Germany an Agreement which only in name differed from an Alliance, pro-Communist influences in Britain and France worked hard, and Communism was not only tolerated, but allowed to spread almost uncontrolled.

Hitler's over-confidence in attacking Soviet Russia brought Moscow on the side of the Allies only by necessity, Communists never abandoning their principal aim of world domination. The unconditional surrender of Germany and other mistakes committed by the leaders of the Western States enabled Moscow to establish the rule of Communism in the eastern half of Europe, holding it under Soviet control without Soviet forces being used for that purpose. There was no need for Moscow directly to bring about the "coup" in Czechoslovakia for Czech Communists under the toleration given them by Dr. Benes were entrenched in all the vital posts and could give the coup all the appearance of an internal affair.

At present the danger spot is Italy, where elections are to be held during this month. To all appearance these elections are to be contested on strictly democratic lines, Communists and Left Socialists being helped from outside only by Soviet promises of large shipments of food and of Soviet support to Italian claims for African colonies and Trieste in case of the victory of the Left. Representatives of the British Labour Party who went to Italy to win over Signor Nenni and his

group failed in their task, and the Left bloc has a fair chance to win at the elections and establish Communist rule on the Apennine peninsula. Will France be able to resist Communist pressure within its boundaries, when many areas, especially those of Toulouse and Marseilles are firmly in Communist hands? Thus one country after another is going over to the Communists. Some of them attempt to resist, hoping for Allied support, like Sweden and Austria; others, like Finland, have to give way and accept Soviet offers of "friendship." Yet all that is done through pressure from within, and the first thing to understand is that a relentless war is being waged by World Communism against the rest of the world.

The "purge" announced by the Prime Minister is only a half-measure, and to expel Communists from the essential departments is not sufficient. Communism, as a whole, is not only a conspiracy, as some papers have put it: it is a world Power intent on conquering the world, therefore its members and "fellow-travellers" must be ejected wherever they are—in Parliament, Government and private offices, trade unions, etc. The only sensible thing to do is to treat them as enemies, and deal with them accordingly. In every country on this side of the Iron Curtain Communism should be banned, and Communists interned. For the absurd policy of "non-intervention" in countries threatened by Communists from within there should be substituted a policy of giving help before such threats have become an actuality. A purge of Communists in Italy should take place before 18 April, when the poll will take place, and Scandinavia and Turkey helped before it is too late, and, after all, such purges should merely be repaying the Communists in their own coin. The Western Union can be real only if all the nations, including Spain and Germany, participate on equal terms. And last, but not least, Allies should be sought in territories under Soviet control. A clear distinction has to be made between the peoples and their governments, and resistance movements should be encouraged in every country, and first of all in Russia itself.

If open war breaks out, it must be declared not against Russia, but against her Communist government. It would be a war of liberation of all the peoples, and primarily the Russian people, from the diabolical yoke of Communism. If the Russian peoples could believe that it is the intention of the West to help they would rise against the tyrants of Moscow, and Communism could be destroyed. Hitler did not understand that, and lost the war. In their turn the Allies, with all the atom secrets at their disposal, can only succeed if they start to uproot Communism first in their own countries, and then in its very stronghold, the U.S.S.R., and that could be done by providing the Russians themselves with the means to free themselves. It is not reasonable to act as if the Communists alone have the key to success. **H. R.**

PATRIOTS OF ALL NATIONS, UNITE!

The Slovak National Council in London has submitted a memorandum to Mr. Bevin in order to correct the distorted picture of events in Slovakia and in the Bohemian Lands which is presented to the world by the press. This memorandum confirms the opinion expressed in *THE PATRIOT* last month that the Communists in Czechoslovakia under Gottwald and Fierlinger in March only repeated what Mr. Benes himself did in 1945 in violating all principles of liberty. Under the circumstances there is little sense in talking about the suspension of free parliamentary institutions, when no such institutions existed. The memorandum urges the artificiality of Czechoslovakia as a state which never should have been brought into existence: it existed merely as a convenient area for the pumping of Communism into Europe, and all that has happened is that this is now being done openly. In their address to our Foreign Office, the Slovak National Council submit the following suggestions: —

1. That the Governments of the democratic and free Powers withdraw diplomatic recognition from the so-called Czechoslovak Government without further delay.
2. That all property funds in the free countries belonging to the "Czechoslovak State" be frozen and, in due course, should the need arise (as arise it will) a proportionate part of them be handed to Slovak representatives abroad for the purposes—

(a) That the obligations and debts of the former Czechoslovak States towards the free countries and their citizens could be met;

(b) To enable the free Slovak representatives abroad to carry on the struggle against Communism with the greatest possible success and effect;-

3. That recognition be granted to a united anti-Communist Slovak liberation movement and appropriate facilities given to them to sustain the spirit of freedom in the downtrodden country and its people who are looking towards the West for their salvation from the present oppression.

A Declaration issued by the Czech National Committee in London, which has Gen. Lev Prchala as president, concludes as follows: We, the Czech National Committee in London, were not frightened by the threats of the Prague usurpers and they cannot frighten us to-day. We have fought and we will fight on against the Communist dictators, against the terrorism of the Police State and against the Soviet Protectorate in our Country.

We are defending the millennial traditions of our Czech national culture built upon Christian foundations and forming a part of Western Civilisation.

We defend the inherent right of the Czech Nation to its own Statehood and Independence. Thus only its freedom and democratic development can be secured.

There is published in the American Zone in Germany a Lithuanian paper *Minds*: and a writer in this, according to the bulletin of 5 March issued by the Peasant International Agency, condemns in no uncertain terms the Polish collaboration with Moscow which M. Mikolajczyk started. It was by this collaboration that the Soviet authorities gained all the information they wanted about the opposition to their plans and were able to organise their customary liquidation of opponents. The article concludes: -

Not only in Poland the truth was at last perceived that collaboration with the Communists was a one-sided bargain. M. Mikolajczyk does not publicly repent for his past mistakes, of which the whole world is now only too conscious. His intentions might have been good, but in politics intentions count for much less than deeds and accomplishments.

From America it is reported that there is an active network of agents of the Polish Secret Police, which under Moscow orders, is spying on Poles all over the world. With headquarters in Warsaw the organisation is stated to have at its head a Major Kwiatkowski, former chief of the International Security Corps.

Also in the American Zone there is published the Ukrainian weekly Tribune and in its No. 4 issue it says: —

M. Mikolajczyk agreed to return to Poland to please his British protectors and thus became the first Quisling in a country which so far had produced none. He became one of the gravediggers of the resistance movement. When he saw that his policy of legal opposition had utterly failed, he fled for his life, but he did not save the life or freedom of his followers who are now at the mercy of the Polish Secret Police.

The following is issued by the Polish Press Agency of Edinburgh under date 24 March and shows the fate of those who will not enter the Communist ranks: -

To-day, when even the faked " Polish Socialist Party," entirely subdued by Communists, is going to be liquidated, the fate of real Socialist leaders, in prisons for many months awaiting trial, is watched with growing anxiety.

According to an official statement made in July last year twenty-three prominent Socialist leaders were, at that time, imprisoned. One of the prisoners is Kazimierz Puzak, the veteran Socialist leader in Poland, a member of the Polish Underground Government during the German occupation, and one of sixteen Polish Underground leaders tried in Moscow in 1945. Also many other Socialist leaders are awaiting trial, such as Sztrum de Sztrem, Dziegielewski, Krawczyk, Cohn and Obarski. In February this year news came that one of the arrested, Antoni Zdanowski, former Assistant General Secretary of the Polish Trade Union Congress, "died from unknown causes" in a Warsaw prison. At the beginning of this month it was reported that Mrs. J. Pajdak (wife of Antoni Pajdak, one of sixteen Polish leaders tried in Moscow in 1945 and still serving sentence) died in a Cracow prison.

During the present political trial in Warsaw of eight accused of "spy activities," the whole effort of the prosecution is being concentrated on gathering "evidence" for the coming trial of "Right-wing Socialists" with Puzak and Szturm de Sztrem as main accused.

News has also come to hand from what was once a tiny but free country but is now another spot of oppression and suffering behind the Iron Curtain. This "Lettre d'Albanie" points out that in Albania districts are so divided from each other that news trickles through only by underground channels. Resistance seems to be spreading and during the winter months the Serbian concentration camp of Kumanova was attacked by Albanian Partisans under the command of Sul Hoda and the prisoners were released. Other incidents are reported from other districts where the people begin to realise the full meaning of Communist rule. An example is given of the part played by one simple old peasant who misguidedly thought he was working for the liberation of his country when his village at Skrapari became the centre of Soviet underground agents. As soon as the Reds seized power this man was made an honorary colonel only to be executed by these same Reds in August, '47. The official Albanian paper *Bashkimi* and the Tirana radio, however, omitted to report this execution. Concentration and forced labour camps have sprung up in Albania as in other Soviet-dominated countries. At Shkodra it is estimated that a thousand prisoners are held, 800 to 1,000 at the camp of Burel and in all ten departments there are camps estimated to hold 300 to 400 men each. Conditions in these camps are said to be inhuman and at Borat and Kruja there are similar "family" camps for women and children of political prisoners. They, too, are subject to forced labour and slow starvation. The crowning bestiality of Communist tactics is the creation of battalions of young Albanian girls, said to be "voluntary," of course, who are nothing else than slaves and who are flogged into heavy work and placed entirely at the mercy of the Communist scum. Albania is learning in her turn the meaning of Communism.

The Ukrainian Press Service gives details of active struggles continuing against the Soviet occupation of Bukovina which was taken from Rumania in 1940 by the U.S.S.R. and added to Ukrainian territory. There are various groups in operation against the Soviet N.K.V.D. In Bulgaria the Soviet press has to admit that the enemies of Bolshevism are still in action.

According to "Service de Press," dated 6 March and issued in Brussels an important Communist conference was held in Oslo on 23 February, but the session was held in secrecy and no information was given to the press. It is known, however, that Swedish Communists were represented by Sven Lindereth, Danish by Axel Larsen and Alfred Jensen as well as Honmann, Editor of the Communist paper "*Land of Folk*," while the Norwegian representative was the Communist Jrgen Vogt. It is believed that the details were worked out at the conference for deluging the world with Communist propaganda on the occasion of the centenary of the Communist Manifesto. There is certainly every need for the patriots of all these northern European countries to unite to bring Communist aims to nought.

THE JEWISH PERIL

In an article in the Jewish Chronicle, 19 March, 1948, under the heading "Action Wanted," there is the following:—

"This is a time for plain speaking. It will not do to mince words, because the Jews of Britain are aware that they are living in a social climate which is becoming increasingly stormy---"Further, under Anti-Jewish Forgeries," it continues: -

"Forgery has always been one of the favourite weapons of the Jew-baiting propagandist. The same issue of *THE PATRIOT* (February) contains an article entitled 'The Jewish Peril,' which revives the old story of a funeral oration supposed to have been pronounced by Rabbi Reichhorn over the tomb of Rabbi Simeon Ben Yehuda in Prague cemetery in 1869---it bears a remarkable resemblance to that other notorious forgery, the '*Protocols of the Elders of Zion*'"

Now in a leading article, "*The Protocols of Zion*," *THE PATRIOT*, 18 November, 1937, wrote:—"There is no authentic evidence as to its authorship, but the most generally accepted theory (never proved) is that it is made up from the contents of a book written in Geneva by a French revolutionary, Maurice Joly, in 1864, which was considered then to be a lampoon on Napoleon III, and Joly was imprisoned. The sections of Revolutionary and Zionist Jewry have been using strong efforts to stop the sale of the Protocols in various countries. They failed in proceedings in Cairo, by the Jewish community against vendors of the book, and the case just concluded in Berne will create great interest over the world among all writers who are resisting the growth of Jewish domination.

The following account is taken from the report of the Appeal Courts judgment, appearing in La Suisse of 2 November, 1937:—

"The Tribunal Cantonal Bernois decrees:

(1) The accused appellants, Silvio Schnell and Theodor Fischer, are freed without indemnity of the accusation of infraction of the Bernese law on the repression of immoral literature, in absence of elements constituting the offence.

(2) The conclusions of the claimants are entirely rejected.--- Although the incriminated writings can be considered, in a literary sense, as immoral, one cannot in any case make them fall under the weight of Article 14 of the law of immoral literature. It is for this reason that complete acquittal has been pronounced."

THE PATRIOT then noted that:

"The power of the Protocols rests on the astounding agreement of the course of innumerable historical events—in all quarters of the globe—with the plans described in the teaching of the 'Wise Men,' whoever they may be."---Moreover a well-known writer, H. de Vries de Heekelingen in "*Les Protocoles des Sages de Sion constituent-ils un faux?*" 1938, stated: -

"*The Jewish Chronicle* of 5 November, 1937, writes that the Court of Appeal had declared the Protocols a forgery and literature of no value. The same review also affirmed that the Court had declared their forgery proved. Now the Tribunal said that the authenticity of the Protocols had not been proved, which did not mean that their forgery had been proved. The affirmation of the Jewish Chronicle can only be qualified as contrary to the truth."

Passing in review many writings, including that of Maurice Joly and Hermann Goedsche, all of which contained analogies to the Protocols, de Heekelingen wrote: -

"There is no doubt that all these writings under their forms more or less of romance, drew their general inspiration from plans or projects of which the respective authors had knowledge. The same directing lines have been published under different forms in 1845, 1864, 1868, 1886, 1897, 1900, 1901 and 1903, all before the publication of the Protocols by Nilus in 1905." De Heekelingen gives many details of these writings and says: -

"We have shown that all efforts to prove the non-authenticity of the Protocols have foundered pitiably before realities----The Protocols contain in reality a project for the realisation of the Messianic dream. Projects of this kind have at all times circulated among Jewry."

Further he writes: -

"Maurice Joly was an intimate friend of Isaac Adolphe Crémieux (a Jew), the famous founder of *L' Alliance israelite universelle*, the man who intervened everywhere when the interests of the Jews were involved."

It is therefore interesting to read in *THE PATRIOT*, 20 December, 1923: -

"Other documents closely resembling the 'Protocols' have been discovered. *The Morning Post* of 6 September, 1920, published a manifesto by Crémieux, of which the '*Protocols*' might be an amplification."

In 1861, the Jewish journal, the Archives Israelites, wrote:—

"*L'Alliance-israelite-universelle*----addresses itself to all religions.----It desires to penetrate into all religions as it has penetrated into all countries. How many nations have disappeared? How many religions will in turn vanish? Israel will not cease to exist--- the religion of Israel will not perish; it is the unity of God."

Is this not the "Messianic reign" proclaimed by Crémieux in the last years of his life? (See "*The Trail of the Serpent*," p. 97.) *Inquire Within*.

THE ANTI-NATIONAL JEWISH POLICY

An American correspondent who has devoted his life to a study of the Jewish origin of Communism, Socialism and Zionism sends us a long letter on the study of which the following is an extract: -

"These evils are now being widely exposed as essentially Jewish, with Palestine terrorism turning on the matter the floodlights of knowledge. *THE PATRIOT'S* printing of the statement that the huge funds of the United Jewish Appeal will be used for the Palestine Jewish State should open blind eyes which have heretofore seen only that a few Zionists' were the bad boys of Jewry. The late American Judge, Julian W. Mach, published that 98 per cent of American Jews are Zionists.

"My experience has taught me that only colossal ignorance babbles of the incompetent diplomats of America, Britain, France et al going down before the Russian Masters of Diplomacy, since those who have eyes to see know that the politico-economic controls of those countries are Jewish, like Moscow, and their nationals have no voice in affairs political internationally. It is folly to say that Russians are displaying super-diplomacy when the best Russian minds were 'liquidated' and are kaput.' As you know, Jewish literature is replete with boasts of how the Jews captured Russia in the revolution.

"Well did the Jewish Zionist founder, Theodor Herzl, say: 'The Jewish problem is neither racial nor religious—it is international, and must be solved by international politics.' He failed to mention the fact that the essence of the matter is anti-national. Hence the insolubility of the Jewish problem without world-wide Gentile knowledge based on ample and accurate information.

"I doubt if the emancipation of the Gentiles will come until most of the intelligent people of the great nations fully realise that the cause of Gentile major troubles is Jewishness. Is not that sufficient for the slogan Anti-Jewishness?"

"ANTI-SEMITISM" IS NOT TREASON

The attempts to get what is called anti-Semitism made a crime continues in many centres. In the U.S.A. the greatest efforts are being made, and B'nai B'rith alone has a fund of \$6,000,000 for this purpose. It was this Jewish masonic organisation which put up \$8,000 to defend the Chicago Sentinel in the libel suit brought against it by some of the defendants of the dismissed "mass-sedition case" who had been branded by this Jewish organ as traitors. Four of the victims of this libel secured damages totalling \$24,100, but it was noticeable that the jurors disregarded the moral damage aspect and the awards were based on the monetary loss which it was shown had been incurred by those libelled. While Jews wish to have "anti-Semitism" treated as a libel it seems that they consider they are at full liberty to libel Christians as much as they like. In this case the verdict repudiated the Jewish claim that "anti-Semitism" is synonymous with treason and an important precedent has been established.

It is interesting to learn, too, from National News Service, issued in Washington, that it was stated in the B'nai B'rith Messenger, published in Los Angeles, that the Anti-Defamation League agreed to pay the expenses of the Jewish Chicago Sentinel provided a policy of no publicity was followed. As the result, no Chicago newspaper gave publicity to the trial. Reporters representing every newspaper covered the trial, but no reports appeared in the press. This proves that the Anti-Defamation League, with national headquarters in Chicago, controls the Chicago newspapers completely in certain respects. The Chicago dailies are: *Sun and Times, Daily Tribune, Herald American, Daily News.*

NOTE: This condition prevails all over the United States and is creating a terrific frustration among non-Jews who are growing increasingly alert to the truth.

THE REDS IN AUSTRALIA

By
JAS. M. DOBBIE

Office-holders of the West Australian Society of Railway Employees will in future be required to sign a pledge that they are not members of any party opposed to the Labour Party. Subversive organisation members only would bother to infiltrate into other political bodies. Obviously, the measure is aimed at Communists. It is hard to see how this will prevent infiltration. Communist ethics being what they are, it is impossible to envisage any Communist suffering qualms of conscience about signing such a pledge. The Labour Party will have to do better than that to assure patriots that it is sincere in its efforts to root out the Red virus.

The *Brisbane Sunday Mail* of 11 January reported that the New South Wales State. Council of the Australian Legion of Ex-Servicemen expelled a sub-branch officer because he was considered a Communist. There is, nevertheless, a great deal of chaos still apparent in the function of this Australian Legion, inasmuch as the Queensland Council has so far refused to expel its Reds.

The *Brisbane Telegraph* of 17 January reported that a Northern district branch of the Returned Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (Queensland) would consider a motion in February urging the deportation of Communists found working for a foreign Power. This is really funny. As if there were Communists not working for a foreign Power! The Aussie sense of humour in serious matters is exasperating.

There is nothing of humour in the Red moves. Yugoslays by the hundred have been leaving Australia for Yugoslavia in ships chartered by Tito's regime. Organiser of the exodus is the Yugoslav Emigration Committee, secretary of which is one G. Stipech. Says the Sunday Mail of 18 January:

"A mystery man, known only as 'George,' is believed to be the spear point of another drive to 'persuade' Yugoslays in Queensland to return to their Communist-dominated homeland---They (some Yugoslays) think the 'invitation' was a definite instruction. They claim that where Yugoslays here have relatives in their homeland, the instruction has been accompanied by threats of reprisals."

The laws of libel probably prevented the paper from open speculation as to whether or not this mysterious "George" was G. Stipech.

All of which is pertinent to the next item, namely, that the Commonwealth authorities (vide the Brisbane Telegraph, 14 January, 1948) suspect a move in Sydney to form an Australian branch of the International Cominform, and that the Commonwealth will intensify its watch on Communist activities. "Commonwealth authorities" at present is a term synonymous with "Australian Labour Government," and this being so, the declaration that it will intensify its watch on Red activities deceives nobody.

Always the Government has "suspected." Never has it known or pretended to know. This is one of the reasons why it has become one of the most futile watchers over the well-being of this part of His Majesty's realm.

CORRESPONDENCE

While inviting correspondence, the Editor takes no responsibility for the opinions expressed.

BAN ON SEDITION

SIR,---Mr. L. C. White, General Secretary of the Civil Servants' Clerical Association, concedes the right of the State to remove individuals from any area where they may damage the national interest, but he challenges the right to assume that, where a person holds a particular political point of view, i.e. Fascist or Communist, he cannot, in the absence of evidence, be assumed to be liable to act disloyally. In other words, he advocates that until the plan of revolution is in operation, the State must hold its hand.

It is not a mere coincidence that the same Mr. White is also on the Editorial Board of the *Daily Worker* and is Chairman of the National Council of Civil Liberties—a body with diverse aims. It is of interest to note that, since, 1943, this press organ and the Council have been active in a relentless and contemptible campaign against members of the Polish Forces who were engaged in a life and death struggle with our Nazi foes. These conspirators envisaged the ultimate enslavement of the Polish Nation by Soviet Russia. So far—success has attended them. To-day their "affections " are concentrated on the British .people.—**Yours, etc .John J. Campbell.**
Acting President of the Scottish-Polish Society.

ALLOCATION OR STARVATION?

Sir,—Writing from Berlin on 11 Feb. last, the Correspondent of The Manchester Guardian referred to the offer made by the Swedish Government to send 20,000 tons of fats and 3,000 tons of fish to Bavaria to alleviate the distress there. The Control Commission rejected this offer, and the British spokesman of the Food and Agriculture division of the Commission stated that the allocation of fats for Germany had already been made by the Food Allocation Board in Washington, and offers falling outside the plans already made" could not be considered. In fact (he said further) if this fat were to be accepted the Control would counteract it by withdrawing fats issued in the same proportion, thus maintaining the present miserable rations. The Bavarian Trade Unionist movement urged the acceptance of the offer and offered to pay for this aid in dollars already in the possession of the Bavarian Government and earned by their own work.

This is immensely significant. It shows clearly that the wretched rations now being given (and often not given, for the actual distribution often falls short of the theoretical ration, miserable though the latter is!) are not conditioned by a shortage of food, but form part of a plan for keeping the Germans on short rations even when the extra food required to improve the position is actually at hand and offered by a humane neighbour. The phrase employed by the spokesman referred to above, "the plans already made" underlines this. The Germans now know—for this sort of thing spreads like wildfire—that hard work and self-denial on their part are useless and can have no possible effect in improving their position. Incentive is thus sabotaged. At the same time all up and down Germany people are being "educated" in the advantages of the system under which this sort of thing "has become possible." Could folly go further?

It is depressing to think that a policy of this kind should still be continued under the control of the Western Powers at the very time when the whole world is looking to these Powers for a lead in saving civilisation; and when it is being realised on all hands that, the aid of Germany is highly necessary for the program of Western resistance.—Yours, etc., M. E. Y.

I need not point out that nothing could be better calculated to turn the Germans into "Reds" than a policy of this kind! When the people organised hunger demonstrations a while ago they were told in very sharp terms by the Control authorities that their remedy lay in their own hands: they must work harder. Now they are told, when they have worked hard, that the money they have earned is useless, and cannot be employed for food.

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