

THE PATRIOT

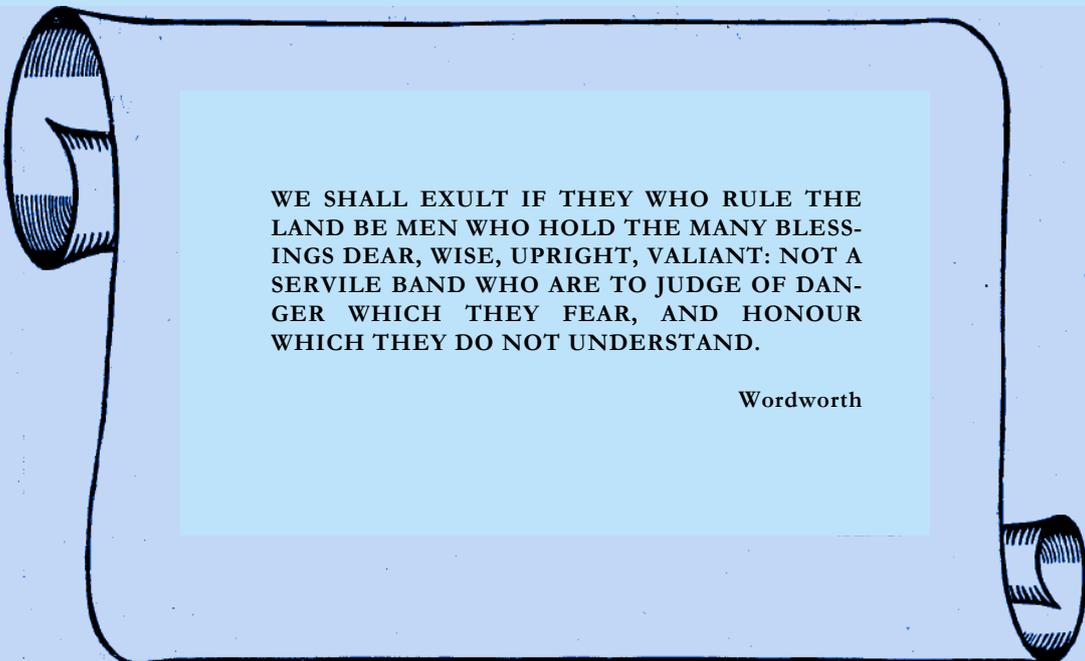
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WE SHALL EXULT IF THEY WHO RULE THE
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INGS DEAR, WISE, UPRIGHT, VALIANT: NOT A
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Wordworth

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TWEEDLEDUM & TWEEDLEDEE.

For a month past there has been a war of words between Socialists and Communists. Were the Socialists sincere in their announced detestation of the greater evil they would be worthy of support from all men of good will, but their actions merely show that they are experiencing a certain amount of discomfort from their association with the extremists. While the means which our Socialists have it in mind to employ may not be so utterly lacking in humanity as those used in Russia, the aim is the same, and it is only when Socialists not only say that they detest Communism, but take steps quite different from associating themselves with it in other countries that we can begin to believe that they mean what they say. Until then their rebuking of sin has no conviction in it: they are too much contaminated.

The late Lord Sydenham writing in *THE PATRIOT* of 29 March, 1923, had a most instructive article on the activities of the late Mr Snowden who then was the big noise in Socialism. It was Mr. Snowden in particular following in the steps of Marx, who, concentrating his attacks on the capitalist system, was simply serving up a rehash of Marxian doctrines. In those days we were told by Mr. Snowden that the "Capitalist system" had failed "to deliver the goods," that it did not "give the people a good world in which to live," that it did not adequately "utilise natural resources and productive power" or provide continuous work at good wages for the whole population, and that it could not solve the housing problem. This is exactly what our Socialists are still telling us day in, day out: they have made no progress in their technique and the country under 2½ years of misrule has seen what a sorry substitute is the Socialist system for that of the "Capitalist" or as we should prefer to call it free enterprise.

But the point is that Marx, the founder of Communism, was the inspiration of Mr. Snowden and his followers in those days just as he is of the Socialists to-day. And here is what Lord Sydenham had to say on this point:

"The revolutionaries of the Eighteenth Century, from whom Marx borrowed all his theories, did not and could not attack a "capitalist system" in days when great organised industries had not come into existence. They did, however, promise the millennium, and they quickly found, after calculations, that it was unattainable except by a wholesale massacre of the French people, which they attempted to carry out. The Bolshevists have similarly compassed the death, by murder, starvation, and disease of nearly 20,000,000 Russians, mostly, of course, peasants and workers. Babeuf, whom Marx followed, and whom the Labour Party have copied under his instructions, held that property "had fallen into a few hands," and that "to take the mass of citizens out of their dependence there was no way but to place all property in the hands of the Government."

Though Mr. Snowden was eager to explain that "there was no analogy between Socialism and Bolshevism," it was the programme of the Bolsheviks carried out in Russia with such appalling results, that he and his followers were advocating. The hypocrisy of the Socialists is still such that it will not admit the identity of purpose. And when Communism in our midst and Soviet policy are denounced by our Socialist Ministers it seems to be forgotten that during the Election in 1945 the Socialists were promising good relations between this country and Moscow with the confident assertions that their Party alone could procure those good relations, It was of course only one of the usual false promises taking no regard of the fact that Communism is a world power and that in every country their followers are under the direction of the Kremlin, whose orders and instructions have to be obeyed.

It is useful, too, to turn to other Socialist elders to see how their works are used to gloss over the crimes of Socialism. In their Soviet Communism: a New Civilisation "Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb admitted that human suffering in Russia under Soviet rule has been on an immense scale, but time after time the excuse is made that the same sort of thing happened in this country in

days past. It is utterly false history for one thing with the magnifying glass applied to such oppression as we have had in the course of our history. For another thing it would have been thought that if our history is so full of crime it surely can afford no excuse for the dreadful state of affairs brought about to-day in Russia. Yet the Webbs have made this an excuse and persistently took the line in their book of thus advancing an apology for the Bolshevik horror, being incapable of seeing that two wrongs cannot make one right. But whereas our misdeeds in the past are held up for condemnation the Webbs actually found, that the Bolsheviks had brought in a new civilisation for Russia. The nature of that civilisation was as apparent in 1935, when this book first appeared, as it is to-day, and the Webbs actually hoped that it would extend to Western Europe.

Here is another point in piling up our doubts as to Socialist sincerity. Though Mr. Attlee has declaimed against Moscow's foreign policy he had a chapter on Local Government in a book called " Problems of a Socialist Government," issued in 1933, in which he said he was not afraid of taking the strong points of the Russian (sic) system and applying them in this country. What he was actually advocating was the system of the Soviet Commissars and we can indeed see it being gradually applied now under our eyes by Socialists. Can we believe then that Mr. Attlee and his companions are really honest in denouncing Communists when some of the instruments of enforcing Communist policy are approved?

Moreover, there has never been such perversity as that of our Socialists in always espousing the wrong cause and never has that been better' illustrated than in their defence of the Ted revolutionaries in the Spanish civil war. It is well known now that Soviet Russia was engineering that terrible conflict long before it broke out. While it was still being bitterly fought out our Socialists were visiting the areas in the North of Spain still held by the revolutionaries. Mr. Attlee himself went and had his picture taken (given in the Daily Mail of 14 December, 1937) giving the Communist salute at a Popular Front demonstration in Madrid and in company with the Red commander of the Madrid forces. He had been seeing the ruffianly troops responsible, under Communist direction from Moscow, for exactly the same class of hideous crimes as were perpetrated in Russia 20 years earlier, and in this country the Socialists 10 years ago were holding meetings and raising funds for the reds. To gain first-hand knowledge of events special visits were arranged for them to go to revolutionary Spain, and the following are some of the names listed, all Socialist Members of Parliament to-day: E. Shinwell, A. Bevan, J. Lawson, W. Cove, E. Williams, A. Jenkins, A. Daggar, T. Smith, W. Paling, T. Williams, F. Silverman, W. Dobbie, J. Henderson, W. Whitely, M. McMillan, G. Hall and J. Griffiths. Unfortunately the knowledge they should have gained has not been used in the cause of humanity. Some of them are on the extreme left of the Socialist Party: they saw what red Communism had done in Spain. Those not so extreme and Mr. Bevin himself last week uttered the strongest protests against present Communist tactics in Greece, which are identical with those adopted in Spain. Yet Spain's successful resistance is quite unacceptable to our Socialists!

We believe in fact that what this wordy war between Communists and Socialists implies is that the leaders have summoned up "spirits from the vasty deep" which they can no longer control, and the split in the Party is a very real one. However, a break need not come at once and Mr. Attlee and his companions are looking farther ahead—to the next general election. Dissociation from the extreme red element makes it possible to put out feelers for attracting at least the Liberal vote which was 2 1/4 million votes strong at the last general election. The identity of views of the Socialist and Liberal press in the country is obvious and it would involve no big strain on principles for the two Parties to come to an absolute amalgamation. Conservatives are imagining a vain thing if they think they can attract the Liberal vote, and if they did they would be gaining something not worth having. Conservatives have to stand on their own legs, with their own principles. The country has seen what degradation exists in Socialism, how liberty is more and more curtailed, how truth is concealed and hypocrisy is rampant, and it is against this Socialist scheming, however it is directed, that Conservatives have to unite as never before with a policy clearly stated and bereft of all idea that there may be something in Socialism worth-while. By

their deeds the Socialists have brought this country down to the depths, by their associations they have shown their approval of evil and there is nothing in their policy which should appeal to any nation having a claim to virility and a decent way of living. The promises held out by Socialism and Communism alike are a snare and a delusion—There can be nothing better to look for when the one great idea is despoliation and the levelling down to the lowest depth.

NOTES OF THE WEEK

Class Distinction at its Worst

The, big banks have been holding their annual meetings and it was the chairman of the National Provincial Bank, Captain Eric Smith, who fastened on the dishonesty of the Socialist Government under which the country is groaning and exposed the deceptions, repeatedly described in the columns of THE PATRIOT during the past two and a half years, which are being practised on the people. As Capt. Eric Smith said:-

"The greatest energy has been employed in inducing people to believe that they are much better off than is really the case---No decent active man should tolerate the idea that he exists to some extent on charity; and yet, for example, the man who enjoys better food in a work's canteen is accepting material charity from those no so favourably placed. The subsidies which keep down the price of food are in part provided by the beneficiary himself, and for the rest paid for by his fellow citizens. Let the man in the street realise that when he says 'the State pays' it means that he himself is paying, and if he is not contributing his full share the balance is charity from another such as he."

But this is, of course, the whole Socialist policy, the policy behind Nationalisation, that the State is to be the universal provider, and—this is the point—the director of distribution. The direction, of course, is that whence the greatest benefit might be expected to derive for the Socialist vote. It is class distinction at its worst.

The Talk of a Capital Levy

There seems to be infection in the idea of a Capital Levy. It 'had been suggested in France as a cure for the ills from which that country is suffering. And now in The Times correspondents have been advocating it for this country. Most of the arguments are based on the assertion that the great amount of currency in circulation represents profits. No notice is taken of the enormous advance in the cost of everything due so largely to the persistent increase in wages without better production. And as a matter of fact the Capital Levy exists here already in the shape of the Death Duties which absorb every year enormous amounts of capital. Apparently such exactions do not go far enough to please the envy, hatred and malice of our Socialists in their desire to reduce one and all to one dead level of mediocrity, and everyone dependent on the State for questionable benefits. Sydney Smith in 1820 described the state of affairs which is brought about by excessive taxation, now lauded as the correct method of curing inflation so largely due, nowadays, to Socialist policy. Sydney Smith wrote:—

"The schoolboy whips his taxed top, the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid 7 per cent., into a spoon that has paid 15 per cent., flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid 22 per cent., and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a licence of £100 for the privilege of putting him to death."

it cannot be said that there is any improvement in this matter of taxation despite the passage of 100 years or so. The State in its exactions is more voracious than ever but covers it up with hypocritical pretence that the people get ninepence for fourpence.

The Petrol Ban

Of all its acts the petrol ban and the denial to the people of the use of their roads show the greatest of all the abuses of power of this Socialist Government. It is probable that the Cabinet recognises how profound is its mistake but never yet has it had the courage to admit that it is wrong. Both Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Gaitskell have tried to make out a case by asserting that the dollars saved by the petrol ban have been useful for securing other essentials, but they never mentioned that there were alternatives merely confining themselves to imports which the people would recognise that they must have. It was a thoroughly dishonest argument and advanced for its sectional appeal. There is further the feeling that the people are not being given the truth. The saving by the ban 'has been given at £10,000,000 a year and this is then translated into \$40,000,000 without any indication that all the saving is in American supplies. After all some of our petrol does come from British fields in Persia and Burma and the people should be told why these oil areas cannot be developed to avoid one of the greatest hardships which this Government has imposed. When, as Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd has shown beyond all argument, a dreadful waste has taken place in hiring American tankers instead of outright purchase, there is left the feeling that either the Government is utterly incapable or else is determined on the regimentation of the people, particularly those unorganised, in furtherance of its' Socialistic schemes.

The Fate of the Poles

Mr. Mikolajczyk is now touring America and in the Journal American he has been telling the people something of the conditions which now exist in Poland under Soviet domination. Some of these observations are given by the Polish Press Agency of Edinburgh and the following is one extract:

Just imagine for a moment that you are a Pole, just as I am, and that you still enjoy personal freedom and have the right to speak, to act, and to vote as your conscience dictates. But one night, without any, warning, a gang of armed Security policemen, trained, directed and controlled by a foreign power, enters your home and arrests you. You ask for a warrant of arrest. They jeer at you, because their warrant is simply the submachine-gun pointed at you. In their pockets they have a sentence prepared in advance, and the "trial" in a military court—if you ever get before a court—will be only eye-wash.

One of them casually draws a revolver from his pocket, opens a drawer in your desk, puts in the revolver, shuts the drawer and opens it again, and accuses you of hiding arms contrary to the law. It is a mixture of mockery and murder.

Your wife, children and relatives, and even your acquaintances, are taken away from you and perhaps—if you remain alive—you will never see them again.

You yourself will be subjected to some of the ten thousand different types of torture, to which there is no limit in brutality, devised by the Communist hangmen. If you are left alive and released, you will have to sign a document in which you commit yourself to say nothing about what has been done to you or to your family. If you break this promise, you will be put to other tortures and there will be no difficulty in arresting you again.

What Russia and her agents are doing now in Poland is a bold mockery of the solemn pacts and obligations signed by Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill, first at Teheran and then at Yalta.

The Polish Betrayal at Yalta

This matter of what has resulted from the Yalta agreement was dealt with in the Polish Daily of 29 December last 4 follows:

Yalta was a heavy blow to every Polish man and woman primarily because it brutally severed from the body of Poland one-half of its national territory, with such ancient centres of Polish national life as Lwów and Wilno. The average Pole was less acutely aware that at Yalta the Polish-people were also deprived of the right to choose their own government, and, for reason, they were actually deprived of their independence, not only de facto but also de jure. The Yalta agreement was concluded between the three greatest powers on earth, and, as such; it became a part of the *ius gentium*, though, under the principles of international law, that agreement should be regarded as illegal, and even as a crime.

At Yalta the Big Three violated the integrity of Poland without her concurrence; they did not even attempt to supplant this assent by the means of a plebiscite held under international supervision. In addition, the aggressor, i.e., the Soviet Union, broke all the treaties which it had ever concluded with the Polish Republic. The two English-speaking powers were under no treaty obligations to defend the Eastern territories of Poland against aggression, and no Pole will denounce them for not having considered even for one moment the lending of their armed support to retain these lands---But the U.S.A. is guilty of having condoned Soviet conquests at Yalta, and Great Britain has, in addition, failed to honour her treaty undertaking not to conclude any agreement with a third party which would endanger the sovereignty of territorial integrity of Poland---At Yalta Poland lost her independence, as the Big Three decided that their representatives would set up a government for Poland in Moscow.

This constitutes a clear and complete breach of so important a principle of international law, that without it this law cannot be said to exist. The Soviet Union, of course, justified this decision by invoking the communist doctrine which actually is a glorified theory of the right of the fist. But the U.S.A. and the U.K. have nothing to invoke to justify their conduct since neither Christian principles justify such conduct, nor do their own written or unwritten constitutions and their own solemn pronouncements such as the Atlantic Charter, etc., allow such travesty of justice.

The article from which the above is extracted was written by Mr. M. E. Rojek and in concluding it he sees that the profound mistake made by Mr. Mikolajczyk was in attempting to deal with the Communists in Poland as if they were not working under the direction of Moscow. In that he ignored the fact that the Communist regime brought into existence the instrument of a foreign power dating back to Yalta. As Mr. Rojek remarks, "This is obviously not the road to independence," and he, like many others, cannot see that Mr. Mikolajczyk has ever helped Poland's cause.

The Communist Grip on Europe—

If Communism has had a set-back in Western Europe, Moscow has no reason for feeling despondent at developments nearer the Russian border. The attempt to have Germany solidly Communist has failed but • Allied policy has let the whole Eastern part get consolidated and Rumania, with King Michael forced to leave the country, is more firmly gripped by the Communists than ever. Only Greece remains as the barrier to the age-old determination of the rulers of Moscow to secure an outlet to the Mediterranean. Whether the pressure on that country will continue remains to be seen but the probability is that the danger of proceeding further in the way of antagonising the Western Allies is recognised by the Soviet Government. It is a guess that Moscow is not really sufficiently strong to hold down all these countries on her Western flank for long. There is the hope that resistance may start first in one of these wretched countries, forced under the most hideous tyranny conceived by man, and then by another. There is the hope that resistance once started may lead to co-operation of all these nations, under the urge to regain liberty, decency and civilisation. And there is the hope that the movement will not stop with the regaining of individual national freedom but will be extended to Russia itself where this horrible Red scourge has to be exterminated before the world can be considered clean and sane.

And its Growth in the Far East

This is the hope for 1948. That a beginning may be made of cleaning up the filth of Communism in Eastern Europe.- It has to be admitted that there are no signs of this as yet, and if the Soviets feel confident of holding down hundreds of millions of Europeans, then a further drive to inject the Communist virus into the Chinese can be expected. It looks already as if Chiang Kai-Shek is not sufficiently strong to stem the Soviet tide which is already rising. The American press is far more aware of what is taking place in the Far East than is ours and a Japanese, Mr. K. K. Kawahami, one-time press correspondent, had the following in the Washington news-sheet Human Events of 10 December:—

Looking ahead, we must envisage, the day when Outer Mongolia will be incorporated into the Soviet Union, like the Baltic Republics in Europe. Korea, Sinkiang, Manchuria, Inner Mongolia and a part of North China, are other possible Far Eastern Soviet Republics, if and when Communistic governments are firmly established in these huge areas. That might give Russia quite a bloc of seats in the United Nations.

East, and West this Communist drive is ever growing. It is no good tackling it one end if it is left to flourish and expand at the other. Communism at its centre has to be eradicated. The mistake was made 30 years 'ago in condoning it, thanks to the false propaganda of our intelligentsia, and most of our politicians. Had the evil been recognised as the evil it is, instead of being lauded as actual progress for mankind; an infinity of lives and degradation would have been saved.

ANNO DOMINI-AUT DIABOLI? By "CANUTE"

The reincarnated PATRIOT, to which all good patriots will wish a long and successful career, opens its first monthly eye on a world in travail. In all directions combustible material is at hand, only needing the tiniest spark to burst into flames which would spread with the utmost rapidity.

Everywhere people's minds are exercised in regard to the nature of the seemingly irresistible forces which are driving them along an uncharted route to an unknown destination. Mr. Alexander Clifford, writing in the Daily Mail, says that Europeans are daring to ask whether we did not fight on the wrong side in the last war. I dared to ask myself that question several years before the war, and answered it quite definitely in the affirmative, so must be regarded as prejudiced in the matter. The Chicago Tribune, in a recent leading article headed " Blackmail Suspected " written in criticism of the Marshall Plan, says " There is now much reason to believe that as early as 1938 our country was in a conspiracy with Britain, France and Holland, looking toward war," and goes on to accuse certain European countries of using their knowledge of this conspiracy to extract gold from Uncle Sam's hoard. If there is any truth in this allegation, the Nuremberg trials are made to appear an even greater travesty of justice than many of us believe them to have been, and 'that would be saying a great deal.

Sir Hartley Shawcross, one of the self-confident mediocrities who rule us temporarily, assures the budding politicians amongst our little schoolgirls that we must have the United Nations, or war. I am more inclined to say that we must have war, if we have the United Nations, at any rate under their existing controllers. The tragedy for the people of these islands is that the vital decision in favour of peace or war no longer rests in the hands of their own countrymen, with then interests at heart. We have to all intents and purposes surrendered our sovereignty in this important respect to the modern Croesus We contracted this regrettable habit when we allowed Poland to make the fatal decision at the beginning of the last war. Of course, Poland, really meant International Finance: 'an untrammelled Poland, working in its own, national interests would have reached a very different conclusion.

This unfortunate desire to dabble in affairs over which we had no conceivable means of control, has led inevitably to our hazardous ,international position to-day, with our troops dotted all round the world, constituting so many hostages to fortune. Possibly Palestine and Greece are the two most menacing areas where mischievous powers beyond our control may land us at any moment in thankless hostilities. In India, presumably, we should withdraw our remaining forces before they found themselves fighting one another. That might prove too much even for a well-trained international mind to swallow!

The futile attempts to establish a world government are proving very expensive to us. It would be better for the nations to learn to govern themselves properly before trying to enforce the acceptance of a system for which the world is not yet ready. Most of our troubles to-day arise from this mistaken desire to have a finger in every mundane pie, instead of being content to look after our own glorious portion of the globe's surface, which is crying out for development in peaceful harmony. The danger is that if we persist much longer in our foolish ways, it may be too late to accomplish our proper world's work. There are plenty of greedy nations waiting to snap up any fragments of the Empire which may fall away from one cause or another. It would be a pity to go down to history as the only Empire which disbanded itself, whilst engaged in dangerous experiments in human relationships, under the guidance of alien mentors, with their own axes to grind.

With so many of the men who have betrayed Britain still occupying the halls of Westminster and the armchairs of Whitehall, it is difficult to be optimistic about any radical change in our foreign policy in the near future, but all delay is fraught with danger, and only a speedy recognition of the error of our ways, and a return to the saner counsels of our forefathers can safeguard the future for young Britons. In the Empire lies our salvation. I have already advocated a common citizenship throughout its lands, in order to allow a free circulation of its peoples to the parts where their services are most needed. The Crown is the link uniting these scattered British communities, and we are fortunate in possessing a line of Sovereigns imbued with the strongest sense of duty to their subjects.' If it was suggested to Their Majesties that the Court should reside in every British Dominion in turn, in order to keep the Throne in close touch with people of British stock all the world over, I am sure that they would be found ready to sacrifice the natural inclinations of any family to a settled home, in order to serve their peoples.

This would entail the provision of Royal Palaces in the various Capitals, which would remain unoccupied when the Court was not in residence, as the Governors-General or Viceroy's would have their own establishments. There is not the smallest doubt that the Dominion Governments would welcome such an honour, and the visits would be eagerly anticipated by the Dominion peoples, who would enjoy these opportunities of displaying their loyalty. All the Dominions would feel that the King and Queen belonged to them personally, and took a direct interest in their welfare. Such a practice would in no way interfere with the complete self-Government of each Dominion.

It is in such visions of Empire that I find most happiness in these dark days. What an example we should set the world: and how much better would be the prospects of world harmony.

BANKS' PROFIT FARCE

By Sir Alliott Verdon-Roe

The banks, as is usual this time of the year, are publishing their "profits." What I have to say is not an attack on the banks or belittling them, as bank clients could not wish for a more polite service or have their accounts kept more accurately.

What is entirely wrong is the fact that banks are permitted to create vast sums of "money" which have no tangible existence beyond their book entries: no wonder these "debts" are unrepayable and that it is the root cause of the world's major troubles. Banks are also allowed to have very

large hidden reserves, obviously the profits must be enormous when it is considered that the money "owed" to the banks runs into many thousands of millions of pounds.

Some years ago I asked a bank manager how it was possible for chartered accountants to certify the profits of banks when they are permitted to have huge, hidden reserves. He looked round at the stout mahogany doors to make sure no one was about to enter, leant forward and whispered: "I do not know how they get away with it."

The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank, addressing the shareholders in January, 1924, said:—

"Banks can, and do, create money. And they who control the credit (money) of a nation, direct the policy of governments, and hold in the hollow of their hands the destiny of the people."

When Lloyd George's Coalition Government was considering large scale development schemes in order to find work for the unemployed in 1921, a Cabinet Minister was reported to have said that "half a dozen men who control the Big Five Banks can make or ruin the country." This brought forth the following extraordinary outburst in the *Financial Times* for September 26 that year:—

"Whoever may be the indiscreet Minister who revives the money trust bogy at a moment when the Government has most need to be polite to the banks, he should be put through an elementary course of instruction in facts as well as manners. Does he, do his colleagues, realise that half a dozen men at the top of the Big Five. Banks could upset the whole fabric of government finance by refraining from renewing Treasury Bills?"

The Financial Times, in its wrath, merely confirmed what the "indiscreet" Minister had said.

According to a booklet "Cheques," issued by one of the Big Five Banks, we are told that: "The cheque system is the safest and most convenient form of handling money the world has ever known." That is just what cheques do not do, for on an average they only handle a few shillings in State money per £100, the rest of the money has no tangible existence beyond book entries. Apparently something which does not exist is safe.

Civilisation is very ill, because there has been no attempt to remove the cause of the illness, in spite of the numerous conferences held by the "doctors." Any "doctor" who dares to advocate the removal of the cause would ruin his career.

The heat generated by the resultant economic friction has hatched the Bolshevick egg and many other nasty ones. Money controls our lives. It is money which enables the Jews and Arabs to fight in Palestine. If life is not satisfactory, it is because money is not spent wisely into circulation in order to encourage those activities which should be developed.

Abraham Lincoln, one of the few honest statesmen the world has ever had, said:-

"The privilege of creating and issuing money is not only the supreme prerogative of the Government, but it is the Government's greatest creative opportunity."

The late Lord Stamp was indeed right when he made the following statement:—

ON OUR OWN FEET

Those who are so fond of decrying the British people and the Empire and like to make out that we are of secondary importance compared with the U.S.A., and Soviet Russia, forsooth, will get a shock to learn from " British Declaration of Independence " that there are such people as the author, Mr. Henry Drummond-Wolff, who have faith and believe that we can pull through these years of depression and misgovernment. It is a question of staying power, which the British people have never been considered to lack, and there is little reason to believe that there is any permanent position in world affairs for any nation which has been poisoned with the disease of Communism.

What Mr. Drummond-Wolff advocates is for the British people to assert a belief in themselves, independent of other nations, and develop the immense asset which they have in the Empire. He sees that we are quite capable of standing on our feet, and the sooner the better, for the internationalist idea which inspires the Charter of the United Nations is simply a snare and a delusion, reminiscent of the fable of the fox who lost his brush.

In a chapter dealing with the solution for the present desperate state of the world, Mr. Drummond-Wolff sees how opposing politico-economic systems prevent any attempt of international co-operation, but the trouble is in the main the prevalence of this international idea based on the establishment of World Government, and it has to be remembered that both Mr. Ernest Bevin and Mr. Anthony Eden as well as Mr. Truman have declared themselves in favour of this project. Very rightly, Mr. Drummond-Wolff scorns the suggestion that the British people should be so misled as to try such a miserable experiment of surrendering national principles. The author of this book can see no justification for nationalisation of industries, as it is not an end in itself, but is intended to provide the basis of a new International Socialism.

In a summary, 18 main points are given for a settlement of the problems facing this country and the Empire,- the most important perhaps being:

"I have long said that a new development in monetary knowledge is the most important single problem of the age---because it is fundamental to them all."

A postal money system has been devised which has a number of advantages over cheques or postal orders. We are very foolish if we think we have arrived at the last word in monetary technique. Since money reform is more of a logical matter than a financial question, there should be a judicial enquiry to look into the various schemes for improving the money system, and the recommendations should be given a trial with the least possible delay. Until this is done, debts and taxation must go on increasing, consequently conditions must go from bad to worse.

- (1) The inviolability of sovereignty and allegiance.
- (2) Imperial Preference and the Sterling Area should be fully developed.
- (3) The Empire Marketing Board should be re-established.
- (4) The Most-Favoured-Nation ' Clause should be abolished.
- (5) A permanent system of Lease-Lend should be established.
- (6) Social security and full employment should be provided by free enterprise, and by the expansion of balanced, national and regional economies.

There are valuable appendices to the book, giving in full the text of such things as the Atlantic Charter, Mutual-Aid Agreement (Lease-Lend), Bretton Woods Agreements, and the Charter of the United Nations.

* *British Declaration of Independence*. By Henry Drummond-Wolff. Hutchinson. 7s. 6d.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

It was stated in 1946 by one of the editors of Debrett that the peerage and baronetage of Great Britain and Ireland had made greater sacrifices proportionately during the war than any other section of the Empire. On the Roll of 'Honour for 1939-45 there are over 1,500 names of peers and baronets and their heirs and collaterals. Now the ironical reward of many of the aristocracy, fighting and dying for God, King and Country, is that the House of Commons is determined to make further inroads on the powers and privileges of the peers.

It is significant that the Radical party, which in 1911 deprived the peers of power over money bills, unblushingly voted salaries to themselves in the House of Commons. And from the moment the M.P.s were paid, politics changed from a vocation to a trade.

The House of Commons was originally created by the Crown so that the towns and rural districts should have due representation in Parliament for such matters as concerned them. The larger issues of Foreign Policy, Defence of the Realm, etc., were still the main business of the Upper House. It was the peers who had secured for the nation the Great Charter which benefited all ranks. It was a peer, Aubrey Ashley Cooper, First Earl of Shaftesbury, who procured the Habeas Corpus Act; and the Seventh Earl of Shaftesbury who reformed the Poor Law (and was opposed by Bright and Gladstone in his reforms). As peers need no votes to take their seats, and can also serve their country without being chained to a party, whereas the M.P., for good or ill, can only obtain power by cajoling the electorate, it stands to reason that the House of Lords is able to take longer views and to be more independent than the Lower House (as it used to be called). The House of Commons, having again voted its members higher salaries while increasing the taxes on the community, the electorate ought to be able to realise how foolish it will be to further cripple the House of Lords in order to make easier the wielding of power by any political faction fortuitously brought to power. **Victorian.**

THE EUROPEAN REVOLUTION.

By Captain Cuthbert Reavely

1—SETTING THE SCENE

We have just embarked upon the centenary of a year of revolution. As signs of European upheavals are not lacking, and some allege that history repeats itself, a factual survey of that turbulent year might be helpful to readers in order to crystallise their views and orient the position of our own country to-day. In 1848 there were insurrections in all parts of Europe. Some of these were genuine revolutions—that is spontaneous uprisings; more were manufactured by the enemies of civilisation; but most were a mixture of the two. "In politics experiments mean revolutions," wrote Disraeli in *Popanilla*, and ever since the Bonapartist imperial octopus had been forced to relax its tentacles upon its victims—largely at the price of British blood—the liberated nations had been indulging in empiric economics.

But liberation, as has been all too conclusively proved during the past two years or so, often means jumping from the frying-pan into the fire for those whose misfortune it is to undergo that politico-military operation. Hence when, following Napoleon's orgy of conquest, the European politicians started distributing the territories of which, by his downfall, they had become possessed in their capacity of deliverers, it was not long before the oppressed peoples were recalling with almost wistful longing the relatively beneficent tyranny of the first little corporal.

A few far-seeing statesmen urged—as now—that the restoration of an independent Polish nation was essential by every principle of policy and justice; that language, character and creed made it impossible for the Belgians to amalgamate amicably with the Dutch or the Italians with the

Austrians; that Spain and Sicily deserved to be preserved from the selfish ruthlessness of the Bourbons. They urged the danger of imposing upon France a scion of the elder branch of a family of tragic memory, inviting, as it did, the factions to be at one another's throats again—an invitation all too readily accepted in 1830 and again in 1848. As usual, the "peace-loving" nations relied upon their bayonets to thrust the olive-branch down the throat of the dove.

With the bayonet went its companion instrument of pacification, the truncheon. A veritable network of secret police was spread over Europe to ensure that the liberated peoples enjoyed their newly-found freedom to the full. Spies and agents-provocateurs swarmed like gnats on a summer evening. As to-day, free Governments and constitutions were promised; but when a country interpreted freedom in its own way its benefactor appeared with a greatly altered countenance. Sometimes the lowest tricks of the swindling lawyer were employed to get it to mend its ways; at others it was the ferocity of the brigand that was used to bring it to book. A despotic hierarchy was established at Frankfort, reducing the German princelings to the status of mere vassals, whilst the imperial torturers of Ratisbon found worthy successors in the infamous tribunals of Mayence.

Following the custom of complacent planners, the distorters of destiny pointed proudly in 1848 to the thirty-four years of "peace" since the alleged arch-tyrant, the contemporary Hitler or general refuse-bin for the crimes of others, had literally met his Waterloo. During that "peaceful" period, in France the restored Louis XVIII and his successor, Louis Philippe, had both been dethroned and forced to fly the country. In Spain the liberated Ferdinand VII had returned to his country to find it torn by a turbulent democracy, and when in 1823 he was to be found grovelling before the rebels the allies found themselves impotent—after the manner of allies when the expediency of war no longer binds them—to stop the old aggressor, France, from invading that country and restoring the Spanish Bourbon, who, having sworn to grant an amnesty, celebrated the event by breaking his oath and indulging in such an orgy of killing for three years that even his liberators of the opposition were appalled!

In the Netherlands Belgium had undergone a revolution in 1830, the "July Revolution" in Paris having fired the train; this resulted in separation from Holland which had experienced a counter-revolution (following the revolt of 1795) in 1813, after the defeat of Napoleon at Leipzig. Unhappy Poland also suffered a rising in that fateful year of 1830, whilst in Italy the attempted revolutions outnumbered the years of "peace!"

The two constitutional diseases of Italy were usurpation and bad government. In 1816 the Kings of Naples and Sardinia, with other Italian princes, had been prohibited from granting constitutions to their subjects by Austria. When, despite the enforced treaty, the Neapolitans actually set up a constitution, Austria suppressed it by force of arms. In 1821 this same Power interfered in Piedmont, which was incorporated in the kingdom of Sardinia. In 1831,- and again in 1832, it attacked the Papal States, nearly causing a general war. Italy, in effect, was merely Cisalpine Austria.

The wise and just Pius IX, on his accession, cautiously attempted to carry out the reforms recommended to his predecessor in May, 1831, by France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia and the aggressor, Austria, itself—evidently blind to the beneficial effect which these must have on Italy. What was foreseen in 1831 followed as a natural consequence in 1847. The King of Sardinia and Piedmont and the Grand Duke of Tuscany—two of the best administrators in Italy—declared their resolve to follow the example of the Pope in his liberal reforms. Austria opposed them, and was joined by the imbecile, cruel Duke of Modena and the equally imbecile, profligate Duke of Parma. This was the first great step towards Italy's independence.

The subjects of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, which had been ceded to Austria in 1815 to compensate her for her lost Flemish provinces, looked across their border and saw the improved

condition of their neighbours. The Lombards were destined to bear the banner of- true liberation an even more decisive step forward. What kind of a people were they? A cultured Englishman who had lived amongst them for twenty years thus described them in 1848: "It is, indeed, the fashion with some people to say that Lombardy was well governed by Austria. What would those persons say to being governed in the same way—by the brutal force of foreign military despotism? Austria might, indeed, without difficulty have governed Lombardy well. The Lombards are a remarkably peaceable, well-conducted people and of an easy disposition. But they were ruled at the point of the bayonet. Civil rights they had none; and every man held his personal liberty and his property at the discretion of an inquisitorial political police and subservient or corrupt magistrates. The Italians feel as one nation; and there are few Englishmen who do not sympathise with them and cordially desire their deliverance by their own valour from their foreign masters."

The new year of 1848 was less than two days old when the Lombards began to speed that desire towards fulfilment. **To be continued.**

SPAIN, FALANGE, AND BUREAUCRACY

By Arthur F. Loveday

A tour of many of the important and industrial centres of Spain, has enabled me to clarify in part a few of the many contradictory and confusing problems about that country, which existed in my own mind and in that of the reading public of Britain. The hostility towards Spain and her present regime originated in the idea that it was established under the ægis of Germany and Italy and that Spain was •the tool of the Axis throughout the world war, notwithstanding the evidence of the all-important fact that she kept out of the war and was successfully conducted along the tight rope of neutrality by General Franco, although he had the German army on his frontier. This hostility was played upon and utilised by the clever and unscrupulous propaganda of Russia, who rightly saw in Spain the bulwark of Christianity and opposition to communism; opposition to the Franco regime became the very touchstone of left wing orthodoxy in Great Britain and the U.S.A., until recent events have begun to open the public eyes to facts learnt by Spain a decade previously.

Falange and the flange regime, on which General Franco stands, has been perhaps the central object of hate and obloquy by the critics of Spain, because it was qualified by the confused and confusing term "fascist," which has lost its true meaning, and because it had become during the world war the instrument and ally of Germany and German interests in Spain. Its all-dominant position in the Spanish. State has obviously declined with the defeat of Germany, but I was able on my tour by talking with people of many classes and political colour, and by reading the local press to appreciate its present power and significance in Spain. It is still a great force and in theory, but not in practice, the only political party officially allowed in Spain, to which all or almost all of the members of the government, the bureaucracy and the officials must belong. In practice, however monarchists are still monarchists, republicans still republicans, socialists still socialists, etc., though they are not officially recognised as such. As with other things of Spain, one encounters here a mass of contradictions and many abuses, but these are not the monopoly of Spain.

It is well to look at the history of Falange, around which many illusions have arisen, so as to understand how the organisation founded and built by Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera on the basis of patriotism, Christianity and social welfare was eventually captured by extremists of both Nazi and Marxian ideologies and became the tool of Germany, the champion of totalitarianism and the present bureaucracy of Spain, which is to-day disliked and feared by a very great part of the population. Falange has established ever-increasing controls on the life and industry of Spain, which are having their inevitable result in inefficiency, corruption and the black market, The view of many thinking Spaniards is that if the controls were removed, prices would fall and there would be no black market; they feel that, with the year's abundant harvest, there is no real shortage

of food. Incidentally, it is curious that the socialist doctrinaire planners and bureaucrats of our and other countries should look on Falange as their *bete noir*; in many ways their creeds are identical. It appears that there is in reality no great shortage of foodstuffs in Spain, but inefficient, and often corrupt, bureaucratic control has hampered distribution, raised prices and caused the establishment of a free (black) market, which has become necessary for all classes if they are to feed themselves adequately.

The history of Falange to which I wish to refer shortly, is the following. Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, son of the great dictator of 1923-30 and grandson of the Marques de Estella, who was chief element in the restoration of Alfonso XII, was a young barrister of great promise and eloquence. He was also a great patriot who, seeing the state of chaos and disorder into which his country had fallen under the republic, formed the Spanish Phalanx (Falange). Its ideals were influenced to some extent by the success of Mussolini in Italy, but Primo de Rivera refused to follow the Italian programme and always denied that his was a fascist movement, a true statement which can be proved by reading the respective programmes of the two movements. He was elected as a deputy to the Cortes of 1936 but, like many right wing members, he was illegally deprived of his seat by the majority vote of the Cortes, and subsequently shot in Alicante prison by the Reds at the age of 33. As he was imprisoned before the rising under General Franco, he was not implicated in it. At that time his party was small but enthusiastic, and was rapidly growing. Before his death he formed the Falange creed of 26 points, which with his speeches became the basis of the Franco regime. The inspiration of this creed is patriotism, social justice and Christianity and among its points are: a corporative state based on municipal, syndical and family representation in a Parliament; repudiation of both Marxism and capitalism; recognition of private property; nationalisation of banks and public utility companies; the obligation and right to work; raising of the standards of living; educational reform and regulation of relations with the Catholic Church.

How came it that an organisation founded on such ideals could become the tool of Spanish extremists and German propagandists, and subsequently the bureaucratic tyrants of industry and the individual?

I think the answer is partly supplied by Spanish character and tradition and partly by the fact that, as Franco and his Nationalists conquered republican Spain the former Marxian elements were necessarily absorbed into Falange in pursuance of the policy of the one party state. These elements eventually captured the organisation and were of their nature authoritarian, as are all Marxists and Communists, and the step was simple for them to adopt the ideology of the German national-socialists (Nazis) and bind them together.

At the present time Falange is the bureaucracy of Spain with a tight hold on all official appointments and making government and municipal employment a closed shop for falangists. There seems little doubt that there are considerable rackets and corruption, that Falange is increasingly unpopular and that unless the present campaign to reduce prices and free trading by means of further decrees and regulation is successful, it will become further discredited and lose its power.

It must not by any means be considered that the bad features of Falange are the chief elements in the present regime, or that the better elements of the original Falange creed have been obliterated from the edifice of the Spanish State. This is not so. The Church and the army are still the two great traditional powers in Spain, while the labour charter, insurance, family allowances and the social welfare organisations of Falange are in full operation. The reconstruction of what was destroyed in the civil war, the building of workmen's houses and schools, the development of irrigation and hydro-electric works, the establishment of new industries and the development of cultural and educational organisations have all proceeded apace and continue.

TRAITOR ALLIES OF THE RED ARMY:

By Dale Muir

"World War III " was foreseen by Mr. Zilliacus (Socialist M.P. for Gateshead)' in a speech at Newcastle reported in Reynold's News on 11 January. This outbreak might come, he said, through the Anglo-American policy towards Russia. Two days before that statement was reported, Paul Sering, in the Socialist weekly, Tribune, declared partisan hostilities might spread from Greece to other countries. His reasons for this prophecy appeared to implicate those whom the pro-Soviet Labour Member would hold innocent. Stating that he was quoting " the report given at the first Cominform meeting by Edward Kardelj, Tito's Slovene deputy," Serling went on to declare how " first and foremost among the secrets of the new Bolshevik success, Kardelj lists the principle of partisan warfare."

Already, as this Tribune contributor wrote in so many words, "the Greek Communists---have been chosen to make the first attempt at partisan warfare in post-war conditions. But," as his forecast continued ominously and perhaps too accurately, "their example may not remain isolated. An extension of revolutionary action to Italy, with much larger potential political backing, and even to Austria, where backing would be infinitesimal, cannot be excluded."

Significantly enough, the meeting where Kardelj spoke was addressed also by Marshal Zhdanov, whom the Daily Graphic gave in December as one of the five men likely to succeed Joseph Stalin, and who has been trained for years, as have other Russian military leaders, in the linking up of such partisan activities with the strategy of the Red Army, when it chooses to take the field, as it did under Zhdanov himself and his fellow commanders, working closely with large forces of guerrillas.

Writing as long ago as 1943, the two strongly pro-Soviet authors M. Belchin and E. Ben-Horin explained in *The Red Army* (published by Allen and Unwin) that "partisan warfare is a tactical method carefully planned by the Russian General Staff. Guerrilla bands," these authors added, naming the type of forces now active in Greece, "are considered an organic auxiliary to the regular. army." Further, far from the use of these irregulars being at all "new," as Mr. Sering calls it repeatedly in his article, Russia was organising them inside and outside her own territory years before World War II.

Indeed, in the very same paragraph already quoted from their book, Messrs. Belchin and Ben-Horin went on to tell how " a Spaniard, Saaverda, who attended a military school in Barcelona during •the Civil War, has described the contents of lectures on guerrilla warfare delivered at that school by a *Red Army officer* (my italics). The Russian officer characterised guerrilla warfare as "operations of small but organised groups at the rear of the enemy, who attack the foe continuously, following the plan of the general staff."

And this same book shows how, under such direction, "the various phases of guerrilla warfare are foreseen and planned," namely: -

(For instance) at the beginning of the war (so this volume proceeds), when the army has to gain time in order to complete its mobilisation, the partisans have to destroy the enemy's lines of communication in order to impede his advance. During a Russian counter offensive they co-operate with the attacking army, keeping constant contact and receiving instructions through parachutists and by radio.

Even then, these tactics were not "new." In another work, also called *The Red Army* (published by Martin Secker and Warburg), Ehrlich Wollenberg outlined how, when Marshal Toukhachevsky first introduced parachute tactics amongst the Red forces, he aimed at such

collaboration. Further, he urged the establishment of an "International General Staff" to link the Russian command with potential pro-Russian Quisling partisans throughout the world, who would assist the invading Communist paratroopers and other forces.

Going as far back as 1 August, 1928, the official Communist organ, International Press Correspondence, declared in the words given below the help which a section of the party can supply to the Soviet war machines:—

The Young Communist International will probably become the most important weapon of the Communist International for the disintegration of the Imperialist and bourgeois armies---(so) we will make a practice of inviting young workers not to refuse military service, but, to join the Army in order to learn, in the interests of the proletariat, the art of war, and to carry on its disintegrating work there in the interests of Communism.

At the World Congress of the Communist International in the same year Bukharin laid down that "a British Communist," even when, "for example, he has to lead, say, a small strike, must---subordinate all problems to the problem of war." Many other quotations could be given too, on strike action to stop munitions, halt the transport of troops and do' all that is possible to leave one's own country helpless before a Soviet invasion. In fact, all that has been written here is but a particle of the Soviet plans for internal war, which is to accompany the external attack launched on possible victims. Much more could be revealed. And very much more may reveal itself dangerously upon a day and in a way which will please the Red commanders.

WHAT COMMUNISM HAS DONE TO RUSSIAN WOMEN

The Communists, through their organ The Daily Worker, have been trying •to make out that they have a "plan for prosperity." That it is put forward in order to disrupt the Socialists is not of much importance, as the Socialists will be disrupted in due course by the sound common sense of the British people, but part of the plan is to get 500,000 women back into industry. Wage and other inducements according to an article in this Communist organ of 3 January will be employed, and the emphasis is on " other," for the inducements will be the cracking of the whip, the slave conditions which have existed in Soviet Russia for 30 years past under Communism. What Communism has done for the women in Soviet Russia is shown in a document smuggled out of Russia and translated by a Czech woman in St. Louis. It is an appeal headed "The Despair of Russian Women," and was published in Common Sense, of 14 December, a New Jersey paper designed to educate people to the danger of Communism. The following is an extract:-

"We, the women of Russia, mothers, wives and daughters in deepest despair, have recourse to the women of the whole civilised world. We particularly warn those deceived by false propaganda: those who suspect, or even know the facts, but are indifferent: and finally, those who simply do not comprehend the danger threatening them.

"This is not an appeal for help and protection—that is impossible. It is not even an appeal for sympathy—we have ceased to be human beings. We merely ask that you do not be deceived by illusions of the 'Paradise ' promised you by Communists, in which, you are told, working conditions have been improved and women made independent and equal to men.

"No, in Russia there is neither the promised ' Paradise,' nor better working conditions, nor the emancipation of women.

"They took from us the housework and light factory labour, and compel us to fill the heavy jobs of men, in factories, mines and agriculture. This emancipation ' in the Soviet is the exploitation of women by men who have reserved for themselves 85 per cent. of the light work in offices, whereas, they submit women to the hardest labours.

"They have made beasts of us! In the Communist state we have ceased to be wives, mothers and daughters. We are slaves whom the Communists punish with rawhides, starvation and sufferings worse than the scourge of the executioner. We are enslaved for constant drudgery, and for the most repulsive vices!

"We suffer from our twelfth year (in some instances, our sufferings begin earlier). From that age, if we want a piece of dry black bread, or if we wish employment, we are forced to sell our bodies! If we do not submit, we become victims of violence. Resistance, or protestation before the government is useless, because that is considered bourgeois presumption which must be punished.

"When we marry, it is never because of love (love is also considered bourgeois presumption), but simply to share a dwelling wherein to sleep. The husband, if we have children; almost invariably, soon casts us aside as useless.

"Our children, to whom we cannot give even the bare necessities of life, soon become Street waifs roaming from town to town like hungry dogs seeking something to eat. These are the future population of Russia, nurtured by Communists.

"And we, women who at twelve have begun to live as mothers, at 25, become wrecks. In factories we are assigned to the heaviest work; in the mines, we toil in darkness; in the fields, in groups of 30 or 40 we pull ploughs; too frequently our backs are lashed with the brigadier's whip. Women in the fields are substitutes for broken tractors, and are worked instead of horses of which there is a scarcity. If any dares protest, she, is tortured with hunger.

"Those in power indulge in luxury at the expense of our toil, our beggarly existence. Living apartments belong to the state, and we must pay for a small space much more than private owners formerly received. Clothing and footwear can be obtained only with the greatest difficulty, unless one has some protection from the government office. Most of the women are dressed ' in rags. Rags are worn instead of shoes.

"We, who write this had belonged to the peasant class during the Czar's regime. We complained about the Czar's government. We were tempted to dream of the 'heaven' after the overthrow of the Czar. Now we are convinced that Communism is the worst' of regimes, and that the Communist government is one of murderers and imposters, of exploiters of labourers, and violators of women.

"Hosts of women are ending their lives. They seek in death their only escape. What are the effects of these -suicides? None at all! It makes no difference!

"We hope that this description of our position will arouse women in all civilised countries, and induce them to expose the lies of Communists' put before them. Any woman who lives now in peace and contentment, will, under Communism, lose her home, her children, and husband, and perhaps her life. All women will be reduced to slavery, even as we are!

"Our voice is the voice of Russian mothers suffering from hunger and cold. It is the voice of those suffering infinitely, but who still have sufficient strength to hope the time will come when God will have mercy on them!"

It may be added that this document came out of Russia in September, 1938, but it is reprinted by our American contemporary in view of the tremendous impetus given to Communism by the war, and as disclosing conditions for women, which, if anything, can only continually, worsen. There is never improvement in the lot of workers once Communism has been imposed.

A NEW BIOGRAPHY OF MARX.

In "The Red Prussian,"* the author, Leopold Schwarzschild, deals with the eldest brother of the Marx-Lenin-Stalin trinity, worshipped by all good Communists. It is a painstaking work, in which every statement is confirmed by reference in foot notes to the authentic publications of Marx's letters and writings.

The general impression of Marx is that of an egoistic and aggressive defamer of any other aspirant for political honours in the field of European socialism. His long life was one of continuous parasitism, in which he sponged on his friends and even on his widowed mother, who left £12 at her death. Again and again, publishers offered him contracts for his writings, but the years went by as the chapters were unwillingly written. Plotting, abusing, and borrowing were his more usual pursuits, carried out from various squalid lodgings, the rent of which was seldom paid from his own efforts. The milch cow was most often Engels, a non-Jewish German textile manufacturer of Barmen and Manchester; thus the father of Communism was largely supported by the fruits of the "exploitation of the workers."

Marx is best known to many by his slogans; but Schwarzschild shows that these, like much of his philosophy and economics, were filched from others without acknowledgment:—"The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains" is from Marat. "The workers have no country" again from Marat, "Exploitation of men by men" from Bazard. "Working men, of all countries unite" from Schapper. "Expropriation of the expropriators" from Engels. (It has been stated elsewhere that "religion is the opium of the people" owes its origin to Kingsley.)

An interesting book about an unpleasant character: it is indeed strange how few workers (in the real sense) have become prominent in the Communist hierarchy. **S. E. F.**

*"The Red Prussian" By Leopold Schwarzschild: H. Hamilton. 16s.

A .RETIURN TO SLAVERY

Those who believe in a continuous progress of mankind, would have a rude awakening from their dreams should they read a book which has just appeared in this country. It is called "Forced Labour in Soviet Russia and has been written by David J. Dallin and Boris I. Nicolaevsky, the former being the author of several important works on the U.S.S.R. and the latter of historical biographies. The U.S.S.R., should be studied by states-men, social workers, and above all, by the ordinary citizen, because it is a study of the re-establishment in our time of one of the oldest social institutions—slavery—in its most barbaric and cruel form.

From documentary evidence and accounts of eye-witnesses who escaped from Soviet labour camps, the writers prove that the whole basis of the system is economic, and that the entire Soviet economy is built upon the existence of a vast class of slaves, representing at least 16 per cent. of the adult male population, and deprived of all human rights. The transformation of free men into slaves was gradual. At first concentration camps, established for political opponents, were not necessarily linked with compulsory labour which, by the first Bolsheviks, was looked upon as educational and corrective. But soon, when the U.S.S.R. launched its vast plans of industrialisation, and the necessity of obtaining costly machinery from abroad required a corresponding export programme, it was discovered that convict labour had many advantages. First of all it was cheap; prisoners were not paid, and their upkeep, according to Soviet official data, was in 1932-33 about one-third of the average wage of a Soviet worker. No capital investment was required; prisoners worked with the most primitive tools, erecting constructions reminiscent by their magnitude of those of ancient Egypt or Rome. Finally, the strictest discipline could be imposed on workers and technical personnel; strikes became a thing of the past, working hours no longer constituted a problem in forced labour camps, nor, when necessary, work on

Sundays. Even insufficient food was not accepted as an excuse for the workers from reporting for work, and working as long as ordered.

As the writers show, the economic pre-requisite of slavery is the ability of a man to produce more than the minimum he requires for living. The difference represents the net gain of the slave-owner. Communism proudly proclaimed the abolishment of exploitation of man by man: instead it introduced slave ownership by the community or by the State. In this it was not even original, for Rome too had its *servi publici*, among whom were not only manual workers, but also intellectuals. Soviet rulers, however, were original in solving one of the important difficulties of slave labour, namely, the lack of interest of the slave in his work. A differentiation of food rations and other living conditions was established, by which a slave who was no longer capable of fulfilling his task, was condemned to slow starvation. This became an incentive for hard work, a stimulus to produce more than the appointed norm in a struggle for survival. But the other negative side of slavery has, on the other hand, vastly increased—the waste in capital invested in the slave, that is, the rapid destruction of great masses of men. A private slave owner was, at least, interested in the existence and well-being of his slaves, just as he was concerned about his animals, for they represented his capital. The State invests no money in its slaves, neither has it to supply labour-saving equipment. Therefore, to replace the tremendous wastage of human lives, the N.K.V.D. is always in search of potential slaves:

"There is not the least doubt that whenever an important measure of suppression is being discussed and prepared, the N.K.V.D. never forgets its great economic function—to fill the perpetual need for replacement of the dwindling population of the labour camps."

Thus, in turn the labour camps were filled with so-called kulaks or individual farmers, people purged during the infamous purges of 1936-38, deportees from Poland, Bessarabia, and the Baltic States in 1939-40, populations of five "disloyal" autonomous republics of the Soviet Union, prisoners of war, deportees from the occupied territories, refugees from the U.S.S.R. repatriated according to the Yalta Agreement. Many millions have been sent to these atrocious camps, and such is the loss of human lives that the Soviets look for more and more sources of supply. The horrors of these places of detention have been sufficiently described:

"The labour camps are places of boundless physical and moral 'suffering. Hundreds of thousands and millions of people perish in them from starvation, cold, and exhaustion. They constitute a system which has no respect for man as an individual, a system impregnated with absolute contempt for human life."

A most terrible chapter in the book tells the story of the "Land of White Death," a territory of the size of Britain, situated between the Sea of Okhotsk and the Arctic, where the richest goldfields have been discovered, and are now exploited by convict labour. In this hell on earth men perish in their thousands at a time, yet the Soviets have accumulated in a few years a considerable stock of gold in the vaults of the, Kremlin. So horrible are these Soviet camps that it was a Jew, Dr. Julius Margolin, a Zionist, who, having been released from Russia, wrote:

"Since they came into being; .the Soviet camps have swallowed more men, have exacted more victims, than all other camps—Hitler's and others—together, and all this lethal engine continues to operate at full blast."

But the greatest horror of this renewal of slavery consists in the attitude of the "civilised" world, which closes its eyes to what goes on, on the other side of the Iron Curtain. There is no general outcry in the press and Parliaments of Europe and America, the Anti-Slavery and other humanitarian societies are silent, with governments only too anxious to conclude with the Soviets trade agreements, knowing well that the timber and other raw materials they are to get will be produced by one or the other form of slave labour. They have even consented to supply the

Soviets with more slaves, men and women who, having escaped abroad, hoped that the Law of hospitality would protect them. As the writers say, the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, could not have been unaware of the real significance of Stalin's demands at Yalta:

"The tendency towards cementing friendship with Stalin at almost any, price in more than one instance induced the unconditional acceptance of his demands by the Western Allies. But in this case the violation of elementary rules of morals and humaneness was flagrant. The "friendship"—which after all was not achieved—was paid for with the blood of thousands of Russians."

Mankind has indeed fallen low, and the sense, of decency and morality hardly seems to exist. This book on forced labour in the U.S.S.R. may clear its sight, but it should also be a warning for the average citizen, for is not "conscription of labour" or "direction of labour" merely a first step in the transformation of free workers into some kind of slaves of the all-powerful State? **H. R.**

*Forced Labour in Russia." By David J. Dallin Hollis and Carter, 25s.

COMMUNISTS EXCLUDED FROM BRAZILIAN LEGISLATURE By A. Mingay

A bill specifying the circumstances in which members of the legislative bodies shall incur the loss of their mandates was presented to the Brazilian Senate at the beginning of September last. In addition to the cases cited in the Brazilian Constitution of 1946, it definitely establishes the exclusion of those members who were elected as representatives of a political party subsequently declared to be illegal.

The bill provoked heated debate in the Senate, certain non-communist members holding that it was unconstitutional and contrary to democratic principles. It was finally approved by 34 votes to 18, and forwarded on 29 October to the Chamber of Deputies, where every conceivable method of obstruction was employed by the communists to prevent its passage. It also met with opposition from many non-communist members for the reasons put forward in the Senate, and because it was alleged to weaken the guarantees of members of the legislative bodies.

The bill was approved by the Legal Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on 6 December, and debate was opened in the House on the 18th of that month. In all 376 amendments were presented in the effort to delay proceedings, many being merely repetitions, while others were totally irrelevant. As several were of a financial or legal order, it was necessary to return the bill to the corresponding committees for re-consideration. They were speedily dealt with, however, being rejected "en bloc." The bill was then sent back to the Chamber and approved, amid great uproar, on 7 January by 169 votes to 74.

The new law was sanctioned by the President of the Republic in the evening of the same day.

GOOD LUCK TO THE "NEW" PATRIOT. By Harry Bates

As a subscriber of some years standing I should like to wish *THE PATRIOT* prosperity and an affluence of power under its new star. I am glad that the little flame has not gone out after its 25 years struggle in the cross-blowing currents of British politics: that loyal hands have been found to trim the wick and set aright the toppling lamp ere it becomes for all time extinguished. We must see to it that we now go from strength to strength and fast leave behind these uneasy

tremblings for the *PATRIOT'S* life. It should not be a question of a year's trial: readers and publishers should unite in solid determination to advance the banner of the Cause.

Does all this sound a little overdone? I trust not, for words cannot be made too warm or phrases too lyrical to stir the stolid and prosaic from their shell in the new effort.

There is no other paper like *THE PATRIOT*. It is THE Right-wing journal. It should be on the tables of the great and influential throughout the land, for it carries in spirit what, in substance, made us great; the message of an Imperial destiny. Yet it struggles for continuity and the reason would appear to be that Imperialism is dead and damned. Aristocratic influence is a blown flower. Kingship in the balance. In other words we "live in a democratic age." The day of the worker has arrived. Values are measured in units of production and hours of manpower, and idealism is dead. The popular papers play up this side of the picture which is acceptable to the many. They print articles by uprising rip-roaring reformers who appear to know from early hardships in factory or mill just how low Britain should sink in world esteem to assuage their bruised little souls. Bespectacled students of sociology beam photographic benediction over articles on "how they would have it done." Sometimes it is more coal must be produced, sometimes more iron and steel. Other times the agricultural system is to blame: but it all evolves on production and the worker. This is the tone of the general press to-day, even as it is the tone of Broadcasting. Indeed this is propaganda. And propaganda is good selling stuff.

So here we have the two sides of the picture: the Right wing with its unswerving devotion to Ideals discarded by the many, and its sentiments of national loyalty to an imperialist tradition supported by the few----and the Left wing with its rebellious attacks on Class, Heritage and Possessions, and its investiture of the working class with a false glory that would score every national achievement and blessing to the credit of this clay-footed idol.

Between these two, the outside observer can behold the actual position: The slow submergence of our country into an economic slough into which we appear more to sink as more we struggle. We see the dissolving of our powerful and respected empire: the bareness of a national larder which once was stocked with the choicest of the world's fruits: the so-called "hard" period between the two wars is remembered as a joy-mirage in the drab, lean and austere days of the present.

Facts do not lie: the worker has come into his land of promise---and promise it is, jam always to-morrow. Soon the British people are going to realise the truth, and the pendulum is going to swing back. Therefore let THE PATRIOT stick to its guns; let it still urge the Imperialist tradition and loyalty to King and Empire. Let its aims be to get to the British people its message of a united Empire in which learned and unlearned, great and small, aristocrat and democrat, will knot into one contented whole wherein each receives according as he gives; but wherein envy and foreign maliciousness have no inheritance.

And if we of *THE PATRIOT* are not to be beaten in the giving of credit let us turn awhile from the worker to the great British soldier, who alone in these our dark days stands firm and unshakable; let us give him tribute as, like the trained legionnaire of ancient Rome, he moves to his overseas post with the phlegmatic unconcern for everything but his job. In Palestine and in India we have seen the unchanging heroism and discipline re-pictured in recent tragic events, and while we have such gallant souls we need never despair.

The Government of the day "soft-pedals" the military, believing, no doubt, that in the new "economic age" of which they are the pioneers and prophets, the strength of our country will be measured by its material resources, and its fate and fortune settled by an international debating society. However, the recent developments in the round table conferences seem to throw a gloom on these prophecies of a bright new world; and the lamentable state of Britain to-day, despite

her immense labours in production, proves how fatally we have lost ground since we forsook the "right to rule."

HOW "THE PATRIOT" FRIENDS HAVE HELPED

Many of our friends in helping *THE PATRIOT* in its new form for this year have sent most encouraging letters, and we should like to take this opportunity of thanking them, one and all, for the support they have given. Extracts from some of these letters are as follows.

A friend in London, sending £2, writes:—

"By way of wishing you and your cause a Happy New Year I am enclosing £2 for *THE PATRIOT* as a contribution. It would be a terrible pity for a paper like *THE PATRIOT* to close down, as there is valuable information in it that the ordinary newspapers do not give, and the public are kept in the dark as to what is really happening behind the political scenes but for *THE PATRIOT*, especially what Inquire Within' says is happening."

A friend in Lancashire writes:-

"I enclose cheque £2 2s. in payment of one year's subscription to *THE PATRIOT*, and I hope that sufficient subscribers are doing the same in order to give *THE PATRIOT* a new life and a long life in its new form."

A friend in Suffolk sends £1 1s. and writes:—

"With all good wishes for smooth success and sound victory in and throughout 1948. (It will probably not be too smooth!)"

A friend in Norway sends £5 and writes: -

"I have pleasure in enclosing £5 towards the further cost of maintaining the paper in its new form. May I take this opportunity of wishing you every success in the coming year."

A friend in Buckinghamshire wrote:—

"Thank God you are to carry on *THE PATRIOT*. I am very low in funds, but hope in the spring to send in some small contribution."

A friend in Berkshire writes:-

"In my opinion the work you have always done has been very valuable, and your paper would be sadly missed in time to come if it had ' to stop."

A friend in Devon has written:-

"I will send £5 if you decide to and can continue, or if you prefer I will offer £10 provided nine others do the same. Sometimes a slightly competitive offer brings results,"

This friend has already sent in £5 since writing the above.

From Yorkshire a friend, on 20 December, wrote:—

"What a relief it was to see the cheering announcement in the current issue of *THE PATRIOT* (18 December) that publication is to be continued throughout the coming year. Now that there is a stirring of conscience amongst the faithful my brother and I most gladly lend our support to

the extent of £10 in the course, of the year, this sum to be in two instalments: ' £5 in January and £5 in July."

These two friends have already sent their January instalment.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

THE ENSLAVEMENT OF EUROPE

SIR,—Too many people dismiss the Communist analysis of the last war with contempt, and say that it was fought to save Poland, or to enable small countries to choose their own Governments, or to ward off a German threat to Britain. Since the *Daily Worker* of 20 May last boasted that even verbal anti-Semitism was a criminal offence in the new Communist "Democracy" of Poland, we can guess who now owns Poland! And, as Germany was pushing in the opposite direction to Britain, towards Russia, and asking for Danzig back (which, according to the Labour Party Speakers' Handbook for 1922-1923, "belonged to Germany for over 1,000 years") there was no direct German threat to Britain in 1939 and we are forced back on the Communist analysis, which, anyway, should never be treated with contempt, as the best Jewish brains are in the Communist Party.

While Britain was fighting Germany alone, with the tacit backing of America, the Communists, having made sure Britain entered the War, sat back and denounced it as "Capitalist." Since the Communists claimed, and still claim (watch the *Daily Worker* reporting of the I. G. Farben trial for current proof) that British capitalists were hand in glove with their German opposite numbers, the Communists can surely only mean that this was initially a War of Finance and not industrial capitalism. In other words Britain was fighting to preserve the Gold Standard for the Wall Street Jews and their international affiliates. Were Hitler's economic theories to be copied by other countries, the billions of pounds worth of gold in the vaults and mines of International Jewry would overnight become useless scrap metal (except for the treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis!) Let no one moreover be deceived by Communist abuse of Wall Street. Both Moscow and Wall Street Jewry unite against any independent Gentile interests that remain—e.g., a Christian Spain, an Arab Palestine and the maintenance of the British Empire as an economic whole. Our two Communist M.P.s both voted for the American Loan which sold Britain to the Wall Street Jews.

When Russia was attacked, the War became one to destroy Fascism. Fascism can be defined as liberation of a country from its Jewish yoke: In other words the Communists proudly, boast that we fought this War to replace the Jewish yoke under which Europe has groaned for so long.

Had I realised this, I would not have supported this War so enthusiastically on 3 September, 1939. Nor would my 35 shipmates who found a grave in Anzio Bay.—Yours in British Nationalism, **Hillary Cotter.**

THE TREASON OF COMMUNISM

Sir,—The divided "allegiance" of the notorious little band of Cryptos in Parliament, who ceaselessly strive to advance the interests of Judaeo-Bolshevism in all its forms, at home and abroad must be exposed.

Lenin said, "He is no Socialist who will not sacrifice his Fatherland for the triumph of the Social Revolution"; so we know that treason by Communists is to be taken for granted. The greater danger arises from the Cryptos, because the public does not realise that a large section of the Labour Party, in and outside Parliament, is loyal only to international Socialism, and favours U.S.S.R. before Britain.

A patriotic Parliament would have to enact a strict new oath of allegiance for 'M.P.s and enforce it on all holders of public office above the lowest grades, prescribing that only one loyalty can be tolerated in the realm, and that conduct calculated to subvert it is treason, whether committed in the interests of any foreign power or of an international organisation.

What our country most needs is a return to political "fundamentalism": the ancient natural virtues of love of the fatherland and devotion to its traditions; of reverence for religion and loyalty to the Monarchy. Our subversive "progressives," not merely Communists, have been allowed to get into the habit of imagining they have the right to propagate every form of sedition and that treason is only an obsolete term for a matter of opinion: "I right or wrong, and my country nowhere" is their unavowed motto, especially among the hypocritical internationalists who profess to love every land equally in order to hide their lack of love for any land in particular. The plotters of open treason should be brought to a halt. There is no possibility of saving what remains of free Europe from Bolshevik barbarism unless non-Communists everywhere pass from talk to deeds. The Red pest must be stamped out by total extirpation of Moscow's professional agitators and plotters.—*Yours, etc., Jas. F. Jackson.*

THE WORLD'S EVIL FORCES

Sir,—Miss Norah Alexander in her "Show Talk" (*Daily Mail*, 3 January, 1948) found the following combination of news-items a "joke": —

(a) Producer and director of the R.K.O.'s new film "Crossfire" are respectively Adrian Scott and Edward Dymtryk. (This film is in effect crude propaganda aimed at stifling criticism of the Jews).

(b) These same two gentlemen were also "victims" of the recent Hollywood puree by the Committee for the Investigation of un-American Activities.

(c) R.K.O. have received a special Masonic award for combating bigotry with "Crossfire."

To Miss Alexander in her comfortable little world of screen tittle-tattle, these facts may indeed appear amusingly incongruous; to the timid and the lukewarm they should serve as additional proof that Zionism, Masonry and Communism are but three different forces all fighting to achieve the same end of Jewish World Despotism, and that to stand against one without combating the other two evils is futile. —*Yours, etc., R. M. Manson (Major).*

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