

THE NEW TIMES

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free"

VOL. 52, No. 4.

Registered by Australia Post - Publication No. VBH 1001

APRIL 1988.

Australia and New Zealand Edition, Published in Melbourne and Auckland.

THE RE-GENERATION OF POLITICAL DEMOCRACY

by Eric Butler

Democracy has been reduced to the level where it is an omnibus term meaning different things to different people. But if it be agreed that the real meaning of democracy is a society in which the will of the people prevails - which was the original Greek concept — then it is obvious that there is little democracy anywhere in the world today. In spite of the "secret ballot", with an enlarged franchise, including women and teenagers, never before have those who control governments been so contemptuous of the will of the people. So far from the act of voting giving the individual control over his own affairs, it has been manipulated by the modern party system to the point where the controllers of the successful party claim that they have "received a mandate" to impose policies which the individual does not want. We have what the former Governor of South Australia, Sir Marcus Oliphant, described as an "elected dictatorship".

In his great classic, *The New Despotism* (1929), the former Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Hewart, made the serious allegation that "A mass of evidence establishes the fact that there is in existence a persistent and well-contrived system, intending to produce, and in practice producing, a despotic power which at one and the same time places Government departments beyond the sovereignty of Parliament and beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts."

The answer of the leading Fabian Marxists of the day, men like Dr. Harold Laski, was that in the modern industrial State the delegation of power to officials was essential so that they could plan "efficiently". The development of a bureaucratic and parasitic monster is inevitable if the totalitarian philosophy of Big Government, along with a policy of centralised debt finance and heavy taxation, is accepted. So-called conservative governments can at best only fight rearguard actions against the march of the "New Despotism" while they adhere to present financial and economic orthodoxy. The natural resistance of the hard-pressed taxpayer to heavy taxation produces a demand from the bureaucratic directors of the taxing machine that they must have more staff with greater powers to oppress the taxpayer, powers which sweep away Common Law rights.

"THE ROAD TO MOSCOW"

Just over twenty years after *The New Despotism* had been published, there came, in 1952, after the conclusion of the Second World War, what might be described as a sequel, *The Passing of Parliament*, by Professor (later Judge) G.W. Keeton, one chapter bearing the chilling heading, "The Road to Moscow". Keeton wrote of "The change which has occurred has led directly to the aggrandisement of the State and the Executive and, as a necessary consequence, to diminution of the status and freedom of action of its component individuals."

Describing "The Transformation of Parliament", Keeton said, "The history of modern political society is in large measure the history of the struggle of the ordinary citizen to exercise some influence upon government — and of his repeated failures to achieve that modest ambition. All governments control the governed..... from the beginning of the nineteenth century, it has been assumed that political democracy is synonymous with the exercise of the vote by the adult population.... Hence the successive extensions of the franchise during the nineteenth

century. These, however, have necessarily involved the increasing insignificance of the individual elector. Since individual votes are so numerous that they are almost valueless, and it is only in the mass that they achieve significance, each extension of the franchise has increased the power of the major political parties . . . Accordingly, it follows that those who control the machine of the principal political party are the persons who exercise political power in a western democracy."

The situation described by Keeton has progressively deteriorated until, outside the ranks of the relatively few who spend their time in the power game of party politics, there is a feeling of deep frustration among the great majority of people in countries like Australia. The individual feels increasingly helpless

OUR POLICY

To promote loyalty to the Christian concept of God, and to a society in which every individual enjoys inalienable rights, derived from God, not from the State,

To defend the Free Society and its institutions - private property, consumer control of production through genuine competitive enterprise, and limited decentralised government.

To promote financial policies, which will reduce taxation, eliminate debt, and make possible material security for all with greater leisure time for cultural activities.

To oppose all forms of monopoly, whether described as public or private.

To encourage electors always to record a responsible vote in all elections.

To support all policies genuinely concerned with conserving and protecting natural resources, including the soil, and an environment reflecting Natural (God's) Laws, against policies of rape and waste.

To oppose all policies eroding national sovereignty, and to promote a closer relationship between the peoples of the Crown Commonwealth and those of the United States of America, who share a common heritage.

in the face of centralised power in all its forms, and its violent and evil consequences. There is a widespread contempt for politicians, and a deep "gut feeling" that something is very "rotten in the State of Denmark". Widespread cynicism and frustration is a dangerous state of affairs, offering the prospect that perhaps a strong man, a "benevolent dictator" will emerge, take power and having solved all problems, then hand power back to the people. But as Lord Acton said, "All power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." There are relatively few examples in history of dictators of any kind voluntarily relinquishing power. Time and time again it has been demonstrated that a change in politicians merely results in the incoming politicians inheriting the power centralised by previous politicians and then arguing that they need the powers.

Australians upset by the blatant and flamboyant programme of Fabian Socialist Gough Whitlam cheered when Governor-General Sir John Kerr resolved a deadlock between the Whitlam government and the Senate, by ordering a general election at which the electors could have a say. But as non-partisan students of Australian political history agree, the Fraser "conservative" government was for seven years one of the most disastrous in Australian history, imposing financial and other policies which laid the foundations for the Fabian Socialist Hawke victory. Canadians eventually revolted against the Fabian Socialist Trudeau and swept a "conservative" party into office — only to find that they continued on the same road as Trudeau. Neither domestic nor foreign policies changed. The best that can be said about the Thatcher government in Britain is that it has reduced the power of the Trade Union monopoly, and has with a type of financial sleight-of-hand managed to — temporarily at least — do without a major deficit budget by selling off public utilities, which, however, still remain monopolies. But while talking of a resurgence of British greatness, the Thatcher government continues to surrender British sovereignty to the emerging supranational government in Brussels. As the Reagan administration moves towards its end, it is primarily occupied with developing a warm partnership with what in times gone by President Reagan described as "the evil empire" of the Soviet Union.

THE PROBLEM OF SANCTIONS

While it is imperative, as Douglas said, that the International Money power and its machinations should be exposed, the basic problem remains of what sanctions are possible to halt any of the policies of centralisation. In his historic address, "*The Nature of Democracy*", given at Buxton, England in 1934 following his return from a world tour, Douglas examined the problem of how to make the democratic machinery of countries like Australia work. He said, "The drive behind the desire to substitute various forms of dictatorship for the democratic machine is the desire to employ the forces of the State to impose the policy of international finance and 'trustified' industry upon the general population." Bearing in mind when this statement was made, it was the warning of the authentic prophet. Douglas went on to say that "the idea of party government is comparatively modern, probably not ante-dating the Wars of the Roses, and contains in itself a subtle perversion of the democratic idea".

Douglas went on to outline a type of political programme, which even many who called themselves Social Crediters felt was too unorthodox, too difficult. They believed that Social Crediters had to try to fight the enemy on his own ground by moving in to party politics. Douglas correctly predicted the inevitable disasters. Both in Canada and New Zealand the attempt to break the grip of centralised financial power by party politics, was disastrous. Apart from attracting the wrong kind of people, party politics divides the people on technical questions of administration. As Douglas put it in his Buxton address, "... I believe that the most

immediately important aspect of the matter is the formulation of definite methods for bringing Parliament itself, and consequently the forces of the Crown, which Parliament controls, under popular control *in regard to objectives* . . . and not in regard to mechanics. This amounts to bringing pressure to bear upon the individual Member of Parliament..." (My emphasis).

The Buxton address was the genesis of the Electoral Campaign, one designed to unite electors to demand, in writing, specific results from their elected representatives under threat of removal at the first elections if they failed to represent their electors' demands. Douglas advised that people should be encouraged, initially, to start with Local Objectives. A Lower Rates Campaign, without a reduction in services, was encouraging in the United Kingdom. One of the most successful of the many Electoral Campaigns conducted was that against the introduction of a National Insurance scheme in Australia before the Second World War. The Legislation had actually been passed, but a massive campaign across Australia, with well over one million letters pouring into Members of Parliament at Canberra (extra postmen had to be put on to carry the mail!) saw the government members progressively wilting under the pressure.

POST-SECOND WORLD WAR DETERIORATION

The post-Second World War years saw a rapid deterioration in the political system of the nations generally described as democratic, but this was masked by the massive economic expansion around the world, as both the economies of the defeated and those of the winners, had to be rebuilt. To the uninformed, it appeared that there was no limit to economic expansion, making it possible to keep economies operating with relatively "full employment". But the explosive results were foreseen by those who had grasped the realities of the debt system. And it became progressively obvious that the International Money Power, primarily responsible for the disastrous debt policy, was exploiting the problems its own policies had produced, to advance a programme for centralising all power on a global scale. Big Government everywhere became even bigger, bureaucracies more powerful and irresponsible, while the party system, backed by Big Finance, with individual members enjoying salaries, allowances and retirement pensions never dreamt of before, tightened its grip over the individual Member to the point where it became increasingly difficult for electors to have much influence on their individual politicians. The totalitarian view was increasingly expressed that once a candidate was elected to office, he was virtually a delegate, not a representative, with his first loyalty to his party and that his main responsibility was to keep his party in office. He had become a "bought man". His only role was to say "Heil" to the flood of legislation being prepared by the permanent government — the unelected bureaucracy.

The current situation demands a wider understanding of the history of the development of constitutional government throughout the English-speaking world, originating in England. We will not be helped by a subverted education system which, in

BASIC FUND NEARLY FINAL

As we go to press, the Australian League of Rights' Basic Fund for 1988 is nearly, but not quite, filled. The "target" is \$60,000. A final "push" by even a few of the many who have not yet contributed, will sweep the fund past the objective. Any in excess of the objective will be allocated to next year's Basic Fund Appeal. All contributions to Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne. In order to save time and expense, receipts only forwarded when requested.

Australia, has resulted in at least 50 percent of the people, according to public opinion polls, not even knowing that there is a Federal Constitution. That Constitution reflects its origins, the Trinitarian forms of government evolved in England, with a division of power between a House of Commons, a House of Lords, both temporal and spiritual, and the Crown. The Australian States, the foundation for the Federation of Australia, also reflected the Trinitarian concept, with Houses of Assembly, Legislative Councils, and the Crown. The Federal Constitution of Australia describes the Federal government as consisting of three parts: The House of Representatives, the Senate and the Governor-General representing the Crown.

THE CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE

Constitutional development in England had its origins in the climate of opinion created by the Christian Church. English Common Law was a major feature of this constitutional development. English Common Law was a special development of the Roman concept of the Rule of Law, itself a tremendous advance in the evolution of Western Civilisation. English Common Law grew out of the Christian concept that every individual is unique and of value in the eyes of God, and that he should enjoy inalienable rights derived from God, not from any human organisation such as the State, as is the case in the Soviet Union. What the State grants today, it may take away tomorrow. The suggestion that the rights and freedoms of the individual should be subjected to something called "the majority vote" is a modern heresy associated with the totalitarian doctrine of "The Supremacy of Parliament".

The act of political voting is a vital feature of a genuine democracy, providing that it enables the individual to have effective sanctions over those who are elected to represent him. Originally, parliament was conceived of being a group of representatives of the people who controlled the government, vested in the Crown, by voting or refusing funds. Parliament was but one aspect of government, a balance against the Crown. But government was expected to operate within the framework of the Common Law, with Crown and Parliament subordinate to the Common Law, Magna Carta (the Great Charter) said nothing basically new; it re-stated basic Truths, which had been violated by King John. It was natural that the great Christian leaders of the day, headed by Archbishop Stephen Langton, played a major role in drafting what was essentially a Christian document, one which in essence said to John, "While we agree that we need Caesar, he has taken so much from the individual that there is nothing left to render to God". And the Church leaders insisted that Caesar must be as subordinate to the laws of God as is the individual.

Magna Carta was a major step in the development of the type of government, which all the English-speaking peoples, including those of the United States, once enjoyed. But it always operated within the framework of the Common Law, which was not developed through counting heads. The truths of the Universe are neither discovered nor developed by voting. Christ claimed to represent Truth on the Authority of God the Father. But the mob voted against Him before the Crucifixion. That vote and its result did not destroy the Truth. Today's totalitarian governments can pass whatever legislation they like, violating the Truth, but the consequences of that violation cannot be escaped. The plight of the world is tragic evidence of this. Magna Carta stated that there must be a limit to the amount of taxation which can be levied by Caesar, and that even the imprisoned man must not be deprived of his private property in the form of his tools of trade. Modern governments not only plunder the individual by imposing crushing taxation, hidden as well as direct, but also rob him of his cultural heritage by mortgaging it to the Merchants of Death without even making any pretence of consulting him.

PARLIAMENT A TYRANT

Even some of the earlier outstanding protagonists of the doctrine of "The sovereignty of Parliament", men like the great Edward Coke, warned that an unfettered parliament could become a worse tyranny than that of an unfettered king. It was that type of tyranny, which played a major role in precipitating the revolt by the American colonies against the British Crown. One of the ablest commentators on *Origin of the American Revolution*, John C. Miller, observes, "In rejecting natural law, Englishmen also denied the colonists' contention that there were metes and bounds to the authority of Parliament. The authority of Parliament was, in their opinion, unlimited: the supremacy of Parliament had come to mean to Englishmen an uncontrolled and uncontrollable authority. Indeed the divine right of kings had been succeeded by the divine right of Parliament.... It was the refusal of Americans to bow before the new divinity which precipitated the American Revolution."

In his address, *Realistic Constitutionalism*, (1947) C.H. Douglas outlined the corruption of the British Constitutional heritage, stating that the Dark Forces had sapped its strength to the point where there was "only the mere shell of the Constitution" left and that the nation was on the road to "the secular materialistic totalitarian State; the final embodiment of power without responsibility." Making suggestions concerning what was necessary to reverse the totalitarian advance, including the "strengthening and elevation of Common Law", Douglas insisted that some means must be found of imposing clearly defined limits on a House of Commons elected on a majority principle.

Up until comparatively recent times, Australians were provided with some degree of protection against totalitarianism by the division of political power within the States, with the exception of Queensland, with Legislative Councils acting as a check on State governments, with a division of powers between the States and the Commonwealth, and a division of power inside the Commonwealth Government. Although subverted from its original concept as a States House, the Senate has time and time again acted as an effective check on the excesses of governments of all labels. Not surprisingly, there has been a consistent attempt to weaken the powers of the Senate, probably the most powerful Upper House in the world. There is also an attack on the principle of the Reserve Powers of the Crown, coupled, of course, with a continuing attempt to denigrate the principle of Monarchy itself.

BREACHING THE CONSTITUTION

Australia's major barrier against complete totalitarianism, its Federal written Constitution, was eventually breached, after a long Fabian-type campaign, when it was discovered that, by perverting the original meaning and spirit of the Federal Constitution the Federal Government's External Powers could be used, not merely to regulate Australia's national interests with those of other nations, but to enter into international agreements and conventions for the purpose of legislating inside Australia. This revolutionary concept was eventually endorsed by the High Court by a majority decision, one of the most important of the majority being the late Mr. Justice Lionel Murphy, a Fabian Socialist and secular humanist, who frankly admitted that unless the Federal government had the power to legislate internally on the basis of international agreements, Australia could not be merged into the emerging New World Order. One of the judges, Mason, presenting a minority view, warned that if the new interpretation of the Constitution was accepted, as it was subsequently in the historic Tasmanian dam case, it would mean that by simply making international agreements, a Federal government could develop a complete totalitarian programme without consulting the electors. Most Australians, including their politicians, have no knowledge of what international conventions have been signed, and their significance. The Bill of Rights was defeated, but the

international convention on Political and Civil Rights obliges Australia to introduce such legislation at some time. The High Court case on the Franklin River dam went against the Tasmanian government primarily because the Fraser "conservative" government had placed part of Tasmania under the World Heritage Commission. Currently the Hawke government is seeking to place a large part of North Queensland under the World Heritage Commission, and other parts of Australia are being listed for similar treatment.

A programme for the planned surrender of Australian sovereignty is being steadily advanced, and at present Australian electors have no effective sanctions to halt the surrender. It is little use voting for the Opposition parties, because they basically agree with the surrender. At best, they argue that there should be better surrender terms. It is true that the Crown's representative, the Governor-General, can be petitioned, and that the Constitution makes provision for the Governor-General to withhold the Royal Assent to legislation. But in practice, the Governor-General passes all Petitions to the appropriate Minister in the government, the "convention" having been developed that the Governor-General only acts on the advice of his Ministers. Only in the exceptional situation similar to that faced by Governor General Sir John Kerr, is the Governor-General likely to take an independent stand. In an attempt to make sure that reserve powers are not available to the Governor-General, the package of constitutional "reforms" to be offered to the Australian people is to include abolition of the reserve powers.

AN ELECTORS' VETO REQUIRED

Clearly the advance of totalitarian government can only be checked by, for a start, providing a constitutional mechanism, which would enable electors to apply a direct veto against unpopular legislation. The Swiss system of the Initiative Referendum and Recall offers a model, which does work successfully. Even under orthodox finance, Switzerland is a stable nation in which both taxation and inflation are relatively low. Government is effectively decentralised, with power in the hands of the people through their local Cantons. The Federal government has strictly limited powers. The politicians are paid a pittance compared with Australian politicians and obviously see themselves as the representatives of the people. They are always conscious of the reality that any legislation proposed could be challenged by the electors, who can with a sufficient percentage of the electorate petition for a referendum, the results of which are binding. It is not so long ago that the Swiss Federal government proposed that Switzerland join the United Nations. A petition for a referendum quickly obtained the requisite number of signatures and when the referendum was held an overwhelming majority of the Swiss people voted against the proposal to join the UN.

It would be relatively easy to adapt the Swiss system to the Monarchical system, with petitions for the right of electors to have a say on any policy to be made to, in the Federal sphere,

HELP THE ELECTORS' VETO CAMPAIGN

Already tens of thousands of the Australian League of Rights' special eight page "Intelligence Survey", an in-depth examination of the Christian roots of English Common Law and Australia's constitutional heritage, an outline of how that heritage has been subverted, and an explanation of how the "Electors' Veto" would work, have been circulated across Australia. Already the results are starting to be seen as the concept is taken up, even by press columnists, who stress that frustrated electors want to have some mechanism for checking the excesses of Big Government, and for having a say on what they see as the policy issues concerning them the most. A number of successful candidates at the recent NSW State Elections pledged themselves in writing to support the concept if elected. A major step forward has been taken.

But much more must be done. Generally agreed to be the most important document ever circulated by the Australian League of Rights, the special "Intelligence Survey" must be placed in the hands of many more Australians. Every reader can play a part by obtaining a supply, large or small, and distributing. Specially reduced prices are: 1000 for \$100; 100 for \$15; 50 for \$8; 20 for \$5; 6 for \$2. Prices include postage. Order from Box 1052J, G.P.O. Melbourne, or from League State addresses.

There is no copyright on the "Survey" and those who have access to copying machines may care to use these to obtain supplies for distribution.

the Governor-General, who would be given the power to direct the government to hold a referendum. The Swiss principle of the Electors' Veto enables the electors to be able to vote on one issue at a time, something, which Douglas said, was essential for genuine democracy. Immigration, excessive taxation, and the erosion of Australia's independence through the signing of international conventions with UN bodies, could all be forced to a vote if the Electors Veto principle was adopted.

Writing in *The Big Idea*, Douglas said that "genuine democracy...is essentially negative, although, contrary to the curious nonsense that is prevalent about "negative", is none the less essential for that reason." With the mechanism of the Electors' Veto available, electors would learn to unite on single issues and, by saying NO to policies, which they saw as disastrous, would force governments to consider alternatives. Douglas said that events would be the main factor in producing Social Credit policies, even if not named as such. The re-generation of political democracy is the first requirement for the implementation of economic democracy. Australia is now poised to give a lead to the rest of the English-speaking world.

Historian condemns Israeli 'show trial'

By Ivor Benson

Ivor Benson is a former South African journalist, whose experience includes some years in Fleet Street, London, on the *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily Express*. In 1964-65 he was Information Adviser to Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front Government, resigning soon after UDI. A knowledgeable and astute political analyst, Mr. Benson is the author of several books, including *The Zionist Factor*, *Truth Out of Africa*, and *This Age of Conflict*.

A leading British historian, Nicolai Tolstoy, has condemned as a grotesque travesty of justice the trial in Jerusalem of the 67-year-old retired Cleveland, Ohio, car worker John Demjanjuk, accused of being the sadistic mass-killer known to the inmates of a wartime concentration camp in Poland as "Ivan the Terrible."

Tolstoy, the author of two books covering the immediate post-war period, recently appeared as a witness to support Demjanjuk on certain

points of historical fact, and presently found himself being treated as if it were he who was on trial*

"I had read something of the trial process," writes Tolstoy in the *London Sunday Telegraph* (Dec. 13), "but was nevertheless startled by my first view of the courtroom. In the first place it was not a court at all but actually the stage and auditorium of a theatre. Much more alarming

NEW TIMES - APRIL 1988

was the looming presence during the days I was in court of a huge picture of Treblinka camp hanging as a backdrop."

A picture with which the article was accompanied shows the gallery of the theatre, now a court, packed with cameramen and their equipment.

Tolstoy had been called in as an expert witness after the prosecution had challenged and even ridiculed Demjanjuk's story of his movements after his capture by the German army in the Crimea in the winter of 1942-43. Armed with a great quantity of documentation, he had explained in detail why he believed that Demjanjuk's story was both internally consistent and, as far as it could be checked, reflected larger political events. And it had been quite easy to expose the contradictions and gross inaccuracies in the evidence of four other historical expert witnesses who had been brought in to discredit the accused's story.

Writes Tolstoy: "The testimony of these four unknown academics (Dr. Meisel, Dr. Scheffler, Dr. Krakowski and Dr. Spektor) was something new to me and had to be read to be believed. The learned Dr. Meisel, for example, is on record in the court transcript as believing that Poland was Germany's ally in World War II and his account of the Ukrainian famine and Katyn massacre attains realms of fantasy quite empyrean."

TRIAL BY TERROR

The second principal topic on which Tolstoy gave evidence was that of an SS identity card in Demjanjuk's name. This was the card which, according to press reports at the time, the Soviet government made available to the court as a favour to Dr. Armand Hammer, president of Occidental Petroleum and a lifelong friend of a succession of Kremlin bosses, including Lenin.

"It was not difficult," writes Tolstoy, "to produce a volume of evidence regarding the KGB and its predecessors' skilful use of forgery to further the diverse ends of the Soviet state. Indeed, I produced so much that eventually Judge Levin had in desperation to cry halt."

Tolstoy continues: "More specifically significant was the authority from whom Alan Ryan, the American professional 'Nazi hunter,' had originally extracted the document. This was no less a person than the then Procurator-General of the USSR, R.A. Rudenko. It was this legal luminary who had been a leading state prosecutor during Stalin's show trials in the 1930s."

It was this same Rudenko who had been able to supply Khrushchev with all the incriminating evidence he needed when the time came for the demolition of the Stalin image, and the same Rudenko who attempted to submit documents forged by the NKVD at the Nuremberg Tribunal when an abortive attempt was made to place the blame for the Katyn Forest massacre of Polish prisoner-of-war officers on the Germans.

Tolstoy says that leading forensic experts have since proved that the ID card, which links Demjanjuk with the Treblinka concentration camp, is a clumsy KGB fake. However, two forensic experts who did give evidence were exposed to so vicious a process of third-degree interrogation that one had a nervous breakdown and the other attempted suicide in her hotel bedroom.

'CONFUSION IS A WEAPON'

It was this same third degree treatment, which brought the trial to a stop for a time, when Tolstoy refused to answer any more questions unless he could be guaranteed the same treatment as that which had been accorded to the academics that had given expert evidence for the prosecution.

His insistence on being cross-examined only on the contents of his own evidence infuriated the Judge, who cried that in any ordinary Israeli court a witness who raised such objections would himself be arrested and made to stand trial.

Compelled at last to confine his cross-examination to the evidence given, the prosecuting counsel Yons Blattman was in immediate trouble. This was something for which he was wholly unprepared; he had expected to be allowed to continue with his questioning the field of personal abuse.

Tolstoy provides a graphic account of his ordeal during the first three hours of his cross-examination: "Bewildered but mildly amused, I learned of a wholly new Nicolai Tolstoy with whom I had been hitherto unacquainted. Apparently I was a vicious anti-Semite and devoted Nazi sympathizer who had worked for a German victory in 1945 and

attempted to obstruct the work of the Nuremberg Tribunal in the following year. Frustrated in my political ambitions, I had subsequently turned to falsifying academic credentials, 'buying' my MA degree from Trinity College, Dublin."

Tolstoy tried to explain that when he was supposed to have been trying to advance his ambitious projects in Europe he was a nine-year-old schoolboy in Surrey, and that the "purchase" of higher education and its diplomas in Britain and Ireland was some centuries older than the state of Israel.

Even more dastardly were other crimes of the mind of which the witness was accused. Not content with giving aid to Hitler, etc., he was said to have written books about enforced repatriation of Communist-country citizens after the end of World War II, a subject of which he knew nothing, while in his heart he had nourished ideas about accompanying squadrons of Cossacks to carry out pogroms against helpless Jews and restore a 19th-century autocracy in Russia.

'SHOW BIZ'

Very different was the treatment meted out to the so-called "experts" the prosecution put into the witness box.

Judge Levin had ruled out any questions by defence counsel about their qualifications or political views. Thus, in the case of Dr. Krakowski, who admitted having served the Soviet-imposed regime in Russian-occupied Poland, a fact of obvious relevance in the trial, the Judge had intervened saying: "Even if you were asked on your political views, you do not have to answer."

And a question drawing attention to one of Dr. Meisel's grosser errors was checked abruptly with the ruling: "We are not here to give grades to historians regarding one historic thesis or another. That is not the subject of the trial."

Tolstoy was left with the impression that the trial was only intended for show purposes and that those conducting it had made up their minds in advance that a verdict of guilty was required. "I cannot believe," he says, "that if the court genuinely believed in the defendant's guilt it would find it necessary to behave in the grotesque manner I encountered. Judge Levin prohibited outright the testimony of a witness who could prove from a precisely parallel case how hopelessly unreliable is eyewitness testimony after more than 40 years."

Tolstoy was here referring to extradition proceedings in the United States a few years ago when several witnesses brought from Israel, giving evidence under oath, positively identified as a concentration camp "monster" an elderly man who was later proved conclusively to be innocent. This man would almost certainly have been put on trial in Israel and hanged if investigation had not been able to recover German and Red Cross records showing that he spent all the war years as an agricultural worker in Germany after having been rejected by the army as medically unfit. **

'BY THEIR FRUITS'

So, why was it ever decided to put John Demjanjuk on trial?

Tolstoy does not address that question directly but draws attention to the close similarity, which the Demjanjuk trial bears, to a succession of show trials in the Soviet Union, which can now be clearly seen as intended to promote some ulterior political purpose. There would have been no difficulty about getting from the KGB "proof of the kind that has already sent innumerable innocent men to their death in the Soviet Union. From the Soviet point of view, and presumably also from that of Israel's "Nazi hunter," it matters not a jot whether Demjanjuk was ever near Treblinka; for both the fact that he changed sides in the war and was for some time attached to an embryo unit set up under Red Army General Vlasov, the "Russian Army of Liberation," would have been enough to make him a suitable exhibit for a show trial and a hanging.

Whatever happens to John Demjanjuk, however, it seems from facts supplied by Tolstoy that the Jerusalem trial has not proceeded as smoothly as similar trials in the USSR and could produce results in the realm of politics and propaganda very different from such as were intended.

"I departed home deeply depressed by my experience," writes Tolstoy, "consoled only by the astonishing extent of expressions of sympathy conveyed by members of the Israeli public, many of whom approached me in the courthouse urging me repeatedly not to judge all Israelis

by the travesty of justice in which I had participated."

Tolstoy, the 51-year-old historian from Britain, seems to have made a useful contribution in robbing a show trial of its credibility; and he received it as an unintentional compliment when at one stage, as he stood in the witness box, Judge Levin exclaimed angrily: "The fewer days we have to keep this witness in Israel the better for everyone concerned."

* Count Nicolai Tolstoy is the author of two best-seller books about the post-

war period in Europe: *Victims of Yalta* and *The Minister and the Massacres*, the latter a fully-documented account of the enforced repatriation of scores of thousands of refugees to certain death at the hands of the Red Army. In both books former British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan (later Lord Stockton) is branded a war criminal for his role in an operation code-named "Keelhaul."

** The Toronto Sun (daily), carried a significant report of this testimony in its Feb. 15, 1985 issue. The little book, *The Unholy alliance*, by former RCMP undercover agent Patrick Walsh, includes a most revealing account of this incredible evidence, which came out at the Ernst Zundel "hate" trial in Toronto.

The importance of Angola

We are indebted to our Canadian contemporary, "*The Canadian Intelligence Service*", of September, for the following informative report by well-known Canadian investigative journalist, Peter Worthington, in the July 1 issue of "*The Financial Post*".

This time last year I was in Angola, interviewing guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi on behalf of Stornoway Productions, which was making a TV documentary on the Cuban-Soviet involvement in the 12-year war.

As well as filming the leader of the UNITA forces which now control a third of the country and have paralyzed the rest, we were interviewing Cuban prisoners, deserters, victims, priests, and so on, who were caught in this nasty, unpublicized war against Soviet-Cuban invaders.

Stornoway is a small, Toronto-based company that won critical acclaim with previous documentaries, *KGB Connections*, *Agents of Deception* and the recent *Twice Promised Land*. It is now working on a series under the heading *The New Liberation Wars*, which deals with liberation movements fighting against Soviet-Marxist domination of their countries.

Countries that qualify in different ways include Angola, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Eritrea, Cambodia, perhaps Mozambique. Angola was the pilot project, being the longest war and the most successful, in that with limited outside support, UNITA and Savimbi now have the allegiance of most of Angola's eight million people, have consistently defeated the Cubans in battle, and now control most of the countryside.

In its way, Angola is the most important story in Africa, and offers a chance to eliminate superpower interference.

If ever there were elections, no one doubts that Savimbi and UNITA would win a resounding majority. All that sustains the Marxist government are about 35,000 Cuban soldiers, Soviet military advisers, East Germans, Bulgarians, etc. — and oil revenues from Chevron which mostly go to Havana to pay for Castro's mercenaries.

The irony of American money directly and indirectly supporting both sides has long been noted. What has never been done, until now, is a thorough journalistic examination of Angola and Soviet-Cuban involvement.

Stornoway's hour-long documentary has been completed. Now the struggle is under way to get it aired. Because I was involved in on the ground Angola segments, I make no comment on the quality of the program — except to echo what all who have seen it acknowledge: it is the most complete rundown ever done on the war.

Since it is totally a Canadian initiative, one might think such a documentary would be a natural for Canadian TV — an example of cultural and journalistic individuality.

What I find depressing (if not surprising) is that Public Broadcasting in the U.S. is more interested in the documentary than Canadian outlets.

The CBC expressed initial interest, then claimed it hadn't enough money. Besides, it didn't approve of the direction the reporting took. When placed in context of the Canadian cultural debate, here is an original, all-Canadian documentary, breaking new ground, revealing hitherto-unknown (or at least unpublicized) facts, providing a thoroughly documented Canadian look at a vital international crisis.

Yet Canadians may only be able to see it on the American PBS network — the network that gives us *Masterpiece Theatre*, *National Geographic*, the *McNeil-Lehrer Report* and such.

This raises questions about our whole broadcasting policy. The debate on free trade and our cultural identity is hypocritical. Accumulated evidence indicates that the People's Network — the CBC — if not mostly interested in political programs that have a

left-wing bias, is certainly hostile to programs that question (much less dissect) the left.

Stornoway's Angola pinpoints the Cuban-Soviet responsibility for misery in Angola, just as *Agents of Deception* pinpoints how Soviet disinformation campaigns influence and guide world opinion and front groups. Incidentally, *Agent of Deception*, which CTV aired, was also initially rejected as unsuitable by the CBC.

It is an ambitious project and good journalism. It goes where the story takes it, and doesn't sermonize or preach. It is a bit of contemporary history that has never before been attempted — perhaps that explains why the CBC was frightened off. It is almost as if Stornoway's originality, independence and Canadianism make it suspect.

One wonders if perhaps the Canadian public wouldn't be better served if there were no broadcasting regulations, no publicly financed CBC. Then the marketplace would demand a counterpart to PBS for quality programs that aren't state sponsored. The fact that about 40% of the money raised in appeals by Buffalo's PBS station comes from Canada indicates Canadians do look south for quality programming.

Anyway, one can't help admiring Stornoway's dedication, verging on obstinacy. Producer of the Angola documentary, as well as *Agents of Deception* and *KGB Connections*, is Kit Vincent of Toronto, who is forever scratching and scraping to raise money.

If anyone reading this wants a quick, intense, accurate idea of what the Angola war is all about, keep an eye on the local PBS station that is cabled into Canada.

It is not *Beachcombers* or *Wheel of Fortune*. Nor is it predigested pap. While it may not be to everyone's taste or interest, Angola is a glimpse at what the future holds for southern Africa if Savimbi loses and the Soviets win.

GOVERNMENT GIVES \$7 MILLION TO MINORITIES FOR AIDS EDUCATION

ATLANTA, Ga. — The disproportionate impact of AIDS among black and Hispanic people is leading civil rights groups and the Federal Government to deal more directly with the threat that the disease poses to minorities.

John E. Jacob, president of the National Urban League, said the fear of a *racial backlash* against minorities as they become more identified with AIDS "is one of the reasons the black community has been slow to address this issue, to put it on our agenda." But his organization and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have begun to disseminate AIDS information among their chapters. The Federal Government announced that \$7 million in public funds will be made available for the first time for use by minority organizations for AIDS education and prevention. While homosexual men still make up the largest share — 49 percent — of the nation's diagnosed AIDS cases, black and Hispanic people make up 39 percent of all cases, even though they account for only 17 percent of the nation's total adult population. "They are afraid of backlash and won't talk about it, the same way governments in Africa wouldn't either until so many people were sick and dying they could no longer ignore it" said Dr. Beny J. Primm of Addiction Research

NEW TIMES - APRIL 1988

and Treatment Corporation in Brooklyn.

Michael Lomax, the Chairman of Atlanta's Fulton County Commission, said that the black establishment's difficulty in dealing with AIDS was a part of a larger predicament. *"It is a matter of coming to terms, at last, with the fact that there are problems within our community that were not imposed upon us by white society,"* he said. "Intravenous drug use, teen-age pregnancy and sexual promiscuity are behaviors that are pathological in our own community, and we must come to grips with that, to take responsibility." Sandra McDonald, who runs Outreach, Inc, the first AIDS education project in Georgia working directly with blacks, said that a year ago "people didn't even want to listen."

Now, she said, there is more and more interest, "These days, we're talking about women and babies dying too," she said. "The more we bury, the more people pay attention." - From *The New York Times*.

"THE PEOPLE'S LAW"

by Professor Walker.

Professor Geoffrey de Q. Walker's book, outlining the Swiss system of Initiative Referendum and Recall, subtitled "The People's Law", is destined to become a classic in Australian constitutional history. This scholarly work by the Professor of Law and Head of the Department of the Law School, University of Queensland, is required reading for those concerned about re-generating representative government in Australia. Should be in all school libraries.

\$15.00 posted

TO THE POINT

A new wave of attacks on the Australian League of Rights, emanating from a number of sources, has sought to discredit the League by sneering at the suggestion that any type of conspiracy is operating in human affairs. Like Satan, the conspirators believe that their greatest possibility for success is to convince the world that belief in their existence is evidence of paranoia. But, as Douglas said, either the steady procession towards the Servile State is the result of blind chance, or mere bad luck, in which case nothing can be done about the situation, with individual will being paralysed, or of a consistent, conscious, long-term programme for centralising all power, and that behind that programme there are groups of power-lusting individuals. Salvation depends upon exposing the individuals involved. Obviously the League is being very successful.

We have no doubt that heavy smoking is no good for the smoker's health, or for his pocket. But it is interesting that most of the do-gooders who are fanatically attempting to depict smokers as a type of anti-social element in society, refrain from advocating the public censure of those who are spreading the AIDS disease — the homosexuals and drug addicts who share the same needles. One of the more responsible members of the Gay community, Mr. Paul Dexter of NSW's "Gay Army", has scathingly referred to "Civil Rights" activists who are supported by government grants. Dexter says, "Australia's 'health bureaucrats' still pander to them because the activists have powerful political connections . . . Our activists are still as stupid and dangerous as ever."

Presumably there is nothing wrong with discriminating against the smoker, but any suggestion of discrimination against homosexuals and their "alternative life style" is an interference with their rights. Societies, which cannot come to grips with realities like AIDS, are destined to pay a heavy price in terms of human suffering and social disintegration.

* * * * *

We have on several occasions commented on the hypnotic influence of huge figures on people. There has been the constant reference to "the six million Jews" who were allegedly gassed or systematically liquidated by the Germans during the Second World War. For years Soviet propagandists have been claiming that 20 million Soviet citizens and troops were killed during the war with Nazi Germany. This figure has been repeated endless times, and the death role is used to justify the Soviet's massive military build up: the Soviet is afraid of another invasion. Soviet apologists have used the 20 million as a good reason why the Soviet has a genuine interest in peace — after all, they suffered much more than all the Western Allies.

But in an interview which appeared in the central Soviet daily *Pravda* of March 14, 1946, Stalin said, "As a result of the German invasion, the Soviet Union lost about seven million people in the battles with the Germans . . ." Even this figure could be an exaggeration.

* * * * *

At least 85 percent of Australians are convinced that there is something basically wrong with the Hawke government's immi-

gration policy, one which is generally supported by the "Opposition" parties, as witnessed by the attack on those Liberal party members who sought at the recent Victorian Liberal party conference to have the party adopt a more pro-European stance. The Liberal politicians like Andrew Peacock waxed indignant at the suggestion that there was anything wrong with bringing large numbers of Asians in to the country. Pro-Zionist Prime Minister Hawke used his influence when in Moscow last year, to have the Soviet Union permit a number of Jews to leave. But Mr. Hawke has never raised his little finger to help the thousands of British people who wish to migrate to Australia, in many cases to join families and friends.

Liberal members opposed to their party's present immigration policy — the same as Labor's — should be pressing for the introduction of the Swiss constitutional system, which would enable a referendum to be held on the immigration question. There is no doubt what the result of such a referendum would be — the repudiation of the present policy of multiculturalism.

* * * * *

The programme for merging the economies of West and East as a major part of the New International Economic Order continues. The Chinese government has announced recently that foreigners will be allowed to wholly own and operate businesses in China. In his opening report to the annual meeting of the National People's Congress, acting Premier Li Peng said that China must further improve the climate for foreign investment. Last year \$A10 billion foreign credits were invested in China. Li Peng said, "We should try to attract direct investment by foreigners and work hard to develop joint ventures and wholly foreign funded ones."

But the Communists are finding that a big increase in the money supply as a result of massive capital expansion is producing the same type of problem afflicting the West — continuous inflation. Perhaps the Communists should import, not only foreign capital, but also some of the West's economic "experts" to advise them!

* * * * *

The human being defies the natural law as it applies to farming and food production generally, at his peril. For years

organic farmers and gardeners, along with many medical authorities, have been warning that present farming methods, with their high dependence upon artificial chemicals must eventually have disastrous consequences. Those producers who had doubts put them aside as they strove to increase production in order to try to keep pace with rising financial costs, an inevitable result of the debt system of finance.

Now the "chickens have come home to roost" with contaminated soil and cattle, quarantined farms and the loss of incomes by hundreds of farmers. Many health problems are the result, directly and indirectly, of toxic chemicals in the food chain. If coming legal action by Victorian farmers, against the Victorian government, is successful, it may at least result in agricultural advisers being much more cautious in recommending the products of the multi-national chemical firms. Current developments may also assist in the continuing resistance to the totalitarian policy of fluoridating public water supplies.

* * * * *

Violent developments in the Israeli-occupied territories taken in the 1967 war have started to weaken the power of the Zionist lobby in Washington — although there is a long way to go before American foreign policy is directed towards removing the basic cause of the problem. A significant feature of developments is that five out of seven Jewish Senators signed a joint letter by a number of Congressmen, demanding that the Israel government start genuine negotiations with the Palestinians on the basis of an exchange of land for peace. Two of those who signed the letter claimed that at least 80 of their colleagues would also have signed the letter if they had known about it.

At a time when the Palestinians are at long last starting to win the propaganda war, one of the greatest threats to them is the possibility of any major terrorist attacks on Israelis. We have no doubt the Soviet Union could arrange for such attacks. The Soviet strategists no more want genuine stability in the Middle East than do the hard-line Zionist strategists.

* * * * *

The Australian, Rupert Murdoch's main paper in Australia, comments editorially in its issue of March 22 that "No Australians with the least spark of sentiment could seriously object to the preservation of its unique heritage for future generations." But the nation's heritage can be best preserved by ensuring that it is protected by Australians who understand it. This heritage will not be best preserved by placing it on a world heritage listing. *The Australian's* approach is typical of the perversion consistently promoted by Rupert Murdoch's national daily.

100 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

"In the light of experience over the last 100 years, it is no longer possible to construct an argument against the legislative petition referendum or 'people's veto' that is not also an argument against democracy. It has not been shown to have any disadvantage whatever, unless one is opposed in principle to the whole idea of government of the people, by the people, for the people.... The record in Switzerland and the American States shows that while only a small percentage of the legislature's enactments are challenged by means of the referendum, those challenged have a high rate of success, ranging between 60 and 90 percent or more. This is the best possible proof that in certain cases representative legislatures do not represent the opinions and wishes of those who elected them. The institution

of the legislative referendum is thus completely vindicated. As time goes on, recourse to it generally becomes less and less frequent, as the legislature takes care over the form of its legislation and its congruence with public opinion. The referendum has thus proved totally successful in remedying parliamentary sins of omission."

—Professor Geoffrey de Q. Walker in *The People's Law*.

"THE TWO FACES OF GEORGE BUSH"

by Dr. Antony Sutton

With Vice-President George Bush now almost certain to be selected as the Republican candidate for the USA Presidential elections, and with the prospect of Bush following Ronald Reagan into the White House, Antony Sutton's revelations concerning the real George Bush, the number one choice of the Trilateralists, are extremely timely. The Trilateralists insisted that if Ronald Reagan was to obtain the Republican nomination in 1982, he had to accept Bush as his running partner.

The brilliant British-born research expert brings to light damning facts about Bush, including his warm support for Comrade Mugabe of Zimbabwe and strong support for the merging together of the Soviet and the USA through New International Economic Order. Sutton fears that Bush could win by default. If this explosive, slim book were widely distributed through the USA., it could play a decisive role in changing the Presidential contest.

Price \$8 posted.

A SPECIAL BI-CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR

The Australian Heritage Society announces that it is producing four special issues of its high-quality quarterly magazine, to commemorate the Bi-Centenary. These four issues for 1988 will go beyond what is being offered elsewhere, excellent though many of these celebrations may be.

For example, what about the voice of the authentic Australian Aborigines like the Rev. Cedric Jacobs (O.B.E.), who while not attempting to deny the harsh features of British colonialism, also welcomes the tremendous benefits, including Christianity, which it has brought? Cedric Jacobs will have a special Bi-Centennial message for all Australians, irrespective of background.

There will be an article on the Christian roots of the Common Law, in depth examinations of subjects like the Constitution, the Flag, the Monarchy and much else, including a look at the controversial subject of conservation.

It is proposed that the four 1988 issues of *Heritage* will be bound into one volume at the end of 1988.

The annual subscription rate for "*Heritage*" is \$15 per annum. Order from The Australian Heritage Society, P.O. Box 7409, Cloister's Square, Perth, 6000.

"HEALING A DIVIDED NATION"

By Rev. Cedric Jacobs, M.B.E.

This tremendous book by Aboriginal leader Cedric Jacobs carried an inspiring message for all Australians during this historic Bi-Centennial Year. Irrespective of their backgrounds, all Australians are urged to work together to build upon the best of the past for an even better future.

A book that deserves the widest possible distribution. Price \$6 posted from all League bookshops.