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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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## From Week to Week

The United Nations Legal Committee has approved the idea of setting up a permanent "Nuremberg" Court to try crimes against "racial groups." Well, we now know what the Legal Committee was set up for, anyway.

In her unsuccessful libel action against the *Bolton Evening News*, Mrs. Braddock, M.P., through her counsel, said that defendants had intended to ruin her, as Mr. Justice Goddard remarked, "by defending the suit which had been brought against them." The defendants said they had, three times, tried to have the action settled.

We refer to the matter because it appears to illustrate the very general mentality of Labour-Socialists. As Professor Laski, who was also undeceived in somewhat similar circumstances, wrote in the *New Statesman* in 1943, "The Left has an historic right to victory", and Mrs. Braddock evidently felt that it was outrageous that victory should not be conceded without a fight, even though she started the fight.

This novel and d'markratic version of the Divine Right of Kings may be—in fact, certainly is—an offshoot of the valour of ignorance, but it requires to be taken seriously. It is part of the stock-in-trade of the industrial and political agitator that all virtue is at the bottom of society and therefore society and its assets belong to the least successful. It is by no means improbable that the mediaeval conflict between "salvation by grace" *v.* "salvation by works" enters in.

The insincere and hypocritical adulation of the ballot-seekers has played a considerable part in a fantasy which can only lead, if it has not already led, to final disaster. But in the words of a famous judge, "It is not enough that justice be done; it is essential that all know and see that justice has been done."

It is overlate that the absurdity voiced by Professor Laski should be spared the castigation it deserves.

The contemplation of the damage which has ensued on the "nationalisation" of the Bank of "England", a manoeuvre which has been antecedent to the wholesale bribery and corruption now seen to be the primary characteristic of the Financier-Socialist Government, is almost sufficient to induce despair.

At a time when the real credit of this country—the ability to produce and deliver goods and services as, when and where required (in the private home, which is the only sane destination for them) is probably lower, all things considered, than it has been for hundreds of years, the mechanism of expanding financial credit quite irrespective of accountancy but closely allied to Communist politics, has been handed over to a group of second rate adventurers who

have disclaimed in advance any concern for the country or the people on whom that credit is based. Mr. Attlee, in October, 1934, said, "We have abandoned the whole idea of the national order . . . The Executive has abandoned National allegiance" (Labour Party's Official Report).

Compare this with the continuous policy of the "Royal" (!) Institute of International Affairs, with subversive agencies in all branches of the (British deleted) Commonwealth. Recollect what "national order" opposed Germany single-handed, in order that Messrs. Rosenman and Morgenthau might impose the eternal disgrace of the Nuremberg trials through the agency of an illegitimate Court foisted on a non-existent "world" citizenship. And then ponder the inescapable picture of the world's greatest scourge, the Empire of Banking and Big Business, with its enthusiastic if half-witted partner the Trades' Union Monopoly of Labour. Or more shortly, Mond-Turner.

To what extent it is recognised, we do not know, but the period through which (we hope) we are passing is bringing into a cold, clear light a good deal of the rather neurotic sentimentalism about the virtues of the poor which the plotters have found so useful as an excuse for adding to their number. It is quite possible that the nonsense took its rise in various mistranslations of the New Testament. Some of it arose from a muddle-headed confusion between misfortune and merit. More is an example of an inferiority complex on the part of semi-educated school-teachers, clerics and ministers of various Protestant bodies. What is certain is that the problem of poverty is the method of its abolition, not its representation as a qualification. The number of rich (let us take as an instance Mr. Aneurin Bevan) who have been poor is probably greater in this country than ever it was. Viewed coldly and objectively these new-rich offer perhaps the most repulsive spectacle of the New Order. It is not because they are rich; it is because they are exactly the same kind of people that they were before they became rich, would not have become rich if they had been any other kind of people, but have larger opportunities to demonstrate the qualities, which in all probability kept a considerable number of them poor under the Old Order. It is becoming more firmly established daily, not that environment is unimportant, but that it is far more an extension of personality than a cause of progress. If it does not provide freedom of choice, emphasis on environment is a snare of the Devil, and the "successful" tend to be both the spawn and bait of the Great Enemy.

The absolute irrationality of the "majority decision" principle, even by superficial standards, is demonstrated by Mr. Truman's victory. If it be assumed that there is any difference between the course he must pursue and that laid down for Mr. Dewey, a little more than two per cent. of the total potential vote made that difference effective. Of the

total potential vote, probably less than ten per cent. could give an intelligent description of either the Republican or the Democratic policy, even as adumbrated.

## PARLIAMENT

*House of Commons: November 8, 1948.*

### Nuffield-Austin Merger

*Viscount Hinchingsbrooke* asked the Minister of Supply whether he intends to make representations to the Board of Trade under the Monopolies Act, 1948, in respect of the Nuffield-Austin merger.

*Mr. G. R. Strauss*: No, Sir.

*Viscount Hinchingsbrooke*: Does not a very high proportion of the production of the 10-15 h.p. cars now come under this control?

*Mr. Strauss*: Yes, Sir, but action is only taken where a Government Department believes there is some abuse by the concentration in a few hands of a high proportion of production. We have no reason to believe that any such possibility exists here, or is likely to.

*Mr. Edelman*: Is my right hon. Friend aware that all informed opinion in the motor industry strongly approves the standardisation of the components which is likely to accrue?

### National Bread

*Sir E. Graham-Little* asked the Minister of Food what is the present rate of extraction authorised for flour in the National Loaf; what are the ingredients, other than wheat, and their proportion in the present National Loaf; and what is the bread subsidy at present.

*Mr. Strachey*: National flour is of 85 per cent. extraction. The ingredients permitted to be used in National bread are those prescribed in the First Schedule to the Bread (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. No. 1867 of 1947), namely:

Substances other than National Flour which may be included in National Bread:

- Imported flour.
- Oils and fats.
- Water.
- Salt.
- Yeast.
- Improvers of the nature of yeast food.
- Any acid or acidic substances suitable for regulating the acidity of the dough.
- Potato and potato flour.
- Barm.

The proportions are not prescribed.

National Flour contains wheat flour, calcium carbonate (*creta praeeparata*) to the extent of 14 oz. per 280 lb. sack and such substances for the improvement of colour and keeping quality, as are ordinarily used by flour millers.

The total subsidy on bread, including the flour and baking subsidies and the acreage payment on home grown wheat, is about 63.7 million a year, or about 5½d. on each 3½ lb. loaf.

*House of Commons: November 10, 1948.*

### Wireless Telegraphy Bill

Order for Second Reading read.

*The Postmaster-General (Mr. Wilfred Paling)*: I beg to move, "That the Bill be now read a Second time."

... The sole aim of Part II of the Bill is to give me powers to take effective action in the case of the very few selfish people who will not play, even when it is made clear to them that their appliances are causing interference with wireless reception. . . .

*Mr. Grimston (Westbury)*: . . . The House should realise that the Postmaster-General will have the power to search anybody's house, subject only to the fact that voluntary entrance has been refused, if a complaint has been made. To take these powers in peace time for purposes which have nothing to do with danger to life or with the defence of the Realm is a monstrous infringement of the ordinary decencies appertaining to the liberty of the subject and to the privacy of his home. That is our case against part of the method that the Postmaster-General is introducing in order to deal with this nuisance. . . .

### Food Rationing (Retailers' Licences)

*Sir John Mellor (Sutton Coldfield)*: I beg to move,

"That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying that the Order, dated October 18, 1948, entitled the Food Rationing (General Provisions) Order, 1948 (Amendment No. 3) Order, 1948 (S.I., 1948, No. 2319), a copy of which was delivered to the Votes and Proceedings Office on October 19, in the last Session of Parliament, be annulled."

This order amends the Food Rationing (General Provisions) Order by making, among other things, a certain insertion in Part 11 of that order which deals with the rationing of traders. The provision in the order against which we are praying and to which I would first call attention is this. It provides in Article I (b):

"... No retailer of any rationed food shall knowingly permit any of the persons set out in the Schedule to this Order to exercise any control, direct or indirect, financial, managerial or otherwise, over the policy, management or conduct of the business."

If we turn to the Schedule to find the persons who are so prohibited we find first of all:

"any person who was the holder of a licence"

—I am now paraphrasing for the sake of comparative brevity. It covers:

"Any person who was the holder of a licence . . . or any retailer who was the holder of a ration document . . . and whose licence or ration document has been revoked, . . . as a result of his being convicted of an offence against any of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, or any Order made thereunder, in respect of any article of food."

It also covers offenders against certain statutes dealing with food. Again, it covers:

"Any person who was a director or officer of any body corporate whose licence or ration document has been revoked . . ."

Finally, it provides — and this is the last category of prohibited persons —

"Any person having the control or management of any premises in respect of which an Order under Regulation 42C of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, has been made, at the time of the making of such Order."

As I have already stated, it is provided that:

"No retailer of any rationed food shall knowingly permit any

person set out in the Schedule . . . to exercise any control, direct or indirect, financial, managerial or otherwise, over the policy, management or conduct of the business."

It seems to me a pretty tall order that persons falling within the scope of the Schedule who have been convicted of some offence, and in consequence have had their licences or ration documents revoked by the Ministry, should further be pursued by punishment in the form of being stopped from getting a job in a managerial capacity with a retailer of rationed food. We have here a scheduled class of untouchables created by this order. They are people who not only have been punished twice but thrice. First, there is the conviction with the penalty of a fine or imprisonment which, quite appropriately, will have been imposed by the court; then there is the punishment by the Ministry in the revocation of their licences or ration documents; and third, the punishment of being precluded by the terms of this order from obtaining a job within the scope of the provision which I have read. That is repugnant to any British sense of justice. Whatever may be said about the general aspects of the matter, I draw attention—as I warned the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food that I would—to the particular case of those mentioned in the third paragraph of the Schedule. I will read that paragraph again:

"Any person having the control or management of any premises in respect of which an Order under Regulation 42C of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, has been made, at the time of the making of such Order."

Regulation 42C of the Defence Regulations enables a chief officer of police to make an order closing undesirable premises. He must first be satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe certain things. These include:

"that persons are permitted to be on the premises between ten o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning for the purpose of eating or drinking or dancing or being entertained;"

—and that they pay for that pleasure. He must also be satisfied that:

"(i) drunkenness or disorderly or indecent conduct . . . takes place on the premises, or

(ii) criminals or prostitutes . . . are to be found on the premises."

If he is satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe those things, then he has power under Regulation 42C to make an order closing the premises. It is further provided in the Regulation that any person who is aggrieved by such an order may appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction and the court shall, if it is satisfied by the appellant that there is no reasonable cause to believe the matters which gave rise to the police suspicions, revoke the order, without prejudice to its previous operation. I think that hon. Members will have guessed already what I am driving at. Reverting to the third paragraph of the Schedule, it will be noted that what it says is:

" . . . in respect of which an Order . . . has been made."

It does not say: "Where an order is in force."

The result of those words is that where someone, who has had control or management of premises which have been closed by order of a chief officer of police under Regulation 42C, has gone on appeal to the court of summary jurisdiction and has obtained revocation of that order and has been completely exonerated from all fault, he still will be under the disability imposed by paragraph 3. We have the astonishing position that a perfectly innocent man, declared to be so by the court of summary jurisdiction, will

labour under a disability so long as this Schedule remains in force. I do not know whether in drafting this order the Ministry of Food intended to be so vindictive. No doubt the hon. Lady the Parliamentary Secretary will tell us. It is intolerable that such an order should be allowed to continue in force for one day. That is the reason why I move to annul the order tonight.

Mr. Drayson (Skipton): I beg to Second the Motion.

The hon. Baronet has explained his reasons for objecting to this order most fully. I should like to add a few remarks protesting that those who have already been punished by the courts and have had their licences revoked should be prevented from taking up further employment in a managerial capacity in the work in which no doubt they are highly skilled. I regret the element of vindictiveness which appears to be introduced by this order. It seems to be on a par with the treatment of some miners—the new Socialist principle that one can be barred from any further employment in a particular industry for committing some offence. We on this side of the House thoroughly detest any idea of that sort. I hope that the hon. Lady will see fit to look again at paragraph 3. If she is advised by the Solicitor-General that there is substance in the point made by my hon. Friend, I hope that she will agree to have that part of the order amended.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food (Dr. Edith Summerskill): . . . Every hon. Member opposite has overlooked the most important point. The hon. Member for Sutton Coldfield condemned the policy; I think he used words to the effect that we were filching the liberties of the people. Does he realise that this is a continuation of the policy which was established in 1943 under the Coalition Government? [HON. MEMBERS: "In wartime."] If hon. Gentlemen think that it is right that traders in rationed food should be penalised in wartime, surely in these days of continuing scarcity these traders should be penalised in the same way if they commit offences. . . .

Now may I come to the grievances? We have been asked why it is necessary further to penalise these men, and why, having revoked their licences, we should prohibit them from serving in a managerial capacity in another food concern. Surely the House must realise that before these men have their licences revoked we examine very carefully the charges made against them. Finally, my right hon. Friend makes a decision. In every case there is evidence that these men have been guilty of offences which make them quite unfitted to be a suitable link in the chain of distribution. [Interruption.] I ask hon. Members to be patient. It would make nonsense of our revocation procedure if, having revoked their licences, we allowed them to go back into another food concern where they would have control, where they could direct policy, and where there would be the risk that they might continue in the same way as before.

. . . I agree that it seems a little unfair because it appears that a man in charge of a catering establishment which is the resort of prostitutes, will be penalised because he was there when the order to close the establishment was made, although that order was afterwards revoked. Paragraph 30 (1) of the Food Rationing (General Provisions) Order says:

"The provisions of the Food Rationing Orders, 1948, are subject to any directions which may at any time be given by or on behalf of the Minister, and to any licence or authorisation which

(Continued on page 7.)

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### Procedure

In these ambiguous days matters perfectly plain once are losing their meaning, or their plain meaning is being set aside and a new, strange, wrong meaning is being accorded to them in practice which is denied to them in theory. A consequence of there being too many laws is that there are no laws, and Law passes into lawlessness. In the old days you might be "in" order or "out" of order. There is now no order to be "in". The world has fallen below order. The essence of order is the service of purpose: disorder is the disservice of purpose. Known and acknowledged rules of procedure keep the feet to the path of policy, whether good or bad. Where the rules are set aside, rebellion has broken out and some game is being played without rules. The conditions are jungle conditions: association (society) has broken down.

To achieve such a result may be and probably is at least one of the reasons behind the widespread replacement of experienced men by men almost totally ignorant of the traditional methods of organised public conduct. The new official does not run "on the rails"; he runs between hastily devised rails to keep him from helping himself and long prepared rails of repressed anti-social instinct. When his attention is drawn to the chairs and sleepers which indicate a bygone regularity of direction, he says he "didn't know." Probably he didn't. How should he?

We venture the opinion that there is not now anywhere in this country a body, Parliament not excluded, which has preserved intact its time-honoured rules of procedure, its standing orders in the state of serviceability in which they were even twenty years ago. If it has in theory, such rules are in abeyance in practice. Someone does what he pleases, for reasons which may be very weighty but are unknown to the rest, and the rest neither know what he is doing, nor how to stop him doing it if they suspect that it might not meet with their approval.

Such a situation, while there is still a remnant of Law and duly constituted officers to administer it is vulnerable at nearly every point to which attack might be directed. It is time that lawyers, solicitors and barristers, directed some attention to these openings, and began to tell their clients where they are instead of trying to keep the legal peace by private negotiation. If they do not do so, they may soon find that their profession has itself been abolished. For where there is no law, there is no need for lawyers.

### Eisenhower et cetera

The worst that might be said about the present policy of *The Sunday Times* is that it is merely pro-Churchill and a "Conservative victory at the next election;" but the prominence given to a review by its Military Correspondent of Eisenhower's book already published in America and to be brought out in England next year and a book by a woman car driver, *Eisenhower Was My Boss*, last Sunday raises speculations concerning the possibility of an impending discussion of the Judao-Masonic set-up both here and in America. If this should develop 'under control'—i.e. with reservation of a part, and probably in effect the major part of the data—it would, of course, do more harm than good. But, above all, we want a decision on the main issue. We can't get it without a fight. The following passages from *The Sunday Times* article will show the drift:—

"One is forced to the conclusion, however, that General Eisenhower considers that the war was really won by America, that every American view was right, every British idea wrong. He forgets to mention that Britain was at war for two years with pitifully inadequate defences while the United States looked on. The plain truth is that Britain suffered losses, offered sacrifices and sustained a burden that was unequalled by any other Allied nation, except possibly Russia, and certainly not the United States.

"Though he has many charming things to say about them, nevertheless hardly any British leader escapes his censure. He suggests that Mr. Churchill's views on strategy, particularly in his opposition (shared by Lord Montgomery) to the invasion of the South of France in August, 1944, were coloured by political rather than military considerations. History will recall that the invasion of Southern France was a strategic blunder of the first magnitude, and that it was an American blunder."

"Eisenhower's consistent refusal to have an overall Army Commander-in-Chief will always be a matter for discussion and criticism. He insisted on commanding the land armies himself; he is not in any way a battle commander, and he had had no previous experience; in fact, he did not understand how to command *in the field*."

"But a Supreme Commander sits on a lofty perch; he exercises command in a great strategical sphere and he cannot exercise tactical command at the same time. Eisenhower *did* attempt to do so, with results disastrous in their post-war setting."

About *Eisenhower Was My Boss*:—

"It can do no good to General Eisenhower. If American generals were in the habit of confiding in women car drivers and secretaries as Eisenhower and others appear to have done if this book is true, then their characters must slump in the eyes of the world. Mrs. Summersby, Eisenhower's woman driver, alleges that Eisenhower discussed with her his views on generals under him and also disclosed to her the most secret matters. Her views on the leading war figures are enlightening, since they are presumably Eisenhower's; the British come out badly, the Americans always win.

"One can only hope that much of the book is untrue. There is some evidence that this may be so."

### A Protocol for the Day

The following, Number XV of the twenty-four *Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion* translated by the late Victor E. Marsden, once Russian Correspondent of *The Morning Post*, is reproduced here because of its clear suggestion of the use of secret societies while their members "in the fulness of their confidence" of the originality of their conceptions are ignorant of the ends they serve. Protocol XVI, dealing with the emasculation of the universities—Mr. Charles Morgan's 'destruction of liberty "by destroying man's will and capacity for it "'—which is topical and naturally follows No. XV, will follow next week. We may again emphasise our attitude to these interesting documents. Two years ago we said:—"We are not seriously concerned in regard to the arguments which attend any mention of the Protocols of Zion since it is their correspondence with events, and not their alleged origin, which gives them significance. But not for the first time, we feel bound to protest against the word 'forgery' which is constantly used by those who wish to discredit them. There is no question but that portions of them can be found elsewhere, notably in the *Dialogues* of Maurice Joly. It is improbable that they were the work of Joly, and if they were, they would be a plagiarism, not a forgery. If, as the Jews dealing with this matter contend, there is no body corresponding to the Learned Elders of Zion and, at the same time, the Protocols cannot be shown to be claimed as the work of anyone else, the term 'forgery' seems to be rather like the use of the word 'murder' when there is no body, and no one is known to have disappeared."

#### PROTOCOL XV

1. When we at last definitely come into our kingdom by the aid of *coup d'état* prepared everywhere for one and the same day, after the worthlessness of all existing forms of government has been definitely acknowledged (and not a little time will pass before that comes about, perhaps even a whole century) we shall make it our task to see that against us such things as plots shall no longer exist. With this purpose we shall slay without mercy all who take arms (in hand) to oppose our coming into our Kingdom. Every kind of new institution of anything like a secret society will also be punished with death; those of them which are now in existence, are known to us, serve us and have served us, we shall disband and send into exile to continents far removed from Europe. *In this way we shall proceed with those GOY masons who know too much*; such of these as we may for some reason spare will be kept in constant fear of exile. We shall promulgate a law making all former members of secret societies liable to exile from Europe as the centre of our rule.

2. Resolutions of our government will be final, without appeal.

3. In the *goy* societies, in which we have planted and deeply rooted discord and protestantism, the only possible way of restoring order is to employ merciless measures that prove the direct force of authority: no regard must be paid to the victims who fall, they suffer for the well-being of the future. The attainment of that well-being, even at the expense of sacrifices, is the duty of any kind of government that acknowledges as justification for its existence not only its privileges but its obligations. The principal guarantee of stability of rule is to confirm the aureole of power, and this aureole is attained only by such a majestic inflexibility of might as shall carry on its face the emblems of inviolability from mystical causes—from the choice of God. *Such was*

*until recent times, the Russian autocracy, the one and only serious foe we had in the world, without counting the Papacy. Bear in mind the example when Italy, drenched with blood, never touched a hair of the head of Sulla who had poured forth that blood: Sulla enjoyed an apotheosis for his might in the eyes of the people, though they had been torn in pieces by him, but his intrepid return to Italy ringed him round with inviolability. The people do not lay a finger on him who hypnotises them by his daring and strength of mind*

4. Meantime, however, until we come into our kingdom, we shall act in the contrary way: we shall create and multiply free masonic lodges in all countries of the world, absorb into them all who may become or who are prominent in public activity, for in these lodges we shall find our principal intelligence office and means of influence. All these lodges we shall bring under one central administration known to us alone and to others absolutely unknown, which will be composed of our learned elders. The lodges will have their representatives who will serve to screen the above-mentioned administration of *masonry* and from whom will issue the watchword and programme. In these lodges we shall tie together the knot which binds together all revolutionary and liberal elements. Their composition will be made up of all strata of society. The most secret political plots will be known to us and will fall under our guiding hands on the very day of their conception. *Among the members of these lodges will be almost all the agents of international and national police since their service is for us irreplaceable in the respect that the police is in a position not only to use its own particular measures with the insubordinate, but also to screen our activities and provide pretexts for discontents, et cetera.*

5. The class of people who most willingly enter into secret societies are those who live by their wits, careerists, and in general people, mostly light-minded, with whom we shall have no difficulty in dealing and in using to wind up the mechanism of the machine devised by us. If this world grows agitated the meaning of that will be that we have had to stir it up in order to break up its too great solidarity. *But if there should arise in its midst a plot, then at the head of that plot will be no other than one of our most trusted servants.* It is natural that we and no other should lead *masonic* activities, for we know whither we are leading, we know the final goal of every form of activity whereas the *goyim* have knowledge of nothing, not even of the immediate effect of action; they put before themselves, usually, the momentary reckoning of the satisfaction of their self-opinion in the accomplishment of their thought without even remarking that the very conception never belonged to their initiative but to our instigation of their thought . . .

6. The *goyim* enter the lodges out of curiosity or in the hope by their means to get a nibble at the public pie, and some of them in order to obtain a hearing before the public for their impracticable and groundless fantasies: they thirst for the emotion of success and applause, of which we are remarkably generous. And the reason why we give them this success is to make use of the high conceit of themselves to which it gives birth, for that insensibly disposes them to assimilate our suggestions without being on their guard against them in the fulness of their confidence that it is their own infallibility which is giving utterance to their own thoughts and that it is impossible for them to borrow those of others . . . You cannot imagine to what extent the wisest of the *goyim* can be brought to a state of unconscious naiveté

in the presence of this condition of high conceit of themselves, and at the same time how easy it is to take the heart out of them by the slightest ill-success, though it be nothing more than the stoppage of the applause they had, and to reduce them to a slavish submission for the sake of winning a renewal of success . . . *By so much as ours disregard success if only they can carry through their plans, by so much the GOYIM are willing to sacrifice any plans only to have success.* This psychology of theirs materially facilitates for us the task of setting them in the required direction. These tigers in appearance have the souls of sheep and the wind blows freely through their heads. We have set them on the hobby-horse of an idea about the absorption of individuality by the symbolic unit of *collectivism* . . . . They have never yet and they never will have the sense to reflect that this hobby-horse is a manifest violation of the most important law of nature, which has established from the very creation of the world one unit unlike another and precisely for the purpose of instituting individuality . . . .

7. If we have been able to bring them to such a pitch of stupid blindness is it not a proof, and an amazingly clear proof, of the degree to which the mind of the *goyim* is undeveloped in comparison with our mind? This it is, mainly, which guarantees our success.

8. And how far-seeing were our learned elders in ancient times when they said that to attain a serious end it behoves not to stop at any means or to count the victims sacrificed for the sake of that end . . . . We have not counted the victims of the seed of the *goy* cattle, though we have sacrificed many of our own, but for that we have now already given them such a position on the earth as they could not even have dreamed of. The comparatively small numbers of the victims from the number of ours have preserved our nationality from destruction.

9. Death is the inevitable end for all. It is better to bring that end nearer to those who hinder our affairs than to ourselves, to the founders of this affair. *We execute masons in such wise that none save the brotherhood can ever have a suspicion of it, not even the victims themselves of our death sentence, they all die when required as if from a normal kind of illness . . . .* Knowing this, even the brotherhood in its turn dare not protest. By such methods we have plucked out of the midst of *masonry* the very root of protest against our disposition. While preaching liberalism to the *goyim* we at the same time keep our own people and our agents in a state of unquestioning submission.

10. Under our influence the execution of the laws of the *goyim* has been reduced to a minimum. The prestige of the law has been exploded by the liberal interpretations introduced into this sphere. In the most important and fundamental affairs and questions judges decide as we dictate to them, see matters in the light wherewith we enfold them for the administration of the *goyim*, of course, through persons who are our tools though we do not appear to have anything in common with them—by newspaper opinion or by other means . . . . Even senators and the higher administration accept our counsels. The purely brute mind of the *goyim* is incapable of use for analysis and observation, and still more for the foreseeing whither a certain manner of setting a question may tend.

11. In this difference in capacity for thought between the *goyim* and ourselves may be clearly discerned the seal of our position as the Chosen People and of our higher quality of humanness, in contradistinction to the brute mind

of the *goyim*. Their eyes are open, but see nothing before them and do not invent (unless, perhaps material things). From this it is plain that nature herself has destined us to guide and rule the world.

12. When comes the time of our overt rule, the time to manifest its blessings, we shall remake all legislatures, all our laws will be brief, plain, stable, without any kind of interpretations, so that anyone will be in a position to know them perfectly. The main feature which will run right through them is submission to orders, and this principle will be carried to a grandiose height. Every abuse will then disappear in consequence of the responsibility of all down to the lowest unit before the higher authority of the representative of power. Abuses of power subordinate to this last instance will be so mercilessly punished that none will be found anxious to try experiments with their own powers. We shall follow up jealously every action of the administration on which depends the smooth running of the machinery of the State, for slackness in this produces slackness everywhere; not a single case of illegality or abuse of power will be left without exemplary punishment.

13. Concealment of guilt, connivance between those in the service of the administration—all this kind of evil will disappear after the very first examples of severe punishment. The aureole of our power demands suitable, that is, cruel, punishments for the slightest infringement, for the sake of gain, of its supreme prestige. The sufferer, though his punishment may exceed his fault, will count as a soldier falling on the administrative field of battle in the interest of authority, principle and law, which do not permit that any of those who hold the reins of the public coach should turn aside from the public highway to their own private paths. *For example: our judges will know that whenever they feel disposed to plume themselves on foolish clemency they are violating the law of justice which is instituted for the exemplary edification of men by penalties for lapses and not for display of the spiritual qualities of the judge . . . .* Such qualities it is proper to show in private life, but not in a public square which is the educational basis of human life.

14. Our legal staff will serve not beyond the age of 55, firstly because old men more obstinately hold to prejudiced opinions, and are less capable of submitting to new directions, and secondly because this will give us the possibility by this measure of securing elasticity in the changing of staff, which will thus the more easily bend under our pressure: he who wishes to keep his place will have to give blind obedience to deserve it. In general, our judges will be elected by us only from among those who thoroughly understand that the part they have to play is to punish and apply laws and not to dream about the manifestations of liberalism at the expense of the educational scheme of the State, as the *goyim* in these days imagine it to be . . . . This method of shuffling the staff will serve also to explode any collective solidarity of those in the same service and will bind all to the interests of the government upon which their fate will depend. The young generation of judges will be trained in certain views regarding the inadmissibility of any abuses that might disturb the established order of our subjects among themselves.

15. In these days the judges of the *goyim* create indulgences to every kind of crimes, not having a just understanding of their office, because the rulers of the present age in appointing judges to office take no care to inculcate in them a sense of duty and consciousness of the matter

which is demanded of them. As a brute beast lets out its young in search of prey, so do the *goyim* give their subjects places of profit without thinking to make clear to them for what purpose such place was created. This is the reason why their governments are being ruined by their own forces through the acts of their own administration.

16. Let us borrow from the example of the results of these actions yet another lesson for our government.

17. We shall root out liberalism from all the important strategic posts of our government on which depends the training of subordinates for our State structure. Such posts will fall exclusively to those who have been trained by us for administrative rule. To the possible objection that the retirement of old servants will cost the Treasury heavily, I reply, firstly, they will be provided with some private service in place of what they lose, and, secondly, I have to remark that all the money in the world will be concentrated in our hands, consequently it is not our government that has to fear expense.

18. Our absolutism will in all things be logically consecutive and therefore in each one of its decrees our supreme will will be respected and unquestionably fulfilled: it will ignore all murmurs, all discontents of every kind and will destroy to the root every kind of manifestation of them in act by punishment of an exemplary character.

19. We shall abolish the right of cassation, which will be transferred exclusively to our disposal—to the cognisance of him who rules, for we must not allow the conception among the people of a thought that there could be such a thing as a decision that is not right of judges set up by us. If, however, anything like this should occur, we shall ourselves cassate the decision, but inflict therewith such exemplary punishment on the judge for lack of understanding of his duty and the purpose of his appointment as will prevent a repetition of such cases . . . . I repeat that it must be borne in mind that we shall know every step of our administration which only needs to be closely watched for the people to be content with us, for it has the right to demand from a good government a good official.

20. *Our government will have the appearance of a patriarchal paternal guardianship on the part of our ruler.* Our own nation and our subjects will discern in his person a father caring for their every need, their every act, their every inter-relation as subjects one with another, as well as their relations to the ruler. They will then be so thoroughly imbued with the thought that it is impossible for them to dispense with this wardship and guidance, if they wish to live in peace and quiet, *that they will acknowledge the autocracy of our ruler with a devotion bordering on APOTHEOSIS*, especially when they are convinced that those whom we set up do not put their own in place of his authority, but only blindly execute his dictates. They will be rejoiced that we have regulated everything in their lives as is done by wise parents who desire to train their

children in the cause of duty and submission. For the peoples of the world in regard to the secrets of our polity are ever through the ages only children under age, precisely as are also their governments.

21. As you see, I found our despotism on right and duty: the right to compel the execution of duty is the direct obligation of a government which is a father for its subjects. It has the right of the strong that it may use it for the benefit of directing humanity towards that order which is defined by nature, namely, submission. Everything in the world is in a state of submission, if not to man, then to circumstances or its own inner character, in all cases, to what is stronger. And so shall we be this something stronger for the sake of good.

22. We are obliged without hesitation to sacrifice individuals, who commit a breach of established order, for in the exemplary punishment of evil lies a great educational problem.

23. When the King of Isreal sets upon his sacred head the crown offered him by Europe he will become patriarch of the world. The indispensable victims offered by him in consequence of their suitability will never reach the number of victims offered in the course of centuries by the mania of magnificence, the emulation between the *goy* governments.

24. Our King will be in constant communion with the peoples, making to them from the tribune speeches which fame will in that same hour distribute over all the world.

#### PARLIAMENT (continued from page 3.)

may be granted by or on behalf of the Minister under the said Orders or under any of them."

The man may appeal to the Minister, who has full power to reinstate in a case of that kind. . . . I agree that paragraph 3 could and should be redrafted. It has been in operation for five years, and nobody on the opposite side of the House has objected, but I am prepared to redraft it in these words:

"Any person who, at the time of the making or the Order under Regulation 42C of the Defence (General) Regulations in respect of any premises, had the control or management of such premises; provided that such Order shall not thereafter have been revoked under paragraph (2) of the said regulation."

I think that would remove a real grievance, and I would like the hon. Gentleman to allow me to amend the order in that way. . . .

*Mr. Hopkin Morris (Carmarthen):* The hon. Lady's argument is quite interesting. First she justified the continuation of an order made in 1943, a war order. Part of this order today, on her own admission, does not apply to existing conditions. She is not pleased with the last part of it. Then she puts forwards the defence, I think the correct and very right defence, that a part of the severe punishment, the revocation of the licence, is imposed for the protection of the public. I fully agree that it is necessary for the protection of the public. I hope that when she considers the order she will further consider the provision that the person must first be prosecuted and convicted and then the licence revoked. Note what happens, he is prosecuted and convicted before the court, but the licence is revoked by the Minister. In the instance she gave of the person driving a car under the influence of drink whose licence may be revoked because of the danger he may inflict on the public, that licence is revoked by the court as part of the judgment of the court

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which inquires into the offence. Where guilt is established, all the facts should be brought to the court and that court should have the power to revoke the licence, if it is revoked.

*Mr. David Jones* (The Hartlepoons): The hon. and learned Member for Carmarthen (*Mr. Hopkin Morris*) will admit that in the past when a man has been convicted his employer has dismissed him next day.

*Mr. Hopkin Morris*: If I understand the hon. Member aright, he complains about that as being unjust. If he does that, I agree with him, because that action is taken by a body which has never heard the evidence.

*Mr. Attewell* (Harborough): How does it affect the doctor, or the solicitor?

*Mr. Hopkin Morris*: That again is not done by the court, but by a professional body, a professional trade union acting on their own initiative. That is completely outside the scope of the administration of justice. We are arguing that an executive Department should not act judicially but that the court should have complete power of judicial action as the body which hears the evidence and tries the offender. I am not objecting to the revocation of the licence, but that a Department which does not hear the evidence and before whom the offender himself is not heard, should revoke the licence. I hope the hon. Lady will look at the order again and bring the whole matter into line and transfer this power to the jurisdiction of the court.

*Colonel Dower*: What a hope.

*Mr. Hopkin Morris*: I hope the hon. Lady has some sense of the position of justice in this country, and I hope the Government have too. I do not think the position is as hopeless as the hon. and gallant Member for Penrith and Cockermouth (*Colonel Dower*) says. If she is prepared to take back the order why not take it back now? There were reasons for such orders during war-time. Because of the exigencies of war, there was a good deal of bad legislation, which cannot be justified in peace-time. It is a bad thing to come into this House in peacetime to justify legislation because it was inevitable in war-time. If the hon. Lady is going to look again at the order she should look at it in the conditions of peace-time and the proper administration of justice, leaving the whole decision to the court that tries the defendant.

*House of Commons: November 11, 1948.*

#### National Coal Board (Mr. Arthur Horner)

*Mr. Drayson* asked the Minister of Fuel and Power why he twice invited Mr. Arthur Horner to be a member of the Coal Board; and what salary was Mr. Horner offered.

*Mr. Robens*: I would refer the hon. Member to the reply which my right hon. Friend gave to the hon. Member for Darwen (*Mr. Prescott*) on November 4.

*Mr. Drayson*: Is the Minister aware that that reply did not help us at all in the matter? Can he confirm whether the salary offered to Mr. Horner was £5,000 a year, as Mr. Horner suggests, and say whether the offer was made before or after the Prime Minister's statement on Communists in the Civil Service?

*Mr. Robens*: If the hon. Member will look at my right hon. Friend's reply he will see that my right hon. Friend neither confirmed nor denied the allegation that is made.

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