

The "Palestine" Plot

BY

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" It is therefore, I think, quite possible to state the real as distinct from the proximate objectives of the present war.

" They are :

- "(1) The establishment of the International Police State on the Russian Model, beginning with Great Britain. ' Can we finally rid Europe of barriers of caste and creed and prejudice ?... our new civilisation must be built through a world at war. But our new civilisation will be built just the same.' (MR. ANTHONY EDEN, broadcasting to America, September 11, 1939). This contemplates the complete abolition of civil rights.
- "(2) The Restoration of the Gold Standard and the Debt System.
- "(3) The elimination of Great Britain in the cultural sense, and the substitution of Jewish-American ideals.
- "(4) The establishment of the Zionist State in Palestine as a geographical centre of World Control, with New York as the centre of World Financial Control."

—C. H. DOUGLAS in " Whose Service is Perfect Freedom," published in "The Social Crediter," Sept. 23, 1939.

Concerning the " Historical" Connection of the Jews with Palestine.

" (The Mandate) is a reprehensible document drawn up, not by the Mandate's Commission . . . but by the Zionists themselves in collusion with the British Government in the interests of the National Home. It was never debated in Parliament, but was issued under an Order in Council. This is the true origin of the trouble in Palestine. A fictitious right has been invented, namely, that ' the historic connection ' of the Jews with Palestine gives them a special status in the land. This supposed ' historic connection ' is none other than an ancient imposture."

Frances E. Newton: "The Mandate for Palestine," 1946.

" not a single inscription has been found in Palestine which can be identified with the Hebrew Kingdom (p. 48). Jerusalem has failed to produce any trace of David or Solomon, any tablet, any inscription or even foundation memorial. Thus there is lacking in their case that documentary evidence which is to be found in the cases of all the other races of Western Asia of any note (p. 49). The Greeks make no mention of the Jews in early days, although such a maritime race would surely have come in contact with them, had Palestine been their home. Divine Homer knows nothing of them"

H. D. Daunt: " The Centre of Ancient Civilisation," London, 1926.

In July, 1946, Dr. George Kheirallah, who publishes the "Arab World," New York, stated before the Standing Committee on External Affairs of the Canadian House of Commons that " the Jewish merchants from Stamboul went into the Tartar country, the Caspian district, and Judaized the Khazar Tartars. The result is that when you see thousands and thousands of Polish, Russian and Rumanian Jews they have neither the Semitic wisdom nor the blood. They are Tartars, and the Arabs to-day are constantly confronted with this Tartar invasion."

One remembers Disraeli's references to 'the Jews' as a splendidly organised Caucasian race, and there come to mind, also, various descriptions of the peculiar mixture of semi-Asiatic races which inhabited the lands which gave birth to 'Stalin,' the Georgian-Caucasian, and 'Lenin,' in whose veins flowed a large admixture of Mongol blood, as well as of many of the lesser lights of the Soviet-Talmudic scheme of things.

Dr. Kheirallah's statement that ancient Semitic lands are at the moment being invaded by non-Semitic Tartar-Asiatics who have no more valid claim to ' Zion ' than has e.g., Mr. Emanuel Shinwell to Wentworth Woodhouse, receives support from an article entitled ' Zionists Misleading World with Untruths for Palestine Conquest' which appeared in the " New York Herald Tribune," on January 14, 1947, and which is now being distributed freely and widely by the League for Peace with Justice in Palestine, New York.

Coming from the Metropolis of World Jewry, and having the support of organisations of Americans of the Christian, Mohammedan and Jewish faiths, all apparently violently anti-Zionist, this document is deserving of critical attention. I am informed that it has received no attention, critical or otherwise, from the official press of this country.

According to the text of this document, " The Zionists claim that persons of the Jewish Faith in eastern Europe (Polish, Lithuanian, Galician, Ukrainian, Russian and Rumanian) have a legitimate right to be 'repatriated' to Palestine, connoting their right to return to the country of their origin. The basis for this Zionist claim is contradicted and disapproved by the world's foremost historians, ethnologists, anthropologists, philologists and cartographers. The works of these notable Jewish and non-Jewish authorities are to be found in the leading public libraries and educational institutions of higher learning. These authorities agree that persons of the Jewish Faith in eastern Europe are the descendants largely of a non-semitic Turkish-Finnish race which came into Europe from Asia about the 1st century A.D. by a land route north of the Caspian Sea. These people are known in history as Khazars. The Khazars had always been a pagan people. They settled in eastern Europe and there established the Khazar kingdom. By continuous and successful conquests for which the Khazars became famous in history, their kingdom increased in size until by the 8th century A.D. it occupied the greater portion of eastern Europe located west of the Urals and north of the Black Sea, and extending far westwards into Europe. The Khazar nation was converted to Judaism at about the end of the 7th century A.D. The Khazar king in (ca.) 692 selected Judaism rather than either the Christian or Moslem religions which were striving to convert the Khazar king and the Khazar nation to Christianity or to Mohammedanism. After the conversion of the Khazars to Judaism, only a Jewish king could occupy the Khazar throne. Conversion of the Khazars to Judaism was very successful. Judaism became the state religion. Synagogues and schools for teaching Judaism to the Khazars and peoples conquered by them were built throughout the kingdom. Rabbis to officiate in synagogues, and teachers for the schools, were imported from Spain. These non-Semitic Turkish-Finnish people from Asia, now converted to Judaism, formed the Khazar kingdom which dominated eastern Europe: this great and powerful Jewish kingdom at the peak of its power was collecting tribute from no less than twenty-five conquered peoples. Conquest was their vocation.

This great and powerful Jewish kingdom flourished for almost five hundred years without a setback. Even the neighbouring mighty Byzantine and Persian empires feared the Khazars, and eagerly sought military alliances with them. Towards the end of the 10th century A.D., the Khazars were defeated in a war with the Russians (Varangians) who came down upon them from out of the north. For the first time in their history this Jewish kingdom was defeated and the Khazars were conquered. This conquest of the Khazars was completed in the middle of the 13th century A.D. The Khazar population and former Khazar territory were thus incorporated into the expanded Russian state. The Khazar kingdom disappears at this time from the history of the world. The conquest of the Khazar kingdom by the Russians accounts for the presence in southern Russia of the large and concentrated population of the Jewish faith. During the next few centuries, large parts of this concentrated Jewish population were included in the newly formed Polish, Lithuanian, Galician, Rumanian and other states which through conquests were carved out of the former greater Russia. These new states were in their turn reconquered by Russia, and these large Jewish populations were reunited again as Russians. From the 13th century A.D. to the outbreak of World War II. the Eastern European area of Southern Russia underwent very little ethnic change and continued to include the descendants of the former Khazar Jewish kingdom."

Ever since that day, Russia has been invading and occupying neighbouring territory: " Conquest was their vocation."

We may recall Disraeli's remark about that ' mysterious Russian diplomacy ' which was controlled by his co-racialists. Disraeli was in the habit of spending his Sunday nights with the London Rothschilds, who managed the financial interests in England of the ' Czarist' administration. The London Rothschilds were ' Liberals,' and their financial interests were expertly handled in ' reactionary ' Germany by Baron von Bleichroeder of Berlin, and the Warburgs of Hamburg, and in ' reactionary ' Russia by Baron Ginzburg of St. Petersburg, and the Wein-steins of Odessa.

The influence exercised over the ' Liberal ' press of the world by the Rothschild-Bleichroeder-Warburg combination was decisive. From the middle of the 19th century till 1917, when Communists financed by them seized power in Petrograd, the ' Liberal ' press of the world was consistently and solidly anti-Russian. Russia was held up to the world as that Oriental Despotism which, under overt Jewish control, it has since become. Russia is, or was until recently, described by the ' Lab-Liberal ' press of the world as a workers' paradise.

The Pro-Sovietism of the ' Internationalist' Press and Parties was, from 1917 to 1933, combined with an equally ardent admiration for German ' Republican ' ' Democracy,' an admiration which the advent of ' Hitler' changed into a feeling of vehement ' anti-Nazism,' which, in its turn—as Germany was emptied of her ' Jews ' and the war against

'Hitler' drew near—broadened into that kind of anti-German frenzy which we associate with the name of Lord Vansittart. (In 1945, Lord Vansittart discovered, and Mr. Churchill re-discovered, the ' Russian ' danger which antedates the ' Nazi ' peril by at least 25 years. Hitler was a keen student of Trotsky's works and admitted he had learnt a lot from the Jewish ' Bolsheviks.' At the time of writing, the Big British Dailies are discovering, with an air of surprise, that ' Stalin ' is beginning ' to copy the methods ' of ' Hitler.' The British dailies are ' fed ' their news by the International News Agencies, many of which are controlled by Jews.)

Since the end of the Jewish war against ' German ' ' Fascism,' the newspaper press of the world has in growing measure directed its powers of invective against the British Empire, now in the process of being liquidated under the guidance of Communist-Labour-Liberal Governments, often openly directed by ' Jews.'

The quarrel of " World Jewry "—that marvellously organised community of Common (i.e., collectivized) Beings—with the British administration is not, as in the case of ' Czarist' Russia and ' Hitlerite ' Germany, that a despotic Government persecutes their fellow ' religion '-ists (who, as a matter of common observation, are in open control of the key positions of the economic life of this country) but that streams of their ' persecuted ' co-Talmudists are not allowed freely to converge on, and settle in, a tiny corner of the Empire in which the Rothschild Dynasty has been economically and otherwise interested since the middle of the 19th century when the first modern Jewish colonists settled, under Red-shield guidance, in the wine-growing parts of Palestine.

It has been pointed out by Professor Bentwich, former Attorney General of Palestine, Professor of International Relations of the Hebrew University, Mount Scopus, and prominent ' Labour' politician, that the Balfour Declaration to Lord Rothschild and the ' Russian ' Revolution took place in the same month, and we may perhaps be justified in considering them as a sort of twin experiment. We know that the Communist and the Zionist movements were financed from the same source. We know that many of the ' officers ' of the Tartar-Jewish revolutions; in Russia, Hungary, Spain, etc., found ready employment in the ' agricultural ' development of Palestine. We know that the Jewish Agency for Palestine—the mysterious semi-autonomous body which the Jews in Palestine regard as their real government and with which the leading families in Israel, the Samuels, Isaacs, Warburgs, Rothschilds and Schiffs are intimately connected—is left an entirely free hand in the selection of the type of ' labourer' deemed necessary for the continued success of the National Home experiment.

The Tartar-Jewish zealots who, apparently under perpetual hypnotic suggestion, are everlastingly singing the Hatikvah, their National Anthem in a posture of Prussian rigidity, while being carted from truck to ship and from ship to truck at the orders of the invisible Zionist High Com-

mand, offer the most frightening example of what can be done with beings subjected to years of enforced collectivism. The Zionist ' democracy ' has ' decided ' to return to the ' land of their fathers.' The Zionist High Command encourages that belief with every means in its power. The lot of the Zionist ' democrat' on reaching his Promised Land is far from easy, often tragic. His essential function is to be a number, and with his often equally tragic fellows he adds up, or is beginning to add up, to the desired total. An American writer has a word for it: the ' refugees ' are merely being used as the political football of the leading Zionist Jews of the world. The " New York Herald Tribune " article sums the situation up as follows:

"Since 1916, Zionists have proceeded on the theory that their plan for creating an independent Jewish state in Palestine was the only certain method by which Zionists could acquire complete control and outright ownership of the proven Five Trillion Dollar (\$5,000,000,000,000) chemical and mineral wealth of the Dead Sea. A Jewish state possessing this fabulous wealth would by virtue of its financial power soon become a nation with greater international importance than any nation in the history of the world. The real driving force behind the feverish Zionist " give me Palestine or give me nothing " struggle now going on is their hope of resurrecting in Palestine their former eastern European Jewish kingdom (Khazar). Zionists are using the horrible Hitler massacre not for the purpose of accelerating the rescue of their co-religionists from eastern Europe, as ' professional' Zionists would have the world believe as they plead for contributions, but perverting this humanitarian task to get the Five Trillion Dollar (\$5,000,000,000,000) juicy Palestine 'prize package.' Twenty years before the arrival on the scene of Adolph Hitler and his Nazi murderers, Zionists were then using less impressive alibis to justify their 'high-jacking' of the Five Trillion Dollar (\$5,000,000,000,000) chemical and mineral wealth of the Dead Sea, which always has rightfully belonged to the native Palestinians. The official report of the British Crown Agents for the Colonies prepared for the Government of Palestine, entitled ' Production of Minerals from the Waters of the Dead Sea ' states on page 2 that there are forty-two billion metric tons of potassium chloride, magnesium bromide, magnesium chloride, calcium chloride and sodium chloride, ' and also a supply of potash which may be considered inexhaustible,' of a total value of about Five Trillion Dollars (\$5,000,000,000,000) at to-day's prices. Zionists will some day be held responsible for the political pollution and financial filth by which they have obtained temporary possession of the Dead Sea, and are now removing from it wrongfully through the operation of Palestine Potash, Ltd., a corporate ' front' for the secret Zionist ' high-command,' the natural resources of the land which belong to the people who live there. Ironically, Zionists are using the profits from this operation to finance the conquest of the country from these natives. When published, the facts will shock the world and rock the reputations of many names long held to be above suspicion."

The article then proceeds to show how the operations ordered by the Zionist High Command are leading to unexpected developments in the Near East. The Arab peoples are becoming increasingly bitter against (not the British, as it was hoped?) but the Americans, as they are coming to realize that it is ' New York ' far more than ' London ' which dictates the ' British ' policy in Palestine. A Cairo paper, " Al Misry," is quoted as advocating a complete boycott of American merchandise and American ' culture' in the shape of books, periodicals, etc. There are many indications that New York, having for long with complete impunity sowed the wind, is now at last beginning to reap the whirlwind.

PART I.

Militant Zionism versus Gentile Civilisation.*

" The attacks on the Talmud have not been made by the enemies of the Jews alone. Large numbers of Jews themselves repudiate it, denying that they are Talmud Jews, or that they have any sympathy with it. Yet there are only the few Karaites in Russia and Austria, and the still fewer Samaritans in Palestine, who are really not Talmud Jews. Radical and Reform, Conservative and Orthodox, not only find their exact counterparts in the Talmud, but also follow in many important particulars the practices instituted through the Talmud The modern Jew is the product of the Talmud"

New Edition of the " Babylonian Talmud," published by the
Boston Talmud Society, 1918, pp. XI.-XII.

" A heretic Gentile you may kill outright with your own hands."

Talmud, Abodah Zara, 4b.

(*The author is indebted to the Editor of "To-morrow," London, for the permission to republish, with some modifications, the articles under above heading in the issues of December, 1947, and January and February, 1948.)

" A short visit to the U.S.A. is sufficient to make it clear to anyone that the Jewish masses there have reached a higher degree of Jewish consciousness than ever before from the political point of view, America is the stronghold of Zionism to-day in New York, the average citizen sometimes gets the impression that the whole Jewish community is engaged in a passionate, aggressive campaign of anti-British propoganda and of support for the Palestine terrorists the average Jew is emotionally pro-terrorist"

Robert Weltsch: " Currents in American Jewry," printed in " The Jewish Chronicle," August 29th, 1947.

" Every time you blow up a British arsenal, or wreck a British jail, or send a British railroad train sky high, or rob a British bank or let go with your guns and bombs at the British betrayers and invaders of your homeland, the Jews in America make a little holiday in their hearts."

Ben Hecht, in " P.M.," New York, 1947.

" The awareness Mr. Hecht has aroused for his own ends must be' used to unmask and indict the real criminals, the shadowy figures we glimpse behind both sides of the war, fomenting the struggle for their own ends; and they must be branded with that responsibility. Then we shall be in a position to dissociate Great Britain from their machinations Could we do this, we should see far off, but nevertheless before us, a bearable life for each one of us, bountiful and unencumbered."

"The Social Crediter," August 9th, 1947.

For God " so loved the world " that he made it possible for each of us to lead a " bountiful and unencumbered life." And the Devil, following his old custom of turning God's world and ways upside down, has launched against us, in the same half-century, three distinct yet allied campaigns of organised hatred. As a result of his evil work, half of our Christian Europe which was built on Faith (Credit), Hope (Personal Initiative) and Charity (Individual Generosity) lies smouldering in ashes.

Let us be specific. " Ye are of Your Father the Devil " said Jesus of Nazareth to " the Jews " of his own time. They were city dwellers and money-lenders, then as now, and their slum-world was, then as now, built on false and anti-natural (ungodly) foundations. For thousands of years the Father of Lies has raised his children, " the Jews," on the inverted and Satanic principles of the Talmud. The Jews had " compulsory education " centuries before the Gentiles (under Jewish supervision) introduced this mind-destroying institution. (The result among the Gentiles of a few generations of compulsory education is a rapidly falling level of intelligence and a growing inability of the adult population to distinguish

between facts and propaganda. " The education we have so far succeeded in giving to the bulk of our citizens has produced a generation of mental slatterns."—Dorothy Sayers in "The Mind of the Maker"). In their Talmud Torahs, as the synagogal schools were called, the Jewish boy seems to acquire those techniques of double-dealing and deceit which we are coming to associate with professional " Communists."

This early initiation into the mysteries of " the Law " made certain that however far the individual Jew was subsequently removed from the physical prison-world of the ghetto, he would forever remain a prisoner of his own slum mentality. It is an interesting reflection that Mr. Attlee, the " Labour" Prime Minister whose governmental team has done more in a shorter time than any preceding administration to reduce the social life of Great Britain to the level of the East-European ghetto, and who began his political career as Mayor of the East End ghetto-borough of Stepney, is the Patron of the Commercial Road ' Talmud Torah,' London. Not even the most enthusiastic admirer of the "Labour" Government will be able to claim that the City State that Messrs. Attlee-Shinwell-Silkin-Strachey are building in England's formerly green and pleasant land is founded on the three Christian cornerstones of Faith, Hope and Charity.

The Talmud makes Jesus of Nazareth the subject of several obscene stories, and on him was focussed the hatred which the Talmud Jew was taught to entertain towards non-Jews generally. It accords with this attitude that the gayest of " religious " festivals among the Jews should be the Purim, which celebrates the murder of thousands of Gentiles at the instigation of a Jewish Court concubine, Esther.

A modern "American" Talmudist, Rabbi Leon Spitz ("American Hebrew," March 1st, 1946), recommends us to re-read the Book of Esther as offering a realistic solution of the problem of anti-Semitism. " We must fill our jails with anti-Semitic gangsters, we must fill our insane asylums with anti-Semitic lunatics we must harass and prosecute our Jew baiters to the extreme limits of the law, etc., etc." The conscious instilling of feelings of hatred (which became part and parcel of the training of the British army after the accession of the Churchill-" Labour" Coalition in 1940) has been the outstanding feature of Jewish " education " all during the Dispersion.

The Jew has the policy of his philosophy. That there is nothing theoretical about his inherited anti-Gentilism has been proved on each occasion when he openly has taken over the reins of power. The followers of Trotsky-Bronstein (Russia), of Bela Kun-Cohen (Hungary, Spain) and of Kurt Eisner-Israelovitch (Bavaria) proved themselves as true sons of the Talmudic Covenant (" A Heretic Gentile you may kill outright with your own hands; " Abodah, 4b, etc.) as were their orthodox protectors, the " International " pillars of Synagogue, Lodge and Finance.

"LIBERAL" JEWRY VERSUS "CZARIST" PERSECUTION: Circa:
1880—1917.

It is well-known that the constant stream of anti-Russian articles which appeared in the " Liberal " press during the decades preceding the first World War were written by the " Liberal " Jews of the Western Dispersion.

Goldwyn Smith, Professor of Modern History at Oxford, wrote in the "Nineteenth Century," October, 1881:

" When I was last in England we were on the brink of war with Russia, which would have involved the whole Empire the Jewish interest throughout Europe, with the Jewish Press of Vienna as its chief organ, was doing its utmost to push us in."

As a result of Jewry's first military war against Russia in 1904-1905, in which the Japanese were financed by international loans raised by Jacob Schiff (New York), co-operating with Sir Ernest Cassel (England), and the Warburgs (Hamburg), a Parliament, or Duma, containing several Jews ("Socialists") and many Masons ("Liberals") was established in the capital of Russia. That was a beginning, but Mr. Schiff was ambitious, and his goal was indicated in the final letter he wrote to Count Witte, the Czar's emissary to the "Peace" negotiations held at Portsmouth, U.S.A., in 1905:

" Can it be expected that the influence of the American Jew upon public opinion will be exerted to the advantage of the country which systematically degraded his brethren-in-race if the Government now being formed should not succeed in assuring safety and equal opportunity throughout the Empire to the Jewish population, then indeed the time will have come for the Jews in Russia to quit their inhospitable fatherland. While the problem with which the civilised world will then be faced will be an enormous one, it will be solved, and you who are not only a far-seeing statesman but also a great economic student know best that the fate of Russia and its doom will then be sealed."—(Cyrus Adler: "Jacob Schiff, His Life and Letters.")

The world is becoming acquainted with the various methods employed by the Elders of Israel towards shortening the intervals between military wars. Many of the fathers of the present-day Palestinian Terror-ists were enthusiastic Zionists who in the Ghettoes of Russo-Poland underwent much the same sort of training as their sons to-day in Palestine, and they were financed from the same transatlantic source.

"The subsidies granted to the Nihilists at this period (1905-1914. — Ed.) by Jacob Schiff were no longer acts of isolated generosity. A veritable Russian Terrorist organisation had been set up in the U.S.A. at his expense, charged to assassinate Ministers, governors, heads of police, etc....."

(Francois Coty, "Figaro," February 20th, 1932.)

In a very informative work on life in the Russo-Polish Ghetto, " The Polish Jew," written in 1906, Miss B. Baskerville observes (pp. 117-8):

" Social-Zionism aims at converting the Zionists to Socialism before they go to Palestine, in order to facilitate the establishment of a Socialist government when their dreams have been realised and they have arrived in the Land of Promise. In the meantime they do their best to overthrow those European governments which do not attain to their political standard . . . their programme which is full of Socialistic ideas includes the organisation of strikes, acts of terror, and, the organisers being very young, acts of folly as well . . ." Jewry's second military war against Russia (officially known as the first World War) saw the disappearance of Imperial Russia and native Russian culture, and the emergence of 90 per cent. Tartar-Jewish administration in Petrograd. In the same month of November, 1917, the British government, headed by David Lloyd George, former solicitor to the Zionist movement, offered its services to Lord Rothschild in the establishment of a Jewish "National Home" in Palestine. Jacob Schiff explained in a letter to a friend that the opening of the Jewish Ghettoes of Russia deprived World Jewry of the sort of " spiritual centre " which they ever needed for strengthening the " beautiful ideas of Judaism." There is consequently the closest possible connection between the "Soviet" experiment in Russia, and the Jewish "home-building" in Palestine.

The majority of the Tartar-Jews of the Russo-Polish Ghettoes spoke, and still speak, Yiddish, which structurally is a German dialect. In Germany was born the prophet of Socialism, Karl Mordechai-Marx, of Talmudic-Rabbinical lineage. From Germany there emigrated to the Western world a long series of Jewish writers and journalists who took up key positions in the editorial chairs of Western Europe, while guiding the " progressive " movements via " Liberalism " towards that State-socialism of which Imperial Germany was the classical example. Imperial Germany, which boasted the highest percentage of child suicides in the world, was the spiritual fatherland of intellectual Jews the world over.

The bulk of them sided (like Jacob Schiff, of New York) with the Central Powers, at least during the early part of the 1914 war, when the Zionist headquarters was still in Berlin, and Germany appeared invincible. One cannot help wondering how many of the ex-German Jewish intellectuals in the Allied camp intoned in private that " German " song of hatred against England which the Russo-Polish Jew, Lissauer, had composed to " stiffen German morale."

One of the most voluble and ardent admirers of " Kaiserism " was Herr Emil Ludwig, whose real name is Cohen. Like Herr Walther Rathenau, the pillar of Imperial Germany who became the Foreign Secretary of the Weimar Republic, Herr Ludwig found no difficulty in exchanging the Monarchy for the Republic. Between the wars, Herr Ludwig-Cohen achieved an international reputation as a biographer and glorifier of the Strong Men of History. There are several ways of preparing the advent of the Messiah.

" LIBERAL " PRO-SOVIET JEWRY VERSUS " HITLERITE " TYRANNY.

Circa: 1933—1945.

Germany remained with Mr. Ludwig, as with the majority of the Talmudic brotherhood, "a place in the sun" till 1933, when Hitler (Schickelgruber-Rothschild) came forward to save Germany, and Roosevelt (Redfield) was elected to save America. In London, Mr. Blumen-feld (Flowerfield), Chairman of the " Daily Express," indicated that whatever country was going to be saved, Germany was damned: " Judaea Declares War Again Against Germany " was the caption splashed across his paper.

In the following year, Mr. Ludwig, by this time a virulent " anti-Nazi," wrote in " Les Annales ": " Hitler will have no war, but he will be forced to it, not this year but next." He hastened to publish a book advocating the formation of a Grand Alliance, led by the U.S.A., whose role it would be " to bully and threaten " Germany. In America, Mr. Roosevelt's financial secretary, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, who was one of the architects of the Bretton Woods Gold Standard World Dictatorship, and whose scheme for Vanquished Germany is characterised by prominent American journalists as truly Satanic in purpose, and who, furthermore, is prominently connected with the Zionist financial support for the Jewish Terror-Police "experiment" in Palestine, declared in the Hearst Press (1934) "that war in Europe in 1934 was inevitable." In the same year, Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Chairman of the London County Council (a position now occupied by Lady Nathan) spoke at a function in aid of the Jewish Representative Council for Boycott of German Goods and Services maintaining that " it was the duty of all British citizens who loved their freedom and liberty to boycott German goods and Services." At a somewhat later date, the Jewish Professor A. Kulischer underlines this message in a " call to the democratic press the world over." He demanded " a complete blockade of trade and retaliation towards every German man, woman and child. Our fight against Germany must be carried to the limit of what is possible. Israel has been attacked. Let us therefore, defend Israel." Speaking at Ipswich on October 10th, 1935, Sir Stafford Cripps said: " If war comes, as come it may, that war has to be used by the workers in this country to undermine the whole system."

In 1936, Mr. Morrison exclaimed in the House of Commons:

" I have seen these Jewish agricultural settlements in Palestine. They are one of the most wonderful moral demonstrations of the human race in the whole of the civilised world. I come back with a humble feeling that I should like to give up this game of House of Commons politics and join them in the clean, healthy life that they are living. When I think of these splendid young people, happily working in a co-operative and communal manner for the building up of a National Home, subject to murders and shootings, I feel indignant

about it, as if there is some crude and bloody butting into one of the finest moral efforts in the history of Mankind." (Mr. Morrison, however, did not yield to these humble promptings but persevered in the game of ' Conservative-Labour' battledore-and-shuttlecock and lived to be appointed the Chief Administrator, in 1940, of that pleasant little 'Labour-Conservative' scheme known as 18b under which many British citizens, who ' loved their freedom ' as least as much as Mr. Morrison, were incarcerated for years without charge or trial. In his excellent " From Admiral to Cabin Boy," Sir Barry Dom-vile has conclusively proved that the inspiration of this typical ' Soviet' institution was entirely Jewish.)

In 1937, the third and present Lord Rothschild* was asked ("The Daily Express," April 28th) where he would live when the lease of the Rothschild Piccadilly home fell in. He replied: " Nowhere probably; I just don't know. Not till after the war anyway." Mr. Israel Moses Sieff's famous dictum about the impossibility of making " Britain " embark on large-scale planning without a war, or the threat of it, dates from the same period.

On September 13th, 1939, a Dutch-Jewish paper " Centralblaad voor Israeliten " wrote that Jews in every part of the world were " determined to bring the war of annihilation against Germany to its final end." On February 10th, 1940, Scholem Asch, the Jewish author, stated in " Nouvelles Litteraires ": " Even if we Jews are not bodily with you in the trenches, we are nevertheless morally with you. This is our war, and you are fighting it for all of us." On February 26th, of the same year, Rabbi M. L. Perlzweig, head of the British section of the World Jewish Congress, told a Canadian audience that " The World Jewish Congress has been at war with Germany for seven years." At a meeting organised by the United Jewish Committee to aid Soviet Russia (Gros-venor House, November, 1942) Mr. Beverley Nichols said that he thought that " when Hitler had said that this was a Jewish war, he was saying something which was largely true"

In February, 1945, a leading article of the "Jewish Chronicle" spoke of the " anti-semitism " without which this war would probably not have come about. Two years after the " cessation " of the Jews' War against Hitler, we find in every country of Europe (except, perhaps, in Scandinavia) an " anti-Semitic " problem of the most acute kind. Mr. R. Crossman, M.P., found in his investigation as a member of the Anglo-American Committee on Palestine that in the ' Soviet '-controlled countries immediately behind the Iron Curtain only three careers are open to the Jews:

" If he (the Jew) is educated he can join the Communist Party.

Thereby he gets a job, but he knows that by so doing he is the cause of anti-Semitism. How often in the past have the Jews been accused

* In the "Sunday Express" of June 22nd, 1947, the statement was made that when war came, Lord Rothschild "joined the Security Branch and was active in carrying out the Government's interment policy."

of organizing Bolshevism? His second possibility is to go into the Black Market. There is plenty of money to be made there . . . But if he chooses this career he knows he is being a cause of anti-Semitism. The third possibility is Zionism."

" Palestine Mission," Hamilton, London, 1947, p. 98.

The Secret Police appear to continue to exercise a peculiar fascination for the Jews:

"Some of them (the Polish Jews) had joined the Communist Party and a fair proportion of these had Government jobs, particularly in the Secret Police. Four were in the Cabinet we gathered that in Hungary and Roumania, as in Poland, a considerable number of educated Jews had joined the Communist Party and obtained jobs in the Civil Service or the Secret Police."

The Gentile reaction to the virtual Jewish, monopoly of the various administrations is what we should expect; hardly a day passes without one or more of the Tartar-Jewish administrations of Soviet Eastern Europe being approached by deputations of local and foreign Jews who invariably receive assurance that the local " government " will do everything in its power to prevent further outbreaks of " anti-semitism." —(vide issues of the "Jewish Chronicle" during the past year.)

" PROGRESSIVE" PRO-SOVIET-ZIONIST JEWRY
VERSUS " BRITISH" OPPRESSION.

Circa: 1917-194—?

The ideological seeds of the Third World War against Christendom were sown long before the second one was properly launched. The liaison work between Moscow and Jerusalem has been carried out right through rebellions, revolutions and wars. From the time of the Rothschild Declaration of November 2nd, 1917, till the present day there has been a steady stream of Russo-Polish Tartar-Jewish ' immigrants' making their way from Soviet-land to Palestine. The assistance given during these fateful years by British politicians of all parties has been considerable, but none have gone so far in their protestation of loyalty to the Zionist Cause as the leaders of British ' Labour.' In their pamphlet " A Palestine Munich " (Gollancz, London, 1946) Messrs. Crossman and Foot assert that in the matter of the Jewish Home in Palestine the British Labour Party

" has always adopted a single consistent line. Individually and collectively, the members of the [present ' Labour'] government are pledged to assist in the development of the National Home."

Mr. Crossman elaborates this statement as follows: (" Palestine Mission," p. 61)

" As long ago as 1917, the Party incorporated it (the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.—Ed.) in its war aims. Since then, on no less than eleven occasions, it has reaffirmed its support for

Zionism. On one occasion or another, either in Parliamentary debate or on the platform, almost every Labour leader has expressed his personal adherence to the creed, most prominently, Mr. Morrison, Dr. Dalton, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Mr. Tom Williams and Mr. Creech-Jones"

In his declaration made before the Anglo-American Commission of Enquiry (of which Mr. Crossman was a member) Dr. Chaim Weizmann stated that he had often had to go down on his knees to implore British 'Labour' politicians to moderate their demands on behalf of Zionism.

The 'Labour' victory of 1945 was (like the 'Russian' revolution of 1917) hailed with enthusiasm by triumphant Zionists all over the world. Mr. Crossman writes (op. cit. p. 61):

"The Labour Party in the 1945 election had certainly obtained Jewish support by its uncompromising demand for the rescinding of the White Paper of 1939 and its solemn pledge that it would not prevent the Jews from achieving a majority in Palestine by immigration."

Shortly after the 'Labour' victory, the third and present Lord Rothschild joined the 'Labour' party and now pleads the double cause of Labour-Zionism in the House of Lords. In his efforts on behalf of 'Zion,' Lord Rothschild is ably assisted by Lord (formerly Sir Herbert; Samuel, first 'British' High Commissioner in Palestine and leader in the House of Lords of that 'Liberal' Party to which belonged the second Lord Rothschild of 'Balfour' Declaration fame; Lord Samuel's deputy is the second Marquess of Reading. Both Lord Samuel and Lord Reading are connected with the Central Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation of which Mr. Anthony de Rothschild and Mr. Harry Sacher, the Zionist, are joint Chairmen and which co-operated intimately with the notorious UNRRA organisation which has facilitated in various ways the Communist-Zionist trek from Russo-Germany to Palestine.

When Lord Long in the House of Lords (on August 13th, 1947) asked whether the Government knew if the money of the Jewish Funds collected in England was really getting into the right hands " or was assisting illegal immigration " ("The Scotsman," August 14th, 1947), the Marquess of Reading said that he believed every precaution was taken to prevent the money from reaching undesirable destinations, and added the significant words:

" It was no use issuing vague exhortations to the Jewish community in this country to exercise an influence with the Jewish terrorists which they do not possess. I wish we had some influence."

Lord Reading is the son of Rufus Isaacs, who in 1917 negotiated a 'deal' on behalf of His Majesty's Government with the financial interests of New York (Kuhn, Loeb and Co.), a deal the terms of which have never been disclosed. Lord Reading's father was subsequently made Viceroy of India and Chairman of the I.C.I., the Chemical Cartel which was founded by Lord Reading's father-in-law Sir Alfred Mond (Lord Mel-

chett) in 1926. The first Lord Melchett was furthermore instrumental in founding the Extended Jewish Agency, of which Mr. Felix Warburg (of Kuhn, Loeb and Co.) became the 'non-Zionist' head. The present Lord Melchett, Lord Reading's brother-in-law, is managing director of the I.C.I., and Director of the Palestine Electric Corporation. Lord Reading's wife, Eva Violet, only daughter of Alfred Mond and sister of the present Lord Melchett, is Chairman of the British section of the Jewish Agency and Vice-President of the Palestine Appeal Fund.

Lord Reading's stepmother, Stella, Dowager Marchioness of Reading, widow of Rufus Isaacs, is Chairman of the (British) Women's Voluntary Service for Civil Defence, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Relations Trust and Vice-Chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation. In their work for "Zion" the Mond-Melchetts and Isaacs-Readings are assisted by Viscountess Samuel who is Hon. President of the Women's International Zionist Organisation; and by Mrs. Rebecca Sieff, who is President of the Federation of Women Zionists of Great Britain and Ireland, and wife of Israel Moses Sieff, of P.E.P., and Marks and Spencer, Ltd. Mr. Sieff was a member of Major James de Rothschild's First Jewish Commission to Palestine in 1918.

The Isaacs-Readings and Mond-Melchetts are related to Lord and Lady Nathan of Churt; the latter is now Chairman of the London County Council, while the former, till recently, was 'Labour' Minister for Civil Aviation. On January 27th, 1939, the "Jewish Chronicle" reported the then Col. Nathan as saying: "If Zion falls, the British Empire falls with it."

This dark saying recalls the ominous statement made by V. Jabotinsky, who in 1931 had declared in Warsaw that the "Jews might become the dynamite which will blow up the British Empire." Mr. Jabotinsky was the founder of the original Jewish Self-Defence Corps known as the Hagana, and as the leader of its illegal activities he was sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude by the Judges of the Army of Occupation shortly after the war. Set free after barely six months, he continued his Zionist career which culminated in his being made Chairman of the New Zionist organisation in 1935. Mr. Jabotinsky's organisation, which possesses a London address, demands the liquidation of the entire Jewish Dispersion and their settlement on both sides of the river Jordan. With the first part of his demand no sane Gentile would quarrel, but the granting to Mr. Jabotinsky's organisation of its territorial claims in the Middle East would of course result in that very explosion which he pro-pecied so confidently in 1931.

The "Jewish Chronicle," which may be considered the leading Zionist organ in Great Britain, added its voice to the chorus of official Jewish warnings when in its issue of March 3rd, 1939, it stated:

"Should the deliberations [then in process between the contending parties and the British Government] result in the destruction of

Jewish rights in that country (Palestine) ... a deep despair would settle on the masses of the Jewish people . . . that would not be a development that any sane statesman could contemplate with unruffled composure. In very deed, they would be confronted by a Jewish problem in a form more acute than at any time in history, and try how they would, they could not escape it. It would thrust up its hydra-head at countless places in the diplomatic scene and block every avenue of international appeasement."

The Government White Paper of 1939 in limiting the number of immigrants into Palestine constituted a definite threat to Zionist ambitions. It was opposed by leading 'Labour' politicians, as well as by Mr. Winston Churchill who, as Colonial Secretary, assisted the Rothschild-Zionist interests to obtain the 'Rutenberg' Concession in 1922, and by Mr. Leo S. Amery, former director of Marks and Spencer, Ltd., high-degree Freemason, who in 1917 assisted Lord Rothschild in the final draft of the 'Balfour' Declaration. The White Paper is always brought forward by the Zionists as a sufficient justification for the bestial acts committed since 1939 by the Tartar Jews of Palestine.

In the early part of 1940, Mr. Vladimir Jabotinsky demanded at a mass meeting in New York the creation of a Jewish army and an international covenant outlawing anti-semitism, and permitting mass immigration into Palestine. The prospects for the realization of these ambitions were vastly improved by the accession of Mr. Winston Churchill and his 'Labour'-coalition to power in the spring of the same year. The "Jewish Standard," of May 17, 1940, wrote:

" It has taken a war and a military disaster to produce governmental changes long overdue. From the Jewish point of view the changes may prove far-reaching . . . all the new Labour Cabinet Ministers have time and again Supported the Zionist point of view. Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Minister for Air and the Leader of the Opposition Liberals, has for long opposed the Government's anti-Zionist policy. The most potent reinforcement for Zionism in the Cabinet is without doubt Mr. Duff Cooper, the new Minister for Information. His attitude for Zionism is most positive, and he must be regarded as approaching more closely than any other statesman to the larger political Zionism. Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, voted against the Palestine White Paper of May, 1939, and even abstained from voting on the Land Regulations in March, although he was a member of the Government."

And Mr. Leo Amery, we may add, gave up his directorate on the board of Marks and Spencer, Ltd., to become Minister for India. Mr. I. M. Sieff, Managing Director of Marks and Spencer, Ltd., continued to remain in the political background and paid several visits to Washington during these critical years. In November, 1940, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, 'Labour' Minister without Portfolio, sent to American Jewry a message which was likened in importance to the Balfour Declaration of 1917.

Mr. Greenwood's message, which was taken by Rabbi M. P. Perlzweig to Rabbi Wise in the United States, read in part:

" In building a civilised society after the war there should be a real opportunity for Jews everywhere to make a distinctive contribution. All men of good will must assuredly hope that in the New Europe, Jewish people, in whatever country they live, will have freedom and full equality before the law with every other citizen."

Obviously, the Zionist Cause was in the best hands. The ' truce ' maintained during the opening stages of the war ' against Hitler ' between Palestinian Jewry and the British Administration afforded the Zionist High Command an excellent opportunity for training their shock-troops in the most up-to-date methods of modern warfare under expert British technical supervision.

(The comment of Mr. Crossman on Major Beamish's suggestion ("Hansard," August 12th, 1947) that there is a possibility of Jews and Kurds being trained in terrorism in a Caucasian sanatorium which is the property of the Soviet Trade Unions with a view to their future activities in Palestine, is revealing: " Most of the men have received their training in the British army during the war when they were trained for sabotage." Both suggestions are probably correct. The combination of the ' Caucasian ' spirit animating a person equipped with all the best death-gadgets a United World Chemical Cartel can produce, would lead to just such results as we are experiencing.)

On October 8th, 1942, "The Sentinel," one of the most influential Jewish journals of the U.S.A., wrote: " The Second World War is being fought for the defence of the fundamentals of Judaism." Shortly afterwards, Judge Levinthal, the President of the American Zionist Organisation, said that the plan of a Jewish army was approved by Mr. Churchill over a year ago. Judge Levinthal declared (" Evening Standard," December 3, 1942) that " after the war, the existence of a Jewish army in Palestine might be a very useful argument in emphasising what the Zionists claim to be their rights in Palestine."

We learn ("Palestine Information Bulletin," October, 1946) that from 1941 onwards increasing numbers of Palestinian Jews

" were employed by Allied Strategical Services . . . Outstanding work in Psychological Warfare and the collection of vital information for Allied Intelligence was done with Jewish co-operation."

During the years 1940 to 1943, Palestine became, in fact, one of the principal intelligence centres for the United Nations. It became the chief ' works ' which provided the ammunition for the leaflet-wars conducted by the 'Allies' against the countries subsequently ' liberated ' by the Soviets. Jewish leaders continued to stress the Jewish nature of the war and the results the Jews expected to accrue to them from its successful conclusion. In 1942, Rabbi Hillel Silver, 'American' member of the Jewish Agency, declared during a tour of Europe on behalf of the Palestine War Appeal (whatever that may mean) that "there would

never be peace in Europe until the problem of the Jewish People in Europe was solved. And the world ought to know it."—(Conway Hall, December, 1942). On January 22nd, 1943, Mr. Berl Locker, the ' British ' member of the Jewish Agency, said at a British Zionist Conference that the Jews " had a right to come to the world and say ' here is the Jewish problem which you must solve. Otherwise there will not be any peace in the world '."

There was not much peace in the world when these words were being spoken, and the continued insistence by the Zionists on a ' Palestinian ' solution of the Jewish Problem does not augur well for the future peace of the world. If the British administration was prepared—for the duration—to shut their eyes to Zionist intrigues, the Arab world was not. On June 11, 1943, the Wahabi King of Saudi Arabia published a declaration in his own newspaper " Om El Kura ":

" First, I do not know that the Jews have any justification for their claims in Palestine the Arabs conquered Palestine over 1300 years ago, freeing it from the Romans, and since that time it has remained Moslem. The Jews, therefore, have no right to the country I see that the Jews' insistence on Palestine cannot be justified (a) because it is unjust to the Arabs and Moslems, and (b) because it only creates friction between the Moslems and their friends. If the Jews need a place in which to live, there are countries in Europe, America, and elsewhere that are larger, more fertile, and more convenient to their interests"

It was in the same year, if our memory does not fail us, that an equally statesmanlike pronouncement on Palestine was made by Lord Moyne, who also suggested that there might be somewhere in the world a more suitable territory for the Jews to settle. His Lordship mentioned Madagascar as a possible haven for the Jews.

On November 20th, 1943, the British flag was hauled down from a British Government building and replaced by the Jewish flag in Tel-Aviv. At the trial of the terrorists, the prosecuting Counsel stated: "There exists in Palestine a vast, wealthy, unscrupulous gun-running organization, threatening the safety of Palestine and having its tentacles outside Palestine."

In a footnote to his book: " Alternative to Death " (pp. 70-71), the Earl of Portsmouth states:

" The Palestine Economic Corporation had a large share of economic power in that country (early years of the war). It controlled the Palestine Mortgage and Credit Bank, Ltd., Bayside Land Corporation, Palestine Water Co., Palestine Economic Corporation of New York, and the Central Bank of Co-operative Institutions in Palestine, Ltd. Also, it owned considerable interests in many other Palestinian companies including Palestine Mining Syndicate, Ltd., Palestine Potash, Ltd., and the Agricultural Mortgage Company of Palestine, Ltd. The headquarters of the Palestine Economic Corporation were not in

Palestine or the Levant nor in England, which is responsible for law and order in Palestine. Instead they were in New York on Lexington Avenue."

Among the Directors were Messrs. Guggenheimer, E. M. M. Warburg and Benjamin V. Cohen, adviser to successive Presidents, and a dozen other influential " American " Zionists. In other words, the Palestine Corporation is the Financial-Chemical Cartel organ for Palestinian exploitation. It is protected by British soldiers. In Great Britain, a resolution was adopted at the Annual Labour Conference of 1943, " reaffirming the traditional policy of the Labour Party in favour of building Palestine as the Jewish National Home." Messrs. Crossman and Foot comment in "A Palestine Munich," p. 11:

" By 1943, a new factor had emerged. Hitler's plan to exterminate the Jews of Europe had become known, and it was already clear that, when the war ended, the Jewish survivors of the concentration camps would, for the most part, desire to leave Europe and go to the National Home." (Our emphasis).

Another " Labour " politician, Norman Bentwich, who is Professor of International Relations at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, mentions in his book "Wanderer in War" (Gollancz, 1946) that during the first years of the war about a hundred thousand " refugees from Hitler's tyranny " had been temporarily absorbed in Great Britain, while another hundred thousand had found their way to Palestine:

" in the mixed Jewish and Gentile islets, which evacuation and the spreading war industries had thrown up, the aliens sowed their intellectual seed boys and girls of the Youth Immigration for Palestine, brought from Germany and Central Europe in 1939, formed little Jerusalems, so to say, in England's green and pleasant land. While they waited to go to Palestine, they could be pioneers, and spread their example of a productive socialist life in the country of their sojourn."

Supported, no doubt, by these swarms of evangelists spreading a gospel to which they subscribed, the British 'Labour' politicians continued to " reaffirm their traditional Palestine policy." In 1944, Mr. Attlee suggested at the Annual Labour Conference that the Arabs " be encouraged to move out as the Jews moved in," In the House of Commons, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, ' Labour' Minister of State and Big Businessman, said that he could not but doubt that

" it was the intention of those who made the Mandate that through the National Home Palestine should become as Jewish as Canada is British."

In the same year, Mr. Maisky (real name: Steinman), the Soviet-Jewish Ambassador to the Court of St. James, toured the Jewish colonies and industries in Palestine, discussing with Zionist leaders

" the problem of Palestine's absorptive capacity and the post-war solution of the Jewish problem. There is little doubt that, upon his

return to Moscow, he submitted a comprehensive report the Labour party is predominant in Zionism"

(Eliahu Ben-Horn in " The Soviet Wooing of Palestine.")

Summing up the activities of the terrorists from January till September, 1944, Mr. Douglas Reed says (" Catholic Herald," January 12, 1945): " This Jewish Fascist organisation murdered ten British constables and wounded many others; attempted to murder the British High Commissioner and wounded him, his A.D.C., and his driver; raided and fired the Jerusalem Police headquarters; raided the Jaffa Police headquarters and attacked four other police stations with a force of ' at least 150 men ' ; tried to blow up St. George's Cathedral; used on these and many other occasions bombs, grenades, tommy-guns, automatic pistols, etc., etc., etc. These attacks ' seriously impeded the war effort of the United Nations' (Colonial Secretary, October 11). In November these Jewish Fascists murdered a British Minister, Lord Moyne."

On October 11th, 1944, Col. Stanley stated in Parliament that there had been

" a recrudescence of Jewish terrorist activities in Palestine. On the night of 27th September, attacks were made on four police stations by members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, the military organisation of the New Zionist organisation."

On December 6th, 1944, Col. Stanley explained that the Irgun Zvai Leumi was formed in 1937 by the late Vladimir Jabotinsky, the leader of the New Zionist Organisation, and the original founder of the Hagana.

On the occasion of the murder of Lord Moyne (who had so incautiously pointed to Madagascar as a possible haven for the Jews the year before) by two Jewish youths who had been dispatched to Cairo from Palestine for that purpose, the Chief Rabbi of Great Britain, Dr. Hertz (who was born in Bohemia, and trained in New York) said: " The Cairo Criminals are men crazed by the fiendish butcheries of their kith and kin in Poland infected by the evil example of the Mufti's, terrorist campaigns." How this could explain or excuse their murder of a British official, who could not possibly have anything to do with either of these matters, it is difficult to see. The same argument has been advanced by reputedly intelligent Jewish world leaders time and again in extenuation of the succession of crimes committed by the Jewish proletariat in Palestine since that date. Dr. Hertz' disclaimer, on behalf of " every Jew," of any responsibility or sympathy with the murderers of Lord Moyne, was apparently forgotten the following year when the murderers were hanged in Cairo. In April, 1945, the " New York Post" published a whole-page advertisement by the " New Zionist Organisation " of America from which we quote:

" Two young Jews were hanged in Egypt for the shooting of a British Minister. The executioner was an Egyptian . . . but the hand

that guided the hangman was British ... It is ... in the interests of America to call Britain to order, and see that justice shall be done to the Jews in Palestine and peace shall reign in the Holy Land."

The subscribers to the fund of this organisation were informed that " by a ruling of the Treasury Department, all contributions to the New Zionist Organisation of America are tax-exempt." The Financial Secretary to the U.S. Treasury at the time was Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal in aid of European Jews, the " American " counterpart of the Central British Fund of which Mr. Anthony de Rothschild is Chairman.

1945: EXIT HITLER, THE "TYRANT." ENTER
BEVIN, THE "OPPRESSOR."

At the Annual ' Labour' Conference of 1945, Dr. Hugh Dalton, Sir Ernest Cassel reader in Commerce in the University of London, expressed the view that " it is morally wrong and politically indefensible to impose obstacles to the entrance into Palestine now of any Jews who •desire to go there." There followed the ' Labour' victory which yielded three Cabinet posts and scores of seats in the House of Commons to the Jews. The first World Zionist Congress since 1939 was held immediately after the ' Labour' victory in London.

The Conference gave its complete endorsement to the resolutions adopted by the Inner Zionist Council in Jerusalem on November 12, 1942. These were to the effect that (1) the gates of Palestine be opened to Jewish immigrants; (2) that the Jewish Agency be vested with the control of immigration into Palestine, and with the necessary authority for the upbuilding of the country; and that (3) Palestine be established as a Jewish Commonwealth.

A deputation of World Zionist leaders called on Mr. Hall, the then Colonial Secretary, who later, as Lord Hall, declared in the House of lords:

" I must say the attitude adopted by the members of the deputation was different from anything which I have ever experienced. It was not a request for the consideration of His Majesty's Government of the decisions of the (Zionist) Congress, but a demand that His Majesty's Government should do what the Zionist Organisation desired them to do."

(We need hardly add that Mr. Hall was not to remain for long at the Colonial Office. He has been succeeded by Mr. Creech-Jones, an ardent Zionist, executive member of the Fabian Society, and Chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau and the Friends of Africa.)

The "Economist" (August 18th, 1945), associated the attempt of the World Zionist Conference to " force a rapid decision " with the return of a ' Labour ' Government which " has gone on record in support

of a Zionist programme." The demands of the Conference were characterised as being a victory for the extremists and establishing the fact that " some of the most powerful groups in Jewry now support a programme which in the past has been that of the Right-wing extremists—the Revisionists—alone. The London Conference thus seems to mark the abandonment by an influential section of the Jews of any desire for compromise or moderation." There has never been any compromise or moderation about the aims of the world Jewish leaders with regard to Palestine (see Jacob Schiff's statement written in September, 1917*), but it was not until the ' Labour' victory of 1945 that it was deemed advisable to make a public declaration of them. In other words, World Jewry had, through the medium of the World Zionist Congress, openly declared war on the British, administration in Palestine. The first of a long series of related 'incidents' took place shortly after. On October 11, 1945, Mr. George Hall stated in Parliament:

" I regret to say that I have received the following report from the High Commissioner on this incident. It appears that a large number of armed Jews attacked Athlit Clearance Camp for Immigrants between 1 and 1.30 a.m. yesterday. They were armed with rifles, pistols, daggers. Some were in police uniform. Four temporary constables on guard were seized, beaten with rifle butts, bound and gagged the attackers cut an avenue in the wire on the north side of the Camp, and over 200 illegal immigrants were released, apparently with inside knowledge. Eleven immigrants, who presumably refused to accompany the escapees, were bound and gagged. Of these, one Christian woman died of suffocation . . . "

Earl Winterton asked an assurance from Mr. Hall that there was no truth in the report that the British police had instructions from higher authority " even when their numbers are murdered " not to use lethal weapons against the murderers. Mr. Hall promised to look into the matter.

On December 10th, Mr. Bevin announced the composition of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry into the Palestine problem. Of British members we mention Mr. Crossman, 'Labour' M.P.; Mr. W. P. Crick, economic adviser to the Midland Bank; Sir F. W. Leggett, Deputy Secretary of the Minister of Labour under Mr. Bevin; and Mr. Manning-ham-Buller, M.P.

The choice of Mr. Crossman is significant. He is an Oxford don who during the war was employed to combat the Germans from the not uncomfortable German section of the London B.B.C. and from the Algiers propaganda staff of General ' Ike ' Eisenhower. Algiers is a town of Grand Orient Masonic associations. Mr. Crossman's friends in pre-Nazi Germany were all Jews. He is, further, an Associate Editor of the " New Statesman and Nation," the leading Leftist-Zionist periodical of Great Britain, which was founded by Sidney Webb, the father of Fabianism and the associate of Sir Ernest Cassel. Mr. Crossman would

* vide p. 55.

appear to act as a sort of liaison between British Radical Intelligentsia and their American opposite numbers, whose leading light is Mr. Henry Wallace, the Editor of "The New Republic." This Zionist-Leftist journal is chiefly financed by Mrs. Leonard Elmhirst, formerly Mrs. Willard Straight, of New York, now of Partington Hall, Totnes, Devon. Mr. Leonard Elmhirst, formerly private secretary to Rabindranath Tagore (whose works are studied with great care in Soviet Universities), has succeeded Mr. Moses Israel Sieff as Chairman of P.E.P., the permanent brains trust of successive British Governments. Mrs. Elmhirst's American-born son, Mr. W. W. Straight, is, or was, a director of 21 companies concerned with various branches of the aviation industry, and he is currently engaged in assisting Lord Nathan ("If Zion falls, the British Empire falls with it") to make British Nationalised Airways the success they are fast becoming. In local British politics, Mr. Crossman shares with Mr. Silverman the leadership of that "Keep Left Group" which so annoys Mr. Bevin.

In "Palestine Mission," Mr. Crossman relates how the British members of the Anglo-American Committee on Palestine bowed to the inevitability of beginning their hearings in the State Department of Washington, where they for weeks on end endured without a murmur of protest the most virulent abuse against British policy from the "witnesses" whose "evidence" they were hearing. Even Mr. Crossman was annoyed: "The public and the Press are almost entirely Jewish and anti-British, so we have a lot to listen to. Rather, we are submitting ourselves to the process of total immersion in the Zionist flood. By shouting for a Jewish State, Americans satisfy many motives. They are attacking the Empire and British imperialism, they are espousing a moral cause, for whose fulfilment they will have no responsibility . . . The Zionists are terrific . . . they are passionately anti-British and have obviously organized nearly all the American Jews and all the Press.

"The case for the Arabs, and indeed the difficulty of putting a million Jews suddenly into Palestine, simply goes by default here."

Diary—January 13th, 1946.

In his opinion that the Arab Case goes by default in the Western World, Mr. Crossman for once agrees both with the British and the Arabs in Palestine. Mr. George Antonius writes in the "Arab Awakening" (p. 387), that

"Zionist propaganda is active, highly organised and widespread. The world press, at any rate in the democracies of the West, is largely amenable to it; it commands many of the available channels for the dissemination of news, and more particularly those of the English-speaking world. Arab propaganda is, in comparison, primitive and infinitely less successful; the Arabs have little of the skill, polyglot ubiquity or financial resources which make Jewish propaganda so effective. The result is, that for a score of years or so, the world has

been looking at Palestine mainly through Zionist spectacles and has unconsciously acquired the habit of reasoning on Zionist premises."

Supporting this view of the distinguished Arab writer, we find Mr. George Maranz, 'Daily Mail' and 'Exchange Telegraph' correspondent in Palestine, writing in the "World's Press News," November 14th, 1946:

"There are three sides to every Palestine question—the British, the Arab and the Jewish. Until quite recently one side only could be heard outside Palestine.

"Every American and British newspaper of any importance was represented by fanatical Zionists only, and they took good care that neither the British nor the Arab voice should be heard abroad. There was even the case of a high official of the Jewish Agency 'reporting' on the situation in Palestine as the correspondent of one of the most important London dailies.

"The Jews in Palestine can be classed as forty per cent terrorists and terrorist sympathisers, forty per cent terrorised, and twenty per cent of European Jews who are either on the point of leaving, or trying to get their visas, or at least dreaming of nothing but to return somehow again to a place with less politics and more civilisation."

In London, the members of the Committee had to listen to slightly subdued versions of the set propaganda speeches of Washington.

But there were other voices. Dr. A. Homer submitted a Memorandum on the Development of Palestinian Industries, which may well become historic. We quote one of the most striking passages of the document:

"Long ago I came to the conclusion that Financial Jewry (both Zionist and Non-Zionist) was furthering the aspiration of fanatical Zionism for its own ends, namely, in order to gain possession of the colossal oil and mineral resources of Palestine and 'Greater Palestine' . . . and that they would be kept fallow until such time as they could be developed for the aggrandisement of Financial Jewry, preferably under the aegis of a Jewish State."

It is interesting to recall, in this connection, the statement which appeared in the "South African Jewish Chronicle," January 14th, 1938: "It is the hope of many that neither oil nor any other valuable resource will be found in Palestine before its political future is settled. If important oil or gold deposits were found, further serious obstacles would undoubtedly be put in the way of the establishment of a Jewish National Home."

All the British home governments of the inter-war period denied or deprecated the existence in any considerable quantities of mineral resources in Palestine. On July 4th, 1934, Lord Templetown had called upon the Government "to develop and retain absolute control of the oilfield which lies in the mandated territories of Palestine and Transjordan." Lord Plymouth had replied: "No substantial oil reserves have yet been

proved to exist in Palestine and in Transjordan." On October 15th, 1941, Commander Bower had asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies " whether arrangements are now being made to develop the Dead Sea oilfield in view of the threat to other sources of supply." Mr. Hall had replied: " No, sir. It has not been proved that an economic oilfield exists in the Dead Sea area." On June 25th, 1946, Mr. R. R. Stokes asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware that in 1923 it was estimated that the Dead Sea salts had a value of, at then prices, £240 million, and why had the resources not been adequately developed? " Mr. Creech-Jones, of course, did not know but promised to " make inquiries of the High Commissioner for Palestine." Just about the time (in the latter part of 1947) when it became obvious that U.N.O. was being ' fixed ' for Partition, news reached London that the first borings for oil had begun in the Palestine sector.

These matters did not, however, greatly interest the members of the Committee who were too busy taking " evidence " from the leaders of British Labour and representative members of the Anglo-Jewish community. Mr. Bartley C. Crum, the Californian corporation lawyer, who was the only member who shared Mr. Crossman's belief that Partition was the right solution, and who was paying his first trip to Europe, was considerably struck by the atmosphere of conspiracy which enveloped the activities of the members and their associates. Mr. Crum writes: (" Behind the Silken Curtain," London, 1947, p. 43)

" One of my English associates . . . asked me, in the presence of other members of the Committee, if I would lunch with him at the House of Lords. I said yes. He called a cab and said distinctly, ' House of Lords, please.' But once inside, he told' the driver, ' Take us to Dorchester House.' There he led me hurriedly down a long corridor and into a private dining-room, where he introduced me to a tall lean be-monocled Englishman, who turned out to be Baron James de Rothschild. He now addressed the Baron as 'Jimmy' and-minced no words in expressing strong pro-Zionist sentiments. Baron Rothschild, who had dropped his title, was deeply concerned about Palestine. The early Rothschild philanthropic experiments in colonization in Palestine had not been too successful, he said, and after long study he had concluded that the only programme likely to succeed was that of the Zionist Organization."

In Paris, two other American members of the Committee, Dr. Macdonald of the State Department, and Ambassador Phillips, interviewed Guy de Rothschild, the son of Baron Edmund, who informed them that he had escaped to London during the war and there joined General de Gaulle's government in exile. They learnt that the younger members of the Rothschild family, on both sides of the Channel, were all Zionists now. In Vienna, Mr. Crum had a revealing conversation with General Mark Clark, who carried out the pro-Communist-Zionist policy laid down by General ' Ike ' Eisenhower:

"General Clark emphasized to us that the American policy (in Central and Eastern Europe.—Ed.) was to keep the borders open at all costs. ' We want to give the Jews trying to get out of Poland a chance to save their lives.' This policy originated by General Eisenhower, and strongly backed by President Truman, was carried out with great difficulties, I gathered, because of transportation troubles, absence of adequate food supplies, and opposition from British sources."

" Behind the Silken Curtain," pp. 107, 108.

In the end, the Anglo-American Committee came, we need hardly say, to the conclusion that Mr. Harry Solomon Truman had' also reached, namely, that 100,000 certificates of immigration should immediately be issued. Mr. Attlee countered the demand by making it his first condition of compliance that the para-military organisations in Palestine be first dissolved.

Then followed the publication of the Government's White Paper on Palestinian terrorism, which conclusively proved that there was central direction of all Jewish military organisations in Palestine, and that several campaigns of terrorism had been launched at the word of command of the London section of the Jewish Agency. Mr. Attlee confirmed the revelations (for the utterance of which General Morgan had been dismissed) concerning the Zionist direction of the Jewish trek from Eastern Europe to Palestine. It became obvious to the Zionist High Command that the matter had to be tackled from another angle.

Mr. Winston Churchill had in 1945 promised Dr. Weizmann "that if he were returned to office in the summer of 1945, he would immediately go forward with a generous partition plan . . ." (" Behind the Silken Curtain," p. 57.) In August, 1946, Mr. Churchill suggested that " we quit Palestine if the U.S.A. do not share our burden." It is highly significant that the first intimation we have of the coming surrender of the Palestine problem to ' U.N.O.' emanated from Moshe (Moses) Pyade, Marshall Tito's right-hand man, and ' Yugo-slav ' delegate to the Paris. ' Peace ' Conference: " The problem of Palestine must be solved in democratic fashion through the instrumentality of the United Nations.*" (" Jewish Chronicle," August 19, 1946.) Not for nothing had the U.N.O. headquarters been set up within a stone's throw, so to speak, of the capital of World Jewry. A large number of American-Jewish groups and three International Jewish organisations were accredited to the section for voluntary organisations of U.N.O., and their delegates attended the-U.N.O. assemblies as ' observers' throughout the autumn.

The native British Labour leaders were beginning to feel the consequences of their thirty years of theoretical support for a cause of which the average Labour politician knew as much as of the topography of the-moon. The Keep-Left cabal intensified its attacks. In a pro-terrorist, anti-British periodical " Palestine and the Middle East," which is obtainable from the London headquarters of the Jewish Agency, and! is published in Tel Aviv, there appeared the following (October, 1946):

" If Mr. Attlee could get outside his embarrassments, even for a little time, I think his better self would see that the provocations from which the British forces have suffered in Palestine . . . are much smaller than the provocation British policy there represents to the angry and bewildered Jews. Mr. Attlee emphasized the patience of the troops. I think he ought to set that in perspective to the patience of the Jewish community in Palestine which saw the White Paper literally condemn many thousands of their brethren in Europe to torture and death."

The author of this typical Zionist tirade is none other than Professor Harold Laski, former Chairman of the Labour Party Executive, and fellow-Fabian of Messrs. Attlee, Morrison and Cripps.

It was while Mr. Bevin was away in New York struggling with the Powers of Veto and Darkness that a number of Lord Rothschild's and Professor Laski's 'Labour' colleagues (Shawcross, Levy, Crossman, Silverman, Foot, Lee, etc.) wrote an official letter of remonstrance to the Prime Minister criticising, amongst other things, Mr. Bevin's foreign policy. This incident was felt by Mr. Bevin to be ' a stab in the back ' and became known as the Foreign-Policy Crisis of November (1946). It was left to the " Jewish Chronicle," November 22nd, to reveal the real *raison d'etre* of the rebellion:

" Little has been said directly on Palestine during the six days' Debate on the King's Speech. Attention has been focussed upon the rebellion of a large group of Labour members against the Government's 1947 foreign policy. This is more closely linked than appears on the surface with wide concern about the Government's policy in Palestine. It is significant that the two principal speakers against the Government's Foreign Policy on Monday were Mr. R. H. Crossman and Mr. S. S. Silverman. They were the two leading critics of the Government's policy in Palestine in the first of the two debates last summer."

On January 1st, 1947, took place the 'vesting' in the nation of the coal mines of Great Britain. This step, which ensured that the ' crisis ' should be permanent and of ever growing proportions, may also be 'more closely linked' with the Government's Palestine policy 'than appears on the surface.' We need here only point out that Mr. Emanuel Shinwell is an ex-Communist Jew agitator and the heir to the Ration-alisation-of-Industries-policy of the first Lord Melchett, a leading Zionist Jew, whose Chemical Cartel, the I.C.I., is the greatest consumer of the fundamental raw material of these islands. In February, followed the ' coal ' crisis. Mr. Shinwell* was once again in the centre of the stage.

(*) "The bell-wether in the Glasgow upheaval is a Jewish tailor named Shinwell; in the Belfast strike, Shinwell's counterpart is one Simon Greenspoon, a Jew of Russian descent. These are the two Trotskys of Belfast and Glasgow; they have Trotsky's aims and are pursuing Trotsky's methods, and there is little doubt that they have a common source of inspiration."—"The Morning Post," February 1st, 1919.

We recommend a study of the sequence of events of those dark days of February, 1947:

February 13th: Ban in use of electricity in homes. Mr. Bevin tells Arab delegation Palestine problem may go to U.N.O.

February 14th: U.S. ready to divert coal to Britain. Mr. Attlee declines with thanks. To-morrow the Cabinet are expected to confirm the decision to submit the Palestine issue to U.N.O.

February 15th: Britain turns to U.N.O. as Palestine talk fails. Fuel crisis brings new threat, etc.

Mr. Bevin's decision was the signal for open threats by American Zionists of equipping whole fleets to carry 'immigrants' from the United States to Palestine. Several of the November 'rebels,' such as Mr. Cross-man and Mrs. Ayrton-Gould, lent their strength to Mr. Churchill's early suggestion "that Britain should get out of Palestine." In the meantime the various Jewish bodies attached to the U.N.O. were by no means idle. "The Jewish Chronicle" for March 28th, 1947, reported:

"There are strong rumours that the U.S. representatives may take advantage of these discussions to raise the question of increased Jewish immigration into Palestine during the interim period."

On March 10th the Washington Journal "The Nationalist News Service," had contained this statement:

"Law and order is being sabotaged in England by a highly organized radical conspiracy. It is believed that the sabotage is being done by revengeful Zionists because of their failure to get their way in Palestine. Inside reports from England reveal that the economic order of England is at the breaking point and on the very verge of chaos itself."

There is no denying that Messrs. Silkin, Shinwell, Strachey, Nathan, etc., did their best to take the fragrance out of that so keenly longed-for English spring of 1947. Their endeavours had the full blessing of the Rabbis of Jerusalem and New York. In April, the British Press reported Dr. Isaac Herzog, Chief Rabbi of Palestine, as saying in his Easter message:

"As a man of religion, I believe the misfortunes befalling Britain are heavenly punishments for her treatment of Jewish refugees reaching the shores of their homeland."

Towards the close of the parliamentary session there took place in Palestine the greatest terrorist outrage to date: two British sergeants were hanged by Tartar-Jewish sub-humans in the most ignominious fashion. During the first debate on Palestine after this event which has shocked the nation as nothing since Dunkirk, Mr. Creech-Jones, who has succeeded the upright Mr. Hall as Colonial Secretary, blandly expatiated on the continued assistance given by the British authorities to the 'immigrants' from among whose ranks the terrorists come. ("The Scotsman," August 13, 1947):

" In the period since the question was referred to the United Nations, 1500 Jews a month had been admitted into Palestine, being 30,000 beyond the 75,000 laid down in the notorious (sic) White Paper. Meanwhile the Cyprus camp had been established and had contributed its quota to the immigration into Palestine . . . etc."

It would appear that the " Jewish Chronicle " was well informed when it intimated that ' American ' representatives would make the fullest use of the interim period for pushing the Zionist immigration schemes.

In September, Dr. Herzog, in his New Year (Jewish version) message, called on World Jewry to prepare themselves spiritually for an early fulfilment of 2000 years' prayers for Zion's restoration. In the same breath he remarked that the recommendations of the United Nations Special Committee (the partition proposals were now emerging into the full glare of international publicity) " marked a new chapter in the national revival in regard to International Relations."

Relations between Great Britain and France were at that very moment somewhat strained because of the unhelpfulness of the French Jew-dominated administration in the matter of returning a shipload of illegal Jewish immigrants to the country from whence they had come. Writing about the Exodus incident, the " New Statesman and Nation " wrote (as quoted by the "Jewish Chronicle," September 19th, 1947):

" It is no secret that the whole affair began with Mr. Bevin's personal initiative and has been conducted by him against the advice of the Palestine High Commissioner (Sir Alan Cunningham.—Ed.) and the feeble protests of his colleagues in the Cabinet. Convinced that he is fighting a world conspiracy, he is doing his best to create one ... by his emotional attitude he has fomented anti-Semitism in this country and given an excuse for terrorism in Palestine."

It would be difficult to find a better illustration of the well-known " Communist " technique of accusing your opponent of the very crimes you are committing, and intend to go on committing yourself. Unfortunately for the "Jewish Chronicle," and the international interests it represents, the identity of the persons responsible for the world conspiracy of which the Communist-Zionist trek through the countries of Occupied Europe is one aspect, and Palestine Terrorism another, is no longer a matter for much conjecture, and every successive international crisis furnishes further clues to the solution of the all pervading mystery of Zionist-Sovietism. All the signposts are pointing towards New York, the greatest Jewish city of all times, as the centre of the World Conspiracy.

On January 26th, 1947, the " New York Herald Tribune" had carried a wireless despatch from Frankfurt, the former capital of world Jewish finance, and the ancestral home of the Rothschild family:

" Army headquarters, meanwhile, is warily watching the actions of approximately 40,000 Polish Jews now temporarily located along the

Polish-Czech frontier. While this group probably will not migrate in the severe winter months, it is known here that the Russian, Polish, and Czech Governments facilitate the movement of Polish Jews from east to west. This strategy is based on the belief that the more of the Jews who become the responsibility of the western powers, the more embarrassed the western powers will become, in view of the tense Palestine situation." On September 8th, 1947, the American periodical " Newsweek" commented:

" There's nothing haphazard about the flow of Jewish D.P's across Europe and to Palestine. Actually, there's a secret and highly efficient short-wave radio network enabling Jewish Zionist leaders on both sides of the Atlantic to co-ordinate legal and illegal movements of Jews throughout Europe, sailings of refugee ships and activities of the Palestine underground. Powerful secret transmitters in New York, Bremer-haven and Tel Aviv operate 24 hours a day broadcasting instructions and reports to smaller stations in London and Frankfurt. The Frankfurt station, believed to be in the nearby D.P. camp Zeilsheim, is the key relaying point for two mobile transmitters which roam the Russian and U.S. zones of Germany. Incidentally, these are former U.S. Signal Corps mobile units liquidated in Paris for 125 dollars. The network usually operates in code, but sometimes uses Russian language voice-transmissions in Germany."*

As His Majesty's Government appeared to hold fast to their determination not to assist in implementing any scheme which did not have the approval of both Arabs and Jews, Mr. Bevin won the distinction of becoming Enemy No. One of World Zionism. Mr. Silverman, M.P., declared " that Mr. Bevin must go." His co-racialists of the unfortunate ' Exodus ' adventure had burnt the British Foreign Minister in effigy.

At Lake Success, Zionist lobbyists were busily at work preparing for the final battle. Attached to the Canadian delegation to U.N.O. in a general advisory capacity was Mr. Solon Low, whose impressions are summed up in the following extracts from his diary, October, 1947:

" As I came into the committee room this morning I was introduced to a Jewish gentleman who stated that he had been detailed by the Jewish Agency in Palestine to look after the Canadian delegation. I found later that the U.N. headquarters here is alive with lobbyists, putting the pressure on the various delegations to take a stand on the Palestine problem." Mr. Low noticed that: " Those who favour partitioning the Holy Land rarely, if ever, support their stand with strong arguments and reason. On the other hand, those who oppose partition support their views with very logical and in the main unassailable arguments. . . Iraq claimed that the Palestine committee should recognize the right of the legitimate re-

* The Soviet-Zionist trek is described in greater detail in "The World-Food-Shortage: a Communist-Zionist Plot," and in The 'UNRRA' Infiltra(i)tors.

sidents of that country to set up their own government. But Britain should first remove from the land all subversive elements for whose presence in Palestine only Britain is to blame . . ."

But the time for an honourable and just solution of this kind was long since past, and thirty years of Zionist lobbying in all the capitals of Europe and America now culminated in the most gigantic campaign of blackmail conducted behind the scenes during the last week of November, 1947.

On November 29, "The Scotsman" reported that:

"For the first time in the history of the United Nations, uniformed New York Police appeared in the public and Press galleries of the Assembly as the debate drew towards its close, in readiness for any possible demonstration after the expected vote. Sir Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan) declared: 'Remember, nations of the West, to-morrow you may need friends and allies in the Middle East.' From North Africa to Central Asia there were doubts and distrusts of the motives and statements of the Western Powers. 'You take grave risks of impairing any chance of real co-operation between East and West by thus forcibly driving what amounts to a wedge into the heart of the Middle East.'"

The nations of the West did not however heed the warning of the Pakistan delegate but decided by 33 votes to 13, with ten abstentions, that Palestine be partitioned. None of the original British Dominions supported the mother country in her abstention, New Zealand at the last moment yielding with the rest to Communist-Zionist pressure. The reaction in the Moslem world was instantaneous. Musa Bey Alami, Director General of the Arab Office, London, voiced the feelings of the Moslem world when he stated ("The Scotsman," December 1st, 1947):

"The Assembly adopted this course against the free choice and better judgment of many of its members, enough, indeed, of them to have defeated the project had they been allowed to vote according to the dictates of their conscience and their reason. But this was not to be.

"The United States Government, because of its subservience to Jewish influence in American elections, was determined that the Zionists should have their State in Palestine. Openly and unashamedly it used every kind of device and every form of pressure, amounting to intimidation and blackmail, to coerce a number of small States into supporting partition, although they were themselves genuinely opposed to it."

The leader writer of "The Scotsman" commented (December 1st):

"The decision of partition is remarkable because it has been due largely to the combined action of Russia and the United States, who are opposed to each other on almost every other question, but have somehow agreed on this Solomonic judgment."

While the New York correspondent of " The Times " observed on the same day, that

" The general feeling among the delegates was that, regardless of its merits and demerits and the great support given by the Soviet Union and the United States, the partition scheme would have been carried in no other city than New York."

On December 4th Captain Roy Farran, D.S.O., M.C., wrote in the " Sunday Express ":

" The Americans must take the largest share of the blame. As in India, they have criticised our policy without accepting any of the responsibility or fully understanding the local conditions."

While Mrs. Golda Meyerson (educated in the U.S.A., former head of the political department of the Jewish Agency, and first Israeli Ambassador to Moscow) declared that Jewish " hands were outstretched in peace to the Arabs," infuriated bands of the fatter were sacking local Jewries throughout the Middle East. Note the words " partition riots " in the following report ("The Scotsman," December 5th):

" Two companies of the North Staffordshire Regiment were flown 1400 miles yesterday from the Canal zone of Egypt to Aden, Britain's lonely colony at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, where, it was confirmed in London last night, 20 Arabs were killed and 100 wounded in action by the military during partition riots on Wednesday."

The London periodical " The Tablet " wrote on December 6th:

" For this consummation of a juridical status the Jews have to thank the United States far more than any other Power, but the way the wind is blowing was quickly and significantly shown by the leader of the Jewish Defence Army, Dr. Moshe Sneh, who at once declared:—

' The basic tenet of our foreign policy must be friendship with Russia, whose stand in the United Nations will never be forgotten.' "

On the same day, Philip Faulconbridge, of the " London Tidings," professed his belief that:

" Jewry has demonstrated for all time at Flushing Meadow the possession of international power much in excess of what is good for the health of the world."

Mr. Churchill, the leader of the Opposition, did not find it necessary to be present during the memorable Debate on Partition which took place on December 11th (he had left for a winter holiday in Morocco the day before), but it is noteworthy that several of the jubilant Zionists (of all parties) referred to the support he had always given to their Cause. The Gentile M.P.'s found very little cause for jubilation. Major Legge-Bourke, a Conservative back-bencher, made one of the most illuminating speeches heard at Westminster for years. From Hansard, December 11th, 1947, we quote:

" It is obviously true that the idea of a National Home has appealed to the less-informed Jews, but the interests of political

Zionism have other aims in view. In his book, 'The Jew in Revolt,' W. Zuckermann said: 'A Jew can do nothing but follow the road shown by the Soviet Union. There is no other way for him. As a Jew he must join the army, fighting for the social revolution, or perish . . . Spiritually, the social revolutionary movement is saving the Jews for the world.' " The speaker warned that: " If this proposal of U.N.O. goes forward, and we acquiesce, we shall have sown the seeds for the next world war, and the harvest may be far earlier than we expect."

Also from the Labour back benches came some vigorous and realistic comments. Mr. R. R. Stokes proclaimed that in his view

" U.N.O. committed political suicide when it came to this decision. I think it has killed itself stone dead already . . ." while Mr. Thomas Reid warned the Jews in this country to get rid of their evil Zionist advisers. He, also, gave proof of being aware of the connection between Zionist and Communist activities:

" The Americans also have an anti-Communist policy in Europe. I am not saying whether that is right or wrong, but what is happening now? Communist powers are being brought into the Middle East. That is a fact."

On January 2nd, 1948, the "Jewish Chronicle" published this despatch from New York:

" Measures to ensure ' the speediest and most effective ' implementation of the partition plan were demanded by Mr. Gromyko, Soviet delegate to the United Nations, speaking at a U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. dinner arranged by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists, in New York, on Tuesday."

On January 12th, the British Press reported that a Mr. Leonard Weisman of New York had sold 200 tons of explosives to a man he was convinced was an emissary of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and about the same time Ouzi Weizmann, the nephew of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, and a former R.A.F. pilot, was taken into custody by the Tel Aviv police for having piloted a Hagana plane said to have opened fire on a British plane near Jerusalem.

By the middle of January the Partition fight had cost 123 British lives, and amongst some of the delegates at Lake Success misgivings began to be felt. But in Jerusalem the Jews continued their preparations for launching their own State and their own Government. On February 7th, " The Social Creditor," commented:

" Anyone requiring an explanation of the startling decay of morale, as well as of morals in this country, has only to observe and consider the psychology displayed by the Jewish Agency in regard to Palestine. The fact that the Jews want Palestine is a complete and sufficient reason why they should have it. The fact that someone else has it,

is not an argument, it is an outrage. Compare this with the attitude of the Socialist agitator for the past hundred years, of which we are reaping the fruits. The fact that the 'worker' did not own the means of 'production, distribution and exchange' was, and is, an argument for despoiling those who owned a small part of them, not for endeavouring to acquire fresh values. The so-called class war is identical in character with the Zionist attack on the Arabs, and both of them are rooted in the insolent claims of the Chosen People which show every sign of destroying the planet."

On March 4th, the London "News Review" reported:

"One certainty: the Government will be Socialist, both before and after the elections. Labour Party nominees will dominate the provisional administration, and observers in Jerusalem estimate that three-quarters of the seats will go to Socialist candidates in any election."

While it is an observed historical fact that Socialist movements, on achieving political power, immediately proceed to build up monopolistic-military dictatorships which, sooner rather than later, plunge their unfortunate subjects into military adventures destructive of native culture, it is a novel thing for a Socialist movement to have waged full-scale military war before ever achieving open political control.

The success of the Jewish Agency—supported by American-Zionist ammunition and "Soviet"-Zionist shocktroops—in spreading death and destruction in Palestine has been made possible first and foremost by the presence of substantial numbers of Communist-Zionist infiltrators in both the Palestine and the Home administrations. We learn ("The Scotsman," April 14th, 1948) that 560 Jews of the British administration have indicated their desire to continue in the Palestinian Civil Service. We read that "All Government departments, police stations, and army camps employed Jews in large numbers. The intelligence system of the Jewish underground is the best in the world because it starts with the advantages of agents at every level in the administration." (Captain Roy Farran: "Winged Dagger," London, 1948, p. 349.) We notice that the Hon. Edwin Samuel "happened" to be paying a visit to the headquarters of the Jewish Agency when part of its buildings were recently blown up. As Director of Palestinian Broadcasting, Mr. Samuel is one of the leading "British" administrators. As the son of the first "British" High Commissioner for Palestine, the declared Zionist, Lord Samuel, we cannot but regard, contemplatively, his presence in the enemy's headquarters at a highly critical moment in the history of the Great Experiment of which his family expected so much.

The existence of such a large number of Mr. Samuel's co-racialists in an administration which, as we have seen, has been reviled by Jews the world over for decades, lends colour to our growing conviction that no terror-and-police Ghetto-State like the one which has emerged in Palestine can be created without sons of the Ghetto playing leading parts in both camps, supplying the directives both to the "reactionary" official

authorities as well as to their " revolutionary " " democratic " " opponents."

The cessation of the British Mandate for Palestine will deprive the Jewish World leaders of one of the most useful " fronts " they have ever possessed in that or any other territory. With the departure of the Gentile section of the " British " administration in May, 1948, Jews in Palestine will either have to side openly with their co-racialists, or get out; and the whole position in the Holy Land will be immensely clarified in consequence. Should the worst happen, and the Arab-Jewish war assume global dimensions, the responsibility for the Third World War will rest squarely on the shoulders of the Communist-Zionist architects of the Jewish " National Home " in Palestine.

PART II.

A Preliminary Documentation of the 'Palestine' Plot.

The Argument: The Zionists pursue a continuous policy. Their world-wide activities constitute the greatest obstacle to the peace of the world:

" Soviet Communism will succeed in its attempt to conquer the world in direct proportion to the support which America gives to Zionism. This may sound startling, but it is grimly true."

Benjamin H. Freedman in "Economic Council Letter," New York, October 15th, 1947.

" Zionism is the most stupendous fallacy in Jewish history. I assert that it is wrong in principle and impossible of realization; that it is unsound in its economics, fantastical in its politics, and sterile in its spiritual ideals. Where it is not pathetically visionary, it is a cruel playing with the hopes of a people blindly seeking their way out of age-long miseries. I will go further, and say that it is a betrayal; it is an eastern European proposal, fathered in this country by American Jews . . ."

Henry Morgenthau, Senr., "All In a Lifetime," London, 1934.

" Palestine is a little country. But what is being done in Palestine is symptomatic of the entire state of the world. It is the methods of settlement being used in Palestine, rather than the particular settlement which may be reached, to which I wish to direct attention. These methods . . . are disastrous; and if we persist in using them elsewhere in the world—and there is every indication that we shall—the result can only be violence and war."

W. T. Stace, Professor of Philosophy, Princeton, U.S.A., in "The Atlantic Monthly," February, 1947.

"... the first task of the awakening Arab nation is to come to terms with the West, to define its relationship with the Western Powers and with the westernized world community on a basis of equality and mutual respect, and to adapt what is best in Western civilization to the needs of its own genius. Zionist policy is one of the greatest obstacles to the achievement of this task both because Zionism represents to the Arabs one side of the Western spirit and because of the support given to it by some of the Western Powers. In fact, Zionism has become in Arab eyes a test of Western intentions towards them."

"The Problem of Palestine," Memorandum presented to the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry by the Arab Office, Jerusalem, 1946.

"... it is beyond all doubt certain that the post-war handling of the Arab question led directly and inevitably to explosions which would not have happened but for that so-called settlement. Thousands of lives, millions of treasure, and incalculable moral suffering and damage would have been avoided. The Iraq rising of 1920, the Syrian rebellion of 1925, and the repeated outbreaks in Palestine would not have occurred. For they were all the direct outcome of the various regimes which were wrongfully and forcibly imposed upon the Arabs in Iraq, Syria, and Palestine in violation of the pledges which had brought them into the war. Whatever part subsidiary causes may have played, the underlying cause of all those upheavals, and of a good deal else that has clouded the natural friendliness of Arab to Englishman and Englishman to Arab, is to be sought in the bitterness and the revulsion of feeling which the postwar provisions engendered—and nowhere else. The Arabs felt that they had been betrayed, and betrayed by their best friend."

George Antonius, "The Arab Awakening," London, 1938, p. 277..

"Zionism is something very different to a simple scheme for the return of the Jews to Palestine. That is incidental to the moulding of events and Governments to procure a World Dominion for 'Israel.' The objective involves a perfectly clear, coherent, and continuous policy on the part of the Zionists. The conditions for successive and major crises must be created and maintained in the world; the means required to deal with each crisis as it arises must be in the hands of Zionist Jews, directly or indirectly; and the use of these means must only be granted to the-highest bidder in the surrender of power or the guarantee of its use in the interests of Jewry. In the past the control of money, gold, and credit has been the primary weapon of the Zionist."

C. H. Douglas, "The Brief for the Prosecution," Liverpool, 1945, p. 24.

For thousands of years Jewish civilisation has been a Ghetto—or slum civilisation. The social pattern of the Ghetto was determined by Talmudic prescriptions interpreted and enforced by the ruling Rabbi-Banker clique known as the Kahal. The local Kahals were directed by a supra-national Jewish World Council, sometimes known as the San-hedrin. This secret Jewish World Government was in constant touch with the Jewish communities scattered throughout the world:

" The Jews are members of an ancient civilisation whose centre has been Judaism; and Judaism has been a religion with sufficient continuous inspiration to keep them distinct, to develop them and to sustain them in adversity, for the two thousand years during which they have lacked a centre and a homeland. During this long period they have carried their country on their backs and in their heads, in the literature of Judaism—the Bible and the commentaries on it, especially the Talmud— and in the customs and ways of life of succeeding generations Although they have thus transported their civilisation from country to country, yet until the last century it could be easily identified wherever they settled. Every Ghetto was in a sense a little Palestine. . . . the link between these different outposts of Palestine was not merely a common religious inheritance from the past. Messages and messengers travelled from community to community. New points of conduct would be discussed at the same time in England, and France, in Egypt and Baghdad; rabbinical synods met at the great international fairs; so that in spite of geographical dispersion Jewry remained one civilisation spiritually united."

The Rev. Dr. James Parkes: " Palestine Yesterday and To-morrow";
published by the British Association for the Jewish National Home
in Palestine, London, 1945, p. 2.

" The Jews created the Ghetto, which from the non-Jewish point of view was a concession and a privilege and not as a result of enmity. But the Jews wished to live separated from the rest because they felt themselves superior to the common people round them. They were the Chosen Race, a People of Priests. The Rabbis did all that was required to fan the flames of pride—from Ezra, who forbade inter-marriage as a profanation of Jewish purity, down to this very day, when the pious Jew says every morning: ' Blessed are Thou, O Lord, King of the Universe, who hast not made me a Gentile (Stranger).'"

Werner Sombart: "The Jews and Modern Capitalism," pp. 238-239.

" Judaism is not a religion, it is a misfortune."

Heinrich Heine (1791-1856).

" The idea of Israel being a ' chosen ' people only took practical form in the time of Ezra. When we find Christians in the Middle Ages forbidden to eat with Jews or to inter-marry with them, this is only reciprocation of the Jewish practice. If the Jews had not separated themselves, the Christians would not have separated them; there would have been no Ghettos . . ."

Dr. A. Ruppin: "The Jews of To-day," p. 141.

" The Ghetto wall began to raise itself. In the first instance, there can be little doubt that Jewish hands laid its foundations, in forming those huddled Jewish concentrations that segregated themselves instinctively from their surroundings . . . It is the physical segregation enforced from without that constitutes the accepted notion of a Ghetto

wall. In effect, however, every distinctively Jewish institution is really a Ghetto wall."

P. Horowitz: "The Jewish Question and Zionism," p. 46.

"The view that the Ghetto is necessary and the inevitable consequence of the Mosaic Law, as developed, or perverted, by the Mishna and the Talmud, is ... more logical and historically sounder Among the more recent and sincere literature that has grown up under the influence of the Zionist movement, striking admissions are to be found of the truth of the view that the Ghetto is a Talmudic necessity."

Wickham Steed: "The Habsburg Monarchy," p. 150.

From the last partition of Poland in 1795 until the outbreak of World War I., the vast majority of the Jewish people lived in the Western provinces of the Czarist Empire. The territory to which they were confined was known as the Jewish Pale of Settlement. In the Ghettos of this Russo-Polish Pale we find reproduced the identical Talmudic pattern on which every Jewish community in the world since Ezra had been moulded. A few rich families acting through an anonymous board or council (Soviet) exercised supreme power over their lesser brethren, the abject proletariat of the Ghetto slums:

"Each Ghetto constituted a small community or, more exactly, a little Soviet Republic, a cell of the great invisible Jewish republic spread throughout the whole world. The Ghetto enjoyed an almost supreme independence."

H. de Vries de Heekelingen: "Israel, its Past, its Future," p. 139.

"The Jewish people, so far as it exists at all except in idea, is to be found in the great Ghettos of Eastern Europe ... in the (Eastern European) Ghetto, Jews have developed a form of life which is their own, determined primarily by their own national character; and that centre of Jewish life has for over a century been the great source from which the scattered Jewish communities outside it have been able to draw something of Jewish feeling and Jewish culture . . . when the aim of Zionism is accomplished, Palestine will be the home of the Jewish people . . ."

Leon Simon: "Studies in Jewish Nationalism," p. 48.

"Under the titles of Kahal, Poland, Russia, you will find an enlightening description of life in the largest Ghetto of the modern period. Here was a community virtually autonomous, i.e., the ruling 'board' or government, consisting of the usual few wealthy families, had supreme power (even right of capital punishment) over their own people. At the same time we read that the 'Gentile' government, under which the Jewish government was supposed to be, on several occasions quite openly

was influenced by the decisions of the Jewish Elders, or Board. ... In the words of the Jewish Encyclopaedia: the Jewish administration had become ' an oligarchy . . . the administration of the Kahal was monopolised by the rich, who managed to remain in authority through ties of relationship and common interest. At times the administrative authority was retained in the hands of a few powerful families.' "

P. R. Masson and B. Jensen: " Hitler's Policy is a Jewish Policy," Liverpool, 1941, p. 19.

"The (Jewish) masses instinctively revolted against the horrors of the (Kahal) regime, particularly against the murderous system of recruiting children for military service. They poured out their wrath against their leaders of the (Jewish) community who served as the executive instruments of this ghastly system of soldiery. They expressed it in popular folk-songs, in religious fasts and prayers, in synagogue riots directed against the rich and influential (Jewish) leaders— but it did not go beyond the narrow limits of the Jewish community."

A. L. Patkin: " The Origins of the Russian-Jewish Labour Movement," Melbourne, 1947, p. 50.

" The Ghetto . . . had in fact proved a storage chamber for a portion of the political and social forces which were destined to sweep away the last traces of feudalism from Central Europe."

Lucien Wolf: " Essays in Jewish History," p. 414.

The first European Ghetto to be opened was that of France, and the French Jews who, reinforced by contingents of their racial brethren from German and Russian Ghettos, played an important part in the bloody events of the Terror, obtained civic equality in September, 1791. Similarly, the different series of Continental Revolutions of 1848 abolished the civic disabilities of the various European Ghetto-Jews. England was the only country in which the Jews achieved equal status' with the Gentile population without having to stage a revolution. The result was everywhere the same: a lightning advance of upper and middle-class Jews into the Liberal professions and the political parties. In the Rothschild-dominated Paris of the mid-nineteenth century we find Revolutionary ' Communists ' and ' Constitutional' Liberal Jews working in furtherance of the same long-range policies:

" With the French Revolution came, however, the most curious development recorded in all modern history. Liberalism and nationalism, with a flourish of trumpets, threw open the doors of the Ghetto and offered equal citizenship to the Jews. The Jew passed out into the Western world, saw the power and the glory of it, used it and enjoyed it, laid his hand indeed on the nerve centres of its civilisation, guided, directed and exploited it . . ."

Lord Eustace Percy: "Responsibilities of the League," p. 151.

" An anonymous letter to the Jews of France, published by one of them in 1798, suggested the creation by the Jews of the world of a Jewish Council which should treat with the French Government for the restoration of Palestine to ' its traditional people.' ' The country we propose to occupy,' said the characteristic text, ' shall include—subject to such arrangements as shall be agreeable to France—Lower Egypt, with the addition of a district which shall have for its limits a line running from Acre to the Dead Sea and from the South point of that lake to the Red Sea.' The writer went on to expound the economic advantages to everyone of this calmly proposed occupation."

J. M. N. Jeffries: " Palestine: The Reality," London, 1939, p. 34.

1830. "Socialism. Jews have been prominently identified with the modern Socialist movement from its very inception. The small circle of the first disciples of Saint-Simon in the third decade of the 19th century numbered among its members two Jewish young men of Portuguese origin, the brothers Isaac and Emile Pereire. A generation later, when the apostles of Saint-Simonism had distinguished themselves in various fields of science and industry, the Pereire brothers won fame and fortune as the builders of the first French railway, and became the leading bankers and financiers of the Second Empire . . . The Socialist theory was regarded as an application of the principles of democracy to the industrial organisation of society, and it was but natural that it should enlist the sympathies of the numerous German refugees who in those days made Paris their headquarters."

Jewish Encyclopaedia, " Socialism," vol. XI.

" Marx as a young man belonged to the Jewish Union for Civilisation and Science, a society holding that the Jewish nation was destined to conquer the world. One of his associates in this, Baruch Levy, wrote to him:

' In this new organisation, the sons of Israel will everywhere without opposition become the directing element, particularly if they can succeed in imposing upon the masses of the workers the leadership of some of their number . . . the government of the nations . . . will thus all pass without any effort into Jewish hands . . . Thus will be realised the promise of the Talmud that when the times of the Messiah come, the Jews will hold under their keys the property of all the people in the world.'"

A. N. Field: " Socialism Unmasked," New Zealand, 1938, p. 10.

" First and foremost he was a Jew by race, the descendant of a long line of rabbis whose proper name was not Marx but Mordechai. In 1824, when he was six years of age, his father, for political reasons, abandoned Judaism for nominal Christianity."

F. J. C. Hearnshaw: " Survey of Socialism," London, 1929.

" The people of God operate with atheists; the most skilful accumulators of property ally themselves with communists; the peculiar and

chosen race touch the hand of all the scum and low castes of Europe. And all this because they wish to destroy that ungrateful Christianity that owes them even its name, and whose tyranny they can no longer endure."

Benjamin Disraeli: "Lord George Bentinck," London, 1905, p. 324.

1848. "That mighty revolution which is at this moment preparing in Germany, and which will be, in fact, a second and greater Reformation, and of which so little is yet known in England, is entirely developing under the auspices of Jews."

Benjamin Disraeli: "Coningsby," p. 250.

"When the secret societies, in February, 1848, surprised Europe they were themselves surprised by the unexpected opportunity, and so little capable were they of seizing the occasion, that had it not been for the Jews . . . the uncalled-for outbreak would not have ravaged Europe. But the fiery energy and the teeming resources of the children of Israel maintained for a long time the unnecessary and useless struggle. If the reader throws his eye over the provisional governments of Germany, and Italy, and even of France, formed at that period, he will recognize everywhere the Jewish element."

Benjamin Disraeli: "Lord George Bentinck," p. 324.

1871. "There were numerous encounters with the Government's troops at the barricades just outside the Rothschild's palace (during the Communist uprising—Ed.) and the house next to it, which belonged to the Pereires. Strangely enough, although there was a terrible amount of looting, and even the Tuileries were set on fire, the Rothschild's house -and their possessions scarcely suffered at all."

Count Corti: "Reign of the House of Rothschild," London, 1928.

In Russia, the leading representatives of "Judaism and the Banks" were taking the initial steps towards the Conquest of Gentile Russia. "Conversion" of key individuals who were placed on the highest level of the Czarist Bureaucracy; monopoly control of communications; a vigorous "anti-semitic" policy resulting in ever greater concentration of the Jewish proletariat in the larger cities of the Pale, in preparation for their shipment as "political refugees" to strategic points in both hemispheres; the founding of the Rothschild colonies in Palestine and Jewish Labour parties in Russo-Poland: all these measures constitute so many rungs of the ladder leading to World Dominion:

"The student who considers the future of Europe must, in all his speculations, reckon with the Jews and the Russians as the most certain and the most probable factors in the play and conflict of forces."

Nietzsche: "Beyond Good and Evil," Aphorism 251.

"That mysterious Russian diplomacy which so alarms Western Europe is organized and principally carried on by Jews."

Benjamin Disraeli: "Coningsby," p. 250.

"Yes, Europe is on the verge of a terrible disaster ... all those Bismarcks, Beaconsfields, and Gambettas and others, all of them are for me only a shadow: the Lord of all the rest, and of the whole of Europe is the Jew and his bank . . . Judaism and the banks now rule over everything, over Europe as well as over Socialism, especially over Socialism, for by its help Judaism will tear up Christianity by the roots and destroy Christian culture . . . the Jews will encompass the ruin of Russia."

Fyodor Dostojevski (1821-1881).

"Socialism and the Mosaic code are programmes which are not at all in opposition . . . present day socialism forms the first stage in the accomplishment of the Mosaic teaching, the beginning of the realization of the future state of the world announced by our prophets. . . . this is why all Jewish groups whatever they are, Zionists or adepts, of the Diaspora, have a vital interest in the victory of socialism; they must exact it not only on principle, not only because of its identity with, the Mosaic doctrine, but also on tactical grounds."

Alfred Nossig: "Integrates Judentum."

1856. "In 1856 the Jewish notables of St. Petersburg, headed by Baron lozel Ginzburg, presented a memorandum to the Tzar, Alexander II., whom they humbly petitioned to separate the chaff from the wheat, and to accord a few moderate privileges to the most dignified and educated Jews and not to the lower classes."

A. L. Patkin: "The Origins of the Russian-Jewish Labour Movement," p. 71.

1860-1870. "The first generation of Jewish Russian intellectuals, whose mother tongue was Yiddish, plunged into Russian cultured life many of them had no scruples about embracing the Greek Orthodox or some other Christian faith if they thought that such a change of religion would make their promotion to higher ranks and careers easier . . . Converted Jews were invited to sit in the Councils of Jewish educational and social institutions . . . they were rewarded by the Government with the highest ranks of office. The new Jewish intellectuals could be found in the high places of Tzarist bureaucracy, in the High Court (Senate) as judges and crown solicitors, as ministerial secretaries and heads of the most responsible departments, as university professors and high school teachers."

[Ibid.]

1870-1880. "Alexander II. had made it his duty to introduce his Jewish subjects into modern culture. Reduction of military service and various social and economic advantages served as a bait. Russian Jewry considered this advance to lead to a departure from the religion of their fathers, and tried to paralyse the intentions of the Government by a.

tenaciously passive resistance without, but by a fanatical terrorism within." (Our emphasis.)

Dr. Fromer: "The Nature of Jewry," p. 130.

" Dr. Max Lilienthal (Jew), who was commissioned by the Government to proceed with educational reform, recommended the application of severe police measures against those who opposed the reforms. The Maskilim, led by the Levinsons and Gotlober, fully supported his plans and tactics, acting de facto as instruments of political reaction against the real interests and true aspirations of the Jewish masses."

Patkin, op. cit. p. 51

"... Jewish capitalists entered the field of the new Russian industrial development and achieved within a short time important positions in respect of status and influence. Sufficient to mention such names as Abraham Warshavsky, one of the first Russian railway contractors; Block and Leopold Kronenberg, who built up Petersburg-Warsaw, Kiev-Brest-Litovsk (all important Jewish centres—Ed.) railways, and particularly Samuel and Lazar Poliakov, who were nicknamed the ' Railway Kings of Russia.' They and a number of others, such as Baron Ginzburg, Leon Rosenthal, Sak and Kamenka, were the pioneers of Russian banking, high finance and insurance."

Patkin, op. cit., p. 37..

1880. " Negotiations were started by the Rothschilds (the ' Railway Kings' of Austria, France and Germany—Ed.) with the Sultan of Turkey, considerable sums of money were expended, and by the 1880's a certain number of agricultural colonies had been founded in Palestine and peopled by immigrants from Poland and Russia. These colonies were not successful economically, and were only kept going by regular subsidies from the Rothschilds, but it was a beginning."

John Marlowe: " Rebellion in Palestine," London, 1946, p. 36.

" The centre of viticulture was Hebron, where the oldest and best wines are still found; but since the Jewish colonies were established, the centre of that industry has been removed to Rishon-le-ziyyon, near Jaffa, where the Rothschild wine-presses were located. The export of wines and cognac is chiefly from the Rothschild vineyards . . . etc."

Jewish Encyclopaedia: "Modern Commerce," 1901.

1882. "Under the May Laws (decreed by the 'reactionary' Alexander III., whose father had been murdered by Jewish terrorists and whose Government was honeycombed with 'converted ' Jews—Ed.) which prohibit Jews from settling outside of cities and towns; those Jews settled in villages since May, 1882, are expelled therefrom, and driven into the overcrowded towns of the Pale . . . suburbs and small towns have been in many cases declared villages, and the Jews expelled therefrom . . . etc., etc."

Arnold White, secretary to Baron Hirsch, in "The Modern Jew," London, 1899, p. 28.

" De facto we have already wiped out every kind of rule except our own, although de jure there still remain a good many of them. Nowadays, if any States raise a protest against us it is only pro forma at our discretion and by our direction, for their anti-semitism is indispensable to us for the management of our lesser brethren."

" Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," London, 1941, p. 22.

1891. " When Russia girded up her loins, like Pharaoh, to smite the Children of Israel, and inflicted burdens grievous to be borne upon the wretched denizens of the poverty-stricken Pale, the rich Jews of Europe, with few important exceptions, chose that opportunity to lend Russia the money that enabled her, among other things, to rivet the chains of ascendancy on her Jewish subjects . . . "

Arnold White: "The Modern Jew," London, 1899, Preface xiii.

1897. "Again Providence (or call it fate) was at work. In September, 1897, Theodor Herzl summoned to Basle, in Switzerland, the first Zionist Congress at which the foundations were laid of a great national movement for the restoration of the ' land without a people ' to the ' people without a land.' Almost simultaneously in the outskirts of Wilna, in a back room hidden from the watchful eyes of the police, a small band of 15 experienced revolutionary fighters and socialists assembled for the purpose of cementing into one united body the scattered branches of Jewish labour socialism." (The first Wilna revolutionary circle was mainly recruited from the students of the Rabbinical College—Ed.)

A. L. Patkin, op. cit., p. 137.

" In Eastern Europe, Bolshevism and Zionism often seem to grow side by side, just as the Jewish influence moulded Republican and Socialist thought throughout the 19th century, not because the Jew cares for the positive side of radical philosophy, not because he desires to be a partaker in Gentile nationalism, but because no existing system of Government is ever anything but distasteful to him."

Lord Eustace Percy: "The Responsibilities of the League," p. 154.

"From 1880 until 1914, Eastern Jewry, therefore, had acted as a driving power which transformed the Jewish position everywhere in the world. They had played a leading part in building up the movement of the national renaissance. They had provided nearly all the Jewish immigrants to Palestine, had permeated the Zionist movement everywhere, and provided its political leaders."

Walter Zander: "Soviet Jewry, Palestine and the West," Gollancz, 1947, p. 16.

The Russo-Polish Tartar-Jews who settle in the early Rothschild colonies form the spearhead of the Communist-Zionist invasion of Palestine. At early Zionist congresses they meet their relatives from the

Russo-Polish Ghettoes and applaud the plans of further conquest outlined by their German-Jewish " leaders," the Herzls, Nordaus, etc., who are the political tools and public relations officers of the Rothschild-Hirsch-Ginzburg-Warburg-Schiff High Command:

" When we sink, we become a revolutionary proletariat, when we rise, there rises also our terrible power of the purse."

Theodor Herzl in "A Jewish State" (Judenstaat).

1903. " Let me tell you the following words as if I were showing you the rungs of a ladder leading upward and upward:—Herzl, the Zionist Congress, the English Uganda proposition, the future World War, the peace conference where, with the help of England, a free and Jewish Palestine will be created."

Max Nordau, speaking at the 6th Zionist Congress, Basle, August, 1903.

"From the first moment I entered the (Zionist) movement, my eyes were directed towards England, because I saw by reason of the general conditions there the Archimedean point where the lever could be supplied."

* Theodor Herzl, Founder of the official Zionist Movement.

" My Russian Jews, who constitute the great reservoir of unskilled labourers, will be organized as a labour army. Labour to be organized on army lines, perhaps even with uniforms. Labourers are to advance according to skill and seniority, each carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack."

Theodor Herzl's " Diary."

"The subsidies granted to the Nihilists (the leaders of the Nihilist movement were Jews—Ed.) at this period (1905-1917—Ed.) by Jacob Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., New York, were no longer acts of isolated generosity. A veritable Russian Terrorist Organisation had been set up in the U.S.A. at his expense. It covered Russia with its emissaries, charged to assassinate Ministers, governors, heads of police . . ."

Francois Coty in " Figaro," February 20th, 1932.

1906. "This systematic arming was first introduced by the Bund (Jewish Labour Party—Ed.), and upon the Bund the responsibility of placing fire-arms in the hands of the proletariat rests ... Its adherents are supplied with revolvers of the Browning system and taught how to use them. Those who can afford to pay are supposed to do so, but the poorer ones receive them for nothing . . ." (p. 174).

B. Baskerville: "The Polish Jew," London, 1906.

" Among the resolutions of a Congress of Bundists are the following: Groups of non-Jewish workmen must be formed to agitate among the non-Jewish proletariat in order to gain the greatest amount of political

influence . . . General strikes . . . are of paramount importance . . . Terror must be applied when necessary. It is also necessary that public men who are dangerous to the cause be removed. In time of public disturbances, Government buildings must be stormed by the populace . . ."

Ibid, p. 202.

" The end of the Monarchy was brought about by the Russian Revolution skillfully fomented and managed by the Zionists. They had made elaborate plans for it, and to quote Leo Motzkin: 'the general Zionist Organisation had sanctioned participation in the revolutionary movement as early as the summer of 1905, in the course of the Seventh Zionist Congress, and at its Helsingfors Conference in the fall of 1906 adopted a platform to that effect.' (Menorah, 1917, p. 216). Dr. Chaim Weizmann and BoruchoW took the chief part in discussing the Russian Revolution at that particular Congress."

" Zionism," published by Militant Christian Patriots, 1936.

" Go to the Jewish banker established in the Polish capital, who gives his wealth to the Sionistic cause, and ask if he intends to transfer his business to one of the Jewish colonies in America, Africa, Asia, and he will answer ' no' with the indulgent smile of a sane man to the mentally weak one. If he does not think you too mad to talk to he will add that Sionism is for the Jewish masses, and that he as a Sionist does all in his power to persuade them to emigrate to Palestine."

B. Baskerville: "The Polish Jew," London, 1906, p. 130.

"Zionism in its present form, founded by the German and Austrian Jews, was originally under German leadership: after the death of Theodor Herzl, David Wolffsson of Cologne, and Otto Warburg were his successors and, after the beginning of the practical work for Palestine in 1903, two of the three members of the Zionist Palestine Commission were German Jews (Franz Oppenheimer and Otto Warburg—Ed.). The first programme of Zionism was drawn up by Max Nordau, and the Palestine Office was for many years under the direction of another German, Ruppin. As the tenth Zionist Congress transferred the headquarters of the Zionist Executive, consisting of two Germans and two Poles, to Berlin, it was above all German Jews who, until 1914, carried on the reconstruction of Palestine, and in spite of their Zionist leanings they were all friendly to German culture."

F. R. Bienenfeld: "The Germans and the Jews," London, 1939, p. 241.

1913. "This movement (the Jewish National Home) is to me the most important, not merely for us, but for the whole world. Think back only a few years. Let me take you back to 1913. If I had stood here in 1913 and said to you, 'Come to a conference to discuss the reconstruction of a national home in Palestine ' you would have looked upon me as an idle dreamer; even if I had told you in 1913 that the Austrian Archduke would be killed and that out of all that followed would come the chance, the opportunity, the occasion for establishing a national home

for the Jews in Palestine. Has it ever occurred to you how remarkable it is that out of the welter of world blood there has arisen this opportunity? Do you really believe that this is an accident? Do you really in your hearts believe that we have been led back to Israel by nothing but a fluke? Do you believe there is no greater inner meaning to the opportunity we have been given? After 2,000 years of wandering in the wilderness we have a chance and an opportunity bestowed upon us, and many sit back and say that it is of no interest to them. I wonder if they have thought of that train of circumstances."

Extract from speech of Alfred Moritz Mond, first Lord Melchett, an Anglo-German Jew, at a Conference in New York, reported in "The Jewish Chronicle," November 9th, 1928.

July, 1914. The Archduke Franz Ferdinand is killed by Princip, a Jew and a Freemason.

"It was a purely Russian atmosphere which predominated here: Nihilist, anarchist and terrorist, in conflict with God and with the world, against all established order . . . Princip: We were agreed upon the choice of means for helping the

southern Slavs. The President: What were those means? Princip: Murder; the disappearance of all those who were opposed to the

realization of Pan-Slavia and who are unjust to the people. The President: And are you also a Freemason? Princip: Why that question? I shall not answer. (After a short silence)

No."

Shorthand report of the trial, compiled by Professor Pharos, Berlin, 1918.

"In 1914 a scheme of intenser colonization was being studied as a result of the resolutions of the Eleventh Zionist Congress of the previous year. There was a plan being mooted already for a Jewish University in Jerusalem, and Baron Edmund de Rothschild was about to make big purchases of land to establish fresh colonies . . . Zionism . . . was strongest in Russia, but it had an organization of importance in Germany. Its central offices were in Berlin, but its funds were mainly concentrated in British banks . . ."

J. M. N. Jeffries, op. cit., p. 88.

"Before conscription was introduced, 10,000 Jews had already volunteered for active service—and it is interesting to recall that the Central Jewish Recruiting Committee's headquarters were at the offices of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, New Court. Of these 10,000 volunteers, 1,140 received commissions as officers."

Paul H. Emden: "Jews of Britain," London, 1943, p. 445.

"The Inner Actions Committee, which met regularly in Berlin and transacted all international business between Congresses, was international in its composition. Its members at the time war was declared were in various countries. Dr. Schmarya Levin had come to America to

be present at the Zionist Convention in June, 1914. . . Warburg and Hantke, two German members, were in Berlin and remained there practically throughout the war. Jacobson, another member, was then in Constantinople."

" Jacobson left (Constantinople) for Copenhagen, where in a neutral country he could be of practical use to the Zionists by transmitting information and funds. There he established a Zionist bureau. Tschlenow, one of the Russian members, went back and forth between Russia and Denmark, and eventually went to England. Another Russian member, Nahum Sokolov, moved about freely in the allied countries . . ."

Jesse Sampter: " History of Zionism," p. 63.

" The present war has not affected the unity of the Zionist organisation. As the latter was established on the Federal principle, it was found possible to continue the essential work of the movement by utilizing the separate organisations of the different countries. The work of propaganda and the collections of funds actually made great progress."

Nahum Sokolov: " History of Zionism," p. 21.

1915. Sir Herbert Samuel, member of the 'Liberal' Rothschild-controlled Government, is the leading official Zionist in Great Britain. He was appointed First ' British' High Commissioner for Palestine and later Chairman of the Palestine Economic Corporation. As Lord Samuel he leads the ' Liberal' Party in the present House of Lords:

" Samuel studied Zionism. That our leaders in the course of two years succeeded in bringing out the Balfour Declaration is not last, but in the first place due to Samuel . . . in the secret conferences which took place each year at Samuel's house, Samuel had already laid down the outline of future Zionist policy, which is known under the name of Weizmannism."

" Frimorgen," Yiddish Riga paper, September 3rd, 1931.

" Opinion was crystallizing in favour of something in the nature of a British Protectorate. But the more the situation was explored, the clearer it became that the idea of a Jewish State was impracticable. At some future time, perhaps, it might come about in the course of events."
(Our emphasis—Ed.)

Lord Samuel: " Memoirs," London, 1945, p. 144.

" Edmund de Rothschild came this morning, and afterwards sent a Russian co-religionist established in Manchester to 'talk' about what I think is an absurd scheme, though they say that it has the approval of Grey, Lloyd George, Samuel and Crewe. (The Marquess of Crewe was married to a daughter of Hannah de Rothschild—Ed.) They did not mention Lord Reading.

" It contemplates the formation of Palestine into an Israelite State under the protectorate of England, France, or Russia, preferably of England . . . The scheme-maker would be ready to leave the custody of the Holy Places and even of old Jerusalem to an international body. They would build a new one near by . . . My Russian visitor says that such a solution must come within the next hundred years, perhaps in forty years. He hopes I don't think him a dreamer! The Jews are the only people capable of reclaiming Palestine by intensive culture! "

Lord Bertie of Thame, British Ambassador in Paris, in his diary for January 25th, 1915.

" I have just received from Herbert Samuel a memorandum headed ' The Future of Palestine.' He goes on to argue at considerable length and with some vehemence, in favour of the British annexation of Palestine ... He thinks we might plant in this not very promising territory about three or four million European Jews, and that this would have a good effect upon those who are left behind. It reads almost like a new edition of ' Tancred ' brought up to date. I confess I am not attracted by this proposed addition to our responsibilities. But it is a curious illustration of Dizzy's favourite maxim that ' race is everything' to find this almost lyrical outburst proceeding from the well-ordered and methodical brain of Herbert Samuel."

Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister of England, in his diary for January 28th, 1915.

"In 1915 I was in temporary charge of the Foreign Office while my colleague Grey was on holiday. It was ascertained there that a steamer had sailed from South America, and that, although neutral, there was reason to believe that she contained supplies intended for the Germans. There was no material to act upon, and the only way was to use private influence. I motored to Lord Rothschild's house in Piccadilly and found him lying down and obviously very ill. But he stretched out his hand before I could speak, and said ' Haldane, I don't know what you have come for, but I have said to myself that if Haldane asks me write a cheque for £25,000 and asks no questions, I will do it on the spot.' I told him that it was not for a cheque but only to get a ship stopped that I had come. He sent a message to stop the ship at once."

Lord Haldane: " Autobiography."

Quoted by A. N. Field: "All These Things," p. 95.

"The first definite information of his promotion (Haig's appointment as Commander-in-Chief) came, curiously enough, from his old friend Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, who wrote that ' all had been satisfactorily arranged.' "

Alfred Duff Cooper: " Haig," *ibid.* p. 107.

" During the early years of the 1914-1918 phase of the War, the British Empire was heavily handicapped by the chemical situation, particularly in regard to high explosives. The Government Explosive Factories were under the control of Sir Frederick Nathan. Messrs. Brunner, Mond did what they could to help; they constructed a large factory at

Silvertown with Government money (Sir Alfred Mond, later of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, was His Majesty's Commissioner of Works—Ed.), but unfortunately it blew up, killing 40 people and destroying 800 houses."

C. H. Douglas: "The Brief for the Prosecution," p. 24.

" I have to submit my strong opinion that the unfortunate failure of Messrs. Vickers Maxim & Co. (controlled by Sir Ernest Cassel, business associate of Jacob Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.) to supply Russia with munitions, which were to have reached that country five months ago, is gravely jeopardising the relations of the two countries, and in particular their co-operation in the work of the present war ... I am definitely told that so far no supplies whatever have reached Russia from England."

Professor (now Sir) Bernard Pares to Lloyd George, 1915.

1916. "On February 4th, 1916, the Russian Revolutionary Party of America held a meeting in New York which was attended by 62 delegates (50 of whom were veterans of the 1905 revolution.—Ed.) A large percentage were Jews ... it was revealed that secret reports had just reached the party from Russia designating the moment as favourable . . . the assembly was assured that ample funds would be furnished by persons in sympathy with the liberating of the people of Russia. In this connection the name of Jacob Schiff was repeatedly mentioned."

Boris Brazol: "World At The Crossroads," p. 69.

" The world war forced the abandonment of Berlin as the centre of the organization, and all authority was transferred to the Provisional Zionist Emergency Committee established in New York under the leadership of Justice Louis D. Brandeis."

Encyclopaedia of Jewish Knowledge.

" From then on, their influence was felt more and more in political circles in Europe and America. In particular, the Zionist Transfer Department, as it was called, was in a position to transmit funds and information to subversive elements in enemy countries."

L. Fry: "Waters Flowing Eastward," p. 51.

" The (Zionist) Transfer Department . . . its ramifications extended through all the war-zones occupied by the Allies, and throughout Turkey, Syria, Palestine to Trans-Jordan and Baghdad . . . Practically not a cent of the millions handled was lost. Starting by using the good offices of the U.S. Department of State (Foreign Office) as a means of communication and deposit, it became so successful and so reliable that it was employed by the Treasury of the United States to deliver moneys and messages which the Government could not handle successfully . . . the rank and file of the Zionists probably never gave it a thought, but governments knew. They appreciated the endless improvisations in transmission which the changing war-front demanded, to the point that

Embassies in European capitals advanced cash on the requisition of the (Zionist) Executive Secretary in New York."

Jacob de Haas: " Louis Dembitz Brandeis," New York.

"The leading men of the 'Alliance Israelite' are almost exclusively French Jews and Freemasons in such a way that when the Grand Orient of Paris holds a general meeting, one can say without exaggeration that amongst, and with it at the same time, the ' Alliance Israelite ' is meeting.

"On March 16, 1916, the 'Alliance Israelite' had paid the Grand Orient of Paris the sum of 700,000 francs, and in the archives of the Grand Orient of Rome it can be proved that on March 18 the transfer of one million lire to the Grand Orient of Rome took place. I am not so naive as to imagine that the ' Alliance Israelite' makes use of two Grand Orientes solely for the purpose of sending one million lire to Italian Jews."

M. Erzberger: " My Experiences in the World War," pp. 145-146.

" By October, 1916, events forced the Zionist leaders to begin testing the sympathy they had garnered in the past two years. Palestine was still a Turkish province, but vast transformations were taking place outside. Russia was drifting out of the War. There were signs that the United States would soon be pulled in. More than half the Jews in the world lived in those two countries." (Our emphasis.)

Blanche Dugdale: " Arthur James Balfour," vol. II., p. 228.

"On October 2nd (1916) most of the chief Jewish organisations issued a joint manifesto . . . (which) demanded for the Jews the abrogation of all extant laws or regulations prejudicial to them, it being understood that the phrase 'full rights' is deemed to include (1) Civil, religious and political rights; (2) The securing and protection of Jewish rights in Palestine. One clause (of the manifesto) demanded that a Jewish Chartered Company should be established of which the purpose would be the resettlement of Palestine by Jewish settlers."

J. M. N. Jeffries, op. cit. p. 128.

" After an understanding had been arrived at between Sir Mark Sykes and Weizmann and Sokolov, it was resolved to send a secret message to Justice Brandeis that the British Cabinet would help the Jews to gain Palestine in return for active Jewish sympathy and for support in the U.S.A. for the Allied cause, so as to bring about a radical pro-Ally tendency in the United States. This message was sent in cipher through the Foreign Office. . . . Secret messages were also sent to the Zionist Leaders in Russia . . . through General Macdonogh ... Dr. Weizmann was able, about this time, to secure from the Government the service of half a dozen younger Zionists for active work on behalf of Zionism. At that time conscription was in force, and only those engaged on work of national importance could be released from active service at the Front. I remember Dr. Weizmann writing a letter to General Macdonogh (Director of Military Operations) and invoking his assistance in obtain-

ing the exemption from active service of Leon Simon, Harry Sacher, Simon Marks, Hyamson, Tolkowsky, and myself. At Dr. Weizmann's request I was transferred from the War Office (M.I.9), where I was then working, to the Ministry of Propaganda . . . and later to the Zionist office, where I commenced work about December, 1916. From that time onwards for several years Zionism was considered an ally of the British Government, and every help and assistance was forthcoming from each government department. Passport and travel difficulties did not exist when a man was recommended by our office. For instance, a certificate signed by me was accepted by the Home Office at that time as evidence that an Ottoman Jew was to be treated as a friendly alien and not as an enemy, which was the case with Turkish subjects."

Samuel Landman: "World Jewry" (London), February 22nd, 1936.

December, 1916: Changing Political War Horses in Mid-Stream: anti-Zionist Asquith gives way to pro-Zionist Lloyd George:

" Jewish influences in British politics became pronounced after the rise of Mr. Lloyd George. In the days when he followed his profession, Mr. Lloyd George had been solicitor to the Zionist Association, which position would naturally bring him into close contact with the powerful Jewish interests behind that movement. In 1912, as we have seen, he appeared in close association with the late Lord Reading (then Sir Rufus Isaacs) in the Marconi Scandal."

A. N. Field: "All These Things," p. 104.

" Indeed, between Weizmann and Scott, and the recruits who soon joined them, Manchester was now turned into a Zionist base (quoting Mrs. Dugdale's ' Balfour'). A large group of Zionist writers joined the leaders, conspicuous among whom was Major Norman Bentwich, later to be Attorney-General of Palestine. Not all these recruits worked in Manchester, but they were mentally provisioned from there. As for the ' Manchester Guardian ' itself, several members of its staff became active propagandists of the cause. Notable amongst them were Mr. Harry Sacher and Mr. Herbert Sidebotham. Mr. Sacher, a barrister, was to be notary for the Rutenberg contracts in Palestine and also became known, at least to a certain circle, as ' For-Ever-Sacher'."

J. M. N. Jeffries, op. cit. p. 98.

" The first official London meeting of what was known as the ' Political Committee' took place on February 7th, 1917, in the house of Dr. Moses Gaster. There were present (besides Gaster) Lord Rothschild, James de Rothschild (son of Edmund de Rothschild of Paris, former owner of the Rothschild colonies in Palestine.—Ed.), Sir Mark Sykes (whose house in Buckingham Gate, equipped with correspondence files and telegraphic apparatus, was a Zionist centre.—Ed.), Sir Herbert

Samuel, Herbert Bentwich, Harry Sacher, Joseph Cowen, Chaim Weiz-niann, and Nahum Sokolov.

" The Zionist programme to serve as a basis for official negotiations, covering the future mandates of Palestine, Armenia, Mesopotamia, and the Kingdom of the Hedjaz, was discussed in detail."

L. Fry: " Waters Flowing Eastward," p. 55.

" The minutes of this meeting were communicated forthwith in cipher to the Zionist Organization of the United States. This cipher privilege certainly was a logical one. From now on the Political Zionist Organization in the United States began to take a hand in the shaping of British policy and the ordering of British affairs."

J. M. N. Jeffries, op. cit. p. 139.

March 15, 1917: Abdication of the Czar of all the Russias. World Jewry celebrates the achievement of their first war aim. The ghettos of Russia are opened and vast potential armies are available for the Communist-Zionist High Command. Jacob H. Schieff, leader of American Jewry, now permits his firm, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to ' support ' the Allies:

" But until Czarist Russia (the then Ally of His Majesty's Government.— Ed.) had been destroyed, financial forces in New York would not sanction American help to the Allies, either with money or men."

" Palestine: The Affair of the Balfour Declaration," Boswell, London, 1945.

" The downfall of the Czardom of Russia was undoubtedly one of the greatest events in the world's history. Russia entered into a period of revolution which seemed to bring with it all the blessings of right and liberty. The restrictions affecting nationalities and creeds were removed. But far from destroying Zionism, the new liberty gave it an immense stimulus."

N. Sokolov: " History of Zionism," p. 38.

" You might cable Cassel (Sir Ernest Cassel, his ' British ' partner.— Ed.) because of recent action in Germany and developments in Russia we shall no longer abstain from Allied Government financing."

Jacob Schiff to his son, Mortimer. Cyrus Adler: " Jacob Schiff: His Life and Letters," London, 1929.

" Nothing could give me greater satisfaction than to be of advantage to new Russia in all and any opportunities that may present themselves."

Jacob Schiff to Boris Kamenka, President of the Banque de Commerce de L'Azoff-Don.

" The Russian revolution was hailed with enthusiasm here, especially by Poles and Jews, and prominent men like Schiff have publicly proclaimed their sympathy."

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to Washington, in a letter of March 23rd, 1917, to Mr. Balfour.

" Letters and Friendships of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice," London, 1929, p. 387.

On April 5th is made the announcement of Mr. Balfour's mission to the U.S.A. On the same day, the civic disabilities of the Jews of Russia are removed. On the following day, April 6th, the U.S.A.. " declares war " on Germany:

"After America's entry into the war, he (Louis Brandeis; born in Bohemia, first Jewish member of the U.S. Supreme Court; member of Roosevelt's Brain Trust.—Ed.) conferred on Palestine's prospects with Arthur Balfour, who arrived with the British Mission, and who was calling himself a Zionist. Wilson also promised help. Brandeis kept up a running conversation by cable with Chaim Weizmann . . ."

W. Lief: " Brandeis," p. 406.

" We know that, when Britain, France and Germany, now balanced: so that a quick and decisive victory was impossible, had fought themselves to a standstill, certain terms, by which inter alia Great Britain alone underwrote the cost of the war in gold and, we strongly suspect mortgaged control of the so-called Bank of England as security for a payment which never could be made, and which the United States Government knew could never be made, were agreed, and the United States-entered and won the war with comparatively negligible loss, Kuhn, Loeb co-operating. The Balfour Declaration on the Jewish Home produced the well-known American ' wise crack': ' We mayn't be a Monarchy, but we made Balfour an Earl, anyway."

C. H. Douglas: "This American Business," Liverpool, 1941..

" While the creation of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine is our final ideal—an ideal for which the whole of the Zionist Organization is working—the way to achieve it lies through a series of intermediate stages. And one of these intermediate stages which I hope is going to come about as a result of the war is that the fair country of Palestine will be protected by such a mighty Power as Great Britain. Under the wing of this Power, Jews will be able to develop and set up the administrative machinery which . . . would enable us to carry out the Zionist scheme. I am entitled to say that His Majesty's Government is ready to support our plans."

Dr. Weizmann in a speech made to an assembly of Jewish Societies, on May 20th, 1917.

" This entry of the United States into the War had important effects in several ways upon the fate of Palestine. A statement of war-aims in the Near East was issued under the auspices of the (British) Government, which was directed in particular towards the Jews of the United, States. It ran: (We omit items 1, 2, and 3).

"4. The establishment of a Chartered Company. The Suzerain Government shall grant a Charter to a Jewish Company for the colonization and development of Palestine, the Company to have power to-acquire and take over any concession for works of a public character which may have been and may hereafter be granted by the Suzerain,

Government, and rights of pre-emption of Crown lands or other lands not held in private or religious ownership, and such other powers and privileges as are usual in Charters or Statutes of similar colonizing bodies.

"5. Communal Autonomy. Full autonomy is to be enjoyed by Jewish communities throughout Palestine in all matters bearing upon their religious and communal welfare and their education.

"What was this 'British' statement of war aims in the Near East? Again nothing other than a Zionist document taken over and re-edited." (Our emphasis).

J. M. N. Jeffries, op. cit. p. 142.

"Dear Mr. Balfour,

"At last I am able to send you the formula you asked for. If His Majesty's Government will send me a message in line with this formula and they and you approve it, I will hand it to the Zionist Federation at a meeting to be called for that purpose."

"The draft declaration was as follows:

'(1) His Majesty's Government accepts the principle that Palestine should be reconstituted as a national home for the Jewish people.

'(2) His Majesty's Government will use its best endeavours to secure the achievement of this object, and will discuss the necessary methods and means with the Zionist Organisation.' "

Letter written by the second Lord Rothschild on July 18th, 1917, to Mr. Balfour, as quoted by Mr. Stokes in the Palestine Debate on December 11th, 1947.

August 28th: The "Cabinet" (i.e., Samuel-Mond-Rothschild) decide to send Lord Reading (i.e., Rufus Isaacs) as Head of the Economic Mission to the U.S.A. He arrives in New York in mid-September:

"We know that the Marconi Scandal connected the effective Government of the United Kingdom with the Isaacs family during the last war.

"We know that Rufus Isaacs negotiated some kind of deal with the United States Government in 1917, but we do not know the details. We know that the Bank of 'England' was a counter in the deal, because it was completely reorganised under American supervision, and physically rebuilt, after 1919."

C. H. Douglas: "Programme for the Third World War," Liverpool, 1944, p. 55.

"I do believe that it might be feasible to secure the goodwill of America, Great Britain, and France, in any event, toward the promotion of a large influx and settlement of our people in Palestine . . . further, it might be possible to obtain from the Powers the formal assurance to our people that they shall obtain autonomy in Palestine as soon as their numbers there become large enough to justify this."

Jacob Schiff to Mr. Friedman, September, 1917.

" The Government could count on a number of Zionist votes in the House, notably Sir Alfred Mond and Sir Philip Sassoon among the Conservatives, and more among Lloyd George's following . . . although the Zionists had made all preliminary arrangements with the Allied Government, and the Cabinet as a whole was desirous of complying with every point, yet some over-scrupulous member with, the Zionists thought, undue regard for the actual inhabitants of Palestine, altered the text which Weizmann's committee had prepared (the text had been drafted by the Jewish Political Committee consisting of Sokolov, Weizmann, Kessler, Cowen, Bentwich, Hyamson, Simon Marks (now Sir Simon Marks, chairman of Marks & Spencer), Sacher, Israel Sieff (former chairman of P.E.P., managing director of Marks & Spencer, etc), Leon Simon (now Sir Leon Simon, of the Post Office Savings Bank, etc.), Ettinger, and Folkovski.— Ed.). Instead of the words 'The reconstitution of Palestine as the National Home of the Jewish People,' at the last moment were substituted the words ' The establishment in Palestine of a National Home.' "

L. Fry: " Waters Flowing Eastward," p. 58.

" Meanwhile, in Paris, the counterpart of the Foreign Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, also had espoused the Zionist cause. M. Cambon produced on behalf of his Government a note which spoke of the Allied Powers ' as a deed of justice and reparation,' assisting by their protection, ' in the renaissance of the Jewish nationality in that land from which the people of Israel were exiled so many centuries ago . . .' Lord Rothschild and Dr. Weizmann called together on Lord Balfour at the Foreign Office and ' put it to him that the time for a definite declaration of support and encouragement had come."

J. M. N. Jeffries, op. cit. p. 154.

" To those who were active in Zionist circles, the declaration was no surprise. Among the leaders it had been expected for many months. The wording of it came from the British Foreign Office, but the text had been revised in the Zionist Offices in America as well as in England. The British Declaration was made in the form in which the Zionists desired it . . . "

J. Sampter: " Guide to Zionism," New York, 1920, pp. 85-86.

November 2nd: The Jewish World Leaders achieve their second war aim: His Majesty's Government issues its notorious letter to " Dear Lord Rothschild," promising the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jews. The event is celebrated with frantic joy by Jews everywhere. The Allied Peoples are plunged into sorrow: The news from the front has never been worse. On November 7th the Bolshevik-Jewish revolution starts in Petrograd, and on the same day Lord Reading leaves Washington:

" The Russian Revolution and the Declaration concerning the Jewish national Home was born in the same month, November, 1917

Soviet Russia and Palestine represent the most striking achievements in our time of reconstruction for peaceful needs."

Norman Bentwich, sometime Attorney-General in Palestine, in "Wanderer in War," Gollancz, 1946, p. 175.

" It is the perceptible lifting of the cloud of centuries, the palpable sign that the Jew, condemned for two thousand years to unparalleled wrong, is at last coming to his right . . . In place of being a wanderer in every clime, there is to be a home for the Jew in his ancient land. The day of his exile is to be ended. It is a triumph . . ."

"The Jewish Chronicle," November, 1917.

"... millions of copies of the Balfour Declaration were circulated throughout the Jewish communities, being dropped from the air on German and Austrian towns, and passed throughout the ghettos of Eastern Europe ... in Palestine itself, the Jewish population behind the Turkish lines went right over to the British side, providing Allenby with his best intelligence service."

T. R. Feiwel: "No Ease in Zion," p. 96.

" The Declaration enjoyed an excellent Press, together with general and generous support from thousands of Anglican priests, Protestant ministers, and other religiously-minded persons throughout the Western Hemisphere ... in the numerous British constituencies enjoying a Jewish vote, the Declaration was a valuable platform asset, and there was good reciprocal publicity in the almost apocalyptic enthusiasm telegraphed by politicians of standing to the Zionist Organisation."

Sir Ronald Storrs, first Governor of Jerusalem, in "Zionism and Palestine," London, 1940, p. 51.

" Major Lionel de Rothschild, President of the League for British Jews, informs me that that organisation is in agreement with the American Jewish Committee . . . The Balfour Declaration, with its acceptance by the Powers, is an act of the highest diplomacy. It means both more and less than appears on the surface. Zionism is but an incident of a far-reaching plan: it is merely a convenient peg on which to hang a powerful weapon.

"All the protests they (the opponents of the National Home project.—Ed.) may make would be futile. It would subject them individually to hateful and concrete examples of a most impressive nature. I would shrink from the possibilities which might result."

Louis Marshall, leading American Zionist, legal representative of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., in a letter to Max Senior, dated New York, September 26, 1917.

" Six weeks later, the newspapers were full of the triumphal entry of General Allenby into Jerusalem, and the conquest of the Holy Land by the British Army ... His forces undoubtedly counted some Jews in the commissary department, as there are in all armies; but the credit for the conquest was almost wholly due to the assistance of the Arabs, over a hundred thousand strong, to whom the promise of autonomy had been made by England in 1915."

L. Fry: "Waters Flowing Eastward," p. 18.

March, 1918: Arrival in Jerusalem of the Zionist Commissioners, political emissaries of the Zionist High Command, to " control " the local Jews:

"When . . . early in March (1918) Brigadier-General Clayton showed me the telegram informing us of the impending arrival of a Zionist Commission, composed of eminent Jews, to act as liaison between the Jews and the Military Administration, and to ' control ' the Jewish population, we could hardly believe our eyes, and even wondered if it might not be possible for the mission to be postponed until the status of the Administration should be more clearly defined ... I received in the Governorate, Major Ormsby-Gore (now Lord Harlech, Director of the Midland Bank, the Standard Bank of South Africa and Union Corporation.—Ed.) and Major James de Rothschild (son of Edmond de Rothschild, of Paris, the former owner of the original Rothschild colonies; from 1929-45 Liberal M.P.; Parliamentary Secretary in Churchill's Labour-Coalition, 1945.—Ed.); Political Officers, Lieut. Edwin Samuel (Chief Censor during the 1939-45 war, and at present Chief Director of Palestinian Broadcasting.—Ed.), Mr. Israel Sieff (Director of Marks and Spencer, former Chairman of Political and Economic Planning, the permanent brains' trust to successive British Governments, and Commander of the Order of Maccabees), Mr. (now Sir) Leon Simon (of the G.P.O. Telephones, Telegraphs, Savings, etc.), Dr. Eder, Mr. Joseph Cowen, and Dr. Chaim Weizmann."

Sir Ronald Storrs, *op. cit.* p. 46.

" What made more galling the inability of the Arabs to present their position to world opinion was that the Zionist Commission, by Government arrangement, was granted the freedom of the military cables and telegraphs and telephones. The Arabs were gagged, through lack of machinery to publish their case: all the machinery which existed was put at the Zionists' disposition for their communications in Palestine and from Palestine throughout the world."

J. M. N. Jeffries, *op. cit.* p. 222.

"The intrepid (Zionist) Commissioners soon advanced (to our admiring sympathy) upon the organization of the Jewish community, not without a measure of success. The exclusive use of the Hebrew language was imposed upon the Jews with a severity sometimes irritating to others, sometimes indeed comic . . . an urgent though unpublished item in the duties of the Commission was to produce certain facts creating an atmosphere favourable to the project (of the National Home) and stimulating to financial supporters, before the assembly of the Peace Conference."

Sir Ronald Storrs, *op. cit.* p. 57.

" The objective was not merely to maintain the esteem and willing co-operation of President Wilson himself, but to permeate every avenue of his administration and the whole British service in this country with

a friendly understanding of Zionism . . . So there was no fear of the outcome at the Peace Conference, the avenues of approach had been carefully smoothed; enough Zionists were on duty in Paris to establish a ready contact wherever accurate information was needed, and every important member of the Wilson Commission had been deliberated with in New York before the Commission sailed for France . . . Nothing was left to chance."

"Menorah Journal" (American-Jewish Periodical), February, 1928.

January, 1919: The "Peace" Conference Opens in Paris:

"At this Conference, Paul Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board, headed the U.S. delegates, and Max Warburg, his brother, of Warburg Bank, Hamburg, represented Germany."

C. H. Douglas: "The Brief for the Prosecution," p. 81.

"Those who look for the truth elsewhere than in the official documents know that President Wilson, whose election had been financed by the Great Bank of New York (Kuhn, Loeb & Co.—Ed.), rendered almost complete obedience to its beck and call."

Comte de St. Aulaire: "Geneva versus Peace," p. 89.

'... it is also my prayer that the Jewish question will be thoroughly gone into, and a solution found which shall make it certain that all nations among whom our people dwell, and in particular the small nations—in whose willingness to do justice to minorities I have very little faith—shall hereafter do justice in every respect to our co-religionists . . ." (emphasis in original).

Cyrus Adler: "Jacob Schiff: His Life and Letters," vol. II., p. 305.

"Of all the collectivities whose interests were furthered at the Peace Conference, the Jews had perhaps the most resourceful and certainly the most influential exponents . . . the largest and most brilliant contingent was sent by the United States . . ."

"The sequence of expedients framed and enforced in this direction were inspired by the Jews assembled in Paris for the purpose of realizing their carefully thought-out programme, which they succeeded in having substantially executed . . . henceforth, the world will be governed by the Anglo-Saxon peoples, who, in turn are swayed by their Jewish elements."

Dr. Dillon: "The Paris Peace Conference," London, 1919, pp. 183-184.

"At this extremely personal, almost private Peace Conference, the great thing was to be admitted to the privacy of the principals. The Zionists had all the necessary admissions, as inner Peace Conference history attests. In another world from the public conferrings, far from tournaments, in movements easeful and triumphant as high summer's, like bees visiting and fecundating flowers, Messrs. Weizmann and Sokolov

and Wise flew from the President to House, and from House to Balfour, and Balfour to Lansing, and from Lansing to Tardieu . . .

" Yet the Zionist group was the sole group which almost could have dispensed with these intimate visits. In one sense, the Zionists scarcely needed to have anyone working for them in Paris at all, since it was superfluous to court principals, half of whom (and the dominant half of them) were themselves vowed already to Zionist dogma . . . When Feisal presented the Arab case to the Council of Six he did so before men who had helped to create the Zionist case."

J. M. N. Jeffries, op. cit. pp. 258-259.

" No means, of course, were left untried to bring pressure to bear both upon Lloyd George and the Peace Conference in general Resolutions demanding a British Mandate (over Palestine) poured upon Mr. Lloyd George and his secretaries from all corners of the earth, not only from Zionist associations, but also from an organised group of Members of Parliament and from the leaders of the British Labour Party. The telegraph operators even complained that the Jewish messages blocked the line. The result has been a triumph, great and historic, for the zealous and systematic labours of Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Sokolov, aided so wisely and effectively by Mr. Justice Brandeis."

Israel Cohen in the "Maccabean," Zionist monthly, June, 1920.

" On the 27th February, its leaders (i.e., the Zionist leaders) appeared before the Supreme Council and explained the scheme. A more detailed plan, dated March 28th, was drafted by Mr. Felix Frankfurter, an eminent American Zionist. From these and other documents and records it is clear that the Zionist project had already in those early days assumed something like the shape of the Mandate as we know it."

Peel Report, 1930.

" The work of the drafting of the Mandate of Palestine was carried on for some time by a temporary political Committee of which the Rt. Hon. Sir (then Mr.) Herbert Samuel, Dr. Jacobson, Dr. Feiwel, Mr. Sacher, Mr. Landman, and Mr. Ben Cohen were the first members. Professor Frankfurter . . . seems to have been the chief drafter."

J. M. N. Jeffries, op. cit. p. 524.

" Meanwhile the same influences were brought to bear on Mr. Lloyd George, whose entourage at this moment was largely composed of leading Jews and Zionists, amongst whom was Mr. Lucien Wolf, ' the man who fought for Jewish rights at Versailles,' and who was said to be in possession of all the secrets of the Foreign Office. ('Jewish Guardian,' June 11, 1920.)"

N. H. Webster: " The Surrender of An Empire," London, 1933, p. 357.

" Lucien Wolf of the League of British Jews comes to see me. He has a scheme by which the Jews of all Europe should have international protection while retaining all national rights of exploitation."

Harold Nicolson: " Peace-Making, 1919," London, 1944, p. 243.

" Among the Jews figuring most prominently in the delegations accredited to the Peace Conference were M. Mandel (real name, Rothschild.—Ed.), private secretary to M. Clemenceau, whose tactful diplomatic influence pervaded the whole conference; Henry Morgenthau (father of Mr. Roosevelt's financial secretary), who was attached to the U.S. delegation in a capacity of general utility suited to his versatile accomplishments . . . first among the unofficial delegates was the veteran American diplomatist, Oscar Straus . . . he was chiefly active in connection with the Covenant of the League of Nations ... In the final work of the Peace Conference a small group of other distinguished Jews appear as signatories of the Peace Treaties. The Treaty of Versailles is signed for France by Louis Klotz (whose political career was brought to an abrupt end by the revelation that he had been implicated in shady-financial dealings.—Ed.), Baron Sonnino for Italy, and Edwin Montagu for India, and that of St. Germain also by M. Klotz for France."

Lucien Wolf: " Essays in Jewish History," 1934, p. 408.

" The Jews who surrounded Lloyd George, Wilson and Clemenceau are to be blamed for having created a Jewish Peace."

Georges Batault: " Le Problem Juif," p. 38.

" In May, 1919, he sent a cablegram of nearly 2000 words, which was laid before President Wilson at Paris, to protest against the atrocities reported from Eastern Europe . . . He rejoiced at the (subsequently inserted) clauses for the protection of the rights of minorities inserted in the Treaty with Poland, Roumania, and other nations."

Cyrus Adler: " Jacob H. Schiff," pp. 306, 307.

"The famous telegram addressed on May 28th, 1919, from New York to Mr. Wilson by Jacob Schiff to dictate to him concessions on the following five points: . . . reparations, Upper Silesia, Sarre, Dantzic, and Fiume ... he at once changed his attitude to conform to the word of command from the Association for the League of Free Nations directed by Jacob Schiff and five other American bankers his (Wilson's) change of direction having determined a majority against France, the Treaty of Versailles on these five grave questions was dictated by Jacob H. Schiff and his co-religionists."

Comte. de St. Aulaire, former French Ambassador to the Court of St. James, in " Geneva versus Peace," p. 90.

" The well-known Jewish banker, Mr. Jacob Schiff, was known to be anxious to secure recognition for the Bolsheviks, among whom Jewish influence was predominant... I insisted... that the prime movers (to make Wilson acknowledge the Bolsheviks.—Ed.) were Jacob Schiff, Warburg, and other international financiers, who wished above all to bolster up the Jewish Bolsheviks in order to secure a field for German and Jewish exploitation of Russia."

Wickham Steed, former Editor of " The Times," in "Through 30 Years," London, 1924, vol. II., pp. 301, 302..

" Weizmann, the Zionist, had prepared a long series of arguments as to why the Mandate for Palestine should be given to Great Britain. The President interrupted him with the words: ' Yes, I know all that. I only wish the British were prepared to take over all we want them to do.' "

Harold Nicolson, op. cit. p. 237.

" If at some later time the history of the War is written by some objective historian, then the following two events would be considered as its chief results: the rebuilding of the Jewish Home in Palestine, and the erection of the League of Nations."

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at the Albert Hall, 1920.

" When in due course the Conference proceeded to the creation of the League of Nations and the insertion of the Mandatory system into its constitution, once more the key-men were the Zionists' men. Most of the original plan for these institutions, as will be seen, was drafted by General Smuts, and in lesser degree by Lord Cecil (Viscount Cecil of Chelwood.—Ed.). After Balfour, there were no more ardent and no blinder propagandists of Zionism than these two."

J. M. N. Jeffries, op. cit. p. 260.

" Nahum Sokolov, President of the Executive Committee of the Zionist Congress, on the 25th August, 1932, said: ' The League of Nations is a Jewish idea.' Lucien Wolf, former Plenipotentiary of the Jews at the Peace Conference, 1919, and Delegate to the League, said: ' If the League of Nations went under, the whole edifice so laboriously built up by the Jewish delegations of England and America in Paris, in 1919, would collapse.'"

Col. A. H. Lane, "The Hidden Hand," p. 28.

" In the management of the new world, we give proof of our organization both for revolution and for conservation. Our organization for revolution is evidenced by destructive Bolshevism, and for construction by the creation of the League of Nations which is also our work. Bolshevism is the accelerator, and the League is the brake, on the mechanism of which we supply both the motive force and the guiding power. What is the end? It is already determined by our mission."

Speech delivered by Jewish banker at Budapest in 1919, as quoted by Comte de St. Aulaire in " Geneva versus Peace " p. 83.

1919-1923: "The course of the country is fixed": the original Zionist Commission is split up into (a) an open administration known as the " British " Civil Government (its first head being Sir Herbert Samuel, the Zionist) and (b) into a semi-secret, semi-autonomous Jewish community administration, modelled on the Russo-Polish Kahal. The official head of this government-within-the-government which subsequently becomes known as the Jewish Agency for Pales-

tine, is Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the Anglo-Russian Zionist. Both administrations are controlled by the Permanent Jewish World Council (Soviet) variously referred to as the World Zionist Organisation, the League of Nations, etc., as occasion demands:

" The Jews came into this country and fought for civil rights, then for religious rights, and lastly for political rights. They got all three upon the representation that they were a religious community and not a separate nation. Now they enter Palestine and tell the Arabs—who were there already—that they are not to enjoy the same political rights or status as themselves. The ' Jewish Chronicle ' apparently considers that the League of Nations is a Jewish Institution. Possibly it is. And possibly it can be used as a stick to beat the British Empire until it beats the Arabs out of Palestine."

"The Morning Post," September 7th, 1921.

1919. " In the year or more which elapsed before the Treaty of Sevres with Turkey was signed, the Zionist work in Palestine went forward as if all had been assured. And behind the scenes the Jewish delegations continued their propaganda. They were vastly encouraged by the reaffirmation of the Balfour Declaration by Lord Curzon, the new British Foreign Minister; by the assurance of Colonel Lawrence, Feisal's most important advisor, that Zionism was ' the only practical means of setting the new Semitic Near East in order in our own days,' and by the activity of Major Ormsby-Gore (Lord Harlech), the liaison officer between the military government in Palestine and the Zionist commission, who continually urged upon Parliament the need of supporting the Balfour Declaration."

Sachar: " History of the Jews," New York, 1930, p. 385.

" Whoever is in power in Downing Street, whether Conservatives, Radicals, Coalitionists or pseudo-Bolsheviks, the International Jews rule the roost. Here is the mystery of the Hidden Hand of which there has been no intelligent explanation."

Leo Maxse: "National Review," August, 1919.

" The organization principally concerned in propagating Socialism in Palestine was the Jewish Social Democratic Party, " Poale Zion," formed about 1900. This organization was accepted by the Second International, and affiliated with the British Labour Party. In 1919 a World Congress was held at Stockholm, at which various advanced Socialist resolutions were passed . . . (the Conference) advocated a system of colonization for Palestine on co-operative lines, which would produce mass immigration of Jewish labour, and prepare the way for a Jewish Socialist State."

N. H. Webster: " Surrender of an Empire," p. 360.

" Poale Zion... works with the parties of the Left and with the Communists. Aims at the building up of Palestine by class-warfare and

social revolution. Does not officially belong to any Internationale."

Major G. Zychowski: "The Jewish Bolshevik Danger in Poland,"
published in "Weltfront," p. 112.

" He (Mr. Justice Brandeis) went straight to (British Military) Headquarters on the Mount of Olives, and 'expressed to General Money (the Chief British Administrator.—Ed.) some definite opinions on the matter' (of the Balfour Declaration.—Ed.) . . . Mr. Brandeis told the Chief Administrator that 'ordinances of the Military authorities should be submitted first to the Zionist Commission.' General Money was taken aback at such a mode of address: his A.D.C., who was present said with some warmth to the visitor: 'For a government to do that would be to abrogate its position. As a lawyer you realize this,' he added. Brandeis was not abashed at all, and continued, 'It must be understood that the British Government is committed to the support of the Zionist cause. Unless this is accepted as a guiding principle I shall have to report it to the Foreign Office.' "

J. M. N. Jeffries, op. cit. p. 314.

" A few hours later, the British Foreign Office, through the British War Office, was reminding the military authorities in Egypt and Palestine not only of the verbal contents of the Balfour Declaration, but also that it was chose jugee. A number of Palestinian officials immediately sought desirable exchanges, and Colonel Meinertzhagen, a pronounced pro-Zionist, was dispatched to Palestine."

Jacob ae Haas: "Louis Dembitz Brandeis."

" The Military Administrator at the time found that his position had become impossible, and then a most capable Indian Civil Servant appointed by the War Office as Financial Adviser, and specially commended for good work, was suddenly dismissed ... He was condemned unheard because, it was stated, that he had adopted 'an attitude inconsistent with the Zionist policy of the Government.' "

Lord Sydenham, House of Lords, 1919.

" It is no use saying to the Moslem and Christian elements of the population that our declaration as to the maintenance of the status quo on our entry into Jerusalem has been observed. Facts witness otherwise; the introduction of the Hebrew tongue as an official language; the setting up of a Jewish judicature; the whole fabric of Government of the Zionist Commission, of which they are well aware; the special travelling facilities of the Zionist Commission; these have firmly and absolutely convinced non-Jewish elements of our partiality ... It is manifestly impossible to please partisans who officially claim nothing less than a Jewish State and all that it politically implies. I recommend, therefore, in the interests of peace, of development, of the Zionists themselves, that the Zionist Commission in Palestine be abolished."

Major-General Sir Louis Bols, successor of General Money, and predecessor of Sir Herbert Samuel, in a report sent to the London Government in 1920.

"In Jerusalem (during 1919 and 1920) one found the extremes of intensely narrow and bitter orthodoxy, and unbelief, with extreme Bolshevik radicalism. Here, too, aggressive Zionism manifested itself in an attitude of bumptiousness and aggressiveness. The country was for the Jew. It belonged to him, and he would shortly take possession of it. One was made to feel that one's presence in the land was objected to. The Hebrew Press contained angry diatribes against the existence of Christian schools and missions. The attitude taken by these Zionists at first alarmed, then aroused and irritated enormously, the native population, both Christian and Moslem, making the Jew an object of dread and hatred as he had never been before . . .

" In Jerusalem it was asserted that the Zionist funds or the Jewish funds, which the Zionists could influence and control, were used to subsidize Jewish artisans and merchants to underbid Christians and Moslems and thus oust them by unfair competition."

The Rev. John P. Peters, Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, in " Zionism and the Jewish Problem," quoted by the "Dearborn Independent," September 17th, 1921.

" The British Government was not willing to include the Balfour Declaration and some other clauses concerning the Jews in the text of the Mandate for Palestine. Whatever the reasons, the fact remains that on the eve of the Inter-Allied Conference at San Remo (April, 1920) the Jewish paragraphs were still hanging in mid-air. In this emergency, the dauntless Doctor Weizmann enlisted the help of Sir Herbert Samuel, and together they rushed to San Remo to persuade Lloyd George of the necessity of retaining these Jewish paragraphs. Needless to say, they were retained, and Sir Herbert Samuel was duly appointed first High Commissioner."

Capt. Gordon-Canning in " The Holy Land, Arab or Jew? " quoting Mr. A. Revusky, the " Jews in Palestine," p. 292.

" At meetings held in London this week, the Parliamentary Labour Party, the Executive Committee of the Labour Party, and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, have adopted resolutions to remind the British Government of the Declaration made on November 2nd, 1917, that the Government would endeavour to facilitate the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine, a declaration that was in harmony with the declared War Aims of the Labour Party."

" Labour" Resolution sent to the Prime Minister at San Remo, 1920.

" And the Messianic age means for the Jew not merely the establishment of peace on earth and good will to men, but the universal recognition of the Jew and his God . . . the peculiar relationships of the Jews in Palestine is specifically mentioned in the programme of war aims formulated both by the British Labour Party and by the International Labour Movement."

Leon Simon: "Studies in Jewish Nationalism," London, 1920, pp. 14, 115.

" The Allied Supreme Council, at its meeting in San Remo on April 24, 1920, awarded the Mandate for Syria and Lebanon to France, and the Mandates for Palestine and Iraq to Great Britain. This in itself was an act of bad faith on the part of the Council; but the terms of the Palestine Mandate were still less in keeping ' with the wishes of the native populations.' The Mandate provided for carrying out the National Home policy on the one hand, and for guaranteeing the rights of the existing population on the other. Throughout, the confusion of the two aims, and the duplicity both of the British Government and the Zionists behind it, are striking."

L. Fry: "Waters Flowing Eastward," p. 71.

" In the spring of 1920 came a double crisis. Riots and bloodshed in Jaffa and Jerusalem! . . . Behind the scenes was a greater crisis. . . . The Sykes-Picot Treaty, which divided Palestine at Haifa and gave all Northern Galilee to Syria, was to be enforced. Succour must come from America. . . . President Wilson was gravely ill. . . . Assistant-Secretary of State Polk was in quarantine with the measles. . . . New York promised aid, and aid came. One May morning the British Cabinet received from the stricken American President a cabled letter so strong and tensely worded that Premier Lloyd George described it as a bombshell. The boundary was moved north to where Trumpeldor fell . . . Lloyd George named Sir Herbert Samuel as the first High Commissioner. . . . Judge Brandeis in London enlisted the support of Lord Reading, who, together with Sir Alfred Mond and Mr. James de Rothschild, undertook to create a group which, while subordinate to the Zionist organisation, would for three years be given a free hand in the economic development of Palestine."

Jacob de Haas, in "Menorah Journal," as quoted in "The Patriot," June-July, 1933.

" Under the military law prevailing in the country, special courts were set up to try the Arabs and Jews who had been arrested (in connection with the Jaffa riots.—Ed.). One trial caused a great sensation throughout the Jewish world, that of Jabotinsky, the Jew who had raised and trained the 'Self Defence' corps (in Hebrew, called Hagana). For reasons unknown to the public, the military authorities took no steps to disband these legionnaires, though the corps existed in defiance of the law of the land, which forbids civilians to be in possession of firearms. How this so-called Defence Corps procured its arms is a mystery, but the Arabs believed that they were imported under the guise of Red Cross stores*, and, what is more, they believed that this fact was not unknown to certain highly placed British officials."

Frances E. Newton: " Fifty Years in Palestine," London, 1948, p. 134.

* Cf: " In France, . . . Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross and author of the Geneva Conventions, was an ardent Zionist."

W. Ziff: "The Rape of Palestine," p. 38.

" In 1920, legal proceedings had been taken at Jaffa against a small group of Bolshevik agents, who were prosecuted with the assistance of law-abiding Jews for disturbances created among the Jews themselves. The trial was stopped, however, by order of Zionists in the (British) administration, the accused were released from custody, and . . . the Rosenthals (Communist Jews.—Ed.) were allowed to return to Alexandria. This action thoroughly discouraged the moderate Jewish elements in Palestine, disheartened the police, and emboldened the revolutionaries. As a result, an active Bolshevik centre was founded during the winter of 1920-21, and an illegal armed force known as the ' Hagana ' was formed amongst the Jews."

N. H. Webster, op. cit. p. 363.

. . . let me quote what a simple British constable said to me one day, when we were travelling down in the train from Jerusalem to Haifa. By way of starting a friendly talk, I remarked, ' I hope you like life in Palestine? ' He replied, ' Oh, it's all right. I'm not here for my health, I'm here to earn my living. It's not all beer and skittles here any more than it was in Ireland.' (He had been one of the Black and Tans.) Said I, cheerfully, ' More beer than skittles, I hope.' ' Well,' said he, it's how you look at things, you see. What I'm finding is that if I do what is right from the police point of view it's sure to be wrong from the political point of view; and if I do what is right from the political point of view it's sure to be wrong from the police point of view, and so I get it in the neck either way.' ' But surely,' said I, ' politics don't enter into your job as a policeman?' ' Oh, don't they!' replied he. ' I have to look twice to see if it is an Arab or a Jew I've got to deal with! ' Other people came into the carriage then, and our talk ended."

Newton, op. cit. p. 135.

" Mr. Norman Bentwich, a Jew, was Attorney-General in Palestine between 1920 and 1931. . . . Jabotinsky (founder of Hagana.—Ed.) was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for his work in the riot of 1920 in Jerusalem, but was set free after six weeks' detention in Haifa. This gentleman was President of the ' Committee of World Union of Zionist Revisionists,' which recently has become, under his leadership, ' The New Zionist Organisation ' . . ." (with headquarters in London.—Ed.).

Gordon-Canning, op. cit. p. 5.

" We are convinced that at the present moment the professors of the Jewish faith are far too numerous in our Government . . . We have got a great many more Jews than we deserve, and the wrong kind of Jew at that."

"The Spectator," London, June 20th, 1920.

" I had been appointed (High Commissioner to Palestine.—Ed.) with full knowledge on the part of His Majesty's Government of my Zionist sympathies, and no doubt largely because of them."

Viscount Samuel: " Memoirs," p. 168.

" Sir Herbert had at that time just issued his Declaration and his interpretation of the Mandate. English officers and officials almost to a man were against the Zionist Mandate, and their utterances in many cases were extraordinarily frank. Some of the most important and best trained sought transfers to other posts because of their feelings on the matter, and some resigned."

The Rev. John P. Peters, *op. cit.*

" Colonel E. L. Popham . . . had been one of three Assistant Administrators at Military Headquarters and was acting as Governor of Jerusalem ... he asked ' Would Sir Herbert be able to start his Administration with an intimation to the people that the " National Home " excluded any idea of Jewish governmental control at any time over Palestine? ' Sir Herbert replied very straightforwardly at once: ' I regret that I cannot reassure you about this. The policy of His Majesty's Government, which I have come out to execute, is to encourage the immigration of Jews until a point shall be reached—it may be fifty or even a hundred years hence—at which their interests shall be sufficiently predominant to warrant the establishment of Jewish Government in Palestine.' "

J. M. N. Jeffries, *op. cit.* p. 373.

" Since it had not been possible to induce the soldier administrators as a body to become tools of Zionist policy, the Military Administration was abolished, and a Government, euphemistically called ' Mandatory,' was set up, which could enforce obedience from its employees."

Newton, *op. cit.* p. 142.

(On September 17th, 1920, Jacob Henry Schiff sent a cablegram to Sir Herbert Samuel) " in response to an enquiry whether a considerable loan for improvements in Palestine could be floated in America: ' Initial borrowing will need guarantee British Government and be made in dollars to insure successful flotation here. With this shall be pleased to give every cooperation.' "

Cyrus Adler: "Jacob Schiff: His Life and Letters.," Vol. II., p. 320.

" The railway police had rendered good service' by discovering and arresting clandestine immigrants, but presently these policemen were removed by higher orders. The police authorities then detailed their own C.I.D. detectives to the task, only to see their work negated by the disclosure of information through Zionist clerks in the Intelligence Department. It was impossible to keep any plans secret.

" It was amidst the clandestine immigrants . . . that some active Communists made their way into Palestine. They actually organised themselves into a formal group (' Mitlagat Poalim Sozialistim ') . . . of which the leaders were men named Chaldi, Lomosoneff and Meyerson . . . Once they were in the country they were adepts at securing papers and in other ways at obscuring their origin. Within a month of Sir Herbert Samuel's arrival, Meyerson went off to Moscow as a delegate to a Jewish Congress held there, at which no less a personage than

Trotsky was chief spokesman, and a committee for ' Propaganda and Agitation in Palestine ' was appointed. M. Trotsky recommended that ' other objects be used as a cloak.'"

J. M. N. Jeffries, op. cit. p. 418.

" Chaim Weizmann: 'We will establish ourselves in Palestine, whether you like it or not. You can hasten our arrival, or you can equally retard it. It is, however, better for you to help us, so as to avoid our constructive powers being turned into a destructive power which will overthrow the world.' "

"Judische Rundschau," 1920, No. 4.

" The American Zionist Medical Unit (the passports of whose members were stamped with the Zionist star.—Ed.) . . . would not hear of acting under the control of the Public Health Department. It toured the country without authorization, and was involved in quarrels with Arab municipalities because it carried out inspections of Moslem houses through its own uniformed inspectors, who entered them without the consent of the inhabitants and as though enjoying the very Government authority which its members had refused to accept for themselves.

"The (Zionist) Commission made open protests against Government measures which were not to its taste. One notorious example was when the Administration instituted a fund to help the native agriculturists with loans at 6 1/2% ... A Jewish bank, the Anglo-Palestine, was issuing loans to agriculturists at the time, but its charges were twice those of the official fund. Obviously, therefore, the official fund would be preferred by everyone to the Jewish bank. Because of this the Zionist Commission protested against the creation of the fund, and the protest was made not merely in Palestine but in Whitehall. From London, orders actually were sent to suspend the fund."

J. M. N. Jeffries, op. cit. pp. 310-311.

1921. "You ask me to repudiate the Balfour Declaration and to stop immigration. This is not in my power, and it is not my wish . . . We think it is good for the world, good for the Jews, good for the British Empire; and it is also good for the Arabs and we intend it to be so."

Mr. Churchill to a Moslem deputation in Palestine, March, 1921.

" The Colonial Secretary's oration, losing nothing of aggravation as mouth-to-mouth versions of it spread amidst the Arabs, certainly contributed to the growth amid them of the more desperate temper which a month later ended in bloodshed."

J. M. N. Jeffries, op. cit. p. 457.

"The immediate cause of the Jaffa riots on May 1st (1921) was an unauthorized demonstration of Bolshevik Jews, followed by its clash with an unauthorized demonstration of the Jewish Labour Party . . .

"The distrust inspired in the Arabs by the Zionist Commission has been in our opinion an appreciable factor in creating the feeling, but for

which probably the Jaffa riots would not have taken place . . . The (Zionist) Commission has desired to ignore the Arabs as a factor to be taken into serious consideration, or else has combated their interests to the advantage of the Jews . . .

" Dr. Eder (Acting Chairman of the Zionist Commission) said that

there can only be one National Home in Palestine, and that a Jewish one, and there can be no equality between Jews and Arabs, but a Jewish predominance as soon as the numbers of that race are sufficiently increased ... he is quite clear that the Jews should, and the Arabs should not, have the right to bear arms, and he stated his belief that this discrimination would tend to improve Arab-Jewish relations."

The Report of the Haycroft Commission, 1921.

"... it is impossible to speak of the impartiality of British administration in Palestine in the face of the economic monopoly accorded to Zionists in concessions."

" The Times," June, 1932.

" The Secretary of State for the Colonies is considering the adoption of a policy whereby permission to entertain applications for concessions for constructional developments, and for schemes providing for the employment of labour, might be granted to the Palestine Administration provided that (1) the terms for the draft Mandate for Palestine are strictly observed, and (2) the concessions are not in conflict with any existing concessions with which it may be necessary to deal under Article 311 of the Treaty of Sevres."

L. C. Amery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies., House of Commons, April 10, 1921.

"During the rest of 1920, and all through 1921, the Treaty with Turkey remained uncompleted and, in the words of the Foreign Office. ' no concessions could be made.' Yet Mr. Churchill (as Colonial Secretary), with the approval and at the instigation of the Prime Minister, had the daring to set about granting them to the Zionists in that April of 1921. Agreements granting them in principle were signed in the autumn, the agreements for the too-celebrated Rutenberg concessions.

"The case against the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Churchill) and the Government, admits of no defence. By ensuring the Rutenberg concessions under conditions which, according to its own acknowledgment, forbade the granting of such concessions, the Lloyd George Government of 1921 committed one of the most flagrant and contumacious acts of illegality on record."

J. M. N. Jeffries, op. cit. p. 427.

" I have had some experience of contracts in the City, but the Rutenberg contract contains the most astounding concessions I have ever read or seen in my life. The contract gives over the development of the whole country to Mr. Rutenberg."

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, House of Commons, July 4, 1922.

" Truly the terms of the concession were ' astounding,' not only in the privileges they granted, but even more in the manner by which they were granted. A paternal Government in Whitehall, anxious to encourage prosperity in Palestine, handed to a Zionist company a monopoly for ' the development of the whole country,' and ' with absolute impartiality ' never consulted a single Arab on the subject, regardless of the fact that the interests and rights of every single one of them, from the humblest peasant cultivator of the soil to the richest merchant or landowner, were directly affected."

Newton, op. cit. p. 197.

" Mr. Pinhas Rutenberg, into whose hands the Holy Land was thus deposited, was a Russian Jew, an adherent of the Social Revolutionary group, who had been an official of Kerensky's Government . . . Mr. Rutenberg himself, however, is not important ... he was merely the agent of the Zionist bodies and their sympathizers."

J. M. N. Jeffries, op. cit. p. 429.

"What indeed was this concession? What did it represent? It in fact represented nothing else than the carrying into effect, after five years' endeavour, of a cardinal item of the October programme laid down in 1916 before the Cabinet by the Zionist Organisation. Under this programme ' in the event of Palestine coming under the control of England and France,' a Jewish Company was to be empowered ' to acquire for its own use all or any concessions which may at any time be granted by the Suzerain Government or Governments."

J. M. N. Jeffries, op. cit. p. 431.

"... the devisers of the Rutenberg scheme intended to make of Palestine a land of industrialism linked with the centres of industrialism about the globe . . . behind the Rutenberg scheme lay the firm intent of urbanising and industrialising the land. The ' white coal ' of Palestine was acquired because, in an industrialised country, the control of main natural sources meant political power."

Jeffries, op. cit. p. 437.

" The Arabs . . . decline with the utmost determination to come under Jewish rule. They see a High Commissioner a Jew, his private secretary a Jew, the head and the second of the legal department . . . Jews, the head of the contract department a Jew, and many more . . . We are denying to the Arabs the right of self-determination."

Sir William Joynson-Hicks (Lord Brentwood), in a letter to the
"Morning Post," September 5th, 1921.

1922. " In the month of May, 1922, the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, Mgr. Barlassina, went to Rome and, in front of a large audience, delivered an address, which constituted one of the most concise attacks, the best informed which has so far appeared, against the Anglo-Jewish

regime imposed on Palestine. He showed the plans projected for the progressive elimination of the Arabs. . . .

" Before the British conquest one breathed at Jerusalem a perfume of Patriarchal simplicity. The bearing of women was modest; the greater number were veiled.

" With the Zionist regime, all modesty has disappeared. Since the time of the Turks, the law and the authorities have always forbidden houses of ill-fame, particularly at Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Nazareth which, a few months after the occupation—the 1st of August, 1918, to be precise— by a decision authorised the creation of such houses at Jerusalem, a thing never before seen. Later, Sir Herbert Samuel abolished, by an ordinance of February, 1921 (Official Gazette, No. 37), all the former restrictions, and allowed anybody to open houses of prostitution wherever they liked. This permission was extended outside of Jerusalem, to Jaffa, Gaza, Bethsheeba, Ramleh, and Bethlehem. . . . That is what the Zionists are making of the unhappy Holy Land."

Roger Lambelin: " Imperialism of Israel," p. 275.

"Mr. Churchill . . . acknowledged (in a debate held in July, 1922) that the Rutenberg scheme was of no ordinary character. He came to the remarkable conclusion that it was quasi-religious. He said that Mr. Rutenberg, as evidence of his financial backing, had put letters to him from Baron Edmond de Rothschild offering to place at his disposal from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000 on 'absolutely uncommercial terms, for long periods ' for the development of his scheme. Mr. Rutenberg (continued Mr. Churchill) asserted, and his assertion has been justified, that he had behind him all the principal Zionist societies in Europe and America, who would support his plans on a non-commercial basis."

J. M. N. Jeffries, op. cit. pp. 434-435.

" The concession granted, the work of creating electrical energy was at once started in the all-Jewish town of Tel Aviv . . . The Tel Aviv arrangements complete, the Company turned its attention to the old all-Arab town of Jaffa. Here it met with a rebuff, for the Municipality, partly for political and partly for financial reasons, exercised its legitimate function of refusing to accept the terms put forward by the Company. Nevertheless, to their amazement and indignation, the people of Jaffa saw Jewish workmen, protected by the police, digging up their streets in order to erect the standards to carry the network for the supply of electric lighting in the streets."

Newton, op. cit. pp. 199, 200.

"What limit could there be to their (the Jews') influence when in 1922 the celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday could in Palestine be postponed two days so that it should not fall upon the Jewish Sabbath? And this, though it had been duly observed on the Moslem Friday in 1921."

Sir R. Storrs: "Orientations," 1937, p. 415.

" Sir Herbert saw in Haj Amin (al Hussein, Grand Mufti) an especially dangerous rebel, the head of an increasingly powerful Hussein family, and thought out for him a post with which to curb his activities. Just at that time the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem died and a new one had to be elected. Haj Amin stood as candidate for this high religious post on the advice of Sir Herbert. In the secret conclave he received only one-third of the votes recorded. In spite of that Sir Herbert appointed him Mufti, and when he called the supreme Moslem Council into being, Haj Amin became its President. He is also Reis al Ulema, President of the religious Sharia courts, and therefore concentrates in his hands all the highest religious posts that Palestine has to give."

" Palestine on the Eve," by Ladislav Farago, Putman, London, 1936, p. 59.

" The League of Nations thus violated its own Covenant when on July 24th, 1922, it confirmed the Draft Mandate embodying the Balfour Declaration, which had been drawn up on January 5, 1921, and had not been endorsed by Parliament. As Mr. Stoker, the able advocate of the Arabs, pointed out: ' The Mandate never received the Parliamentary sanction of Great Britain, the only Parliamentary expression of opinion being that of the House of Lords, which voted against it.' "

N. H. Webster: " The Surrender of an Empire," p. 358.

1923. " The Mandate for Palestine in its present form is unacceptable to this House because it directly violates the pledges made by His Majesty's Government to the people of Palestine in the declaration of October, 1915 (in the McMahon papers), and again in the declaration of 1918 and is, as at present framed, opposed to the sentiments and to the wishes of the great majority of the people of Palestine: that therefore its acceptance by the League of Nations should be postponed until such modifications have been effected therein as will comply with the pledges given by His Majesty's Government."

Lord Islington, in the House of Lords, March 27th, 1923.

" As a result of Jewish influence, as well as for reasons connected with her own strategic interests, Great Britain undertook the Mandate for Palestine as a trusteeship for a people not yet in the country."

Leon Simon, reported by the Jewish Chronicle, March 14th, 1941.

" Palestine has been under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1917. The administration is conducted under a Mandate from the League of Nations which entered officially into force on September 29th, 1923."

Whitaker's Almanac, London, 1941.

" One day I met a Principal Medical Officer in the road. He greeted me with, ' What do you think I've been asked to do? ' ' Can't imagine,' said I, ' something disturbing, by the looks of you.' ' Yes, indeed; I've been asked to sign a death certificate for a Jew who died this morning.' Being summer, the burial had to take place the same day. He went on, " I hadn't attended the patient, so of course I refused to sign the cer-

tificate, and told the Jewish doctor he must do so himself. ' You know I can't,' said he, ' it's our Sabbath, and let me remind you, sir, that the Mandate was put into force yesterday'."

Newton, op. cit. p. 141.

" By the end of 1923, the long-planned Zionizing regime was firmly in command, and the course of the country had been fixed."

J. M. N. Jeffries, op. cit. p. 409.

1923-1939: The local Jewish Community Council becomes the Jewish Agency for Palestine and a further development, the Extended Jewish Agency, enables members of the New York Kahal, like Louis Marshall and Felix Warburg, Bernard Baruch and Benjamin Cohen, to assist Lords Melchett, Reading, Rothschild and Samuel to direct " British " policy in the Middle East and beyond, according to the Grand Design for World Dominion. The World Jewish Council (Soviet) finally establish their headquarters in New York, and it is from this city that Messrs. Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini obtain the sinews of their wars of invasion and conquest. It is from New York that come the enormous funds for the economic conquest of Palestine, and it is to New York that various members of the Rothschild family emigrate towards the end of this period:

1924. "They (the settlers of the period 1924-1929) were a typical mob of emigrants: small traders, tailors, shoemakers, barbers, a generous sprinkling of real estate speculators, petty bankers, and usurers, with a crowd of rabbis and a handful of prostitutes thrown in—in fact, a typical cross-section of that same noisy, swarming Jewish crowd which fills the streets of Warsaw and Whitechapel and the East Side of New York."

T. R. Fyvel: " No Ease in Zion," p. 128.

1925. " In the summer of 1925 a great effort was made to unite Arab and Jewish workers around a militant policy by the organisation of a Unity Committee known as the ' Ehud,' consisting of representatives of the Communist Party, the R.I.L.U., Poale Zion, and Railway Workers Union. Early in 1927 a Conference of these combined bodies was held at Tel Aviv, which had now become the headquarters of the Communist movement in Palestine, whilst Palestine in its turn had become the headquarters of the Communist movement in the Near East."

N. H. Webster: "The Surrender of an Empire," p. 361.

" Poale Zion works for the creation of a political and national centre in Palestine; it extols an active struggle against the existing social order . . . the Party considers the establishment of a national and political centre in Palestine an essential condition for the existence and normal development of the Jewish people.

" Poale Zion pursues its task in Russia, Austria, Palestine and elsewhere.

" At the present time it appears as the only international Jewish Party. One of its fractions adheres to the Communist International, the other to the Socialist International."

Elie Eberlin: " Les Juifs d'aujourd'hui," Rieder, 1927, p. 24.

" But the chief factor in maintaining this unreal wall between the Jews and Arabs had been the powerful General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine, usually known by its Hebrew abbreviation of Histadrut."

T. R. Fyvel: " No Ease in Zion," p. 254.

1926. " The success which the Zionists have secured in dealing with our political parties is indeed amazing. Tories, Liberals and Labour alike have endorsed the Zionist policy in Palestine. The vast political influence exercised on Great Britain by the Jews is due to several causes."

Sir Ernest Bennett in "The Century Magazine," February, 1926.

". . . . the " League against Imperialism," and the " National Arabian Congress " of Palestine, was represented at the first Congress of the League in Brussels in February, 1927. At the meeting of the League at Frankfurt-on-Main (for centuries the capital of International Jewish finance, and the ancestral city of the Rothschilds, Speyers, Schusters, etc.—Ed.) Yussuff, the President of the Egyptian National Radical Party . . . showed that "the Arab countries groan under the yoke of English, French, Italian and Spanish Imperialism. . . . It was necessary without delay to send the English troops out of Egypt and create a Federation of Independent Arab States."

" Thus by playing on national sentiment, as they had done in India and China, the enemies of Great Britain were able to enlist the cooperation of Arabs, who little realised that the Federation of Arab States they dreamed of would be the Federation planned by Moscow under the control of the Third International."

N. Webster, op. cit. p. 365.

" The Dead Sea concession was obtained originally by a Jewish company through the far-sighted vision of the Zionist engineer Novomeysky. It is one of the few franchises of any kind allowed to Jews."

William Ziff: " The Rape of Palestine," p. 509.

" From the waters of the Dead Sea alone, the amount of potash so essential to agriculture and to war, would supply the world with one million tons a year for two thousand years. The Dead Sea holds 2,000 million tons of potassium chloride; 11,900 million tons of sodium chloride; 22,000 million tons of magnesium chloride; 6,000 million tons of calcium chloride, and 980 million tons of magnesium bromide."

Ziff, op. cit., quoting Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society, January, 1931, p. 52.

" The story of the negotiations which preceded and led up to the grant of a concession (the Novomeyski concession for exploiting the minerals of the Dead Sea.—Ed.) dealing with figures of such astronomical proportions, and of such vital interest to the Arabs of Palestine and to the British Empire, cannot fail to be of interest to the British public. . .

" Among the applicants for the grant of a concession, the first was Dr. A. Homer in conjunction with Mr. Bicknell . . . when in May, 1925, the Crown Agents for the Colonies called for tenders for the grant of a concession, this British group was told that their tender was the best of the four submitted. Nevertheless, the Government called for revised tenders to be put in by December 31st, 1926, and this group was asked to "absorb" the Zionist group (Moses Novomeyski and Major Tulloch. —Ed.). On getting into touch with it, it was found that Mr. Novomeyski adopted the attitude that " in case of fusion with the British group, he and his financial delegates would want to have complete control . . ."

"The Zionist group's solicitor, Major Nathan (now Lord Nathan, of the British "Labour" Government.—Ed.), of the firm Oppenheimer, Nathan and Vandyk, wrote to the Crown Agents referring to his client's verbal communications with them, stating that the negotiations with the Edwards group (a second British group.—Ed.) had broken down, whereas the truth is that they were still in force as proved by the signed agreement. One month later (May, 1926) the Zionist group were informed, this time by the Colonial Office, that a concession had, in principle, been granted to it."

Newton, op. cit. pp., 212-218.

1928. " Palestine has always been a highway of the world, it is the Belgium of the East."

The 1st Lord Melchett (Alfred Mond), October 26th, 1928.

" The key to the doors of Palestine is not in the pocket of the High Commissioner for Palestine, but in the pocket of the Jews of America."

Chaim Weizmann, speaking at a dinner in New York.

" Let me tell you, you cannot afford to wait. While we are discussing, other people are acting. Whereas we have reports as to the possibilities in Palestine, Gentiles are acquiring land and beginning to take possession of all the best things in the country ... If we do not get together and do something within the next five years, the opportunities may be so slight, and the ideal we have set before us in Palestine may never be realised. I am not troubling about the economic development of Palestine. That is assured. The problem is who will do it."

1st Lord Melchett, speaking at The Biltmore Hotel, New York, October 20th, 1928.

" Early in 1929 the Zionist Group received from the Colonial Office the long-expected agreement by which, within twelve months, a Concession would be granted to it. By this time it had become known that negotiations were coming to a head. Largely through the persistent questions asked in the House by Colonel Howard Bury and others, the

Government laid before the House on May 8th, 1929, the draft of the proposed Agreement in the form of a White Paper. Parliament was prorogued on May 10th, and there was no time to discuss it. Before it met again on May 24th, the Agreement was signed by the Crown Agents and by Major Tulloch and Mr. Novomeyski.

" This White Paper purported to give the full text of the Agreement, but did not in fact do so. It made no mention of a secret ' Supplementary Document ' whereby the Zionist Group declared that ' should the original (pre-1914.—Ed.) Turkish Concession be held valid before three years had passed, then the Zionist Group were satisfied to forfeit their own Concession; were entitled to no compensation from the British Government, and must at their own expense do all such things as may be necessary to enable the Crown Agents and the British and Trans-jordan Governments to carry out the decision of the Tribunal giving force and effect to the Turkish Concession.' This supplementary indemnifying document was required from the Zionist Group as a condition of the agreement then about to be published, but, though previously drafted, it was not printed in the White Paper. Nor was it disclosed to Parliament then or later, nor was it supplied to the Mandates Commission which required a full report of the negotiations to be submitted to it. This is not surprising since, by this secret deed, the Colonial Office protected itself in private against a non-Zionist claim which, in public, it declared to be non-valid.

"The preliminary agreement having been signed on May 22nd, 1929, it was confirmed on January 1st, 1930, when all rights in the alleged Concession were granted to the Zionist Group and assigned to a company incorporated in England entitled ' The Palestine Potash Company,' with Lord Lytton as its Chairman."

Newton, op. cit. pp. 220, 221.

1929. "As long ago as 1864, it was suggested to the Turks that potash could be produced in the Dead Sea, and I mention the date of that because I think it is important that it preceded by 33 years the first Zionist Congress of 1897. Since then, various Zionists have commented on future economic prospects, and, in a report of a meeting addressed by Mr. Ettinger on 29th May, 1929, to the Zionist Federation of Sydney, Australia, Mr. Ettinger is reported to have said this, referring to the Novomeysky concession which since has become the Palestine Potash Company:

' Had we lost this concession, our whole future in Palestine might have been in danger. All these matters are of an economic nature, but it is in this sphere that our political work is most important.' "

Major Legge-Bourke, M.P., House of Commons, December 11, 1947.

" Zionists often enquire why the Government is not supplying us with Crown lands free of charge. Lately, considerable tracts have been put at our disposal by the Government . . . We prefer not to give too much publicity to such grants so as to avoid unnecessary excitement

amongst our Arab neighbours in Palestine. You will also remember that five or six years ago the Jewish world was upset by the fact that Sir Herbert Samuel offered to the Arabs a valuable area of Government land in the Beisan District. The British Government has come to an understanding with the Zionist Organisation enabling us to obtain the larger part of this land on conditions more favourable than those offered to the Arabs. This is not known in Australia and is confidential. The fact that Palestine Arab papers have no representatives in Australia enables us to make this statement."

M. Ettinger, speaking to the Zionist Federation Conference at Sydney in May, 1929.

" The Constitution of the Jewish Agency for Palestine was signed at Zurich on August 14th, 1929. Among its provisions were the following: ' Land is to be acquired as Jewish property . . . the title to the lands acquired is to be taken in the name of the Jewish National Fund, to the end that the same shall be held as the inalienable property of the Jewish People.' The leases of holdings granted by the Jewish National Fund provide that the holding shall never be held by any but a Jew, and if the holder should leave the property to a non-Jew, the Fund obtains the right to restitution. Furthermore, all Jewish settlers are compelled by the Palestine Foundation Fund to agree that they will never, in any circumstances, employ Arab labour."

" Palestine," issued by the " League Against Imperialism and for National Independence," London, 1936.

" Further afield the Arabs watched another important development in the Jewish world. This was the fulfilment by the Zionists of the requirement laid down in Article 4 of the Mandate, namely, that an ' appropriate Jewish agency ' should be created to co-operate with the British Government in carrying out the Palestine experiment. The Zionist organisation, though a very important and vociferous body, was held to be voicing only the opinion of a section of Jewry, and what the Mandate called for was that World Jewry in its entirety should, together with the British Government, shoulder the responsibility of carrying out the National Home policy. After five years, and then only against strenuous opposition, the Zionist Congress held in America in August, 1929, came to an agreement by means of which the Zionist Organisation, while retaining its identity and existence, should transfer its authority to a new body, consisting of one-half of the existing members of the Zionist Organisation, and the other half of so-called non-Zionists.

" The Royal Commission's Report says that the Arabs knew that the step taken in America ' meant an increase in the pressure of world Jewry on Palestine, and in the material resources behind it. They saw, too, that it had revived the self-confidence not to say aggressiveness of the less restrained inhabitants of the National Home.'"

* Royal Commission Report. Chap. 3, p. 64.

Newton, op. cit. pp. 235, 236.

" The result of the purchase of land in Palestine by the Jewish National Fund has been that land has been extraterritorialised. It ceases to be land from which the Arab can gain any advantage now or at any time in the future. Not only can he never hope to lease or cultivate it, but, by the stringent provisions of the lease of the Jewish National Fund, he is deprived for ever from employment on that land. Nor can anyone help him by purchasing this land and restoring it to common use. The land is in mortmain and inalienable. It is for this reason that Arabs discount the professions of friendship and goodwill on the part of the Zionists in view of the policy which the Zionist Organisation deliberately adopted."

Hope-Simpson Report, p. 142.

" The Zionist Organisation is a body unique in character, with practically all the functions and duties of a government, but deriving its strength and resources not from one territory but from some seventy-two different countries. . . .

" This world-wide machinery finds its repetition in each country in federations, such as the Australian Zionist Federation, the English Zionist Federation (of which Lord Melchett is President), etc. . . . Political relations between the Zionist Organisation, in its present capacity of Jewish Agency, and Great Britain, as the Mandatory Government, are gradually assuming a fixed and regular course. Constant touch is maintained with the Colonial Office in London, and permanent negotiations are conducted in Jerusalem."

D. Ettinger, L.L.B., Zionist, in a report submitted to the Zionist Conference at Sydney, Australia, in May, 1929.

1930. "Alfred Moritz Mond, 1st Baron Melchett, died in 1930, his attempt to remove industrial policy from the criticism of Parliament and the general public, having for the time being failed. Towards the end of his life he was much concerned with the New York group of Zionist Jews who controlled the Palestine Economic Corporation and were the force behind the ' New Deal.'

" In 1931 two closely connected events coincided with a re-organisation of the Government, and the final disappearance of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Philip (Viscount) Snowden from politics. The first was the setting up of the New Fabian Research Bureau, with Mr. Attlee, now (1944) Deputy Prime Minister, as Chairman, and the second was the private circulation of " Freedom and Planning " by the organisation known as P.E.P., of which the moving spirit was Mr. Israel Sieff, a Russian-speaking Jew."

C. H. Douglas: " The Brief for the Prosecution," p. 50.

" Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's Labour Government of 1930 issued a statement of policy (Command Paper No. 3692) which went some way to recognizing the legitimate position of the Arabs in accordance with the undertakings Britain herself had given, but so powerful were the Zionists and so much pressure was exerted by them against this docu-

merit that within a few hours of its issue the British Prime Minister wrote a letter to Dr. Weizmann in which he almost rescinded its entire contents."

Arab News Bulletin, July 30th, 1948.

" The 1930 White Paper said that there must be no further Zionist colonization . . . the moment the White Paper had appeared there was a flare-up of Jewish protest against Britain which spread from Tel-Aviv to New York and Warsaw and Bucharest and Johannesburg. Chaim Weizmann, together with Lord Melchett and Felix Warburg, the American banker, resigned his position on the Jewish Agency in protest against the British Government's decision, and this protest was supported by Jewish socialist leaders in Poland and Palestine.

" It was also seen that the Zionists had a good measure of Conservative support ... In a letter to ' The Times ' on October 30th, Baldwin, Austen Chamberlain, and Amery jointly accused Ramsay Macdonald and Lord Passfield of having broken the British pledge contained in the Balfour Declaration . . ."

" In a brief letter from Ramsay Macdonald to Weizmann, in February, 1931, which, like the White Paper, was to become a historic document (at least in Palestine), the restrictions on further Zionist colonization were jettisoned, and the status quo of 1929 re-established."

T. R. Fyvel: " No Ease in Zion," pp. 162, 164, 165.

" Professor Brodetsky (born at Olviopol, Russia, member of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews.—Ed.) was asked to meet the writer in 1930 in order to convince him of the necessity for Zionism in Palestine. In reply to a direct question at the end of the conversation, as to Professor Brodetsky's views with regard to the present inhabitants in Palestine, an unequivocal reply was given: ' The ultimate aim is to push back every Arab from the borders of Palestine into Transjordania.'"

Captain T. R. Gordon-Canning, M.C., in "The Holy Land, Arab or Jew?"
London, 1938.

1931. " In the financial crisis of 1931, Sir Herbert Samuel played a leading part on the Liberal side in the formation of the National Government, and was made Home Secretary in it. He sponsored legislation in 1931 for the Sunday opening of cinemas, enabling this Jew-controlled industry to make money on the Christians' Sabbath."

A. N. Field: "All These Things," Nelson, New Zealand, 1936, p. 34.

" The Zionists have a great deal to thank Hitler for. Zionism received a great setback after the Palestine disturbances of 1929, and in 1931 actually more Jews were leaving Palestine than were entering the country. The Nazi revolution may be said to have rescued Zionism. It started a revival of Judaism in Germany, and drove young Jews to Palestine. One Zionist journal stated clearly that a Nazi Government in every other European country would assist Zionism immensely."

Mr. Jamaal Husseini, President of the Palestine Arab Party, in an
interview, London, May, 1937.

1933. " Hitler has said many things against Jewish domination, but I maintain that the sum total of his actions contradict all he has said. In all probability he is the most potent agent through which the leaders of world Jewry are carrying out their final attempt at world domination."

P. R. Masson and Borge Jensen: " Hitler's Policy is a Jewish Policy," Liverpool, 1941, p. 7.

"Mr. Viner Hall read a number of interesting extracts from 'The Financial News' for February 27th, 1933, showing that in spite of the universal trade depression, Palestine was the one exception—It had ' no unemployment and no debts,' and was literally ' Flowing with Work and Money!

"The Weekly Mail," Weston-Super-Mare, June 14th, 1933.

" Hitler's brown battalions were in the streets, signalling the greatest upheaval in modern times. The first sign of this in Palestine was that, in 1932, 15,000 Jewish immigrants swept 'illegally' into Palestine and brought the total immigration figure to 20,000, and were absorbed without difficulty because Jewish money was coming into the country even faster. Next spring, April, 1933, Hitler struck. As far as Palestine was concerned it was as if the flood-gates were suddenly opened.

"The German-Jewish migration to Palestine (was) not so much an immigration as a transfer."

T. E. Fyvel, op. cit. pp. 167-8.

"In November, 1933, the Haavara (Transfer) Company was established to overcome the difficulties to the Jewish emigrant of the German foreign currency regulations. The Haavara Company, a subsidiary of the Anglo-Palestine Bank (financial agents of the Zionist Organisation of Great Britain.—Ed.) has come to an arrangement with Germany (i.e., the Reichsbank, Berlin.—Ed.) by which German Jews are allowed' to transmit their capital to Palestine through the medium of the Haavara in the form of German goods ... in this way Jewish immigration into Palestine is facilitated, and German Fascism finds a profitable market for its goods which provides it with foreign currency to provide war material."

" Palestine," London, 1936, p. 18.

" The Zionist rulers set an ironclad dictatorship in operation for better purposes of battle. Like the Confessional Churches in Nazi Germany, the Revisionists found themselves in a box. Any utterance contrary to the ruling fiction that ' unbelievable progress was being made in Palestine ' was treated as rank heresy. . . . Shouting all the slogans of democracy, the Zionist leadership proceeded to place in effect a rigid censorship of all news and utterances. Leading Yiddish newspapers were handed simple subsidies with the gentleman's understanding that they would publish no news unfavourable to their patrons.

" In January of 1933, the Revisionists had been formally tried by a (Jewish) Congress Court for the alleged crime of having discussed Zionist affairs with the Polish Foreign Minister Beck, with the result that the

entire Revisionist Union was ordered suspended from membership in the Zionist Organisation. On July 26th, 1933, the recognized Leftist Fuehrer, Ben Gurion, laid down the dictum that ' we shall under no circumstances collaborate with a party of strike-breakers and anti-labor agitators.' On March 9th, 1934, the Zionist Executive issued a communique announcing that the Revisionist Party would henceforth be regarded as dissolved and non-existent. ... In the meanwhile, sensing that all this was beginning to make a bad impression on Jews all around, the Zionist hierachy had made a sudden attempt to compromise . . . Ben Gurion, speaking for the Executive, agreed to act with Jabotinsky to end the inter-party strife. Conventions were arrived at and signed outlawing all acts of violence, libel and slander. Both parties undertook to discipline their membership on pain of permanent expulsion."

William Ziff: "The Rape of Palestine," pp. 166, 167.

"An important part of the 'back to the land' movement is the Youth Aliyah, that organisation for boys and girls of fourteen years of age upwards which was started in Germany in 1934 and has settled some 10,000 young people on the land in Palestine since that date."

Brig.-Gen. Sir Wyndham Deedes, in " Palestine Shapes its Future," London, 1945, p. 4.

" Before events forced him into the unhappy position of being tail to the German kite, Mussolini had been a persistent advocate of State Zionism. On February 20th, 1934, he urged, in " Popolo D'Italia," the creation of a ' true Jewish State of Palestine,' pointing out that a ' National Home ' could logically only mean this and nothing else."

Ziff, op. cit. p. 429.

" The Fascist party had, as a matter of historical fact, been financed by the two Jewish monopolists, Counts Volpi and Pirelli, who between world wars are well-known figures in the City of London. Mussolini's Abyssinian adventure was, in fact, financed by the Paris Rothschilds, and his Abyssinian expert was a Jew."

B. Jensen: The "World-Food-Shortage": A Communist-Zionist Plot, 1947, p. 37.

1935., "A consignment from Belgium arrived at Jaffa of over 600 barrels labelled cement. One being accidentally damaged, it was revealed that it contained cartridges and revolvers. A thorough examination of the whole consignment by the police brought to light large quantities of ammunition and arms. Consigner and consignee remain anonymous. ... It must not be forgotten that early this year a loan of £500,000, negotiated by Mr. Sieff for the Zionists in Palestine, was recognised in the City of London. The Jewish city of Tel-Aviv negotiated a loan of £1,000,000 also in London, and at the Lucerne Zionist Congress Mr. Sieff proposed that a £5,000,000 loan be floated. Money is plentiful for numerous armament schemes such as the one which had now been discovered."

" Free Press," London, 1935.

" From a strategic point of view, such a development (referring to the extension of the Jewish State to Trans-Jordania.—Ed.) is of tremendous importance. Palestine stands as the vital link in the chain of Imperial communications between the East and the West. It holds the key position for all air routes, and, in view of the Egyptian situation must always be a vital factor in the development of air routes to East and South Africa."

Second Lord Melchett: "The Nineteenth Century and After," July, 1935.

" The prevailing optimism found its voice in the new Zionist leader, Ben Gurion, the Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive and leader of the Jewish Labour Movement. Ben Gurion . . . grew messianic. His office room at the Jewish Agency became filled with maps not only of Palestine, but of the whole Middle East from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf ... At the Zionist Congress which was held in Lucerne in August, 1935, he stood up before the assembled Zionist delegates to make an extraordinary speech, in which he laid down a Zionist ten-year plan for the immigration of one million Jewish families, five million people altogether.

"... large British financial institutions like Barclay's Bank and the Prudential Assurance Company (controlled by the Rothschilds.—Ed.), which had already invested a good deal in Jewish Palestine, were still there to continue such business."

T. R. Fyvel, op. cit. pp. 176, 179.

" There is only one power that really counts, and that is the power of political pressure. We are the mightiest nation in the world because we possess that power and know how to use it. Revisionist Zion does not take ' no ' from an English official seriously. The opinions of governments are apt to alter under pressure."

Vladimir Jabotinsky, speaking in New York, 1935.

1936. " In response to the request of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency, that he confer with him on the critical situation which has arisen in Palestine, Dr. Wise has gone to London, where he is co-operating with Dr. Weizmann and Professor Felix Frankfurter in negotiations with the Colonial Office of the British Government."

"Opinion," American Jewish Monthly, July, 1936.

" It is significant that these three Zionist advisers to the British Government have all been connected with revolutionary and radical movements in Russia and the United States. At the Seventh Zionist Congress in 1905, Chaim Weizmann and Boris Boruchov were closely associated with the plans made to start revolution in Russia. Rabbi Wise was active in the Communist ' Lesson in Revolution,' the Pasaic, New Jersey, Textile Strike, and opposed the investigation of Communist activities in the U.S.A. Felix Frankfurter ' the man behind Roosevelt,' is a member of the ultra-subversive American Civil Liberties Union, etc.

The late Theodore Roosevelt wrote to him (during the first World War —Ed.): ' You have taken an attitude which seems to be fundamentally that of Trotsky and the other Bolshevnik leaders in Russia.' "

" Free Press," London, September, 1936.

" Zionism and Communism are inseparable. The principal feature of post-war Jewish colonisation in Palestine has been the setting up of Communist communal settlements for industry and agriculture. Life in these camps has been described in the official ' Zionist review ' (organ of Dr. Weizmann's Zionist Federation), and it is no exaggeration to say that they are more Communist than Soviet socialism. Elsewhere in the world, Zionism is associated with socialism in its various aspects. In Britain, the Chairman of P.E.P. (Political and Economic Planning), the group which by its personnel and propaganda has been largely instrumental in popularising such socialistic plans as the Marketing Board's, Transport Board, and other ' centralization ' schemes, is none other than Mr. Israel Moses Sieff, the well-known Zionist and director of Marks and Spencer, Ltd."

" Free Press," London, September, 1937.

" The Planning done at the P.E.P. offices does not find its source in the Christian and Platonic doctrine of freedom. It is the offspring of Judaic Zionism deriving its inspiration from Talmudic Messianism. It is the father to Socialism, Marxism, and Bolshevism."

"The Free Press," London, January, 1936.

" We cannot conceal that the present struggle is not only for the elimination of the Arab, but also of things Christian. In this connection we were astonished a few days ago when we picked up a Hebrew Prayer Book, printed in Jerusalem, to find two ancient prayers which had caused trouble with the Christians in past ages, and which had been toned down, now reprinted in their most offensive forms.

' The first of these is called ' Birkith ham-Minim,' and we translate: ' and to the slanderers let there be no hope, and let all the insolent, perish in a minute, and all thy enemies and all thy haters, let them be speedily cut off: and let the kingdom of wickedness be rooted out, broken and brought to shame, and humiliated speedily in our days. Blessed be Thou, O Lord, breaking enemies and humiliating the Christians.'

" Now every Jew who reads or recites this prayer to-day has, without the smallest doubt, the thought in his mind that he is praying against, the Christians, and to him also ' the kingdom of wickedness ' will be Germany, or the Arabs, or even the British putting a check on his pretensions.

" We might have been content to omit these remarks on the prayers but just last month an article appeared on the former in a Hebrew periodical printed in Palestine, and this same attitude to things Christian is too manifest in multitudes of the immigrant population. Christian sites and Christian things are to be blotted out. The Sea of Galilee still

remains desecrated making the Concession to the Electrical Corporation a foul blot on the honour of both the giver and the receiver."

Rev. Dr. Christie, D.D.: "The British Weekly," August 21st, 1937.

" When a friend of mine pointed out to a prominent Zionist that Christian sentiment was being outraged by the desecration of the shores of the Lake of Galilee as a result of the activities of the Electric Power Station in the Jordan Valley (the Rutenberg Concession.—Ed.), the answer he received was 'All development involves vandalism; that is inevitable.' "

Frances E. Newton: " Fifty Years in Palestine," London, 1948, p. 206.

" Modern Haifa, unlike Tel Aviv, was not founded by the Jews. The Jews were only following the German Templars* who had already founded a colony here in 1869. . . . Between the Jews and the Germans there is just as little contact as between Jews and Arabs . . . The German settlers are peasants in the German sense of the word: Swabians from Wurtemberg, who have brought a centuries-old peasant tradition with them to Palestine and who here in the sand have achieved a possibly more impressive labour than the Jews. Above all, they understand better how to exploit the land, and the variety of their cultivation shows all sorts of vegetable in addition to the plants that the Jews cultivate. . . . For Haifa these agricultural colonies have now little significance; the town has gradually developed into a centre of industry . . . the largest factory is the Neshor Cement Works, which belong to a Mr. Michael Pollak (Russian-Jew.—Ed.), but Baron Rothschild took an active part in its foundation . . . "

Ladislav Farago: " Palestine on the Eve," London, 1936, pp. 229, 230.

'War is coming very soon,' said Churchill emphatically (to Bernard M. Baruch, in 1937.—Ed.). 'We will be in it and you (meaning U.S.) will be in it. You (meaning Baruch) will be running the show over there, but I will be on the sidelines over here.' Churchill had come to like Baruch very much. ... He visited Baruch in this country (U.S.A.— Ed.) and gone crabbing in the estuaries at Hobcaw (Baruch's country estate.—Ed.). The two men had come to be close friends and confidants."

Carter Field: " Bernard Mannes Baruch: Park Bench Statesman," New York, 1944, p. 260.

" Britain does not own Palestine. Neither do the Arabs. Neither do the Palestinian Jews. Palestine is owned by the Palestine Economic Corporation. Here we find the power wielding the effective economic

* Cf.: "The High Commissioner of Palestine (Sir Alan Cunningham.—Ed.) has ordered that all members of the Protestant Templars be deported from Palestine back to Continental Europe whence their ancestors had come about 100 years ago. They are 1,600 persons. The Congregation of Templars are devoted Christians and their belief is like the Mennonites and Quakers. Their grandfathers came from Switzerland, Bohemia and Germany around 1840 to Palestine in some religious enthusiasm."

Nationalist News Service (Washington D.C.), August 11th, 1947.

leverage. The Palestine Economic Corporation . . . controls the Central Bank of Co-operative Institutions in Palestine Ltd., the Loan Bank Ltd., Palestine Mining Syndicate Ltd., Palestine Mortgage & Credit Bank Ltd., Palestine Potash Ltd., Palestine Water Company Ltd., Bayside Land Corporation Ltd., and Palestine Hotels Ltd.

" Yet the Headquarters of the Palestine Economic Corporation are not in London and they are not in Jerusalem or in Jaffa. Instead, they are in Exchange Place, New York, and the following Board of Directors are the real masters of the land:—Bernard Flexner, New York, N.Y., Chairman; James H. Becker, Chicago, Ill.; Oscar Berman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Jacob Billikopf, Philadelphia, Pa.; David M. Bressler, New York, N.Y.; Israel B. Brodie, Baltimore, Md.; David A. Brown, New York, N.Y.; Benjamin V. Cohen, New York, N.Y.; Jacob Epstein, Baltimore, Md.; F. Julius Fohs, New York, N.Y.; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston, Mass.; Samuel C. Lamport, New York, N.Y.; Herbert H. Lehman, New York, N.Y.; Louis C. Loewenstein, New York, N.Y.; Lawrence H. Marks, New York, N.Y.; Walter E. Meyer, New York, N.Y.; James N. Rosenberg, New York, N.Y.; Reuben Sadowsky, New York, N.Y.; Julius Simon, New York, N.Y.; Nathan Strauss, Jr., New York, N.Y.; Lewis L. Strauss, New York, N.Y.; Robert Szold, New York, N.Y.; Felix M. Warburg, New York, NY.; Samuel Zemurray, New Orleans, La.

" Public opinion in America refuses to permit of political commitments abroad, and thus the duty of acting as policeman for the U.S.A. moneylenders naturally devolves upon Britain, to the grave detriment of her vital position in the Moslem world. A more pernicious system could scarcely be conceived and it does not take an anti-Semitic attitude of mind to demand its liquidation and a subsequent policy of concentrating British power upon the furtherance of British interests alone."

"The New Pioneer," London, December, 1938-

" There is also evidence that Palestine is fabulously rich in natural oil. D. P. Brown, oil geologist for the Oil Trust Ltd., after exploration in 1911 and 1912, stated that 'there is every indication of petroleum existing in depth . . .' Professor Day of Bierut and the German expert, Blankenberg, arrived at much the same conclusion; and in 1913 Dr. Arthur Wade reported that ' there is good evidence that liquid petroleum occurs in quantity in . . . the Dead Sea ... In 1926 the presence of visible oil was recorded in the report of an expedition to southern Palestine by the Hebrew University. The same year, petroleum was discovered in the village of Sakia, near Jaffa . . . On April 5th, 1927, states General R. B. D. Blakeney, the Colonial Office admitted in an official letter that great quantities of oil existed in the Dead Sea area, but ' discouraged further exploration.'

"The latest official summary of Palestine's mineral position, quoted in the 1935 Blue Book, indicates that a large petroleum structure has been located in the neighbourhood of Gaza ... in 1937 the Imperial Institute's survey of mineral resources of the British Empire refers to oil seepages noticed in various localities in Palestine, notably at Masada.

" Meanwhile colonists at Beer-Tuvia, digging for water, struck oil. 'Had they dug another twenty metres,' says Pierre van Paassen, 'the whole colony would have been washed away ' in a bath of petroleum. The next morning the High Commissioner and a retinue of Government experts appeared on the scene to investigate. The astonishing outcome of this official survey was an order that the well be filled up again without delay. Inspectors remained on the spot until the last shovelful of earth had been dumped back into the hole."

Ziff, op. cit. p. 507.

" It is the hope of many that neither oil nor any other valuable resource will be found in Palestine before its political future is settled. If important oil or gold deposits were found, further serious obstacles would undoubtedly be put in the way of the establishment of a Jewish National Home."

"South African Jewish Chronicle," January 14th, 1938.

" But it was not only in matters relating to the constitutional position that the Arabs felt that they could not obtain any justice under the Mandate. The actual discharge of the Mandate in detail presented them with many instances of what they could only interpret as glaring bias, such for example as the striking contrast between the severity with which the Mandatory authorities suppressed the Arab Revolt of 1936-39 and their extreme passivity when subjected to the Zionist terrorist campaign of a few years later."

Arab News Bulletin, July 30th, 1948.

" The whole Moslem world is indignant at the British Government's continued imprisonment, without trial, of over 600 leaders of the Palestine Arabs.' More than six months have elapsed since the Government swooped on the Arab Higher Committee, deporting educated Arabs to the Seychelles Islands, or interning them in concentration camps. In Acre gaol 364 Arabs are at present on a hunger strike. No news is obtainable from the Seychelles Islands on account of the strict censorship. The British Government's Palestine policy, dictated by the Zionists, has been the cause of huge demonstrations and general strikes throughout all the Arab countries of the Near East. The situation, which has been almost ignored by the British Press, becomes increasingly critical daily."

"Free Press," May, 1938.

" The huge body of troops, equipped with bombing aeroplanes, tanks, machine guns, pompoms, and every kind of modern weapon was sent to slaughter the bands of Arabs in the hills, totalling only a couple of thousand, and armed only with most obsolete rifles (relics of the first war) and a few machine guns. As a result about 800 Arabs were killed, while the number of English soldiers and police killed was 28.

" Heavy communal fines were summarily imposed upon towns and villages in whose lands telegraph wires had been cut, or trains derailed, without proof that the particular town or village was responsible for the

act. Where the heavy fine was not, or could not be paid, ' hundreds of houses, together with all the worldly possessions of the occupants were blown to smithereens, leaving men, women and children homeless and starving.' Their flocks of sheep and goats and cattle were confiscated."

Newton, op. cit. p. 281.

" You will find Palestine very nerve-racking as indeed it is to all of us here. The savagery of the authorities who have apparently embarked upon a policy of out-terrorising terrorism is a matter upon which few of the British civilian population generally can trust themselves to speak or write. After the assassination of a British policeman they ' savaged ' the little town of Jenin by blowing up a large portion of it to smithereens. . . .

" Government employees, ' loyal and brave Arabs ' engaged, for instance, on repairing the sabotage of telephone wires for which they may be shot at any moment by the rebels, have returned to their villages after a day's dangerous work to find their homes blown up by the British Army, and their wives and children sitting homeless upon a heap of rubble. From such incidents it is that the rebels are now gaining not merely reinforcements, but what is more serious, an ascending of morale.

" On Saturday here in Jaffa the troops were merely shooting at sight anyone whom they had a mind to aim at. A Government surveyor, English-speaking and an educated man, was returning home from his duties and was shot dead here in the street, also a little girl of seven on the same day. This morning a cheerful little newspaper boy who brings my paper did not arrive. I enquired, and am told he is shot.

" This is the first time the Holy Land has been administered by a Christian Government since the days of the Crusaders. God forgive us." Correspondent writing from Palestine, September, 1938, quoted by Newton, op. cit. pp. 284-285.

" Shortly after . . . there developed what is known as the Munich Crisis. But to appreciate this affair there are two important facts about Benes which must first be grasped. One is that the importance of his rank as a 33rd degree Mason in the Grand Orient cannot be exaggerated (vide "The Patriot," London, July 31, 1947). Then there is the peculiar role he played as a director of the great Skoda armament combine at Pilsen. This in turn is controlled by the powerful Jewish firm of Schneider-Creusot of France. It is highly significant that among the directors with Benes on the board of the Skoda firm were von Arthaber and von Duschnitz, both of whom were enthusiastic supporters of Hitler in his struggle for power."

" Fiat," Dublin, 1948.

" In 1938, he (Benes.—Ed.) weakly gave in before the onslaught of Nazi propoganda, although he had an army under his command which was as strong as Hitler's at that time. Afterwards, he piled all the blame for his own cowardice upon the British Prime Minister, the late Mr. Neville Chamberlain. He did it so well that, even up to the present day,

the majority of the British people believe that Chamberlain was to blame for the fact that Benes did not want to fight."

V. L. Borin: "The Protectorate of Czechoslovakia," London, 1945, p. 40.

" The efforts of Mr. Chamberlain and of M. Daladier towards appeasement have been rendered infinitely more difficult by the overt and hidden campaign which has been carried on under the influence of Jewish pressure, by the news agencies and by the Press. In September of last year a very considerable section of world Jewry was literally praying for England to be involved in a war with Germany, They were bitterly disappointed when Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier were able to come to an agreement with Herr Hitler at Munich and they have not yet forgiven Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier. I am convinced that if it were possible to remove Jewish influence and Jewish pressure from the Press, and from the news agencies, the international outlook would be considerably brighter than it is to-day."

Eric H. Louw, Minister of Economic Development in Dr. Malan's Government, speaking in the Cape Parliament, February 24th, 1939.

" President Roosevelt has made his view known in an interview with a United States Senator. According to Senator R. F. Wagner, the President is prepared to take a ' more than formal action ' to safeguard the Jewish National Home in Palestine, and to prevent any restriction of Jewish immigration. ' I believe,' added the Senator, ' that we are so situated that we can make our protests to the British Government effective.' "

"New York Times," October 13th, 1938.

"(it is stated) that the feelings of the Czechs against Benes after the Munich capitulation were such that the editors of the Prague Press were inundated with letters asking, 'When will Benes be hanged?' President Benes found the situation untenable, abdicated ' voluntarily,' and left for the inevitable lecture tour of the U.S.A. He found a temporary home from home in the University of Chicago, but returned to London just in time for the outbreak of World War II."

B. Jensen: "Czechoslovakia: A Communist-Zionist Front";
"Tomorrow," London, August, 1948.

" Public opinion in America nowadays expresses itself in an increasing hatred of everything Fascist . . . above all, propaganda here is entirely in Jewish hands. Jews own practically 100 per cent, of the broadcasting stations, cinema organs and periodicals the whole situation in this country constitutes an excellent forum for all classes of public speakers and for refugees from Germany and Czechoslovakia who are not backward in inflaming American public opinion with a torrent of anti-German abuse and vilification . . . It is interesting to observe that in this carefully thought-out campaign—which is primarily conducted against National Socialism—no reference at all is made to Soviet Russia. if that country is mentioned, it is referred to in a friendly manner, and

people are given the impression that Soviet Russia is part of the democratic group of countries. Thanks to astute propaganda, public sympathy in the U.S.A. is entirely on the side of Red Spain ... In this campaign of hatred, individual Jewish intellectuals such as Bernard Baruch, Lehman, Governor of New York State; Felix Frankfurter, the newly appointed Supreme Court Judge; Morgenthau, the Financial Secretary, and other well-known friends of Roosevelt have taken a prominent part This particular group of people, who are all in highly-placed American official positions and who are desirous of being representatives of 'true Americanism,' and as 'Champions of Democracy,' are, in point of fact, linked with International Jewry by ties incapable of being torn asunder. For International Jewry—so intimately concerned with the interests of its own race—President Roosevelt's 'ideal' role as a champion of human rights was indeed a godsend. In this way Jewry is able not only to establish a dangerous centre in the New World for the dissemination of hatred and enmity, but it also succeeded in dividing the World into two war-like camps. The whole problem is being tackled in a most mysterious manner. Roosevelt has been given the power to enable him to enliven American Foreign policy and at the same time to create huge reserves in armaments for a future war which the Jews are deliberately heading for."

Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador, writing a confidential report to his Government, from the Polish Embassy, Washington, January 12, 1939.

"The Jewish Agency for Palestine has set up a special 'conference committee' (to represent 'the Jews' at the London Conference to which the Arab leaders were invited early in 1939.—Ed.) of Jewish leaders . . . British members of the group are Mr. James tie Rothschild, M.P., Lord Bearstead (Samuel.—Ed.), and the Marquess of Reading (Isaacs.—Ed.)."

"The News of the World," January 9, 1939.

"On April 25th, 1939, four months before the German invasion of Poland, Ambassador William Christian Bullitt called me to the American Embassy in Paris to tell me: 'War in Europe has been decided upon.' 'Poland,' he said, 'had the assurance of the support of Britain and France, and would yield to no demands from Germany.' 'America,' he predicted, 'would be in the war after Britain and France entered it.'"

Karl von Wiegand: "Chicago Herald-American," October 8, 1944.

"We know that the Prudential Assurance Company, whose Jewish connections are so powerful that it loaned half a million pounds to the Jewish town of Tel-Aviv in Palestine in 1936, owned the Warsaw Prudential Assurance Co., which, in turn, had big industrial interlockings in Poland.

"Poland was a country in which Britain herself was not greatly interested. It was, however, a direct Jewish interest, just as Czechoslovakia was. Even the "Times" admitted on 4th April, 1939, that 'Jews, are the chief owners of urban real estate in Poland.'"

A. Leese: "The Jewish War of Survival," p. 3.

"The British Relief Committee for Czechoslovak Refugees, which was operating in Poland from the time of the Nazi occupation of Prague (15th March, 1939) to the outbreak of war (September, 1939), was headed by an American communist named Field, and was composed of the following prominent members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party: Comrades Jonas, Zmrhal, Spurny, Novy, Fich, Frichl, and Kahan. They concealed their true character behind their Chairman, Mr. Bernasek, who formerly belonged to Benes' Socialist Party. This Committee sent some thousand of unpolitical (sic) Jewish refugees to Great Britain and the U.S.A., but they were merely the necessary cover under which were also sent hundreds of agents of the Third International, all of whom had been provided with Czechoslovak passports. As the first Czechoslovak ' Martyrs of Democracy,' they soon found niches for themselves in Britain and American intelligence services. They penetrated everywhere."

V. L. Borin: " The Protectorate of Czechoslovakia," p. 32.

September, 1939: World War II. " breaks out." The British War Office is under the political control of Mr. Hore-Belisha, a Jew of North-African extraction, and an Elder of the Jewish Sephardic Community in London. Mr. Winston Churchill, life-long advocate of Zionism, is given political charge of the Admiralty. Professor Selig Brodet-sky, born at Olviopol, Russia, is appointed President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, the foremost Anglo-Jewish Association. He is a leading member of the London department of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. The appointment of this extreme Zionist heralds a series of significant Government changes favourable to Political Zionism:

" It is therefore, I think, quite possible to state the ' real ' as distinct from the proximate objectives of the ' present' war.

" They are: " (1) The establishment of the International Police State on the Russian Model, beginning with Great Britain. ' Can we finally rid Europe of barriers of caste and creed and prejudice? . . . our new civilisation must be built through a world at war. But our new civilisation will be built just the same.' (Mr. Anthony Eden, broadcasting to America, September 11, 1939). This contemplates the complete abolition of civil rights. "(2) The Restoration of the Gold Standard and the Debt System. "(3) The elimination of Great Britain in the cultural sense, and the substitution of Jewish-American ideals. "(4) The establishment of the Zionist State in Palestine as a geographical centre of World Control, with New York as the centre of World Financial Control."

C. H. Douglas in " Whose Service is Perfect Freedom," published in " The Social Creditor," September 23, 1939.

" In October, 1939, Kent (Tyler Kent, young American code-clerk - Ed.) was transferred to our Embassy in Grosvenor Square, London, and placed in a position of the highest trust and confidence—the code room. Almost immediately he encountered the amazing secret messages which are the key to the whole affair. Kent had scarcely taken over his London duties when he was given a message to be sent at once. This message was in code ... (it) was from a subject of His Majesty's British Government to the Chief Executive of the United States. This message was from Mr. Winston Churchill, the first Lord of the Admiralty in the Cabinet of Neville Chamberlain. The message by-passed, it went over the head of, the legal chief of the British state . . . the message that Kent had been obliged to send that day read, in effect: ' I am half American and the natural person to work with you. It is evident we see eye to eye. Were I to become Prime Minister of Britain we could control the world.'"

John Howland Snow: " The Case of Tyler Kent," Chicago, 1946, p. 6.

" From the outbreak of the war the President has been under fire for permitting, if not encouraging, William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, and other diplomats to encourage France and Poland to get into war with promises of American support."

Arthur Sears Henning: "Washington Times Herald," November 12, 1941.

May, 1940: Changing Political Horses in Midstream: 100 per cent. British Mr: Chamberlain is succeeded by half-American pro-Zionist Mr. Churchill. The new Prime Minister suggests to M. Reynaud, who heads a Grand-Orient Jew-dominated pro-Zionist administration, that they merge their respective countries in a Franco-British Union:

" Churchill is a great salesman; he has sold himself to the British Empire: that he has shaken the Empire to its foundations in the process won't lose him a moment's sleep. Il chasse de race. John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, set a very bad example in many ways . . .

" To many, Churchill is enthroned as a national hero: he has certainly succeeded by his courage in extricating us from the many difficult positions in which we should never have found ourselves, but for the folly of himself and his friends.

" To me, he remains what he has always been—a national calamity, as are all those who think like him."

Admiral Sir Barry Domvile: " From Admiral to Cabin Boy," London, 1948, p. 96.

" It has taken a war and a military disaster to produce governmental changes long overdue. From the Jewish point of view the changes may prove far-reaching ... all the new Labour Cabinet Ministers have time and again supported the Zionist point of view Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, voted against the Palestine White Paper

of May, 1939, and even abstained from voting on the Land Regulations in March, although he was a member of the Government."

"The Jewish Standard," May 17, 1940.

" One of my colleagues at Brixton Prison was maitre d'hotel at the Savoy, and he had an interesting tale of constant dinner parties in a private room at which Lord Southwood (ne Elias, of Odham's Press, etc.—Ed.), Lord Bearstead (ne Samuel, of the Oil Trust, etc.—Ed.), Sir John Ellermann (Jewish associate of the Rothschilds, etc.—Ed.), Mr. Moses Israel Sieff (of Marks and Spencer, Ltd., etc.—Ed.), and Mr. Churchill generally formed the company. Possibly a great deal of the inner history of these stirring times would have been gleaned by any eavesdropper at these convivial little parties of ' British ' leaders."

Admiral Sir Barry Domville, op. cit. p. 39.

" As soon as Winston Churchill had gained the Prime Ministry in May of 1940 he ordered the seizure and imprisonment without trial of hundreds of his more outspoken political critics including Captain Ramsay, Member of Parliament. From all that can be learned Captain Ramsay has never been officially charged with any offence or tried in any way . . .

" My son, Tyler Kent, was ordered tried. Here the more outrageous features of the case begin to appear. My son was entitled to trial by an American court alone by virtue of his Embassy position. By the laws of our country he was entitled to an open trial. He got neither an American trial, which would have required sending him back to this country, nor an open trial, wherein his offence, if any, could be publicly weighed by the American people.

"Why this strange procedure?

" Who was it who did not want the American people to know what Tyler Kent knew? "

Ann H. P. Kent: " Appeal presented to the Democratic National Convention."

" Everything points to the fact that Jewry is closely connected with the conception and conduct of this Regulation (18B.—Ed.):

" (1) Two Jews of whom I had no personal knowledge, asked in the House of Commons why I was at large: I was not for much longer. One of them, by name Strauss, became subsequently Morrison's Parliamentary Private Secretary, where he could keep an eye on him.

" (2) A Jew called Abrahams came down to my home to assist the police with my arrest.

" (3) There were many Intelligence Officers of Jewish origin at the various internment camps for 18B prisoners.

" (4) Latchmere House, Ham Common, the third degree establishment of the British Opgu, was partially staffed by Jews . . .

"(5) The 'Jewish Chronicle,' which is the 'Times' of Jewry, frequently contained a column headed in large type ' Jewish Defence.' The contents of this column were nothing but the garbage the Editor could rake up in connection with 18B matters. It is reasonable to

wonder what these doings, which the public were assured were concerned with national security, had in common with a column solely concerned with Jewish Defence."

Admiral Sir Barry Domvile, *op. cit.* p. 84.

1941: Russia "joins" the Allies. Mr. Churchill promises all help to Hitler's Ally of the day before, and representatives of the Bank of " England " proceed to Moscow forthwith. Lord Beaverbrook joins the " Allied " experts in the capital of Sovietland, where Mr. Averell Harriman, of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., represents the U.S.A. In London, Mr. Maisky (Steinman) becomes the central figure in the diplomatic world. The Editors of the Press of the Allied countries vie with one another in singing the praises of our Glorious " Russian " Allies, and in suppressing all news unfavourable to them. Select members of the Continental Underground or Resistance Movements, mostly Zionist Jews, take up key positions in the " British" Broadcasting Corporation, thus preparing the way for the subsequent enthronement as Vice-President of Stella, Dowager Marchioness of Reading (Mrs. Rufus Isaacs). At the Moscow end, Soloman Abramovitch Lozovskiy, is in supreme control of the releases from the Soviet front:

" The English workman was enthusiastic for the Soviet Union . . . he was beginning to think wistfully that the Red Army would win the war for us. In fact, after a little, we, the Americans and the Russians were bound together in an invincible alliance; and also in the Lease-Lend system of international Communism. War is a forcible teacher and forcible conciliator."

Norman Bentwich, *op. cit.* p. 80.

" The Soviet Union contained far the largest and most significant Jewish European community—again, as before the last war, over one-third of Jewry, which, though it had largely abandoned traditional observance, was consciously proud of its Jewish achievement for humanity in the Socialist State. British Jewry was now the second in Europe. And British and Soviet Jewry had links through Palestine." (Our emphasis.)

Ibid., p. 175.

"The Jews (in Soviet Russia) made the fullest use of their opportunity. They knew that in this war their whole existence was at stake, and that defeat, whatever slavery it might impose on others, to them would mean complete extermination. So they threw themselves into the struggle without reservation . . . Many Jewish Generals have given outstanding service to the Soviet army, among them the late General Czerniakovsky of Kiev . . . and Divisional Commander Jacob Osher Kreiser, one of the victors of Sevastopol ... ' As a General of the Red Army,' he said in 1942, 'and as a son of the Jewish people, I vow not to put down my sword until the last Fascist has been destroyed.' By the end of 1943,

32,000 Jewish soldiers of the Red Army had been decorated for gallantry . . . etc., etc.

" To strengthen solidarity between the Jewries of the Soviet Union and the Jews abroad, conferences were held in Moscow, in which Jewish soldiers, workers, farmers, writers, scientists, musicians, actors and commanders called the Jews of every country in the world to arms the Chairman of the conference said in a broadcast to World Jewry: ' My Jewish heart is filled with excitement and pride; for I am addressing you as a citizen of a great free country; as a son of the Soviet people, I represent that section of the Jewish people which, with a freedom and conviction to be found nowhere else on earth, can pronounce that wonderful word motherland. "

Walther Zander: " Soviet Jewry, Palestine and the West." Gollancz, 1947, pp. 49, 50.

" Mekhlis, head of the Political Department of the Red Army, had been quietly removed from his influential post because, as a Jew, he had become an effective target of Nazi propaganda among our more backward soldiers . . . "

Victor Kravchenko: " I Chose Freedom," New York, 1946, p. 428.

" It was apparent . . . that the Soviet Jews participate fully and freely on every level of government activity, and in every phase of Soviet economic, social, scientific and cultural life ... as we all know, Jews were among the first evacuated from the Western regions threatened by the Hitlerite invaders, and shipped to safety east of the Urals . . . Moreover, similar preference was accorded Jews from near-by countries. Almost 800,000 Jews streaming across the Polish borders also were sent east. All in all, the Soviet Government rescued almost 2,000,000 Jews from the path of the Hitlerite advance.

" The centre of Jewish life in the Soviet Union is the extremely active and influential Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee with chapters throughout the USSR. The views of the Committee, a non-government agency, always receive serious consideration by the Government. When I spoke to government officials about the Jewish Council of the Soviet Jews, I was generally asked: 'What does Mikholes (leader of the Committee.—Ed.) think about it? ' or I was told that ' if it is O.K. with the Committee, it is O.K. with us.'"

Louis Levine, in " Soviet Russia To-day," New York, November, 1946.

" The Jewish people are unanimous in their love for Stalin. They regard him as the greatest friend of the Jewish people. They attribute to his understanding of national minorities and to his leadership the new exalted status of the Soviet Jews*." (Our emphasis.)

Ibid.

* Cf.: " Over one third of the Jews in Russia have become officials."

"Jewish Chronicle," January 6, 1933

"Government employed Jews: 50% (including member of the Liberal professions)."

Zander, op. cit. p. 34.

" Lazar M. Kaganovitch has the distinction of being the only Jew on the Politbureau. He is unique in another respect, too. His sister Rosa is Stalin's third wife, which makes him the Generalissimo's brother-in-law. His job was one of the half-dozen most important during the war. It was Kaganovitch's militarized railroad who got the supplies to the Red Army. No one, possibly including Kaganovitch, knows exactly how this miracle was accomplished, but American railroaders who inspected the system when it was going full blast . . . regard him as a genius."

" New York Magazine," February 2, 1947.

" There are no less than six Kaganovitches, holding 22 high political offices among them, surrounding Stalin. This Jewish family is probably the most powerful in Russia. Yiddish, incidentally, is the language spoken in Stalin's home as it was in Lenin's."

Gerald L. K. Smith: "Is Communism Jewish?" Detroit, U.S.A., 1948.

December 7, 1941: The Pearl Harbour incident—carefully provoked by Mr. Roosevelt's Communist-Zionist entourage—brings America and Japan into the shooting war, and confers on the Baruch-Morgenthau-Lehman - Brandeis - Frankfurter - Cohen - Hillman - Wise - War-burg-Schiff group the ' right' to interfere directly in the affairs of every " Allied " country. The " Communists " strengthen their grip of the U.S. administration to such an extent that the demands of the Kremlin from now on overrule those of any other Allied Government. Communist Jews take up key positions as officers in the U.S. Army. They have been in bottle-neck control of the U.S. Federal Bureaucracy since 1933. Roosevelt orders the destruction of Military and Naval Intelligence files dealing with the activities of the International " Communist" Plotters. An unknown U.S. officer of German extraction is placed in Supreme Command of the Allied Forces in Europe. Great Britain, and subsequently the Continent, is invaded by U.S. troops consisting of negroes, Jews and " Americans " who proceed to implement the ideals of no-race-no-creed-no-prejudice preached by Internationalist politicians during the wars. \n the Far East the Anglo-American forces, led chiefly by " Anglo-Americans " of German extraction, sustain one defeat after another. This is the culmination of Mr. Churchill's lifelong efforts in the service of " Internationalism ":

" The shocking and amazing revelations of former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson prove conclusively the charges made by me and other leading non-interventionists in Congress that President Roosevelt and his specially selected Cabinet of ardent and militant interventionists manoeuvred us into war against the will of 80 per cent of the American people.

" The Stimson quotations from his diary have done more to establish the fact that President Roosevelt and Secretaries Hull, Knox and Stimson deliberately planned and sought to involve us in a war with Japan

and with Germany, through the back door, than all the testimony taken by the Pearl Harbour investigating committee."

Ex-Congressman Hamilton Fish, reported by "New York Daily News," March 26, 1946.

" When I survey and compute the power of the United States and its vast resources and feel that they are now in it with us, with the British Commonwealth of Nations, all together, however long it lasts, till death or victory, I cannot believe that there is any other fact in the whole world which can compare with that. This is what I have dreamed of, aimed at, and worked for, and now it has come to pass."

Winston Churchill, February 16, 1942.

" Because the Russian requirements in some respects cut directly across those of the British and American armed forces . . . delivery of supplies to Russia in the latter part of 1941 and the early months of 1942 were disappointingly slow. This prompted the President to send letters on March 7th, 1942, to all United States war agencies, stating that he wished all material promised to the Soviet Union on Protocol to be released for shipment and shipped at the earliest possible date regardless of the effect of these shipments on any other part of the war program.

" I am convinced that the measure taken by the President was one of the most important decisions of the war and the beginning of a policy of appeasement of Russia from which we have never fully recovered and from which we are still (1947) suffering."

General John R. Deane, Head of the American Military Staff in Moscow, in " The Strange Alliance," London, 1947, pp. 89, 90.

" At the very time when the supposed dissolution of the Communist International was announced, bringing joy to the hearts of more naive capitalist allies, I happened to visit the cellar store-house of " International Books," an organisation publishing foreign-language propaganda. There I saw great stacks of freshly printed Party-line literature for distribution in the countries which the Red Army was about to enter. In theory the International was dead; in fact the Central Committee of the Party was hastily preparing for the ideological conquest of Europe along with the military conquest. The personnel of the " abolished " International was being feverishly reorganized for the immense jobs ahead in Germany, France, Poland, Hungary, Italy and all other countries.

" The hoped-for conquest of Europe would be achieved by a potent mixture of faith and force. In an array of red buildings in the heart of Moscow, not far from the Kuznetsky Most, selected Chekists were being trained intensively for work abroad, in the liberated Soviet areas and non-Soviet countries as well. These men were all of officer rank and Communists. They were the cream of the police elite." (Our emphasis.)

V. Kravchenko: " I Chose Freedom," p. 427.

" The N.K.V.D. is the Secret State Police of the Soviet Republics, and the dominating organisation in territories in which Israelite multimillionaires have financed 'Communist' revolutions. It is chiefly occupied with espionage and intimidation. The administrative centre of the Soviet Secret Police is Moscow, but it is probable that the N.K.V.D., its common with other 'Soviet' organisations, receives its marching orders from the quarters that financed the ' Russian ' Revolution of 1917. We note that the Gentile associates of the Jewish Revolutionary Bank, of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., Pine Street, New York, find ready employment as ' American ' Ambassadors to Moscow and elsewhere, and that Soviet Ambassadors—who, till recently, were mostly Jews—are more often than not former agents of the Secret Soviet Police. There is a section of the N.K.V.D. installed in every Soviet ' Embassy' and ' Consulate' throughout the world, and its agents everywhere supervise and shadow (a) the personnel of official 'Soviet' institutions, (b) the local Communist parties, generally led by Jews, and (c) remnants of White-Russian colonies, all of which groups are constantly being ' urged ' to cooperate in the task of getting ' promising' natives into the net of Soviet infiltration. See " The Report of the Royal Commission " to investigate the Soviet spy-ring, Ottawa, 1946."

"The 'UNRRA' Infiltra(i)tors," 1947, p. 6.

"... all Government departments, police stations and army camps (in Palestine.—Ed.) employed Jews in large numbers. The intelligence system of the Jewish underground is the best in the world because it starts with the advantage of agents at every level in the administration."

Roy Farran: "Winged Dagger," London. 1948, p. 49.

" The Jewish Intelligence knows all about the British while the British military seems to know nothing about the Jews. The Jewish Intelligence Service is among the best in the world. It is extremely difficult to operate in that country (Palestine.—Ed.) against the Jews. One military commander told me that every order of his was in Jewish hands within 24 hours."

Mr. Crossman, in the Debate on the Palestine Situation in the House of Commons on July 1, 1946.

" Outstanding work in Psychological Warfare and the collection of vital information for Allied Intelligence was done with Jewish co-operation not only for the Middle East, but also for Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugo-Slavia. Many of the leaflets dropped by Allied airmen over Europe were prepared in Palestine which in the years 1940-43 became one of the principal intelligence centres for the United Nations. From 1941 onwards, increasing numbers of Palestine Jews were employed by the Allied Intelligence Service, the U.S. Intelligence Service and the Allied Strategical Services."

Palestine Information Bulletin issued by the Jewish Agency, London, October, 1946.

" A ' Czechoslovak ' who had deserted from the Czech army after the Munich crisis had turned up in Palestine in 1941, where he joined the ' Czechoslovak ' forces:

" He succeeded in establishing his title to three very interesting appointments: Chief of the Recruiting Commission, Chief of the Czechoslovak Forces Hospital, and Chief of the Medical Board which was attached to it ... as Chief of the Recruiting Commission he passed as fit every single Jew who came along, regardless of his age and physical condition. Later, as Chief of the Military Hospital, he had them admitted to one of his wards for examination. In a few weeks' time, as Chief of the Medical Board, he awarded them their discharge from the service and endorsed their claim to a pension of £12 a month . . . that was only a small part of the going-on which cost the British taxpayer £40 millions."* V. L. Borin, quoted in "Tomorrow," London, September, 1948.

"This certificate of respectability (the fact that Russia was now on the side of the 'Allies.'—Ed.) made it possible for Communist agents, in considerable numbers, to be planted in British and American Government departments, broadcasting and newspapers, while the fighting-man was sent to ' defend freedom with all your might.' I watched men I knew to be Communists come into England, anglicise their names and occupy key-posts alongside those already entrenched. The mere claim to be " refugees from Nazi oppression ' entitled these visitors, who in any previous war would have remained ' enemy aliens' under supervision, to take status of ' friendly aliens ' and be made free of vital information, political and military. At one time many of the leading articles and reports in London newspapers were written by such men, anonymously under assumed names. The British newspaper-reader remained ignorant of this infection at the source of his news and views. When the occupied populations listened to ' the voice of England ' it was often that of such newcomers."

Doaglas Reed: " From Smoke to Smother," London, 1948, p. 172.

" Between 1933 and 1943 there occurred a complete transformation of American-Jewish public opinion. The Zionists, previously a small minority, gradually captured all the key positions and began a campaign of intense education. Meanwhile, non-political organizations, like the Joint Distribution Committee (Lehman, Morgenthau, etc.—Ed.), collected vast sums of money for Jewish relief and to a slightly lesser extent for economic assistance to the national home. America became the economic and spiritual centre of World Zionism outside Palestine."

Crossman: " Palestine Mission," p. 39.

"Through all 'the tumult,' the rise-and-fall of states, the collapse of nations and the destruction of liberty, through the three tumultuous

** 70 per cent of the army and the so-called Government of Dr. Benes consists of Jews calling themselves Czechoslovaks. Among the emigrant Czechs and Slovaks (in London) the title Czechoslovak is a synonym for Jew.—Borin: " To-morrow's Dawn," p. 60.

decades, these two new forces (Communism and Political Zionism.—Ed.) alone prospered and became more powerful, until to-day they dominate the scene. No matter what the slogans of the moment, no matter what the apparent clash of other forces, they exclusively thrived and became stronger . . . Both sprang from the same country: Russia. Both became openly powerful at the same moment, namely, October and November, 1917, when the Communists seized power in Russia and the Political Zionists' claim was publicly underwritten by a British Government."

Douglas Reed, op. cit. p. 253.

" The activities of the Executive of the Jewish Agency since the last Zionist Congress in Geneva, in August, 1939, were mainly directed to: (a) Maximum participation of Jewish Palestine in the war effort; (b) saving of European Jewry; (c) maintenance of existing positions in Palestine; (d) continuing with the expansion of our economic work in Palestine; and (e) preparing the ground for the permanent solution of the Jewish population after the war through Palestine.

" The Information Bureau of the Jewish Agency, established in, October, 1939, conducts its activities in Palestine and abroad. Apart from its own regular publications in Hebrew and English, it sponsors the publications of various public and semi-public bodies. Latterly, the Bureau has assisted in the publication of information material in Russian. In Palestine itself the Bureau has established various services for local and foreign correspondents.

" Struggling for existence against a mortal enemy, the Jewish nation cannot neglect the problem of the future . . . Palestine and Palestine-alone can play the dominant role in the final solution of the Jewish Problem."

" Activities in Palestine during the War." Summary Report of the: Jewish Agency for Palestine, London, 1943.

" By 1943, a new factor had emerged. Hitler's plan to exterminate the Jews of Europe had become known, and it was already clear that, when the war ended, the Jewish survivors of the concentration camps would, for the most part, desire to leave Europe and go to the National Home."

Crossman and Foot: "A Palestine Munich," p. 11.

1944: The peoples of the British Empire embark on their fifth year of total war against the " mortal enemies of the Jews." The Zionist High Command, alias the Jewish World Kahal (Soviet), make the final arrangements for the erection of their Global Monarchy: the military and political " leaders " go through the requisite motions: Teheran, Yalta, Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks are so many milestones on the road to Lake Success; and the United Nations Organisation, controlled by the New York Kahal, is soon to prove a oneway street whose traffic flows into Jerusalem the Golden. The Palestinian terrorists continue to receive all possible help from the New York-Moscow Axis:

" In twenty-five years, from 1919-1944, contributions from abroad supplied Palestine Jews with 120,000,000 dollars. Two-thirds of this came from the U.S."

"World Report," February 19, 1947.

"January, 1944, witnessed the revival of a campaign of death and destruction by the Jewish terrorists. This was marked with explosions in the Government Transportation Agency parking space in Jaffa.

" February 12, 1944: Explosions in the office of the Department of Migration in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa caused by Jewish terrorists resulted in considerable damage to the buildings.

" February 24, 1944: The Police Headquarters of Haifa was bombed, causing considerable damage and casualties in personnel.

" March 23, 1944: During the month of March there were isolated murders of policemen in Palestine, but on March 23rd, 1944, eight policemen were murdered by shooting and bombs, and serious damage was done to police buildings of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jaffa."

" The Black Paper on The Jewish Agency and Zionist Terrorism," Memorandum submitted to the Delegations by The Arab Higher Committee Delegation for Palestine, New York, March 12, 1948.

" There is a rich and powerful body of Zionist Jews working in Palestine by the same methods of organised assassination and terrorism as were financed in Russia by the New York Jews, to embarrass the British Government in its fight with Germany—the alleged persecutor of the Jews.

" In comparison with the atrocities perpetrated in Russia on Russians at the behest of the German and Russian-speaking Jews, both in numbers and nature, it appears certain that the ' atrocity' stories are exaggerated out of all proportion. But they have an obvious use. They form an excuse for forcing the barriers of immigration laws. And the objective is exactly that of parachute troops—to get behind the enemy's lines. The effect on internal politics of the ' refugees ' in every country ought to be sufficient indication as to the identity of the enemy."

C. H. Douglas: "The Brief for the Prosecution," p. 41.

" July 14, 1944: The district police headquarters and district land registry offices at Jerusalem were attacked and severely damaged by explosives and fires. Police casualties were inflicted and the land registry records destroyed.

" August 8, 1944: A deliberate attempt on the life of British High Commissioner and Lady MacMichael was made as they were proceeding to a municipal farewell function at Jaffa.

" August 22, 27, 29, 1944: On August 22, three police buildings in Jaffa and Tel Aviv were attacked with loss of life; on the 27th, four police stations were attacked with casualties to Palestinian police personnel, and on the 29th a senior police officer was assassinated on his way to the office."

"The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" One of the great mysteries of World War II. is why General George S. Patton's victorious army was stopped in full career on Sep-

tember 25th, 1944, and held in check until November 8th, when it was permitted to resume the offensive . . . Of the order to halt, Patton says: ' It was my opinion then that this was the most momentous error of the war. Had I been permitted to go all out, the war would have ended sooner and more lives would have been saved.'

" Patton was ordered to stop six weeks before the 1944 election. He was permitted to resume the offensive just two days after Mr. Roosevelt had been re-elected to a fourth term. Informed quarters in Washington, putting two and two together, see cause and effect in this sequence. There is ample reason to believe that Roosevelt didn't want the war won before an election campaign which revolved around the argument, ' Don't change horses in mid-stream.'

" We think that the order stopping Patton was a political order, and that he was held back from winning the war so the ' commander in chief' (Roosevelt.—Ed.) could win an election."

Leader, " The Chicago Tribune," reprinted by " The Cross and the Flag," Michigan, June, 1948.

" We favour the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and colonization and such a policy as to result in the establishment there of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth."

Resolution adopted by the Democratic Party at the Chicago Convention, 1944.

" Both Houses of Congress had committed themselves in support of the Jewish State, and Mr. Roosevelt had given the strongest assurances to the Jews from which it would be difficult to withdraw."

R. Crossman: " Palestine Mission," p. 52.

"October 5, 1944: The Tel Aviv offices and stores of the Department of Light Industries were raided by some 50 members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, and textiles valued at L.P. 100,000 (c. \$400,000) were removed.

" November 6, 1944: In Cairo two members of the Stern Gang attacked and killed in broad daylight, and in the open, Lord Moyne, British Minister of State for the Middle East.

" A few days later, on November 17, Mr. Churchill made a statement in the House of Commons on this crime, in which he said: ' If our dreams for Zionism are to end in the smoke of assassin's pistols and our labors for its future are to produce a new set of gangsters worthy of Nazi Germany, many like myself will have to reconsider the position we have maintained so consistently and so long in the past.' "

"The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency," New York, March, 1948.

" Here we have halted half-way, irresolute between conflicting policies. But there is surely neither hope nor meaning in a ' Jewish National Home' unless we are prepared to let Jews, if they wish, enter this tiny land in such numbers as to become a majority . . . Here, too, in Palestine surely is a case, on human grounds, and to promote a stable

settlement, for transfer of population. Let the Arabs be encouraged to move out as the Jews move in."

Clement Attlee, Annual Labour Party Conference, December, 1944.

1945: The war against " Hitler " ends. The Communist-Zionist attack on Christendom continues. Mr. Churchill's Government falls. Lord Rothschild joins the victorious " Labour" (i.e., Laski-Silkin-Shinwell-Isaacs-Soskice) Party. Mr. Bernard Baruch arrives in London "to hold the big stick over the big boys to see that they do not foul up the peace this time." The Morgenthau scheme for the liquidation of Germany is transformed into the Potsdam Declaration. Mr. Harry Truman is accompanied to Potsdam by Mr. Benjamin Cohen, of the Palestine Corporation. The carefully planned pillage, rape and destruction of Christian European populations proceed under the direction of Tartar-Jewish zealots disguised as " American," " Russian " or " British " officers, or " International " " Relief " officials. They have Gentile helpers. The ranks of the Palestinian terrorists are increased by a continuous trek of Jews from Soviet-occupied Europe. The final de-Christianization of the Holy Land is speeded up in consequence:

" Although the Potsdam Declaration technically superseded the American directive J.C.D. 1067 (the Morgenthau Plan.—Ed.), in practice this directive never has been superseded, so far as Americans are concerned. We still are committed to apply in our zone a blue-print which was designed for the whole of Germany, but which never was accepted by any of our Allies. This directive is chiefly concerned with tearing things up, and in the absence of any common policy for the whole of Germany, our particular zone is threatened with ' planned chaos.'"

Demaree Bess: " Saturday Evening Post," January 26, 1946.

" The Germans, particularly of the Eastern Marshes, were forced to be a gipsy people, in retribution for the effort of the Nazis to exterminate Jews, Poles and gipsies. The hopeless emigrants were looking for a place in western Germany to lay their heads. The agony of eight million German Displaced Persons was equal to the past agony of the millions of foreign Displaced Persons in Germany."

Norman Bentwich: "Wanderer in War," p. 191.

" After the defeat of Nazi Germany, Soviet Russia showed herself to be the most imperialistic and the most rapacious State in the world. From every corner of Central Europe, there are now moving towards the East endless columns of trains, trucks and horse-drawn vehicles loaded with the property of civilians 'liberated' by the Red Army . . . they are dismantling the machinery of confiscated factories and transporting it deep into the heart of Russia. The results of the Russian ' Liberation'

of Central Europe are similar to those of the Tartar invasion of 700 years ago."

Vladimir Lezak-Borin: "To-morrow's Dawn," Perth, 1945, pp. 75, 76.

" He (Chaim Weizmann) had regretfully come to the conclusion, he said, that a partition of Palestine was the only solution ... 'I had a promise from Mr. Churchill,' he said, ' that if he were returned to office in the summer of 1945, he would immediately go forward with a generous partition plan.'"

Bartley Crum: " Behind the Silken Curtain," Gollancz, 1947, p. 57.

"At the General Election of 1945, the Socialists restated the pledges given to the Zionists in a more extreme form than ever before. No sooner were they in office than they turned back upon all these pledges and caused deep disappointment and anger among the Jews in Palestine.

" It would, I believe, have been possible to have made and enforced an equitable partition of Palestine on the morrow of our victory, using the forces and influences and reputation we had acquired."

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Perth, May 29, 1948.

" The Conference learns with deep satisfaction that the continuous growth of Jewish Palestine was not interrupted in these years of war. During the war, scores of new agricultural settlements were established; tens of thousands of immigrants and refugees from all countries were absorbed; industry expanded; educational and scientific institutions made progress; and the Jewish war effort of Palestine—military, economic and scientific—played its part in the great struggle in the Middle East and in other war theatres.

" The first World Zionist Conference convened after the war gives its complete endorsement to the following resolutions adopted by the Inner Zionist Council in Jerusalem.

" 1. The resolution adopted by the Council in its session on the 12th November, 1942, which asked:—

(i) that the gates of Palestine be opened to Jewish immigrants; (ii) that the Jewish Agency be vested with the control of immigration into Palestine, and with the necessary authority for the upbuilding of the country; (iii) that Palestine be established as a Jewish Commonwealth integrated in the structure of the democratic world."

"The World Zionist Conference" (Resolutions and Documents), London, August, 1945.

" Arms have been accumulated from the residue of Middle East campaigns, and are hidden under settlements and in the towns. Training goes on secretly in Upper Galilee, where their camps are furnished with guns and ammunition, manuals of instruction and notes on neighbouring police and military forts. The Jewish Agency introduced conscription on the quiet in 1945, ' a year's National Service will be required from all Jewish boys and girls from seventeen to eighteen, inside Communal Settlements.' "

Bevil John Rudd: " Palestinian Notebook," in " The Nineteenth Century and After," May, 1948.

" The Zionists on the other hand had spent the war years training and arming at high pressure with the deliberate object of seizing Palestine by force after compelling the British, by a policy of all-out terrorism, to leave the country. Indeed, they used the opportunity of the war for this purpose. The Jewish Agency decreed conscription among the Palestine Jews. It ordered them to volunteer for war service in order that they should acquire military training and fighting experience. And all the time arms in large quantities were being acquired by the Zionists from the British forces by every kind of method including theft, robbery and secret purchase. Underground military organizations were created, and Haganah still posing as a legitimate defence force grew and expanded into the striking army which it is to-day with Government connivance."

Arab News Bulletin, May 7, 1948.

The Atomic Bomb, the last stages of whose perfection had been controlled by the American-German-Jewish scientists, is dropped by U.S. bombers on Japanese towns. The military war against Japan had already been won (Lord Mountbatten), and ' Nagasaki' and ' Horoshima' are therefore, like ' Pearl Harbour' political events. Leading World Politicians immediately take their cue: the bomb is the final and complete argument for World Government. Mr. Bernard Mannes, or Manasseh, Baruch, leader of a nation which, collectively, has worked towards that very objective for thousands of years, is made " American " member of the United Nations Committee on Atomic Energy. At the same time the Jerusalem and London sections of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, working in the same cause, exchange a series of telegrams which have since become historic:

" It is suggested that we do not wait for the official announcement but call upon all Jewry to warn the authorities and to raise the morale of the Yishuv ... It has also been suggested that we cause one serious incident. We would then publish a declaration to the effect that it is only a warning and an indication of much more serious incidents that would threaten the safety of all British interests in the country, should the government decide against us. Wire your views with the reference as before but referring to statistical material about immigration during the war years. The Stern Group have expressed their willingness to join us completely on the basis of our programme of activity. This time the intention seems serious. If there is such a union we may assume that we can prevent independent action even by the IZL. Wire your views on the question of the union referring to statistical material about Jewish recruitment to the Army. Sneh."

Moshe Sneh, Security member of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, cabling to Moshe Shertok (present Foreign Minister of "Israel"), London, September 23, 1945. (Cmd. 6873, July, 1946.)

" Eliezer Kaplan (Head of the Jewish Agency's Finance Department, and present Finance Minister of ' Israel.—Ed.), basing himself on a word from Hayyim via Nwbw says that we should undertake nothing before you give us instructions to do. He is opposed to any real action on our part until we hear from you.

" Other members, however, are of the opinion that it is necessary to back your political effort with activities which do not bear the character of a general conflict.

" It is essential that we should know at once whether such actions are likely to be useful or detrimental to your struggle.

" Should you be opposed to any action whatever, wire that we should wait for the arrival of Wlsly.

" Should you agree to isolated actions, wire that you agree to sending a deputation to the dominions.

" If Hayyim meant us only avoid a general conflict not isolated cases, send greeting to Chill for the birth of his daughter."

Bernard Joseph (legal adviser of the Jewish Agency.—Ed.) cabling Moshe Shertok, London, October 10, 1945.

" David will not leave before fortnight. Meanwhile probably revisit Paris. Regarding Dobkin written. David himself favoured delegate dominions. Please congratulate Chill on birth of daughter. Signed Shertok."

From Moshe Shertok in London to Bernard Joseph in Jerusalem, October 12, 1945.

(Further telegrams, proving the connection between the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the terrorist organisations, are quoted in the Government White Paper on Palestinian Terrorism, Cmd. 6873, issued in July, 1946.—Ed.)

"On October 31st, 1945, a 'concerted' series of attacks by armed Jews on the Palestine railway system was made, culminating in a full-scale attack on the Lydda railway station and goods depot. The main line was blown up and cut up in 242 places. Casualties included one British soldier, one Palestinian policeman and one railwayman killed. On the same night police launches at Haifa and Jaffa were blown up by limpet bombs . . . These operations were the combined work of the Haganah, Irgun and Stern group."

" Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" The Haganah resembles in structure the British pre-war Territorial Army. Its members follow their normal occupations but attend regular parades and compulsory courses. They are trained by the Palmach, a small permanent force of men and women subject to military discipline and providing officers and instructors for the Haganah. Every member of both organizations has a firearm, and there are hidden reserves of automatic weapons, mortars, grenades, and ammunition, constantly augmented by manufacture, purchase, theft from military depots, and smuggling. Funds from the Agency are not lacking for training and for purchase of munitions. Both men and women learn the use of firearms,

map-reading, field-craft, and general combatant duties. There is an active intelligence branch, which has penetrated practically every Government Department through its Jewish employees and has undoubtedly corrupted some of the non-Jewish personnel too. Haganah and Palmach security is excellent, developed by centuries of Jewish persecution and underground activity, and it is reinforced by the solidarity of the Jewish community, which will not give away a Jew, even a murderer, to the Palestine police. A number of suspected informers have been killed or threatened with death. It is to be remembered that a large proportion of the Jews in Palestine have come from parts of Europe where the police are regarded not as friends like in England but as enemies."

" Law and Anarchy in Palestine ": " The Times," December 8, 1945.

" December 27th, 1945: Police headquarters in Jerusalem, police stations in Jaffa and Tel Aviv and a military depot in Tel Aviv were attacked by large armed gangs of Jewish terrorists. Severe damage was caused to the police buildings by explosives. Two British constables, one Arab telephone operator, one British soldier and four Basuto soldiers were killed and others wounded.

"On these events the Palestine Government stated: 'As the growing audacity and ruthlessness of the terrorists became more apparent with each new stroke, the dominant note of the Jewish community as a whole became one of greater complacency towards these displays of organization and strength of the armed forces of the Jewish community.' "

" The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" We soldiers ask ourselves, how is it that the Jewish community can remain so coldly shameless in the face of these savage acts of killing. One obvious answer is that they themselves are terrorised by their own Irgun Zvai Leumi. Secondly, violence against the British has a veiled popularity, and we are denied friendship and co-operation. The terrorists' war against us, though more brutal, is less effective than their stranglehold upon the Jewish community. We could wipe out terrorism if we had the support, co-operation and ' tip-offs ' from the Jewish community. Alas! no single Jew, however innocent, and even if he is of English extraction, will co-operate."

Rudd: " Palestinian Note-book," op cit.

1946: In January, General Frederick Morgan, Chief UNRRA official in Germany, states that there is a highly organised second exodus of Jews from Soviet Russia to Palestine. He is first reprimanded, then dismissed by the World Kahal (Soviet), acting through U.N.O. and the " British " Government, but his revelations are proved correct by the events of the year. In June, Mr. Bernard Mannes Baruch proposes the setting up of an Atomic Development Authority to be given world-wide powers of inspection. The proposition is " sabot-

aged " by " Soviet" Russia but applauded by the entire Allied Press. In the event an U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, controlled by David Lilienthal, of the T.V.A., and Lewis L. Strauss, of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., is set up, and the control of the manufacture of the bomb removed from the U.S. Military authorities. In July, the World Kahal (Soviet), working through the instrumentality of the " Combined Food Board" and the " British" Government, decrees bread-rationing for Great Britain. An ex-Communist intellectual is made Minister for Food. In August comes the first intimation, from a Government-Jew of Jugoslavia, that the World Kahal (Soviet) is about to take direct charge of the affairs of Palestine: " The affairs of Palestine must be solved through the instrumentality of the United Nations":

" As New York Jews during the first world war financed Trotsky, so in the second world war did New York Jews direct UNRRA supplies in vast quantities into the areas over which Communism had been extended. These supplies served two purposes: they helped to buttress the economies of the countries behind the Iron Curtain and so enable the new regimes to weather the difficult period of transition, and they fed the vast migration of Jews from Eastern Europe to Palestine. The meticulous organisation of this trek, involving the complicity of almost every European government as well as the United States administration and army, was so secret that the British public knew nothing about it until one day long after it had begun General Sir Frederick Morgan blurted out the truth. Here, every disinterested student of affairs must agree, is proof positive of the existence of a supranational body exercising hidden power on a world scale."

A. K. Chesterton: "Truth," London, July 30, 1948.

"The second driving force is Communist Russia, without whose active collaboration the present trek could never have fructified, since most of the human beings involved in it set out under Russian facilities. It is much more than just winking on the part of the Soviet Authorities. There is good reason to believe that anti-Jewish incidents are organised in the Great Russian Sphere so as to put fear into the Jews and condition them into readiness to depart. But the number of the Jews who trek, taken beside the vastly greater total that remain, is sufficient evidence that a desire to get rid of the Jews (who mount in the Soviet hierarchy) is not at the bottom of Russia's behaviour. Russia wishes to make things as difficult as possible for Britain in Asia Minor (later for America if it steps in) and sees to it that plenty of young Jewish Communists, militarily trained, are among the trekkers. At the same time Russia is preparing to back the Arabs, and her ultimate aim is a local Arab-Jewish settlement under Communist auspices and protection."

Ferdinand Tuohy in " The Middle East and the Jewish Trek under the Dollar and Red Star." "The Sphere," August 24, 1946.

" On April 25, 1946, Jewish terrorists attacked British soldiers guarding a car parking lot, and seven soldiers were killed. An eye-witness account of the attack related that the unarmed men were shot in cold blood as raiders went from tent to tent (there were three tents in the car park) firing at point-blank range. In one instance two soldiers were killed as they lay resting on their beds. Another, who was found shot through the mouth and chest 150 yards from the car park, was also unarmed."

" The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" As far as the Army was concerned, it amounted to locking up of great forces behind barbed-wire barriers with vulnerable lines of supply running down the main roads. No situation could have been more perfect from the terrorist point of view . . . The Jews had the run of two-thirds of the country with no chance of unwanted interference . . . after an attack the raiders were safe among their own people within a matter of moments, and there was no danger of being unlucky enough to run into a party of British troops because all areas safe to the Jews were " out of bounds " to the Army.

" In fact, our policy seemed almost to be ordered by the Jewish Press in everything' except illegal immigration. The Government decided to whip juvenile offenders, but when the Jews retaliated by whipping a British officer, the order was cancelled and no reprisals taken ... A normal police arrest was given half a column in the ' Palestine Post,' and the policeman concerned was reprimanded. An hour after two British boys were shot in cold blood in a Jerusalem street, a senior Army officer apologised for the provocation caused by British soldiers to the local population."

Roy Farran: "Winged Dagger," Collins, 1948, pp. 350, 373.

" Very large numbers of Jews, almost amounting to a second exodus, have been migrating from Eastern Europe to the American zones in Germany and Austria with the intention, in the majority of cases, of finally making their way to Palestine. It is clear that it is a highly organized movement, with ample funds and great influence behind it, but the Sub-Committee were unable to obtain any evidence who are the real instigators."

H.M. Stationery Office, No. 190, November 5, 1946.

"Some of them (the Polish Jews) had joined the Communist Party and a fair proportion of these had Government jobs, particularly in the Secret Police. Four were in the Cabinet ... we gathered that in Hungary and Roumania, as in Poland, a considerable number of educated Jews had joined the Communist Party and obtained jobs in the Civil Service or the Secret Police."

Crossman: " Palestine Mission," p. 98.

"On August 12th, 1947, Major Beamish, M.P., asked in the House of Commons if the British Government had made any investigation from.

the Polish Government as to the reasons for the exodus from Poland. He pointed out that three of the most powerful ministers in Poland were Jews. No information was given. Documents found in one of the 'hell ships' intercepted by the British Navy, showed that the American captain was to have been paid £45,540 (£10 a head) if he had landed his 'refugees' in Palestine. They were not published by the British Government."

Douglas Reed, op. cit. p. 259.

"Although there are only two Jewish representatives (representing Jewish constituencies) on the new Polish Sejm (Parliament) ... a considerable number of Jews obtained seats as representatives of other parties. The Communists put Mr. Hildry Mine, Minister for Industry, and Mr. Jacob Berman (Under-Secretary of State, said to be the most influential man in Poland) on the top of their list. The Polish Socialists have elected a Jew to the most responsible post in Parliament: Mr. Julian Hochfeld, a Jewish lawyer, has been elected Chairman of the Socialist Parliamentary Group, to lead the 119 members in the new Sejm." (He studied law in Cracow and Paris; war found him in Palestine, and he returned to Poland via London.—Ed.)

"The Jewish Chronicle," February 14, 1947.

"Of course, there had been organized Zionist propaganda in all the camps, organized by the inmates and organized by the representatives of the American Joint Distribution (Lehman, Morgenthau, etc.—Ed.) Committee and the Jewish Agency (Warburg, Mond-Melchett, Isaacs-Reading, Brodetsky, etc.—Ed.) or by members of the British Jewish Brigade or by sympathetic UNRRA officials. The delegations which had met Crum and Leggett (members of the Anglo-American Committee.—Ed.) in the American zone all made the same speeches and carried banners with the same slogans. In the British zone a central Jewish committee, which was indubitably Zionist, had been established with its headquarters at Belsen, and managed all the educational and group activities of the Jews."

Crossman, op. cit. p. 87.

"We took some trouble to investigate this underground movement through Austria. One stream was coming from Poland across Czechoslovakia and then through the Russian zone into Vienna. . . A transit camp had been established for these migrants in the Rothschild Hospital in the American zone of Vienna.

"The Minister of the Interior (in the Austrian Government) bluntly told us that the American practice of according special accommodation and rations to unemployed eastern Jews in their zone of Austria while hard-working Austrians starved, was causing bitter resentment and anti-semitism."

Ibid, p. 100.

"General Clark emphasized to us that the American policy (in Central and Eastern Europe.—Ed.) was to keep the borders open at all costs.

* We want to give the Jews trying to get out of Poland a chance to save their lives.' This policy originated by General Eisenhower, and strongly backed by President Truman, was carried out with great difficulties, I gathered, because of transportation troubles, absence of adequate food supplies, and opposition from British sources."

B. Crum: "Behind the Silken Curtain," pp. 107, 108.

"On June 18th, 1946, armed Jews entered the Officers' Club in Tel Aviv, kidnapped six officers, tied their hands and feet and put them inside crates with hinged lids. They were put into the cellar of a house in the heart of the city for several hours, then chained hand and foot. Two of the men were struck with pieces of iron while attempting to resist. These officers were detained as hostages, maltreated and then released."

"The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

"The official fight against the terror was conducted by the Police through the tortuous policy of playing off the Haganah against the Irgun and the Stern gang, who only differed in that the latter were supposed to be slightly more anarchic . . . Although such a curious policy could not be uniformly applied and differed in detail according to the various executives, generally speaking it could be summarised as: 'Don't let's be cruel to the Jews. Whatever we do, we must not provoke them. Only a few of them are naughty, and in the end, provided that we are nice to them, they will all forget how much they hate us and come forward with information.' "

Farran, op. cit. p. 349.

"To-day I was taken to a meeting at the party headquarters of the Arab National Liberation League at Haifa, a Communist-run party. The meeting, with representatives from all over Palestine, was concerned with the development of a Left-wing weekly. I was admitted because that day I was not a member of the (Anglo-American.—Ed.) Committee, but assistant editor of the 'New Statesman and Nation.' Terrific vitality and good spirits, and almost universal Stalinism."

Crossman: "Palestine Mission," p. 168.

"Amongst the Arabs the Communists dominate two organisations, the Arab Workers' Congress, and the Arab League of National Liberation. The latter is the Arab Communist Party in disguise."

"East Europe," London, June 24, 1948.

"Another pamphlet, 'Crisis in Palestine,' by Moses Miller, former president of the Communist Jewish People's Committee, . . . calls for ousting of British and American 'imperialism' in Palestine and turning Palestine, as an independent Arab-Jewish state, 'to the United Nations, because the Soviet Union, the only country which has openly and forth-rightly condemned the terror in Palestine' would then have a major voice in ruling Palestine."

Major Robert H. Williams: "The Anti-Defamation League, and Its Use in the World Communist Offensive," California, 1947.

"... endless numbers of Jews were free to come and go (from and into Greece.—Ed.), also sponsored by UNRRA. In the New Year (1946.-Ed.) and especially Spring, there was an ever increasing demand and rush by Jewish UNRRA employees and Jews of the several Relief Societies sponsored by UNRRA for visas to (1) Egypt, (2) Palestine, and (3) Palestine, via Egypt. Especially this route 3.

" The applicants, many of them young men and women, or able-bodied men in their thirties, were often almost hysterical with anxiety, and some (encouraged by the Jewish-American Director of Personnel and his Jewish pro-Communist staff) abused me with impunity whenever there was any delay reproaching me that unless I hurried they would miss Jewish conferences they must at all costs attend this or that date in Palestine. (UNRRA) Movements Office often secured these Jews priority passages via Egypt, or later when Egypt was closed to them, secured them R.A.F. plane priority to Cyprus and first-class berths on ships from Cyprus to Haifa. All paid for and sponsored by UNRRA

Greece Mission, the existence of which costs 90 millions a year.....
In addition to Jews going to Palestine I was ordered, despite difficulties, to get visas for other Jews to attend conferences in Paris and Switzerland, etc. Apart from Jewish officials travelling to Palestine and all over Europe with ease under UNRRA (many not returning to Athens), I was asked to worry the British Consulate to cable or write the British High Commissioner for Palestine to grant entry to young ' displaced ' Jews under the sponsorship of UNRRA. Hundreds of Jews, sponsored by UNRRA Missions all over Europe have entered Palestine thus, last year and this (1946)."

Memorandum, written by a former UNRRA Greece Mission Embassy and
Passport Officer, in 1946.

" I have talked with British officers who were put on board intercepted ' hell-ships ' in Palestinian waters and they give a fantastic account of people who did not understand by what power they had been set in motion; who had been drilled in a few words they were allowed to speak, and beyond these refused to speak at all because they feared for their lives; and who were kept in this literally mortal terror on board by leaders of the most rabid type. The picture was that of a terrorist system more ferocious even than the Communist and Nazi ones."

Douglas Reed, op. cit. p. 259.

" No, Mr. President, the British Army is not engaged in suppressing terrorism in Palestine; it is itself engaged in a campaign of terrorism. It is terrorising a peaceful and hard-working people (the Jews.—Ed.) whose constructive achievements have aroused the admiration of the civilised world . . . Mr. President, it is for the people and Government of our country (the U.S.A.—Ed.) to tell the British Government to stop this ghastly mockery . . ."

Senator James Mead, speech in the Senate of the U.S.A., July 18, 1946.

"July 22nd, 1946: King David Hotel blown up: 92 persons were killed and 45 injured. The Hotel contained the offices of the Secretariat of the Palestine Government and the British Army headquarters. The crime was committed at noon when all were at work; the attackers (Jews) disguised as milkmen carried the explosives in the milkcans, placed them in the basement and ran away.

" Although members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi took responsibility for this crime, yet they also made it public later that they obtained the consent and approval of the Haganah Command, and it follows, that of the Jewish Agency."

" Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" The same propaganda machine which turned out hate stories against the German people is now being oiled up to turn the American people against the British people. It seems that certain Jewish groups are determined to wreck any and all peoples who stand between them and the realization of their bid for world dominance and world power." Nationalist News Service, Washington, September 28, 1947.

" To separate us from Britain and lay both nations open to the fate of Germany—or Russia—the Red propagandists are representing Britain to us as Nazi-like persecutors of Jewish refugees in Palestine. We are supposed now to begin hating Britons as we hated the Nazis."

Robert H. Williams: "The Anti-Defamation League," California, 1947.

" To the non-Jewish world, the silence of all but Political Zionists about the situation in Palestine must be difficult to understand. This silence may be ascribed to three reasons—confusion, intimidation and disgust . . ."

Dr. Rabinovitch, speaking to the Canadian Club of Montreal, 1946.

" Both the Zionist organisation and the Canadian Jewish Congress have developed a chain across the Dominion which links up our communities almost to the North-West Territory . . . Zionism is to-day the dominant Jewish activity in Canada."

Rabbi Charles Bender, of Montreal, in an interview with "The Jewish Chronicle," August 9, 1946.

" There is, in this country, an organisation calling itself ' The Canadian Soviet Friendship Council,' whose avowed purpose is to promote friendship with Soviet Russia. It becomes clear, however, that the real purpose is to ' promote Communism among our people.' In fact this organisation was named by the Police as a field of ' Spy Ring ' activities. But that has not prevented the Soviet Friendship Council from holding meetings across Canada attended by all our best people . . . now what is the key to the amazing official patronage of this organisation named in connection with the Spy Ring? May I remind you that the directors of the Communist ' Canadian Soviet Friendship Council,' are the same men

who direct the Zionist 'Canadian Palestine Committee,' or perhaps I should put it the other way round? "

Norman Jaques, M.P., speaking at the Canadian-Arab Friendship Banquet at Montreal on May 26, 1946.

"Jews in the USSR": "Jews themselves are playing an important part in national reconstruction. I found that synagogues are being put up before houses. I met Isaac Zaltsmann, director of the biggest tractor factory in the country—a hero of Socialist Labour. 'I am a Jew,' he told me, 'and a personal friend of Stalin.'"

Miss Wesker, member of the British-Soviet Society, and organiser of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

"The Jewish Chronicle," August 16, 1946.

"The Problem of Palestine must be solved in democratic fashion, through the instrumentality of the United Nations." (Moshe Pyade, the Jewish 'Yugoslav' delegate to the Paris Peace Conference.—Ed.)

Ibid, August 30, 1946.

"General Joseph T. McNarney, Commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, spoke to a group of American Jewish leaders in Frankfort this week. He disclosed that he had authorised General Mark Clark, U.S. Commander in Austria, to ship 19,000 Jewish 'infiltrates' into the American zone of Germany, and permitting the entry of 1,900 from Berlin. He pointed out that despite shortages of food and housing, the Army was providing the Jewish refugees from Eastern Europe with a food ration which had a higher calorie value than that granted to any other group in Germany."

Ibid, September 6, 1946.

"The great Nuremberg trial has fulfilled its twin task of meting out justice . . . but something more is left to Jewry—to impress on the short-lived memories of men, with the help and the strength of the Nuremberg sentences and records, what Jews suffered during the darkest period of modern history."

"The Jewish Chronicle," October 4, 1946.

"It (the trial) was demonstrated without camouflage as a Jewish case and without any attempt to conceal it under such general classification as 'victims of racial persecution.'"

"The American Hebrew," October 11, 1946.

"Nuremberg Key Evidence: The French Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine, which . . . was instrumental in unearthing key-evidence of the Nazis' guilt, is to-day an officially recognized body enjoying the patronage of M. Felix Guoin, Vice-President of the French Provisional Government."

"The Jewish Chronicle," October 18, 1946.

" I cannot expect the average citizen of a democratic nation to understand the true character of a totalitarian tyranny. Those who drafted the indictment of Nazi war criminals came close to that understanding when they described the Nazi regime. Reading their document I could not help exclaiming: Here, at last, is an adequate summary of the Soviet regime! We need only change a few names, substitute Soviet for Nazi, and we have a picture of the Kremlin set-up."

V. Kravchenko: " I Chose Freedom," p. 476.

"The (Soviet.—Ed.) Judges . . . Falco and Volchkov (real name, Berkman) are Jews. The sentence pronounced by Judge Lawrence was translated to the condemned National Socialists by the Interpreter, Captain Wolf Frank, a Jew born in Germany, who served in the British Army."

"Gothic Ripples," October, 1946.

" The dates of sentence and execution were Jewish festivals. Rosh Hoshanni, the Jewish New Year and day of repentance, fell on September 26th, 1946; Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, on October 5th; Hoshana Rabba (when the Jewish God, after an interval during which he considers his verdict on every single human being, and may still pardon sinners, delivers his final judgment) on October 16th. Judgment at Nuremberg was pronounced on September 30th and October 1st (between the Jewish New Year and Day of Atonement). The executions were carried out just after midnight in the morning of October 16th, Hoshana Rabba. For Jewry everywhere there was an unmistakable significance in these dates. To Gentiledom everywhere they meant no more than any others."

Douglas Reed, op. cit. p. 132.

" Thirteen American Jewish groups have secured accreditation to the section for voluntary organisation of the U.N. and will attend the General Assembly in New York as observers. Three international Jewish organisations have also been accredited. They are the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the World Jewish Congress, and the Agudas Israel World Organisation. Although the Palestine issue is not on the agenda the U.N. office has included the terms of the Palestine Mandate in a document prepared by the Secretariat for distribution among the delegates."

"The Jewish Chronicle," November 1, 1946.

"... Dr. Flaiszer singled out for particular recognition the work of Colonel Bernstein, who had been Financial Adviser to General Eisenhower, and was Director of the Finance Division of the Allied Military Government Administration, and who was attached to the U.S. Treasury from 1933, onwards."

Ibid.

" November 13, 1946: Four Arab and two British Police constables were killed by Jewish terrorists when a police trolley was blown up.

" November 18, 1946: One English captain and four soldiers were

killed and six injured in one day of terrorism. The Captain was killed by a land mine explosion near Ras El-Ain; the other casualties resulted when Jewish terrorists blew up a police truck between Tel Aviv and Saron."

"The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

"Little has been said directly on Palestine during the six days' Debate on the King's Speech. Attention has been focused upon the rebellion of a large group of Labour Members against the Government's Foreign Policy. This is more closely linked, than appears on the surface, with wide concern about the Government's policy in Palestine. It is significant that the two principal speakers against the Government's Foreign Policy on Monday were Mr. R. H. Crossman and Mr. S. S. Silverman. They were the two leading critics of the Government's Policy in Palestine in the first of the two debates on Palestine last summer."

"The Jewish Chronicle," November 22, 1946.

"We express the deep conviction that the safety of our country and of the Commonwealth must rest on the forces of the United Nations Organisation to which we must make our contribution in terms of men and material."

"My dear Prime Minister," letter sent by the "Labour" rebels to Mr. Attlee, November, 1946.

"December 2, 1946: Four British soldiers were killed when a Jewish terrorist-placed mine blew up a jeep on the Jerusalem-Jaffa road."

"The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

"To understand better the structure of the Jewish Community I visited one of the Communal Settlements. I had seen British soldiers, happily bathing in warm springs up Mount Golboa, and I remember their astonishment when, from a nearby Jewish Settlement, sixty boys and girls marched out in columns of threes, wearing blue pants and white vests, singing raucously. An Elder, on horseback, with a raw hide whip, watched over them dourly. What on earth was this regime? "

Rudd, op. cit..

"December 26, 1946: Four British army personnel were kidnapped as hostages while off duty—from Hotel Metropol in Nathania, from a cafe at Rishon and from Hotel Armon in Tel Aviv. The officers were stripped and flogged in the most barbaric manner. One of the victims, S/Sgt. Gillam, describing the incident in evidence, said: 'I was sitting with four friends in a Rishon Cafe when suddenly the music stopped. Four armed men entered. They quickly searched me, finding I was unarmed they took me out and pushed me across the road at the point of a revolver up a sandy track of about 50 yards. Then one man stood on each side of me. I was then told to strip, but I did not seem to be doing it fast enough for them and they took off the rest of my clothes. One of the men pushed my arms behind my back and another forced my head between my legs. I was flogged with something flexible with some-

thing heavy at the end. They stopped beating me after the 8th lash, pushed my face on the ground and ran away.'

"Another victim, S/Sgt. Bentham, described what happened to him: " They pushed us into a waiting car, and we were taken to a piece of waste ground near the Zoo. Our hands were tied behind our backs and we were told to get against the wall. There were ten armed men and they gave both of us 18 lashes each. They whipped me with something like thin black cable and I got it mostly across my back. Only one man whipped me, but three of them took turns with Wright.

' As they finished the whipping the men seemed to be getting hysterical and some of them were giggling.' "

" The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" The crudest living arrangement of all seemed to be in the tents, which housed a training company of Haganah. There were six grisly men and one girl sleeping in each tent. None of these ferocious youths had any belongings except blankets. They are a hard pitiless band. In an Upper Galilee settlement, there is a stock farm for human beings. Fine figures of Jewish youths are imported and breeding is accelerated. This blatant method of race production revolted us. After all these observations my mind turned against this regime of gaunt, narrow-minded people, pent up with bitterness and cunning. People who suppress a child's wish to own a rattle or a bicycle. However primitive the Arab may be, I thought his individualism worth more than the Jewish modernity and lack of liberty. On the other hand, if the Jewish community plans a struggle—the survival of the fittest—in the Middle East, their mass-produced, tough, settlement stock is the breed they want. Otherwise I do not understand what all this is leading to; surely some form of master-race, so similar, it seems, to the Nazis."

Rudd, op. cit.

1947: On January 1st, the British coalmines are (inter)nationalised, the local political tool of the International Kahal (Soviet) being Emanuel Shinwell, a Jew of Russo-Polish extraction. In Canada, the so-called Citizenship Act comes into force on the same day. The word ' citizen ' (citoyen), which has revolutionary connotations, is to re-appear in the Nationality Bill sponsored by the British Government in 1948. The last Palestinian round table conference takes place in London. The Jewish leaders refuse to participate, and the " problem " of Palestine is passed on the U.N.O. The Truman administration appoints David Lilienthal, of the New York Kahal, former Chief Administrator of the T.V.A., to the Chairmanship of the U.S. Atomic Commission. In Palestine, the Jewish war against the Gentile sections of the population grows ever more ferocious as " refugees from Stalin's tyranny " swell the ranks of the terrorist armies. On November 29 the U.S.A., supported by the U.S.S.R.,

declare war on the Arab world when they railroad the partition " decision " through U.N.O. The " decision " is the final triumph and complete disclosure of the immense sanctions of bribery and corruption possessed by International Jewry. It is the beginning of their downfall:

"January 12, 1947: Two British constables and two Arab constables were killed, two other British constables were dangerously and 7 seriously injured and more than 100, including many women and children, were injured with varying degrees of severity, when in Haifa a vehicle loaded with explosives was driven by Jewish terrorists and abandoned near the Police Headquarters and place of residence of British families of the police force."

"The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" President Blerut, of Poland, decorated the Chairman of the American Joint (Jewish) Distribution (Edward M. M. Warburg.—Ed.) in Warsaw ... In Prague, very happy relations have been established with President Benes."

"The Jewish Chronicle," January 17, 1947.

" Now ' Daily Mail,' January 17th, reports from Rome that the north Italian headquarters of Irgun Zvai Leumi, the Zionist-terrorist organisation which has been killing British officials and soldiers in Palestine, and which recently planted a bomb in the British Embassy in Rome, has been discovered in the UNRRA offices in Milan."

"Tidings," January 25, 1947.

"January 27, 1947: While Judge Ralph Windham, President of the District Court of Tel Aviv, was trying a case, fourteen Jewish terrorists burst into the court room at noon and cowed advocates, litigants and spectators. Simultaneously three other terrorists appeared from the judge's private entrance and pointed their guns at the bewigged, robed judge. When the judge resisted he was hit on the head and dragged out of the court. He was carried away as a hostage for a Jewish terrorist convicted of murder and sabotage and sentenced to death. The judge was kept prisoner by the terrorists for several days and was only released after the British authorities threatened the Jewish Agency with drastic measures. The Agency and the Municipality of Tel Aviv used their influence before the judge was released."

"The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" Bevin briefly welcomed the British and the Arab delegation. No Jews were present, nor are any expected, although a separate entrance was prepared for them, and a large room, not far from the Conference Room, set aside for their use. In the course of his address, Jamal Hus-seini said: 'An autocratic administration was set up with the primary aim of assisting the Jews in their Invasion of Palestine . . . The Balfour Declaration upon which this policy is based is a vague and one-sided

suggestion made by Great Britain to alien Jews in the absence and complete ignorance of the Arabs."

"The Jewish Chronicle," January 31, 1947.

" February 28, 1947: A series of terrorist outrages over the weekend of the 28th of February, culminated in a dastardly and cowardly attack on the British officers club in Jerusalem, where officers were resting in the lull of a peaceful sabbath. The lives of twenty officers were snuffed out before they realized what had happened. At 2.30 p.m. Jewish terrorists quietly walked to the officers' building which was not far from the headquarters of the Jewish Agency. They killed the guard and gained entrance into the building, where they placed high explosives in the lobby and ran away. In a few minutes the whole building tumbled down in ruins with a terrific explosion. Among those killed were military officers, police and civilians."

" The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" Jewish organizations, Jewish journals, and Jewish leadership, both conservative and radical, united behind a campaign to make David Lili-enthal dictator over the American Atom Bomb Commission."

" Nationalist News Service," Washington, March 10, 1947.

" Montreal By-election. This by-election has a distinctly Jewish interest. The division known as the Cartier ward, was originally delimited in order to give Jewish people representation in Parliament. The late S. W. Jacobs, K.C., sat in Parliament for 20 years as member for the division, and was succeeded by the late Peter Bercovitch, K.C. (The present vacancy was occasioned by the imprisonment of Fred Rose— alias Moses Rosenberg, Communist and Soviet agent.—Ed.). In the present by-election the Liberal Candidate is Mr. Maurice Hartt, K.C, who has been a member of the Provincial Legislature. Mr. Hartt is an active member of the Jewish community. The C.C.F. (Socialist Party), which is not contesting the seat, is supporting him against the Communist opponent. (Mr. Hartt won the election: he had promised his constituency great improvement in the immigration laws.—Ed.)

"The Jewish Chronicle," March 21, 1947

" Zionist meetings have been banned in Argentina following a meeting in Buenos Aires on March 2nd at which Mr. Bevin's proposals for a solution of the Palestine problem were attacked . . . Shortly before the meeting police officers informed the Jews that speeches ' endangering relations between Argentina and Great Britain would be prohibited.' They also ordered all speeches to be made in Spanish. Police attended the meeting and took exception to an address by Dr. Abraham Mibashan, Jewish Agency representative, and former Tel Aviv town clerk."

Ibid.

" Addressing a meeting held by the Sheffield Zionist Association in the Assembly Hall of the synagogue in Wilson Road, Professor Brodet-sky said he could not see how the Labour Party would object to the

U.S.A. using the Zionist issue as an election policy when the Labour Party did it themselves." (Lieut.-Col. M. Morris presided.—Ed.)

Ibid. "

Details of the latest work carried out among the D.P's with the help of the Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation, were given on Sunday at a meeting of the Standing Conference of the C.B.F., which was held in the Council Room of the West London Reform Synagogue. Mr. Anthony de Rothschild presided."

Ibid.

" Mr. Cynowicz, born in Vilna, Poland, arrived in Bombay in 1941 and is now a member of the Central Jewish Board of Bombay: ' . . . minority rights for Jews, and Jewish representation in the Indian Constituent Assembly were urged in a memorandum submitted to the Provisional Government of India by the Central Jewish Board ' (of Bombay), said Mr. Cynowicz. He described the cordial relations existing between the leaders of the Indian National Movement and Jewish leaders*, some of whom were active members of the Congress Party. There was no Jewish Problem in India to-day, he added, but Jewish leaders were watching the political situation carefully, in order to check any adverse developments."

Ibid.

" There is too much anti-Semitism in England, and it ought to be made illegal," declared Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., M.P., at the annual meeting of the Council of Civil Liberties. (Mr. Pritt shares with Mrs. Churchill, the Dean of Canterbury, and a Mrs. Betty Rothman the distinction of being the sole British holders of the Soviet Red Cross Medal.—Ed.)

Ibid.

"The U.N. and Palestine: There are strong rumours that the U.S. representatives may take advantage of these discussions to raise the question of increased Jewish immigration into Palestine during the interim period. The Jewish Agency Executive, at its meeting in Jerusalem, decided that the preparation of the Agency case to be submitted to the U.N. was to be entrusted to the six members of the Executive residing in America, Dr. A. Hillel Silver, Mr. Moshe Shertok, Dr. Emmanuel Neumann, Rabbi Wolf Gold, Mrs. Rose Halperin and Mr. Chaim Green-berg. They are to be assisted by Dr. Nahum Goldmann."

Ibid.

"... Jews in Poland are co-operating wholeheartedly with the present Government, which was relatively the best that Polish Jews had ever had . . . Czechoslovakia . . . The 40,000 Jews were living contentedly in the midst of the reborn Republic, and were playing their full part in the attempt to put the country on its feet again."

Dr. Jacob Hellman, of Buenos Aires, Latin-American representative of the World Jewish Congress, quoted by "The Jewish Chronicle," March 28, 1947.

* Hacham Chaim Jehudi, leading Talmudist of the Sassoon-controlled community of Bombay, was for many years the intimate advisor of Gandhi.

"... The Communist Party in Willesden decided to convene a meeting (to protest against the burning of the scrolls in a Hampstead synagogue). It was at this meeting I spoke. The vast majority of the audience was Jewish."

P. Piratin, Communist M.P., in a letter to the Editor of "The Jewish Chronicle," March 28, 1948.

" March 31, 1947: Damage estimated at LP 300,000 (c. \$1,200,000) was caused by terrorist sabotage to the oil refineries of Haifa."

" The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" Jewish terrorists in Palestine have decided on a constant state of war geared to what they call ' opportune moments.' It is believed by careful observers and investigators that the Jewish terrorists in Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Minneapolis who led in inciting the riots against Christian Nationalists last year are directed by the same central international organization as the one now operating in Palestine. It will be remembered that some months ago Rabbi Wise and Rabbi Silver, both Zionist leaders, prophesied the development of a terrible situation in Palestine and said nothing to indicate that they would prevent it or that they would even deny connection with it. Spokesmen for the Jewish terrorists in Palestine confess that they have unlimited supplies."

" Nationalist News Service," Washington, April 2, 1947.

" THE MISSION OF THE JEW: . . . every power athwart the mission of the Jew has sickened and died."

David Lilienthal, Chief Atomic Controller, quoted by "The Jewish Chronicle," April 11, 1947.

" His (Bevin's) policy was a declaration of war against Zionism . . . it was made plain in London that the present British Government is not interested in reaching a settlement which would remove the differences between Arabs and Jews, it was more desirable for them, for reasons unconnected with either Jews or Arabs, that such differences should persist . . . (On the suggestion of submitting the Palestine issue to the U.N.): . . . The Jews have no representatives there . . . but nevertheless our voice will be heard. We shall not appear as defendants but as plaintiffs. We shall indict Britain before the U.N. for its regime of tyranny and racial discrimination in Palestine—a regime which directly and indirectly costs Jews tens of thousands of victims, a regime which assists, and is assisted by terrorists."

Ben Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency, in a speech to a plenary session in Jerusalem, quoted by " The Jewish Chronicle," April 11, 1947.

" Passover this week has again brought its message of hope to the dispossessed and displaced Jews of Europe, and the Jewish relief bodies of the U.S.A. and of Britain, together with UNRRA and military authorities, have done their best to provide as much as possible of the material necessities for the celebration of the Festival.... Their exodus coinciding with the end of Passover, the first legal transport of Jewish Displaced Persons from Belsen left Bocholt last week-end for Palestine

(the trek is referred to by Jewish Periodicals as 'Operation Grand National.—Ed.)"

ibid, April 18, 1947.

" Gifts of over 5,000,000 lbs. of food, and nearly 10,000 religious articles—mostly from America—were distributed last week by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee to 1,511,000 Jews in Europe to afford them something like a normal Passover. The food included over 3,000,000 lbs. of matzot sent to Jewish communities in virtually every European country. Exceptional measures had to be taken to overcome difficulties caused by the weather conditions. In order to assure timely delivery of matzot from Sweden and Denmark to Poland, a Swedish ice-breaker was put into service. In occupied Germany, the Joint Distribution Committee worked in close co-operation with UNRRA and the U.S. Army. In the U.S. zone, the Army made available to Jewish D.P.s 150,000 eggs above the normal ration, to help in organising Sedarim. ('Seder': home service on the first night of the Passover.— Ed.)"

ibid.

" Mr. Bevin's failure to redeem his pledge fully to implement the findings of the Anglo-American Committee, if it were unanimous, was nothing less than a blot on the whole Labour Movement ... a Jewish National Home meant a home where the Jews played the part of a government."

Professor Harold Laski, speaking at third 'seder' arranged by the
" Palestine Histadruth Committee in Britain," quoted by " The Jewish
Chronicle," April 18, 1948.

" Canada appoints Jewish Ambassador: Mr. Sidney Pierce, of Montreal (whose father was a prominent Zionist connected with Lord Mond-Melchett's Palestinian activities.—Ed.), who has been appointed Canadian Ambassador to Mexico, was Chief of the Economic Division of the Department of External Affairs."

ibid.

"April 18, 1947: A group of Jews drove into the Army Red Cross Building, 61 Field Dressing Station, in Nathania. One British sentry was killed. The medical inspection room adjoining a ward containing sick men, was blown up. The Army Red Cross Building had two Red Cross flags flying and five notice boards prominently displayed. Two days later a bomb was thrown at the Red Cross Convalescent depot cinema when six British soldiers were injured.

" April 22, 1947: A Cairo-Haifa train was blown up near Rehovoth by Jewish terrorists. Five British and three Arabs were killed. Twenty-three British and four Arabs were injured."

" The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" As a man of religion, I believe the misfortunes befalling Britain are heavenly punishments for her treatment of Jewish refugees reaching the shores of their homeland."

Dr. Isaac Herzog, Chief Rabbi of Palestine, April, 1947.

"David K. Niles (real name, Neyhus), one of Franklin Roosevelt's 'passionate anonymities,' still holds the position of Administrative Assistant under President Truman. Niles has a long record of left-wing, pro-Russian activities. He is a director of the American-Russian Institute, Amkino. His chief duties seem to be reading and censoring all mail addressed to the President of the United States."

"A well-informed member of the staff of the British Embassy has revealed that the British government is expecting full-scale open warfare to begin in Palestine; that the Zionist movement is predominantly a political movement, financed almost entirely from the United States. The British government is concerned over the intimate connection between International Communism and International Zionism. In some cases both movements are financed by the same persons."

"Nationalist News Service," May 5, 1948.

"The Russian Army is now twenty times as large as the U.S.A. Army. Most of the equipment they are using has been manufactured by the U.S. and was donated to them during the war."

Ibid, July 14, 1947.

"May 21, 1947: A band of armed Jews attacked a cafe in the Arab village of Fajja, near Petah Tikva, shooting one Arab dead, wounding seven others and placing explosive charges in the premises. A second band attacked an Arab encampment in the neighbourhood and shot one Arab dead. A communication to the Hebrew press by the Hagana claimed responsibility for these outrages.

"June 6, 1947: Twenty 'explosive letters' in all were sent at various times to British high officials, including Prime Minister Attlee, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, Winston Churchill, Herbert Morrison, etc. Leaders of the Stern Gang finally admitted they were the senders of those letters, which when opened would explode and maim or kill the receiver.

"June 9-10, 1947: Two British members of the Palestine Police Force were kidnapped by armed Jews from a swimming pool near Ramat Gan. They were stripped, flogged and held as hostages. They were released only after the British forces cordoned the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Shaul."

"The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

"July 31, 1947: On July 12, Stern gang terrorists kidnapped two British sergeants—Paice, aged 20 and Martin, aged 21—as hostages for three Jewish terrorists who were being tried by the Military court for murder and sabotage. The two sergeants were murdered by hanging. On July 31, the two blackened bodies of the sergeants were found hanging from twin eucalyptus trees. One of the bodies was booby-trapped, and when it fell to the ground it set off a mine, blowing that body to pieces which were difficult to collect. A British Captain nearby was seriously injured. This revolting crime aroused the wrath of the whole civilized world.

"August 5, 1947: Thirty-five Zionist leaders were being sent to Latrun detention camp when a bomb placed by Jewish terrorists in the Labor Department of the Palestine Government exploded, killing three constables."

"The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" Paris, Friday.—It is learned authoritatively that the British Government has made it clear to the Jews in the three ships off Port de Bouc, France, that whatever happens they will not be shipped back to Palestine or Cyprus.

" Reports that they may be sent to Hamburg and landed there by force have aroused anger in French Jewish circles.

" The Marseilles Communist Party has appealed to local French to demonstrate against the British.—Reuter."

"The Scotsman," August 12, 1947.

"President of the Republic: Freemason V. Auriol (married to a Jewess).

Minister of Interior: The Jew, Moch. Minister for Finance and Economics: The Jew, Rene Mayer.

Minister for Labour: The Jew, Daniel Mayer.

Representative on War Crimes Commission: The Jew, R. Cassin.

Representative on Allied Mission in Moscow for German Reparations: The Jew, Rueff.

One of the Two " French " Representatives on the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg: The Jew, Falco.

Ambassador Extraordinary for Economic and Financial Missions Abroad: The Jew, Blum.

French Spokesman in Moscow re Plans for Rhineland and Ruhr: The Jew, H. Alphand.

Chairman of Republican Christian Democrats and Editor of its Newspaper, "Aurore": The Jew, Maurice Schumann.

Commander of French Forces in Germany (till recently): The Jew, Koenig.

Secretary, Paris Section, De Gaulle's " Rally of the French People ": The Jew, Ulver.

De Gaulle's Shadow Adviser: The Jew, Gaston Palevski.

Recently Commander of French Forces in Japan: The Jew, Zinovi Pieskoff (this Jew is actually younger brother of the first President of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Jacob Sverdloff!)—(see "Sunday Times," 5/1/47)."

"Gothic Ripples," January 18, 1948.

" New York, Thursday.—Rabbi Baruch Korff, who sponsors the fund raising and publicity in the United States for the Stern Gang, is leaving here this week-end for Britain and will later travel to France.

" He declared to-day that Jews had been entering Palestine for some time on diplomatic passports, issued by South American countries. The Palestine Government has now learned of this device and put a stop to it.

" Rabbi Korff said that hundreds of passports were bought at a price of £62 10s. each from minor officials of the six countries by representatives of the Political Action Committee for Palestine, of which Rabbi Korff is founder and chairman.

" The passports, he said, were issued ostensibly for economic and commercial attaches assigned to Egypt and India, and travelling via Palestine. They were handed to Jews in Europe, who used them and " disappeared " in Palestine.

" Rabbi Korff declared that in 1942 he bought over £25,000 worth of South American passports, which he assigned to Jews then in Nazi concentration camps, with the object of giving them protection of citizenship."

Ibid, August 15, 1947.

" Alleged widespread Jewish ambitions in the Middle East and a map of the ' Kingdom of Israel,' said to have been found in a house belonging to the Jewish banking family of Rothschild during the war, were mentioned in the text of a memorandum released to-night by the Palestine Arab Higher Committee.

" The memorandum stated that Jewish ambitions ' are plainly and clearly not limited to the possession of Palestine but are extended to other Arab countries.'

" ' The Kingdom of Israel ' map allegedly found by the Germans in a Rothschild house during the war, was stated to show a ' kingdom ' stretching from the Nile to the Euphrates.—Reuter."

Ibid, August 16, 1947.

" A plan to parachute young Jewish men and women immigrants into Palestine, using dozens of former Service 'planes, was disclosed by Rabbi Baruch Korff, co-chairman of the U.S. ' Political Action Committee for Palestine ' at a conference in Paris yesterday.

Our people will arrive in Palestine in the same way as American troops were parachuted on to the battlefields,' he said. ' We have PBY 5s, Navy 'planes, and DC 3s, and others are being acquired. The British are not such fools as to shoot down 'planes of mercy.

" ' The parachute exodus will be confined to young men and women between the ages of 18 and 36. It will begin when I parachute into Palestine without a visa following my tour of Europe and Africa, and after my return to New York.' "

Ibid, August 22, 1947.

"The General Patton Mystery: A representative of this Letter called in the office of one of the most important Congressmen within the past few days. This Congressman interviewed General Patton shortly before his death. The famous General said that the war could have ended eight months sooner, but he was held back and reduced in his authority because of a smear campaign carried on by certain Jewish extremists, whose spokesman was Drew Pearson, the radio character assassin. General Patton told this Congressman that our troops were definitely held back in order that other Generals could be given pre-

ference and then, finally, in order that Stalin and his troops might have the honor of taking Berlin. This was according to the will of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

" The Nationalist News Service," August 25, 1947.

" A short visit to the U.S.A. is sufficient to make it clear to anyone that the Jewish masses there have reached a higher degree of Jewish consciousness than ever before from the political point of view, America is the stronghold of Zionism to-day in New York, the average citizen sometimes gets the impression that the whole Jewish community is engaged in a passionate, aggressive campaign of anti-British propoganda and of support for the Palestine terrorists . . . the average Jew ... is emotionally pro-terrorist . . ."

Robert Weltsch: " Currents in American Jewry," printed in "The Jewish Chronicle," August 29, 1947.

The first intimation that momentous moves are about to be taken by the Zionist High Command is the announcement in the London Press (September 20th, 1947) that the British Cabinet, that day, had decided to quit Palestine and relinquish the Mandate at an early date unless U.N.O. presented an approved plan acceptable to both Jews and Arabs; this announcement is shortly followed by the report (Daily Press, September 27th, 1947) that, as from September 25th, a large-scale attempt is being made to strike oil in the Palestine desert regions; that some 100 drillers would be engaged in the work; and that some £90,000 was being assigned as outlay. At Lake Success the various Jewish (self-appointed) delegations intensify their lobbying efforts. In Palestine the Jewish Terror gathers momentum:

" September 26, 1947: A band of Jewish terrorists intercepted an armoured car before the Barclay's Bank building in Tel Aviv, killed four British policemen and escaped with \$180,000."

" The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" ' As time goes on, the world will more and more appreciate the harm done to Jewry and international harmony through Zionism.

" Practically, it follows the same methods for propoganda and the same method of aggression and penetration as those of the Nazis. Zionists are invoking the principle that historical relationship with a country gives the right to possession. This cannot stand universal application and acceptance. To accept it universally would mean great chaos, disturbance, and struggle all over the world.

" Palestine for the Palestinians and Palestinians alone is the only right approach to the solution of the problem of Palestine.'

" ' We also hope,' he added, ' that the U.S. Government will take measures to ensure that its citizens are not permitted to send men, money, arms, and ships to Palestine to disturb the peace through terrorism and illegal immigration. Also, they should close schools estab-

lished in America to instruct Zionists in modern warfare and terrorist activities.'

The Iraq Foreign Minister, Fadhiae Jamali, quoted by "The Scotsman," October 7, 1947.

"October 9-10, 1947: A group of Jews, armed with bombs and automatics, attacked two Arab tents in the lands of Majdal Sadek and killed two Arabs and wounded four."

"The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

"Rabbi Korff, leader of a Jewish terrorist organization, when caught in Paris was about to send a plane over London. As the Press revealed, a bomb was to be dropped. The question has arisen: Was this to be just a rehearsal for dropping a single super-deadly secret weapon? There is a feeling in some quarters that these Jewish extremists have come into the possession of a secret weapon of deadly proportions with which they propose to terrorize and eventually rule the world, with Jerusalem as headquarters."

"The Nationalist News Service," October 13, 1947.

"The question whether Russia in fact favours unlimited Jewish immigration remains unsolved and remains the crucial question. In fact two strains have been discernible in the relatively thin trickle of Russian comment since May—(1947.—Ed.).

"On the one hand it has explained the extraordinary advantages open to Jews in Birobidzhan; it has by implication said there is room for more. It has even denied that the mass of Jewish D.P.s in Europe wish to move to Palestine at all. On the other hand this strain has been accompanied by the inauguration of Hebrew broadcasts to Palestine—though Hebrew has been discouraged in Russia save for liturgical use, and the language of Russian Jewry is Yiddish.

"One day last week the Soviet Yiddish transmissions for North America made a new departure. They broadcast Jewish hymns in connection with the Simkhat Torah festival. Thus there has been the characteristic secularist note in Russian handling of the subject on which, latterly, has been imposed a religious note, the bearing of which is ultimately Palestinian."

Patrick Maitland in "The Scotsman," October 20, 1947.

"October 20, 1947: A band of Jews disguised in British military uniforms, near Raanana called out Shaykh Ahmed Salameh Shobaki and four young men related to him, pretending to search for arms. On coming out in response to what they thought was an official military mission, the five men were shot in cold blood."

"The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

"There may soon take place in Palestine an explosion that will set off another world war. Every American citizen, every head of a family, all members of Christian churches, every non-Zionist Jew, should be brought to understand that the consequences can be fatally disastrous.

"The influence of the Zionist organisation reaches into the inner policy-making groups of nearly every government in the world—par-

ticularly into the Christian west. This influence causes these groups to adopt pro-Zionist policies which are often in conflict with the real interests of the peoples they govern."

Mr. Norman Jaques quoting "Economic Council Letter" in a broadcast made April, 1948.

" The General Assembly of the United Nations . . . recommends to the United Kingdom, as the Mandatory Power for Palestine, and to all other Members of the United Nations the adoption and implementation, with regard to the future Government of Palestine, of the Plan of Partition with Economic Union set out below . . . etc., etc.—Text of U.N.O. decision of November 29, 1947.

" The general feeling among the delegates was that, regardless of its merits and demerits and the great support given by the Soviet Union and the United States, the partition scheme would have been carried in no other city than New York."

"The Times," December 11, 1947.

" Since Soviet Russian and American representatives in U.N. stood together on the partition project, the inescapable query arises—Can it be possible that the Zionists and the Communists are one and the same? "

"Economic Council Letter," No. 181, Empire State Buildings, New York I., 1947.

" Immediately following the United Nations' decision to partition Palestine, Americans living in Arab countries had thought-provoking experiences. Demonstrating students shouted, ' Down with America' and ' an Arab Palestine forever!' Furious mobs threw stones at American institutions. Some Americans were stoned. Almost all had insulting remarks hurled at them, and violence ran all the way from spitting to burning of some American-owned cars."

"The Cross and the Flag," Detroit, April, 1948.

" It seems to me to be ironic and tragic that we should be fighting Communism with the one hand and encouraging it with the other. I refer to what seems to me a stupid, if not a criminal, act on the part of our delegation to the United Nations in the partition of Palestine and in the delivery of that part of the world to Communist influence. By that act alone we have taken a major step toward antagonising the whole Moslem world . . .

" In this Palestine partition we have played petty partisan politics on the very threshold of what should be an American century. We have jeopardized American leadership by such tactics; we may have signed the death knell of the United Nations. It seems to me it might be well for the Foreign Affairs Committee to investigate the part played by American delegates to the United Nations. Not only was their action in the partition of Palestine a great disservice to the Jews but it was also a very real service to Communism in the far east, the middle east, and in the near east."

Hon. Edward Gossett, speaking in the House of Representatives on December 11, 1947.

" Let us take a look at the record, Mr. Speaker, and see what happened in the United Nations Assembly meeting prior to the vote on partition. A two-thirds vote was required to pass the resolution. On two occasions the Assembly was to vote and twice it was postponed. It was obvious that the delay was necessary because the proponents did not have the necessary votes. In the meantime, it is reliably reported that intense pressure was applied to the delegates of three small nations by the United States members and also by officials ' at the highest levels in Washington.' Now that is a serious charge. When the matter was finally considered on the 29th—(November)—what happened! The decisive votes for partition were cast by Haiti, Liberia, and the Philip-pinnes. These votes were sufficient to make the two-thirds majority. Previously, these countries opposed the move. Do not forget, Mr. Speaker, that they are considered satellites of our own country—(U.S.A. -Ed.).

" The pressure by our delegates, by our officials, and by private citizens of the United States constitutes reprehensible conduct against them and against us . . . Time will tell, and this congress should authorise a full-dress investigation so that the people of this country may know that the united nations has been used in this instance as a vehicle of torture, and not as an instrument of international justice."

The Hon. Lawrence Smith, speaking in the House of Representatives, December 18, 1947.

"The Russians, once there—(in Palestine.—Ed.)—would encourage the immigration of a great number of Jews selected by the Soviet Government or its allies.

" There are signs that this is already being planned in Poland, Rumania, and Bulgaria. And as far back as 1931 Kalinin told a Moscow meeting: ' It is not irrelevant to the cause of the revolution that the Jewish petite bourgeoisie throughout the world displayed its friendly feelings toward the U.S.S.R."

Patrick Maitland, "The Scotsman," December 8, 1947.

" The right thing to do was to get agreement, and if it had been left unfettered to the British administration to handle this problem, as it ought to have been left by those outside and in other countries, I quite believe we could have done it.

" We got very near to a solution over and over again, only to have the cup dashed from our lips."

Mr. Bevin, House of Commons, December 12, 1947.

" Cairo, Sunday.—Russia supports the partition of Palestine because it will enable her to send 300,000 Rumanian Zionists to the Jewish State to serve as a mighty fifth column, whose influence will in a short time turn it into a Communist State, declared Hussein Pasha, President of the Egyptian Senate, and leader of the Egyptian delegation to U.N. sessions on Palestine, when speaking at the headquarters of his Constitutional Liberal Party to-night. He described the partition decision as the ' most criminal political blunder in history '."

"The Scotsman," December 15, 1947.

" A Palestine Government communique to-night stated that the decision to withdraw British and Arab troops from a number of Palestine Jewish areas had ' nothing whatever to do with the general plan of the withdrawal of the Mandatory Power from Palestine.'

" The withdrawal was being made ' with the dual object of taking advantage of the offer by the Jewish authorities to assist in the maintenance of law and order within the Jewish community and of making more British and Arab police available for duty in the mixed areas'."

Ibid, December 14, 1947.

The reparations issue broke the back of the Conference,' said the ' Times ' of the 17th December last, when the final split of the ' Allies ' took place. But the Allied Mission which had discussed Reparations was as follows:—

U.S.A. Representative	-	The Jew, I. Lubin.
British do.	-	The Jew, Sir David Waley.
French do.	-	The Jew, Rueff.
Polish do.	-	The Jew, Somerstajn.

Of course, the Conference was never meant to succeed."

"Gothic Ripples," January 25, 1948.

" December 30, 1947: The occupants of a Jewish pick-up car threw two milk cans containing bombs at a group of about two hundred Arab laborers standing at the gate of the oil refinery waiting to register for work. The explosions that rocked the city of Haifa killed six Arab laborers and wounded forty-six, twenty-five seriously."

"The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" Vienna, Tuesday.—Recruiting by Jewish terrorist organisations among displaced persons in Austria is reported to have been increased and placed on a systematic basis as part of widespread Jewish activity throughout Eastern Europe. This is described as being in preparation for what is generally believed by Jewish leaders and agents in this area to be a forthcoming trial of strength in Palestine.

"The number of individuals suspected by British authorities of being agents of Irgun Zvai Leumi, Haganah, and other Jewish organisations visiting Austria has risen sharply recently. These include ' business men ' and journalists, some of the latter representing American publications which are virulently anti-British."

"The Scotsman," December 31, 1947. 1948:

During the opening months of the year, " Communist "-Jew-directed administrations of Central and Eastern Europe celebrate the centenary of the " Liberal "-Jew engineered revolutions which opened the Continental Ghettoes. The New York Kahal, headed by Mr. Bernard Mannes Baruch, complete their preparations for the (" Marshall ") Plan to control the economic life of Europe. In Palestine, the Mandatory Power quietly yields one position after another to the Jews, thus preparing the way for the objective of all the revolutions: the final conquest of " Jerusalem," the proposed geographical headquarters of the Universal Judaic Kingdom. Her-

bert Lehman, of UNRRA and the Palestine Economic Corporation, and Benjamin Cohen are leading technical experts connected with the "Marshall" attempt to stem the tide of "Communism" in Europe. Spurred on by the ferociously anti-British campaigns of New York and Moscow, the Palestinian terrorists redouble their efforts to destroy the lives and property of their Gentile neighbours:

"January 1, 1948: Jewish terrorists in a stolen armoured police car threw a bomb into a crowded Arab street. The bomb exploded, killing 15 Arabs and seriously injuring 42. One of the victims killed was a popular traffic policeman, Hassan, well known to Jerusalemites as the* " Humorous Policeman.'

"January 5, 1948: Hagana terrorists made a most barbarous attack at one o'clock in the early morning of Monday, January 5, 1948, at the Semiramis Hotel in the Katamon section of Jerusalem, killing innocent people and wounding many. The Jewish Agency terrorist forces blasted the entrance to the hotel by a small bomb and then placed bombs in the basement of the building. As a result of the explosions the whole building collapsed with its residents. As the terrorists withdrew, they started shooting at the houses in the neighbourhood."

" The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" New York, Monday.—Federal authorities were to-day studying the legal aspects of the sale of 199 tons of war surplus high explosives, earmarked for Palestine and seized by the police, which the Jewish Agency has said was ' legally procured to await shipment.'

" Mr. Leonard M. Weisman, New York exporter and shipowner, who helped the Jewish Agency buy the explosives, said that ' every legal step ' will be taken to recover the explosives seized by the F.B.I. The explosives were brought with the idea of storing them here until the British left Palestine.

" ' I do not want people to get the impression that we are conducting a vast secret conspiracy here,' he said. ' We are not involved in any •conspiracy. The U.S. authorities were aware of our transaction.' "

"The Scotsman," January 13, 1948.

" New York, Sunday—The Jewish Agency for Palestine issued a statement late last night admitting it had made dollar credits available to buy explosives for shipment to ' the embattled Jews of Palestine.'

" It did so after the Federal Bureau of Investigation had, by questioning an American importer and exporter, Leonard Weisman, traced the ownership of 199 tons of cyclonite, an explosive considerably more devastating than TNT.

" Funds amounting to £194,000 were set up to buy equipment. A dummy concern, which was called Foundry Associates, was established' in Mr. Weisman's office to make purchases. The explosives which Mr. Weisman acquired were, he says, advertised by the War Assets Administration as being for export, and ' especially suitable for demolition work.'

" In a statement the Jewish Agency asserted: ' The Jewish people of Palestine are in desperate need of arms for their defence.' It made no

attempt to explain how explosives suitable for demolition work would be used for 'defence.' "

Ibid, January, 1948.

"January 19, 1948: Under the cover of darkness at half-past one in the morning of Monday, January 19, 1948, about two hundred Jewish terrorists attacked Tamra village near Acre, approaching it from its Westerly direction. Bren guns and hand grenades were used, causing damage to certain houses. Two Arabs were killed, a woman of 70 years of age and two others were seriously wounded."

"The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

"The news that Dr. Weizmann has suddenly been called to the U.S.A. confirms the apprehension that our political position in Washington has recently deteriorated. . . Our opponents have gone so far as to impose an embargo on arms, which is to our detriment and we have been late in realizing the dangers arising from these manoeuvres. This, is why we must mobilise our best forces. If we are inclined to believe that ultimately our supporters will have the upper hand, our belief does not rely only on the firm stand of the Jews in American domestic policy —especially during the elections—nor on the justice of our cause . . . but on the requirements of American policy, itself. Washington cannot change its attitude to the Jewish Stat even if it wanted to do so. The U.N. decision is a fact and the Washington Government made great efforts to achieve it."

"Haaretz," Jewish-Palestine Newspaper, January 29, 1948.

"January 21, 1948: Jewish terrorists were seen trying to enter certain Arab houses in the border area of Jaffa-Tel Aviv. When the Arab National Guards opened fire at them they withdrew, but it appears they had mined certain Arab houses, as suddenly explosions were heard and eleven Arab houses blew up. The damage exceeded \$200,000."

"The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

"To-day, his (Mr. Marshall's) closest friend, is the elder statesman Bernard Baruch (also one of Churchill's dearest friends)."

"The Daily Mail," January 16, 1948-

"In general, he (Baruch.—Ed.) favors the Marshall plan for heavy American aid to 16 Western European nations this side of the iron curtain. But Mr. Baruch urges some interesting additions of his own to that plan.

"For one, he wants the United States for the next five years to stand ready to buy all nonperishable raw materials produced anywhere and unsaleable in ordinary commercial markets. This, he feels, would stimulate and steady world trade, and we would 'get something useful in return for at least part of the money Congress will be appropriating.' "

"The Times-Herald," Washington, January 20, 1948..

"Correspondent recalls an interesting prophecy made September 23, 1939. This forecast was by C. H. Douglas and concerned the objectives, for which the war, then just begun, was being fought.

"His prophecy was that the real underlying purpose of the conflict was the following:

- (1) The establishment of the International Police State on the Russian model, beginning with Great Britain.
- (2) The restoration of the Gold Standard (i.e., Dollar Standard) and the Debt System.
- (3) The elimination of Great Britain in the cultural sense, and the substitution of Jewish-American ideals.
- (4) The establishment of the Zionist State in Palestine as a geographical centre of World Control, with New York as the centre of World Financial Control.

" Our correspondent comments: ' At the time I thought that forecast was a bit of an exaggeration, but to-day, in view of the Marshall plan and its prospective exploitation of debt, as well as the progress made by Zionism in Palestine, I ask myself whether Douglas was right. Have others any views? ' "

"World's Press News," January 22, 1948.

" Heavy clouds are appearing on the horizon of Zionist policy. Reports from Washington rouse concern over the future of the U.N. decision (to partition Palestine.—Ed.). Zionist policy will commit a grave mistake if it ignores the changes which have occurred since the adoption of the decision. These changes necessitate a vigorous political campaign . . . The State Department's officials have not given up. They are again trying to defeat the solution which was supported by the Government and adopted by UNO. Mr. Loy Henderson and Admiral Leahy have made common cause in an attempt to influence President Truman to betray it."

"Hamishmar," Jewish Palestine Paper, January 30, 1948.

" David de Lange, bearded member of the Hebrew Legion, formed to recruit 2000 young men ' to fight for the rights of Jews in Palestine,' told a meeting at Willesden, London, last night: ' If we are driven to employ methods of war which have never been employed before, the guilt will lie with other nations of the world and not with us."

"The Scotsman," February 4, 1948.

" February 12, 1948: Cemeteries of all the Christian communities in Jaffa are grouped in one locality, each having its own guard. Zionist terrorists from the neighboring Jewish settlement of Bath Yom opened fire and hurled hand grenades on the Christian cemeteries. Five Christian Arabs were killed, including three girls aged 5, 8 and 11."

"The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" Trygve Lie,* Stalin's stooge in the United Nations, is very anxious

* Cf.: "Comrade Lie owes his present position as Secretary-General of U.N.O. to the faithful service he has so long rendered to Stalin. Away back in 1935, when Stalin exiled his rival, Trotsky, Lie, then Minister of Justice in the Norwegian Government, was given the task of having Trotsky deported from Norway—his presence there being dangerous to Stalin— ... a detailed account of this affair is given by Trotsky in his last work, ' Stalin and His Crimes,' in which an entire chapter is devoted to the subversive activities of Comrade Lie. The Comintern, states Trotsky, regarded Lie as one of its chosen instruments."—" Fiat," Dublin, 1947.

that the United States furnish men and materials through the authority of the U.N. to be sent to Palestine. This, of course, would mean the beginning of World War III. and the eventual loss of five million or ten million Christian boys in order to set up the imperialistic international headquarters of the international Jew.

" Symbolic of the advantage that the Zionists will now take of the U.S.A. are the following words from Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, head of the Jewish Agency for Palestine: ' They need arms. Surely those states, and foremost among them the United States, that voted to create a Jewish state, must feel honor-bound and duty-bound to see that the citizens of this state in the making are properly protected against the murderous assaults of those who have resolved to defy the will and the conscience of the nations of the world.'

"The Letter," Washington, February 12, 1948,

" February 14, 1948: At 6.35 p.m. the Hagana brought out two barrels of high explosives from their hiding place in Hadar Ha-Carmel and rolled them down on the Arab quarters of Haifa at the foot of the hill. Fortunately for the Arabs living in those quarters the barrels came to a stop, having hit a stony track. Members of the Arab National Guard stationed there saw the two barrels and notified the British Army Headquarters. A party of Royal Engineers decided it was too dangerous to dismantle the fuses of the barrels and consequently ordered the evacuation of the threatened houses. When this was done the barrels were detonated. Forty-four buildings in the vicinity were wrecked, and the explosion was heard 15 miles away. (On the same day six Jew terrorists murdered eight Arabs in Ramleh.—Ed.)."

" The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" February 18, 1948: At 2.30 in the afternoon, an Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorist disguised as an Arab and riding a donkey, arrived at the Ramleh vegetable market. The terrorist started to bargain for some vegetables from a woman vendor, paid her the price and asked her to look after his donkey and the basket on its back, while the terrorist left, saying he was going to buy some meat from an adjacent market. In less than ten minutes the mines and high explosives in the basket exploded killing 12 and wounding 43 persons. Among the killed were 4 children less than ten years of age and four less than fourteen.

" The explosion was so terrible that it was impossible to identify more than one of the victims. The Palestine Government official communique describing this incident said that pieces of the heads, hands, legs and internal parts of the dead were gathered from places two miles away from the scene of the explosion."

" The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" More than 2000 volunteers have enlisted in the Hebrew Legion, ready to sail for Palestine when British forces withdraw in May. Abroad—in South Africa and on the Continent—enlistments bring the total to around 10,000. In Palestine they will become part of the Jewish forces

' to defend the Jewish position.'

" Major Samuel Weiser, 43-year-old head of the Legion, leaves London for America next week to open recruiting there. By May, they hope to have a powerful force ready to fight the Jewish battles in Palestine.

" During the war Weiser was an Intelligence officer (he began as a private) and served with the British Military Mission in Moscow."

" Evening Standard," London, February 2, 1948.

" February 23, 1948: Shortly after dusk several masked Jewish terrorists broke into the Wallach hospital, Jerusalem, where two British wounded policemen were lying in bed. The terrorists shot both, killing one and seriously injuring the other before running away and vanishing.

" At the same time other Jewish terrorists broke into a Hadassah clinic, also in Jerusalem, where they killed another British policeman, a patient in the clinic."

" The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" While most people have an instinctive feeling that the coming Palestine War differs in some way from its predecessors, it is probable that few of them could put that feeling into explanatory formula.

" A speech made by a Toronto Jewish M.P., Mr. David Croll, K.C.,* on February 26th indicates clearly that the Jews themselves are under no delusion as to the fundamental nature of that difference, which is that, probably for the first time in two thousand years, they are committed to fight, and possibly lose, a war for themselves, in place of fomenting conflict between the Gentiles whose losses are their gain. Mr. Croll's brilliant effort to commit the Canadian Government to place its forces at the disposal of the ' United ' Nations Organisation, primarily intended for use in such and similar Jewish exigencies, is only second in importance to the obvious lack of enthusiasm with which it was received."

"The Social Crediter," May 22, 1948.

" February 28, 1948: The former Polish Consul and a Polish newspaperman were kidnapped by Jewish terrorists, and after a few days of torture, the two were found shot dead.

" February 29, 1948: Jewish terrorists blew up by land mines three cars on the Cairo-Haifa train near Rehovoth south of Tel Aviv. Thirty British soldiers were killed and 40 were injured. The powerful blasts shattered the cars and flung wreckage and bodies into the orange groves. Examination of the unexploded mine showed that the others had been carefully buried under ballast and set off electrically from a post behind the trees.."

" The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" One certainty: the (Jewish—Ed.) Government will be Socialist, both before and after the elections. Labour Party nominees will dominate the provisional administration, and observers in Jerusalem estimate

* According to the "Jewish Year Book," 1948, Mr. Croll, who is the first Jew to become a Canadian Cabinet Minister, was born in Moscow.

chat three-quarters of the seats will go to Socialist candidates in any election."

" News Review," London, March 4, 1948.

" The Jewish Agency has furthermore been responsible for financing and equipping these terrorist organizations with money and arms. The budget of the Jewish Agency over many years has always included large sums of money for ' security and military organizations.' In the year 1946 the Jewish Agency spent \$3,808,697 and in 1947 \$6,075,000. According to the publications of the United Jewish Appeal for 1948 the Jewish Agency is bidding for 28 million dollars, for ' national organization and security.' These enormous sums of money have been used by the Jewish Agency for supplying the terrorist organizations with arms, explosives and ammunition. It is a well known fact that the Jewish Agency has bought and smuggled arms from Europe and America. The shipment of TNT and explosives which were discovered and stopped from leaving New Jersey to Palestine early in January of this year, were bought by the Jewish Agency.

" It is very significant to note that 90% of the budget of the Jewish Agency comes from the United Palestine Appeal, which is part of the United Jewish Appeal. The Jewish Agency and the Zionist organizations in America which are really the bodies behind the United Jewish Appeal, misled the United States Government into believing that this money is collected for charitable purposes, while a great part of it is actually being spent for buying arms, explosives and ammunition to supply the Jewish terrorist gangs in Palestine, as well as for fulfilling the political ambitions of the Zionists."

" The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency."

" Evidently, encouraged by ' Britain's ' abject folly, or worse, over the past thirty years, it was expected that the American Zionists (a convenient name for World Dominion Plotters) could light the fire, and the silly English could fight another war to put it out, and still further eliminate themselves. The idea that they should shoulder the responsibility for their policy is plainly so frightening to what we are constantly told is the world's greatest Power, that, after a display of the most astonishing blackmail in order to get a vote in the United Nations in favour of Partition—the only occasion on which their views and those of ' Russia ' appear to coincide—the United States have ratted once again."

"The Social Crediter," April 3, 1948.

" The Federal Bureau of Investigation, at the instance of Attorney-General Tom Clark, set out on a propaganda mission to demonstrate that the New Deal is not so top-heavy with Bolsheviks as it sometimes seems. The results were unexpected . . . in the course of these inquiries the F.B.I. matched up enough fingerprints to uncover the striking fact that one of every 12 persons in Truman's bureaucracy has a police record. ' The great mass,' states Investigation Chief Edgar J. Hoover, ' are felonies; we have very few misdemeanours ' . . . the (investigation has proceeded

far enough to establish that there is a consistent ratio of 8.5 per cent, of Government workers who have transgressed the law."

Congressional Record, page A124, March 31, 1948.

" There is abundant evidence that the United States, for all its tremendous physical power, is accomplishing nothing that can be called beneficial to mankind . . .

" It is not unusual for a ward politician to be President of the United States. But it becomes grotesque when a man of parochial outlook, inferior training and deficient ability, attempts to rush a reluctant people down the dangerous road of imperial rule ... It is a bitter pill for Americans to realise that this country during the past few years, has led the world in smashing the fabric of civilization; has accomplished virtually nothing outside its borders towards the rebuilding of something better."

Felix Morley, " Here Let Us Stop," in " Human Events," New York, April 17, 1948.

" Who controls the New York Jewish vote controls New York; who controls New York, controls U.S.A."

"The Social Crediter," April 17, 1948.

" The massacre of the innocent Arab villagers of Deir Yassin by Jewish terrorists is probably the most barbarous atrocity committed anywhere in the world since the end of the war, nor does its bestiality suffer much in comparison with the highlights of the Nazi horror before and during the war.

" A leading British daily commenting on the Deir Yassin massacre said, ' A Jewish state built on such methods and dominated by such men would be a sorry end to Zionism.' Our comment on that is that a Jewish state in another people's country cannot be built except by such methods or dominated except by such men; that this sorry end to Zionism has been implicit in it from its first beginnings."

Arab News Bulletin, London, April 23, 1948.

" The Jewish leaders in Palestine are all too apt pupils of the totalitarian regimes of Eastern Europe. Their methods are Hitlerian. As long ago as February, 1948, an official of the Jewish Agency informed a British friend of his that the Jews could easily deal with the Arabs. They would begin with two or three massacres, he explained, and Arab resistance would collapse. ' Moreover,' he added, ' when we massacre, we shall not only kill the men. We shall massacre the women and children, and even the cows, sheep and dogs.' This was exactly what happened at Deir Yassin, the bodies being flung down a well. No act of aggression was, however, diagnosed by U.N.O. in this affair."

Highly-placed Official in the Middle East, writing in " Everybody's," London, June, 1948.

" Most Jews of military age to-day are an Eastern European product — their ideology is totalitarian and they are often as ruthless as Nazis. Indeed, some are actually Nazi-trained soldiers and have imbibed the

methods of their brutal ex-masters. One example alone will suffice, that of the Arab village of Deir Yassin.

" Although this village had a friendly agreement with the Jews, the latter surprised the unarmed inhabitants and massacred every man, woman, and child, throwing their dead bodies down the village well.

" A month before the end of the British mandate, the Jews began to clear the Arabs out of the predominantly Jewish areas. They started on the mixed cities—Haifa, Tiberias, Safad, Jerusalem—and then on purely Arab towns like Ocra and Jaffa.

" Their method was to open a heavy mortar bombardment on the Arab residential areas, following it up by an infantry advance and automatic fire. The Arab civil population panicked and fled ignominiously. It has been estimated that 250,000 civilians were driven from their homes with little but what they stood up in."

Glubb Pasha in "The Daily Mail," August 12, 1948.

" Heckled by Jewish members about the need for restraining the Arabs, he (Bevin) said: 'We must remember that the British sergeants were not hanged from the tree by Arabs.' On this, three Jews one after another got up and demanded that Britain should restrain the Arabs. Mr. Bevin replied that he advised both Jews and Arabs to stop fighting, and added these significant words: 'The Arabs are not in the House.' There was a hush. It was the truth.

" As we have seen, the Jews in Palestine have thrown away the goodwill of the British people during the long disorders in Palestine. They remain, however, in the House of Commons,* and they visibly control the policy of the United States of America in this year of Presidential election."

Episodes of the Month: "The National Review," London, June, 1948.

" Brigadier Mackeson was reported by ' Hansard ' as referring to ' Sixty or seventy Jewish honourable Members of this House . . . who hold Zionist views ' . . . whether they are Zionists or not, the phenomenon remains: when the Attlee Government wanted a majority vote

* H. L. Austin, Stretford, Lanes.; J. Diamond, Blackley, Man/c; M. Follick, Loughborough; N. H. Lever, Exchange, Man/c; J. Lewis, Bolton; J. D. Mack, Newcastle-under-Lyme; H. Morris, Sheffield Cent.; M. Turner-Samuels, Gloucester; E. Shin-well, Seaham, Durham; J. Silverman, Erdington, B'ham; L. Judah Solley, Thur-rock, Essex; B. Stross, Hanley, Stoke; Lyall Wilkes, Newcastle-on-Tyne, C; L. Comyns, Silvertown; M. Edelman, Coventry W.; Barnett Janner, Leicester W.; Benn Levy, Eton and Slough; M. Lipton, Brixton; I. Mikardo, Reading; M. Orbach, Willesden E.; S. Segal, Preston; L. Silkin, Peckham; S. S. Silverman, Nelson and Colne; G. R. Strauss, Lambeth N.; D. Weitzman, Stoke Newington-

The Communist M.P. is P. Piratin, Stepney, Mile End;

The Ind. Conservative M.P. is D. L. Lipson, Cheltenham.

Shinwell is a Cabinet Minister and is Chairman of the Labour Party; Silkin is Minister of Town and Country Planning; G. R. Strauss is Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport.

"The Independent Nationalist," London, January 28, 1948.

for owe of its deep incisions into British liberties, such as the Dictatorship Bill, the bulk of the Jewish Members went into the 'Aye' lobby."

Douglas Reed, op. cit. p. 191.

"... There are many ardent Zionists in the Houses of Commons and Lords*; there are many in the Trade Union Movement; there are more than enough in the Press, whilst many prosperous trades and monopolies are entirely in their hands . . . we only want to know what the position of our Zio.nist members of Parliament, trade monopolists, Press men, etc., will be when the ridiculous State of Israel is forced on the world? For obviously these men will possess dual nationality."

"To-morrow," London, June, 1948.

" On May 15, we shall surrender our mandate for Palestine with relief and regret. With relief that our soldiers and police have been removed from an environment of murder and treachery. Of regret that we have failed in the work entrusted to us . . . We kept our promise in the letter and the spirit, and gave the Jews a home in Palestine; without our protection they would long ago have been swept away by the Arabs. But, not content with a home, they demanded a State, and to enforce this they used murder and lying propaganda . . . The Jews have succeeded in making the position of Great Britain impossible, but at a great cost to themselves—for they have lost the friendship of the British people, they have changed the dislike of the Arabs into bitter hatred, and they have incurred the hostility of all the Arab nations which surround them."

Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York, York Diocesan leaflet, April 29, 1948.

" The Jewish State is an accomplished fact. We do not call upon the nations to come and help us. We simply say, ' You fulfill your obligations and we will fulfill ours.' Their obligation is to keep the surrounding countries from invading Palestine. We will look after Palestine and the little bit of territory that you have assigned to us. The nations did not believe that we could do it. At Lake Success they came to us, or came to our delegations. You will notice, Mr. Speaker, I say ' us ' because I am Jewish. I never belonged to the Zionist movement. I never was a Zionist, but I do not differentiate between Zionists and Jews; they are one and the same. Those who want to introduce that note of division are simply not doing justice to this subject. Those who call themselves Zionists are the active leaders of a group that want to see the Jews have a Jewish homeland. It was promised to them; the Jews are in Palestine as a matter of right, not as a matter of grace . . .

* According to the current "Jewish Year Book," there are 9 Jewish Peers, 15 Jewish Baronets, 10 Jewish Privy Councillors, and 43 Jewish Knights. The nine Jewish Peers are—Viscount Bearstead; Baron Jessel; Baron Mancroft; Baron Melchett; Baron Nathan of Churt; Marquis of Reading; Baron Rothschild; Viscount Samuel; Baron Swaythling. The ten Jewish Privy Councillors are—Sir Sidney Abraham; Sir Lionel L. Cohen (Lord Justice of Appeal); Sir Percy Harris; Leslie Hore-Belisha; Lord Nathan of Churt; Sir Isaac A. Isaacs; Sir Michait Myers; Viscount Samuel; Emanuel Shinwell, M.P.; Lewis Silkin, M.P.

We have a habit of bringing prosperity wherever we go and the countries which we leave keep sinking. Those who dream of our destruction, are themselves destroyed. It seems that those who dream of our destruction have not learned that we have outlived the Romans, that Spain was reduced to poverty, that the Italians were reduced to the organ-grinders of the world . . . history repeats itself. Perhaps it is because we dream too well. Perhaps it is because we hope too well. We have paid the price, but so have those who wanted to destroy us . . ."

Maurice Hartt, M.P., successor of Fred "Rose" (now serving a term of imprisonment in connection with the Soviet Spy investigations), speaking in the Canadian House of Commons, May 3, 1948.

"Zionist Leaders in Moscow. According to reports reaching London from Warsaw, top-Zionist leaders are now in Moscow to discuss Soviet aid for the new Jewish Government which will be proclaimed on May 16. They are Moshe Sneh, Haganah's commander, and Mr. Shragai, a leading official of the Jewish Agency.

"The purpose of their visit to Moscow is believed to be not so much to secure Soviet diplomatic recognition for the new Jewish Government, but to arrange for delivery of arms and other military equipment from Russia via Eastern European Black Sea ports to Palestine."

"Fleet Street Preview," London, May 1, 1948.

"Ever since the Jewish immigration into Palestine began, it has been characterised by collectivism, and a considerable number of active Communists has been included among the immigrants. But since 1945 the Soviet Union has systematically organised the future Communisation of the country. This organisation, at first under the name Kvarantana and later as the Council for Assistance to Palestine, compiled a comprehensive card index of Polish, Rumanian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak and other Jews who desired to emigrate. From among these names candidates were selected for one or other of the 56 Soviet political and military training centres for Jews which were functioning at the beginning of this year in Poland, Bohemia, Slovakia, Rumania, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, and the Soviet zones of Germany and Austria . . . these carefully trained Communist leaders are to be despatched from various Black Sea ports to make themselves masters of the new Jewish Government of Palestine."

"The Catholic Times," May 28, 1948.

"Another form of aggression was developed by the Jews in the last month of the Mandate. A number of Jewish colonies existed in various parts of the areas allotted to the Arabs under the partition plan. Many of these colonies were sited on main roads. The civil populations of these colonies were evacuated, and they were occupied by military garrisons of the Jewish army. Surrounded by wire entanglements and minefields, these colonies contained concrete pill-boxes and underground dugouts. From inside these fortifications, the Jewish army fired on all Arab vehicles using the main roads. There was no question here of military transport. Machine-gun fire was directed on the buses bringing Arab

villagers into market in the towns, on commercial vehicles and on private motor cars.

" By this means heavy casualties were inflicted on the civil population, including women and children, and the economic life of the Arab areas was completely disorganised. It may once more be emphasised that these military fortress-villages were sited across the main roads in purely Arab areas, allotted to the Arab State in the U.N.O. partition plan."

"Everybody's," London, June, 1948.

" The decision of the Arab States not to resort to direct intervention until Britain laid down the Mandate, was naturally based on the assumption that Britain would continue to discharge her full responsibilities with complete impartiality until the termination of the Mandate and that there would be no evacuation by the British forces of any vital positions in Palestine until that date.

" This assumption was shattered by the sudden British move out of Haifa in circumstances which almost amounted to surrendering this key city and port to the Zionists. It is impossible to exaggerate the bitterness of Arab resentment at the British action in Haifa."

Arab Nev/s Bulletin, London, May, 1948.

" On May 14, the eve of the ending of the Mandate, the U.N.O. Truce Commission in Jerusalem made every effort to secure a truce for the Holy City. The Arabs agreed. Finally the Jews agreed, also. A few hours later, without any warning, the Jews launched a major attack on the Arab quarters of the city. For two more days, the Transjordan Government tried to negotiate a truce for Jerusalem, while the Jews with bomb and bullet were conquering one Arab quarter after another. It was only when it became obvious that the whole city would fall to the Jews within a few hours, that the Transjordan Government eventually and reluctantly gave up hope of a truce in Jerusalem and ordered the Arab Legion to intervene.

" At the time of the British High Commissioner's departure from Jerusalem on May 14, it was estimated that two hundred thousand Arabs had been driven from their homes by Jewish armed forces. Most of them had fled from Palestine entirely, and were living in refugee camps in Lebanon, Syria, Transjordan or Egypt. Some had even fled as far as Baghdad." It is not recorded that any Jewish families had, on May 14, been driven from their homes by the Arabs."

"Everybody's," London, June, 1948.

" May 14: The birth of the Jewish State of Israel was proclaimed from Tel Aviv this afternoon: ' We members of the National Council of the Jewish State of Israel representing the Jewish people in Palestine and the Zionist movement of the World, met together in solemn assembly on the day of the termination of the British Mandate for Palestine and by virtue of natural and historic right of the Jewish people, and by re-solutiqn of the General Assembly of the United Nations, hereby proclaim the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine to be called ' Israel.'

The State will be open to all Jewish immigrants . . . ' Ben-Gurion (Polish Jew) Premier; Moshe Shertok (Russian Jew) Foreign Affairs; Dr. Weizmann (Anglo-Russian Jew) President. One of the first acts of the Jewish Provisional Government was to revoke the British White Paper of 1939 limiting immigration and legislation limiting land sales. All other existing laws remain in force in the Jewish State."

"The Scotsman," May 15, 1948.

"Washington, Friday.—President Truman to-night formally proclaimed U.S. recognition of the new Jewish State in Palestine.

This Government has been informed that a Jewish State has been proclaimed in Palestine and recognition has been requested by the provisional Government thereof,' President Truman stated.

The U.S. recognises the provisional Government as the de facto authority of the new State of Israel.' "

Ibid. "

Illegal as was the declaration of a Jewish State in a part of Palestine, the immediate recognition thereof after one minute of its revolutionary declaration by the United States is equally illegal. It is neither in conformity with the policy of the United States nor with its established practice in international affairs, nor in accordance with International Law.

" On the 12th of March, 1947, President Truman, referring to the question of the right of the Greek people to self-determination declared before the Congress of the United States:

' I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free people who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressure.'

" On May 15, 1948, the United States Government did just the opposite in recognizing the ' armed minorities and outside pressure ' now claimed to be the ' Jewish State.' "

Memorandum presented to the U.N. Delegations by The Arab Higher Committee
Delegation for Palestine, New York, June, 1948.

" May 15th: Israel invaded on three sides. In Jerusalem, Hagana occupy all positions evacuated by the British. The leader of Irgun declares ' the government of Israel is our government.'

" May 16th: Israel appeals to U.N. Security Council to stop Egypt's intervention in Palestine. In London, Captain Shiman Hacoheh, formerly of the British army, speaks at a meeting to celebrate the proclamation of the Jewish State: ' Fighting in Palestine is costing Jewry £3,000,000 monthly.' Israel applies for membership of the United Nations."

"Israel: First Week," in "The Social Creditor," June 5, 1948.

" Mr. Molotov, on behalf of the U.S.S.R., has indicated to Mr. Moshe Shertok, Soviet recognition of the State of Israel.

" ' The Soviet Government hopes that the creation by the Jewish people of their sovereign State will serve the cause of strengthening peace and security in Palestine and the Near East,' the message says. ' It ex-

presses confidence in the successful development of friendly relations between Russia and the State of Israel.'

" The Yugoslav Government has recognised the State of Israel ' without qualification,' in a message hoping for ' friendly relations between the two countries which will contribute to the settling of conditions in that part of the world.'

" The Polish and Czechoslovak Governments have also recognised the new State of Israel."

"The Jewish Chronicle," May 22, 1948.

" Sir,—May I suggest some reasons for the defeat of the Smuts Government. I am, like the late Premier, an old Transvaaler and official in the Government of President Kruger. I lived with the Boers as one of them, I speak their language, and was never considered an uitlander. I may claim to understand them.

" I have no doubt that Smuts's hasty recognition of the ' State of Israel ' was a deadly blow. The Boer has seen his country exploited and bled by the Jew, and he has no wish to see the Holy Land in his hands, and subjected to the same exploitation, and, as he thinks, desecration.

" Another reason is Smuts's tendency, till very recently, to appeasement of Russia and internationalism. The Boer is an individualist to the backbone. He can easily be made to see the neglect of successive British Governments of their own Empire while opening the door wide to Soviet Russia, whose rule represents all he detests."

John Stewart in "The Scotsman," May 31, 1948.

" It may well be that, in retrospect, the defeat of General Smuts and his Administration will be seen as the beginning of the end of fifty years of British decadence. All the worst influences in British life, although latent, became dominant as the result of the South African War, and in the First World War the South African control over Lloyd George was notorious, General Smuts being the broker. From that time, South Africa has been, through him, a mere satrapy of Wall Street and Washington, and although Dr. Malan is reported to be in favour of breaking the Imperial link (but has laughed at the suggestion) it is quite possible that British interests will be far better served by him than by his predecessor."

"The Social Crediter," June 5, 1948.

" In a multitude of ways the new Jewish administration is copying Germany in its methods of government ... I cannot understand why the Jews should be trying to suppress freedom of speech and action or curtailing the liberties of citizens. ' Security ' is the usual excuse . . . There has been a startling emergence of what used to be called ' terrorist groups ' but are now regarded as good Jewish organisations. Proudly claiming long membership of these gangs, who murdered so many British soldiers and policemen, are men who held important positions in Government departments and in the Police Force itself Despite a variety of military, parliamentary and police organisations, there is

appalling lawlessness in Jerusalem and other Jewish towns . . . Irgun is, in fact, rapidly becoming the ' S.S.' of the new State. There is also a strong ' Gestapo'—but no one knows who is in it."

Clare Hollingworth in " The Scotsman," June 2, 1948.

The British Government's initiative in establishing the first " truce " and its subsequent support of the efforts of Count Bernadotte, U.N. mediator and President of the Swedish Red Cross, marks a weakening of its honorable decision to keep aloof from any solution not acceptable to both parties. The " truce " proves—in the words of the Chinese delegate to the Security Council—an ingenious and disingenuous way of imposing partition by stealth. The U.S. members of the " truce "-delegation carry with them to Palestine their New York-inspired conviction of the necessity for " some sort of a Jewish State." Impressed with this attitude and with the determination of the " Israelis " to hold what they have, the reporters of the World's Press inform us that the Jewish State is now a *fait accompli* and its consolidation inevitable. As the first " truce " ends and the war is resumed (soon after again to be halted) the striking-power of the Jews has been greatly increased, while those Arabs who remain on the soil of " Israel " have been safely immured in ghettos *a la Russe*:

" Building Israel: Tel-Aviv, Monday: After a week of truce and a month of bare existence, Israel has tasted sovereignty. It is unthinkable now that this people will ever surrender it or willingly permit it to be curtailed . . . Although it is the struggle for survival—as they see it— which commands public life here, Mr. Ben-Gurion's provisional Government and State Council, without haste or drama, are building up the framework of a permanent State. Meeting once a week, the State Council has passed the first essential laws. With the exception of the restrictions on land transfers and immigration resulting from the 1939 White Paper, they have adopted all the laws under which the British Mandate was administered—for the time being."

Patrick O'Donovan, in " The Scotsman," June 22, 1948.

" It does not require much perspicacity to see that one of the major, proximate objects of the not very fierce Jewish war on the Arabs in Palestine is to have it settled by a U.S. Jew-controlled United Nations sitting at Lake Success. This would of course establish a precedent for settling all further, and potentially interminable disputes between Jews and everyone else, including the Arabs, by the same mechanism controlled by the same interests.

" We have never believed that it was in the least likely that the Jews intended to fight a serious war either with their own men or their own money—it would be repugnant to the technique built up by countless centuries of fight-promotion. ("Wars are the Jews' harvests . . .";

Werner Sombart.) But the wild rage of their propaganda against the British does suggest alarm at the situation in which they find themselves."

"The Social Creditor," June 19, 1948.

" To the Arabs it appears as though Britain had surrendered completely to the American point of view and to the conspiracy of technical manoeuvring initiated through the United Nations to place the Arabs in the wrong and expose them to international action if they resisted the establishment of a Jewish State. Confronted with this position, the Arabs feel that the net and final result of Britain's entire policy and every action she has taken in the course of the last few years has been to put them in a position in which they must either submit or be compelled to do so by international action in which she will take part.

" The British Government and the entire British press, who are so insistently pressing the Arab Governments to accept a Jewish State as being inevitable, believe apparently that if the Arab States did so there would be an end of the Palestinian problem and of trouble in the Middle East. This is a most mistaken and dangerous illusion. If the attempt to force the Arab Governments to accept a Jewish State in Palestine were to succeed, the result would be not the ending of a problem and the establishment of tranquility in the Middle East but a disastrous and widespread explosion throughout the region and the collapse of the present set-up in the Arab countries which, despite certain appearances, is fundamentally favourable to the West, and which if it passed away would be succeeded by new forces and new policies from which the Western world would have nothing agreeable to expect."

"Arab News Bulletin," July 13, 1948.

" In this second half the Arabs have already been denied further supplies of arms by Britain. That is a real victory for the steady merciless propaganda conducted by the Jews that successfully set Britain in as unfavourable a light as any that has played upon her since the Boer War, so that the French Army was glad to load up the Irgun ship Altalena, and every young trained Jew in America and the British Dominions must have considered whether it was his duty to fight for Israel. They have already arrived in their hundreds.

" Israel is, perforce, no longer the mild liberal haven that Dr. Weizmann and the Zionists visualised. The crude and cruel necessities of war have seen to that. Steadily a new pattern of Statehood is being forced on the reluctant Jews.

' They now have a censorship which is ruthless and amoral. In Haifa it is frankly political ... In Haifa, too, they have opened a ghetto for the Arabs. Four of the meaner streets have been wired off and, just like the Jews in medieval Cracow, Christian and Moslem Arabs must sleep and live here under guard. .

" Ben-Gurion, the Prime Minister, has adopted ruthlessness in dealing with critics of his policy, denying them the floor of the House and, in fact, ruling practically untrammelled by effective criticism. Places go to loyal supporters, and Mapainiks—members of Ben-Gurion's party—

govern infinitely more positions than the vague 35 per cent of the electorate which they probably control would warrant. . . .

" There are also the unpredictable Irgun Zvai Leumi and the small Revisionist Party, who are pledged to an expanded Israel. But they are still a minority. A long successful war would enormously strengthen them."

Patrick O'Donovan, " The Scotsman," July 14, 1948.

"The British people may have thought that by leaving Palestine they were going to be quit of its problem. Instead it is still very much with them. Equally, America and the United Nations thought that by willing the partition of Palestine they would settle it once and for all. Instead they found it was merely the beginning of their troubles. Instead, it is the Zionists who have been imposing partition. During the past three months they have been able, with Russian and American backing—with money from America, and arms and men from eastern Europe—to seize the best part of Palestine and drive the Arabs out."

Christopher Holme, "The Listener," London, July 15, 1948.

" Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the Middle East at present is that the real drama going on is completely different from that produced for the benefit of the public.

"The one country that helped the Jews practically and, in fact, enabled Israel to hold its own on the battlefield was Czechoslovakia and not necessarily the Communist element there. Had the Jews not received the Czech arms, they would have gone down . . . the Americans knew of this; so did the Russians. Over two months ago the British Foreign Office issued a statement giving details. No-one, however, interfered. The Russian-American balance was carefully maintained in Israel.

" Then a few weeks ago came the backstage change. While the first American envoy was arriving in Tel Aviv . . . U.S. representatives started a drive against Israeli purchases of war supplies, particularly in Eastern Europe. They succeeded in stopping a number of deals. They threatened the Governments concerned—and the Jews concerned—with stringent sanctions. Apparently it had been decided that Israel was to be just so powerful, and no more . . . the moment American policy changed in this way, Russian policy followed suit."

Jon Kimchie, writing from Geneva, to " The Jewish Chronicle," September 3, 1948.

" At the outset of his speech, Mr. Bevin stressed the urgency of the Palestine problem. Britain, he said, had reasons to be proud of her contribution to Palestine in the past 25 years.

" Paying tribute to the devotion and courage of Count Bernadotte, Mr. Bevin declared: 'We have decided to support Count Bernadotte's plan (which gave de facto recognition to a Jewish State including the district of Galilee.—Ed.) in its entirety.' "

" The Scotsman," September 28, 1948.

" When, in the advancing eons of history the full story of Jewish life will be written, the year 5708 (1947-48.—Ed.) will occupy the place of honour as the year that brought more to Jews than any other year in modern history. Consider its momentous events:

" Israel was set up again as a Sovereign State. The complete verdict of the Nuremberg Court was carried out and all the world's worst Jew haters executed. At Montreux, the World' Jewish Congress (leading ' British ' delegates were the Dowager Marchioness of Reading, of the B.B.C., W.V.S., etc., and Mr. S. S. Silvermann, M.P.—Ed.) united the Jews of the world around a programme of self-defence and offensive against anti-Semitism and persecution. In Poland, the vestiges of anti-Semitism were fought by the Government, and Jews justly found new and peaceful life in the areas taken from the Germans. In Rumania, for the first time, Jews were declared legally equal to all citizens, Jewish schools were given full state support and the murderers of the Jews of Jassy were convicted. In the United States, Jews as citizens by pressure of their vote showed that they will not permit temporising on the Israel issue and thus helped force the Government's recognition of Israel's sovereignty. . . . the Soviet Union: Soviet delegates in the United Nations helped force the establishment of Israel ... 51 Jews were given Stalin prizes . . . while the proportion of Jews in Russia is less than 3 per cent more than 10 per cent of those receiving Stalin prizes were Jewish . . . The accomplishments of Jewry were like a wind of happiness for our long-suffering people ... in 5708 (1947-48.—Ed.) Jews had become realists—in Israel and elsewhere. They knew that they alone could not win and everywhere they sought allies against reaction and fascism. They won many friends, and reaction rampant, represented by the racist democrats in the South of the United States, the Social Credit demagogues in Canada, the British League of Ex-Servicemen and Mosley and the pro-Arabs in Britain, furiously discovered that Jews knew how to fight and would fight for their rights and for their lives. And so 5708 (1947-48.—Ed.) is a year of tremendous augury."

Raymond Arthur Davies: " The Year That Passed," in "The Jewish Echo," Glasgow, October 1, 1948.

" It is an axiom of military warfare that you must find out what your enemy wants and prevent him from getting it. Our political leaders are united in their efforts that we shall not know what those aims are, and go out of their way in assisting our enemy to reach his goal. Long before Mr. Bevin was persuaded to hand the 'problem' of Palestine over to the subversive forces in control of U.N.O., Mr. Churchill, applauded by ' Moscow,' had suggested that we 'quit Palestine.'

" British prestige is an immensely important factor intimately connected with the peace of the world, as the natives of India are now find* ing to their cost, and our primary concern in dealing with this problem should be the restoration of that prestige."

Correspondent to " The Social Crediter," October 18, 1947.

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