

LET'S WIN THE PEACE,  
TOO. (page 2)  
THE PLOT TO SOCIALISE  
AUSTRALIA. (Page 2)  
DANGEROUS MYTH: "THE  
COMMON MAN." (Page 3)  
AUSTRALIA'S POST-WAR  
PERIL. (Page 4)

EVERY FRIDAY

# THE NEW TIMES

PRICE—FOURPENCE

Vol. 9 No. 44 MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5 1943

Registered at the G.P.O., Melbourne, for  
transmission by post as a newspaper.

Now, when our  
land to ruin's  
brink is verging,  
In God's name,  
let us speak while  
there is time!  
Now, when the  
padlocks for our  
lips are forging,  
Silence is crime.  
Whittier (1807-1892).

## Victimisation by "Red Fascists" in Unions How One Victim Resisted Successfully

"There is no more ruthless believer in intimidation and terrorism than your Communist. Loud, if not precisely logical, in his denunciation of supposed 'Fascist' dictators, he is at heart himself a dictator in practice and principle alike. Wherever the Communists have any influence among workers they promptly make this plain. Having secured power in a union by means, no matter how questionable, or morally subversive, they proceed at once to rob the individual members of any control in the conduct of the organisation. Scoffing at democracy, as they do (except when it suits them) they seek to wrest all democratic control from the workers in the mass, and to silence the individual unionist who objects to their tactics. The squeal of the Communist when he protests that he is being himself victimised is ear-piercing. But no form of victimisation is too low or foul for him to practise on others.

"On Monday last the Manpower Appeal Board ordered that Mrs. Margaret Baxter, of Caulfield, a member of the Munition Workers' Union, be reinstated in her former position at the canteen of the drawing office at Maribyrnong. She had claimed in a letter to the Minister for Labour that she had been victimised by officers of this Communist-controlled union. A former Communist, she has incurred the hatred of Red executive members of the union, which would not have her as a member. These had threatened to cause trouble if Mrs. Baxter were not dismissed, and actually secured her suspension by a works official. This suspension has now been revoked by the Manpower Appeal Board, and the victim of it is to suffer no loss of salary. Here, in democratic Australia, is an almost immediate instance of tyranny and victimisation, which, by its very nature, should sharply direct the workers' attention to the dangers associated with Red influence in any industrial organisation."—Melbourne "Advocate," Oct. 28, 1943

Many details of the story behind the brief item quoted above are provided by a circular letter issued by a trades-union official who took up the case, and by Mrs. Baxter's letter to the Minister for Labour. These read as follows:—

Dear Comrade,—I am enclosing for the consideration of your organisation a copy of a letter sent to the Minister for Labour and National Service by a member of the

Munition Workers' Union (Comrade Baxter).

The story told is of the utmost importance to all members of Trades Unions and Labour supporters generally. The lesson of the Baxter case is obviously that the Communist Party has decided that any worker opposing its policy is to be railroaded out of his or her union, blackmailed out of a job by holding the threat of strike over the

employee's head, and forced by the threat of starvation to fall in with the Communist Party "line."

The recent Federal elections, with the pitifully low figures recorded by Communist candidates, especially in working-class electorates, prove that the workers, when given a free vote, have no time for the Communist Party. This body, however, seeks to obtain by anti-democratic methods, including the victimisation of our fellow-workers, the power which it cannot obtain by a free political vote.

More than a personal issue is involved. It is obvious that if a Communist Union executive is allowed to victimise rank-and-file members in this way, many workers will walk out of unions altogether and become unwitting instruments of the Fascist reaction which threatens to destroy trade unionism altogether.

It is working class unity which is at stake. I have no hesitation therefore in asking you to support our stand against the victimisation of a fellow worker by the Communist Party by endorsing her protest to the Federal Government.

(Signed) ARTHUR LEWIS,  
Secretary, Clerical Sub-branch,  
Arms and Explosives Union.

9 Devon Street, Caulfield,  
Sept. 8th, 1943

Mr. Holloway, M.H.R.,  
Minister for Labour and National Service  
Canberra, F.C.T.

Dear Sir,—I am appealing to you, as the Minister for Labour and National Service, against victimisation by the officials of the Munition Workers' Union.

I have found that the officials of the Department of Labour and National Service, Food Services Section, are either unwilling or afraid to grant me the protection to which I am entitled, and I am therefore seeking your assistance.

Briefly the facts are as follow:

I commenced work in the canteen at the drawing office at Maribyrnong early in August.

On the day I started work, I paid to a shop steward of the A.E. & M.W. Union,

one quarter's subscription for which I hold a receipt.

I subsequently attended a meeting of that union which was being held in order to discuss an amendment of the rules to deprive the rank-and-file of a vote on the question of the Communist policy of the amalgamation of the Munition Workers' Union and the Ironworkers' Federation. At this meeting I was recognised by some of my former colleagues in the Communist Party, who are now executive members of the Munition Workers' Union.

It was openly stated before the full meeting that as I was an ex-Communist, they would not have me as a member of their union, and would refund whatever monies I had paid, and that, furthermore, within 14 days they would have me run off the area.

I communicated these statements and threats to the Minister for Munitions, Mr. Makin, in a letter. All that I have received to date in response to my communication is an acknowledgment and an intimation that the matter was one to be dealt with by you, the Minister for Labour and National Service.

The next incident occurred on Thursday, August 26 when Miss Grace Elliott, organiser of the Union, whom I had formerly known in the Communist Party as Mrs. Cameron, appeared in the mess room at the drawing office, and announced that I had been sent by the Commonwealth police to spy on the other workers in the canteen. She then went on to say that the union would have me run off the area inside 12 hours.

Miss Elliott apparently under-estimated the power of the Communist Party within the department, for within two hours, not 12 Mr. Major, Assistant Manager, accompanied by a Peace Officer, asked me to hand in my badge, and said that Mr. Temple, manager, had told him that Mr. Ashton, in charge of staff, had ordered that I be relieved of duty pending further enquiries.

No explanation was given to me as to the reason for this action, but next morning, when I rang Mr. Temple, he informed me (Continued on page 4)

## What Is Going On at the Bank of International Settlements?

The following passage is quoted from "We're Doing Business With Hitler," an article by Heinz Pol in the New York "Protestant" of December-January, 1943

"... Since the board of directors [of the Bank of International Settlements] has given its official approval to the report [annual report of B.I.S., dated June 8, 1942] one may conclude that men like Reichsbank President Funk, the president of I. G. Farben, Mr. Schmitz, and Montagu Norman\* share the same opinions about the reconstruction of the post-war world. This is undoubtedly an encouraging sign, which is but confirmed by a discovery at the end of the report when the B.I.S. announces its assets and liabilities under the heading 'Long Term Deposits' and mentions a German Government Deposit amounting to approximately 76 million Swiss gold francs. That the Hitler regime has entrusted this respectable sum of gold to the administration of the Basle international high finance, is unquestionably further proof of the strict neutrality of the B.I.S.

"There are, of course, people who have arrived at other conclusions. These are not confined to the circle around the London Financial News, which in spite of all denials and dementis still maintains that members of the B.I.S.'s board of directors continue to meet. There are other people, too, mostly Swiss, even residents of Basle, who, being closer to the scene of events, i.e., the B.I.S., have seen or heard a num-

ber of things which they are whispering into each other's ears.

"Indeed, it cannot be denied that the atmosphere surrounding the building of the B.I.S. is full of rumours and secret allusions. Although some of them are no doubt exaggerated, the time seems to have come to pose a few questions in addition to those already brought up:

"1. Is it true that the members of the board of directors of the B.I.S. since the beginning of the war have held no official meetings in Basle, but have attended purely private reunions in Basle or other cities? Is it true that during such reunions some of them were represented by special emissaries in order to avoid personal appearance? Is it true that men like Funk, Schmitz, Niemeyer and Montagu Norman like to take summer vacation trips to Switzerland? And is it true that Schacht who has many friends in the board of directors, has made at least two trips to Basle since the outbreak of the war?

"2. Is it true that part of the negotiations to bring about a fusion between the German and French industry and finance was conducted 'privately' by members of the board of directors of the B.I.S.? And is it true in this connection that Flandin and Puche, both of them commissioned by the French de Wendel group, met some of the members of the board of directors both in Basle and Geneva shortly before they emerged in Algiers as supporters of the Allied Nations?

"3. Is it true that owing to the international agreements of 1930 the activities of the members of the board of directors are free from any restrictions? Is it true that wherever they travel their luggage cannot be searched, their files cannot be confiscated?

"4. Is it true that the majority of the board of directors as well as of the board of executive officers has for more than a year been convinced of the necessity of a negotiated peace? And is it true in this connection that private proposals worked out by several members have been internationally circulated thanks to the neutrality of the B.I.S.?

"5. And is it finally true that the deposit of the German Government amounting to about 76 million Swiss gold francs represents part of the fortunes which have been accumulated abroad by high Nazi officials like Goering?

"Since the official war-time activities of

\*None of the directors of B.I.S. comes from the United States of America, but an American, Mr. Thomas H. McKittrick, is President (the chief executive officer).

## NOTES on the NEWS

Although no Parliament has even discussed the "world-currency plan" (bankers' gold plot), Mr. Morgenthau, of the U.S. Treasury, is reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of October 28 as saying that "the world-currency plan has reached an advanced stage—only technical details remain to be settled." Perhaps one of the details referred to is parliamentary authorisation. If Australia is to be saved from this dangerous scheme, our Federal Members of Parliament must be deluged with electors' objections to this proposal. Have YOU lodged your objection?

**ELUDING ELECTIONS:** Emulation of totalitarianism is carried a stage further by a Bill now before the British House of Commons, which seeks to prolong the present British Parliament for yet another year. Many alibis are advanced to condone this un-British act, but as yet no opposition has been reported in the Australian press. Even though the National Socialist enemy is unable to make capital of this, because he has done likewise, it would provide good Allied propaganda if an opportunity was provided for British electors to express their views on the conduct of the war—through the ballot box.

**TAMMANY TOUGH:** The Melbourne "Sun" of October 28 reports an amazing case of graft and corruption in which Frank Costello, ex-convict, gambler, racketeer and slot-machine king, was influential enough to nominate as candidate for the U.S. Supreme Court bench. According to the report, this king of crime appears to rule "Tammany Hall," the headquarters of the Democratic (?) Party in New York. As well as acknowledging first-name acquaintance with judges and political leaders, he has long been very friendly with other leading crooks—including Al Capone. It is interesting to note such New York associations, since that city is also the home of leading "Federal Union" sponsors.

**CURTIN'S CAPERS:** A recent propaganda statement on the Federal powers referendum proposal by Curtin is to the effect that, if necessary, the Federal Government could carry out its post-war reconstruction proposals only in those States who surrendered the necessary powers. He also said (as a

the B.I.S. are strange and obscure enough (although certainly neutral), those things which might have happened within the private and unofficial sphere of this institution may well warrant a careful investigation. It is up to those who should know all about the activities of the Bank as well as the ugly rumours surrounding them to issue the proper denials and dementis."

bait and a threat) that this would mean that such States would receive substantial benefits in this way, at the expense of the other States. Here is a subtle, yet crude, form of blackmail peculiar to confidence men.

**LEASE-LEND:** Further indication of actual details of terms of repayment on Lease-Lend is obtained from a report in the Melbourne "Age" of October 10. It says that "although records are kept in terms of dollars and sterling, payment will not be made in these terms. It is more likely that the following considerations will influence payments: For example, Australia budgeted 17% of its war expenditure for lease-lend in 1943 whilst U.S. is only spending 12% of its war

(Continued on page 2)

## Debt Legislation in Alberta

A new Debtors' Assistance Act was passed by the Alberta legislature after the Privy Council ruling that the Debt Adjustment Act was ultra vires. Under this Debtors' Assistance Act, a board consisting of three members, appointed by the provincial Government, may advise and assist debtors in adjusting their debts and in making satisfactory arrangements with their creditors for the settlement of their debts.

Replying to statements made in Alberta by the president of the Canada Life Assurance Company, Mr. Manning, Premier of Alberta, said that this individual "did not tell his audiences that this [the Alberta] Government had repeatedly undertaken to give the lending corporations an unqualified guarantee that provincial debt legislation would not be extended to new debts; nor did he tell them that the spokesmen for the financial corporations have rejected with uncomprehending arrogance these approaches made to them by the Government." Mr. Manning said that in spite of abuse, misrepresentation and a virtual boycott of credit facilities, Alberta had made spectacular progress, and its real credit was greater to-day than at any previous time.

## American Beveridge

"The New Deal ace-in-the-hole with Labour, however, is the cradle-to-the-grave security programme submitted by the National Resources Planning Board... It represents the projected extension of the New Deal into post-war planning... The N.R.P.B. programme was largely the work of Dr. Evaline M. Burns, director of research for the Board. She recently swore her British nativity to become a citizen of the United States. She studied under Laski at the London School of Economics, and is a close associate of David K. Niles [alias Nilus, a Russian Jew.—Ed., "N.T."], who lives at the White House, and is to be one of the architects of the fourth term blue-print. In 1932 Mrs. Burns wrote a pamphlet entitled, "Socialist Planning and a Socialist Programme"... Niles went to Washington from Boston where for many years he directed the Ford Hall Forum. A disciple of the Laski School of Economics, he is now regarded as Hopkins's most confidential lieutenant, and therefore powerful also among the President's lieutenants."

—Charles Hurd, in "Roosevelt's Fourth Term Strategy," in the "American Mercury," June, 1943

## LET'S WIN THE PEACE TOO

By R. L. DULCOS, President, The Douglas Social Credit Bureau of Canada.

**We face the war with confidence but the peace with fear and trembling. We are at grips with known military foes, and we're sure of their defeat. The post-war dangers, however, though just as real, are not so obvious, and subtle propaganda confuses and renders us impotent.**

Most of the greatly publicised plans for post-war rehabilitation are based on "total employment." One politician expressed it thus: "... when employment for any reason falls off, the State must step in to give employment in useful works." This policy of work made for everybody and everybody made for work has been reiterated by so many prominent men that it should be taken seriously and examined carefully.

Just what size of works programme will be necessary to give full employment to the million odd persons from the armed forces, war services and industries? The Marsh report suggests that one billion dollars be spent in one year. In any case the expenditure would be tremendous and the organisation almost as extensive as that necessary in war.

Assuming that a works programme is the proper method to achieve full employment (it certainly succeeded in Germany), where will we get the money and what control will we have over the scheme? If we still adhere to debt finance, we'll raise the money as we're doing in war time: We'll announce that we're paying as we go; we'll raise taxes "as high as the traffic will bear"; we'll promote tremendous loan campaigns; and then let the banks create money and lend it to the Government to make up the impressive deficiency. It will still be a matter of taxes and more taxes, to pay interest and more interest, on debt and more debt.

In establishing a works programme, therefore, we are assured of two facts: We know who will pay the costs and we know who will do the work. What is not quite clear is who will get the contracts for those public works, who will get the patronage; in whose constituency will the works be constructed; and who will make the profit? In fact, it's not at all clear who will profit; hardly those who will do the work; certainly not all those who will pay the ever-increasing taxes.

We can, of course, assume that a works programme, as suggested, is meant to create fat pay envelopes. That is the theory. We remember, however, with grave misgivings, the works programme of the early depression years, when 14 dollars was spent for each one dollar that reached the pay envelope. To avoid this outrageous swindle, we perpetrated our great scandal—unemployment relief.

In endeavouring to find some way to prevent excess profits or grafting in public works, the unimaginative, orthodox mind immediately thinks of the means used for that purpose during war. In war time we have price control, food control, metals control, profits control, selective service and dozens of other controls with Boards administering them. We have built up a tremendous bureaucracy, whose business it is to restrict us in every walk of life. All very necessary for war, but surely not for peace. We must have our freedom and our democracy else the war is fought in vain.

Hitler instituted total employment. The German State cured unemployment by public expenditures on roads and armaments. In the process, however, in order to prevent unlimited grafting and keep control, the system known as Hitlerism was evolved. But the controls merely regimented the people and the controllers themselves did the grafting.

It would therefore appear that when we are promised the total employment, public works, public spending work State, we are being promised one of two results:—The uncontrolled, unlimited pork barrel—the political heeler's heaven, or the regimented, restricted bureaucratic State—the Hitlerish hell. Canadians want neither. That is not what we're fighting for.

We're not fighting Hitlerism that we may have it. We're not fighting slavery in Europe that we may have slavery in Canada. To fight for Democracy we surely need not become Nazis. Yet the late V. C. Vickers, director of the Bank of England, stated: "Our democratic system and our existing financial system can no longer live together."

The best brains of the ages have been busy for centuries devising ways and means for producing things with ever decreasing labour. We now have science in its various branches—chemical, electrical, mechanical—working to achieve super abundance with the least possible human physical effort. Yet we still have orthodox, reactionary minds unable to devise a better method of distributing that abundance than by meagre wages through "total employment," trying to distribute purchasing power for modern production by the outmoded

### "New Times" Subscription Rates

Our charges for supplying and posting the "New Times" direct to your home every week are as follows:

Three months, 5/-; Six months, 10/-; Twelve months, £1. (HALF rates for members of the A.I.F., C.M.F., R.A.N., R.A.A.F., etc.).

Payments must be made in advance and sent direct to New Times Limited, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

work schemes of pre-war politics; the money invariably getting into the hands of those for whom it was least meant. This is an insane policy. Just as insane as would be the gardener who instead of watering his plants would pour water into the drain ditch to benefit the weeds, frogs, snakes, tadpoles and mosquitoes that thrive on slime and corruption.

In devising a distributive system for purchasing power why not look to Nature: From its great reservoirs of water—the oceans, seas, and lakes—the sun draws up moisture. Then by means of rain, snow and mists it distributes that moisture where it is needed. Distributes it direct to the individual—the farm, the forest, the stream, the power plant. There is no debt incurred; no taxes, no fetishes; nothing artificial, needless or harmful about the process; nothing mysterious. The sun and the atmosphere function automatically and subject only to variations due to natural causes give us the results we want.

So it should be with the money system; it should supply the means whereby people can buy the fruits of our productive empire. It should do this so that consumption of goods can equal production of goods. It should do this without any of the voodoo of so-called "sound" finance, with its pyramiding debts, usury, taxes and artificial scarcity.

As stated by the late Thomas Edison: "There is just one rule for money, and that is to have enough to carry all the legitimate trade that is waiting to move. Too little and too much are both bad" and again, "If our nation can issue a dollar bond it can issue a dollar bill. The element that makes the bond good makes the bill good also," but "... the bond lets money brokers collect twice for amount of the bond...."

If we as a people are smart enough to use solar energy harnessed to scientific machinery, by processes we have developed or inherited from our ancestors, and thereby achieve a state of abundance, then we can also develop a system of distribution that will enable all the people to enjoy all they want of all that abundance. That fact should be axiomatic.

"What is money made of, made of, made of, what is money made of?" Take a dollar bill out of your pocket and look at it—what is it made of? Paper and ink. Look at your bank book—of what is it made? A little paper book with figures in it. Don't let anybody tell you we can't make enough of those paper dollars or put enough figures in those paper books to allow us, the Canadian people, to buy all

the goods and services that we, the Canadian people, can produce; or that we can't devise scientific controls for this distributive medium (money) so that consumption of goods may always equal production of goods. Let's get away from the bunkum and utter nonsense propagated by the controllers of our archaic money system, to camouflage its ever recurrent cycles of inflation (cheap money—boom and "bust") and deflation (dear money—slump and starve), to camouflage its inability to deliver the goods.

"Almost the whole of England's post-war trade depression was due to a faulty monetary policy," stated the Hon. Reginald McKenna, world-war Chancellor of the Exchequer and chairman of the Midland (world's largest) bank. This same debt, taxes and poverty-creating money policy is to-day, here in Canada, hampering our war effort and jeopardising the peace.

In the post-war period, who is to decide what the people want? Will it be the financier; or the industrialist; the contractor of works schemes; the politician; the ward-heeler, or will it be the people? Who else but the people themselves, as individuals, can decide what they want?

Then why not let the people decide? They will show their decisions quickly enough if they, themselves, have the purchasing power (the money) to buy the things they want. They will have the necessary purchasing power if our Government will distribute to the people direct, in peace time—as a dividend on our national productivity—an amount of money equal to that now being spent on war.

Then the financier, the industrialist and the contractor will soon learn from the retailers what the people are willing to buy and Canada will start producing the things Canadians want. When this happens, an ever rising spiral of production and activity will soon abolish forever the fear of unemployment.

Again quoting the late V. C. Vickers: "The wealth of the nation lies in its capacity to produce goods and its capacity to consume goods, and its capacity to exchange its surplus goods for necessary importations from other countries."

We can, therefore, increase our activities until we have attained our greatest possible physical production or until our desire for goods and services is really satisfied. When that state is attained, and then maintained, we can continue the upward rise in culture; in the finer things of life; in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Then our cultural attainments will know no limits and our future as individuals and as a people will be assured in freedom and security. We will cease being the slaves of the money system or of work schemes, and the State and its institutions will, at long last, exist solely to serve the people; to serve the sovereign people from whom the State derives its power.

— (Reprinted from "The Ottawa Citizen.")

## THE PLOT TO SOCIALISE AUSTRALIA

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

In reading through the speeches by State Members on the Powers Bill, I couldn't help noticing the many undeniable facts of what centralised control in Australia WAS ALREADY DOING. These facts were brought forward by practical men who understand the problems of the people. But these men received no mention in the big daily papers. It's a great pity that more electors didn't hear the arguments put forward by many of their State Members. I can only select a few extracts from speeches. Speaking in the Western Australian Assembly on January 26, 1943, Mr. Stubbs said:—

"Could there be a better illustration than that which came from Canberra recently? Mr. Ward a couple of months ago announced that all the farmers of Western Australia had to pay £9/10/- per week to every man who worked at a haystack, and £5/10/- per week to every man who worked eight hours per day on a harvester... no farmer in Western Australia can afford to pay those rates. What experience has Mr. Ward had of primary-producing industries of this vast continent? Yet the farmers were asked to comply with his regulations... hundreds and probably thousands of tons of hay in my electorate remain on the field parching in the sun. Will the Minister deny that? The reason is that none of the farmers in my electorate was able to pay those wages."

And many other examples were given of chaos caused by Canberra "planners" such as Mr. Ward. Many splendid arguments based on FACTS were brought forward in favour of de-centralisation.

Easily the sanest speech in the Victorian House was made by the Independent Member for Hawthorn, Mr. L. H. Hollins. He vigorously opposed the transfer of power to Canberra. He summarised the issue on December 16 1942—

"It may be suggested that we need huge housing schemes inaugurated by the Commonwealth, but I suggest that we, in Victoria, are better able to decide what kind of houses we want to build in this State than, say, the representatives of Queensland, Western Australia, or any other State. We know the local conditions, and I believe that in any scheme of housing, of public works, or of irrigation, or with any of the other undertakings confronting the States, the details should be considered by the States concerned, and the finance should be made available by the Commonwealth, as that Government can make it available under the Constitution at the present time. We do not want to be regimented. We do

not want to be told that we must have a standard type of house throughout Australia. We want individual freedom, in security, to choose or refuse anything... I could deal with every single problem outlined in the Bill, but I cannot find one of them that cannot be solved by finance. Finance is government and government is finance."

Here is another statement on the value of de-centralised Government, made by Mr. S. F. Jenkins in the South Australian Assembly on February 3, 1943—

"I am not at all in accord with the transfer of additional powers to the Commonwealth from the States. My general inclination is to keep the Government as closely as possible in touch with the people of the various States. Experience over a long period has taught me, as I am sure it has taught many members that you get much better and much more sympathetic consideration and much quicker settlement of your difficulties by dealing with your State Parliament than if you have to go to Canberra... As every Member knows, State Members have to do a great deal of work for Federal Members at present. Why is it that matters are brought directly under the notice of the State Members? The reason is that they are able to keep in closer touch with those constituents."

What we want is an advocacy of GREATER POWER FOR STATE GOVERNMENTS AND LESS FOR CANBERRA. But no socialist will ever advocate this. Several Labor Members did suggest the creation of Provinces in place of State Parliaments. But a closer look at what appears to be a good argument in favour of more de-centralisation reveals that these Provinces would not be for the purpose of formulating any POLICY; they would be merely ADMINISTRATIVE agents for the CENTRAL POLICY DICTATED AT CANBERRA. De-centralisation of all POLICY is the crux of the issue.

(To be continued.)

## Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

expenditure for this purpose. Repayments will be pretty well limited to American possession of factories and other permanent facilities built with lease-lend funds, and perhaps the right to use air-bases built with lease-lend money abroad."

**BOYER'S BUNKUM:** Mr. J. J. F. Boyer received considerable (free) space in the Melbourne "Herald" of October 9 to advance the idea of modification (sotto for surrender) of our national sovereignty to an "international authority"—and, of course, he dutifully inserted the "World Police" idea. It is interesting to note that this chappie recently returned from the "Institute of Pacific Relations" conference held at Montreal—and that he is a member of "our" A.B.C. Isn't it remarkable how those pushing the idea from behind make a point of selecting innocent dupes attached to big propaganda agencies. This also explains why those opposed to "Federal Union" are prevented from presenting their case through such channels to the public. Don't forget to tell your M.P. that you won't stand for this World Government plot.

**HOUSING HORRORS:** A sub-leader in the daily press of October 11 gives a glowing account of what is described as the spectacular construction of service barracks in Albert Park. The writer then goes on to suggest that the pre-fabricating methods used there should be applied to house building in the post-war period. The unnamed writer says that "only in this way can the problems of materials and finance be solved," and that's just where his "woolly thinking" starts. There never has been a shortage of materials, and there certainly is no shortage of paper and ink (money). The answer to all this house building boloney is for the Government (whose duty it is) to provide the money tickets; the people will do the building, where and when required, and of the type required.

**POST-WAR PLANNERS:** A glance at the list of personnel receiving £400 p.a. upwards on the staff of the Post-War Reconstruction Bureau, contained in Federal "Hansard," No. 16 (October, 1943), discloses the almost complete absence of practical people. Here's the set-up: bank employees, 4 public service employees, 13 newspaper scribe, 1; architects, 3 economists, including Lloyd Ross and Coombes (of the London School of Economics), 3 The latter is, of course, in control. Excluding the semi-practical architects, what a collection of impractical men! Nothing but chaos could come from such a team.

**ARGENTINE ANTICS:** The following report should interest those who concentrate on monetary reform to the exclusion of campaigns for preventing the usurpation of our political machinery: "Admiral Ramirez, who recently formed a new Cabinet in Argentina, has discharged all Government employees who signed a manifesto calling on the Government to return to constitutional democracy." It is also reported that the new regime is more reactionary than its predecessor. It's difficult to assess the position from this distance, but this concentration of power is in line with world trends—which if implemented will make it impossible to achieve monetary or any other reform. It illustrates the dire urgency of preserving the democratic political machinery and freedom of action.

**HOOVER HITS:** Mr. Hoover, ex-President of U.S.A., let go some powerful punches at the World Planners' proposals for Anglo-American union, common currency and post-war military alliances, when, according to a New York report, he described the plan as a step towards world-mastery by the English-speaking peoples, which would generate organised opposition among the other 90% of the human race. He also suggested that the so-called "marriage" would lead to many frictions and ultimately to bitter "divorce." He didn't mention who would have control of the "world police force" in such a final situation.

**EDUCATION ERRORS:** An interesting diagnosis of "University ills" was given recently by the Vice-Chancellor of Melbourne University, Mr. Medley. He explained that "the University did not produce satisfactory results, primarily because of a shortage of money, from which arose an insufficient staff." He then stated that the curriculum was to some extent "irrelevant to the world as it was to-day." Although these facts are already known to all who have considered the question, it is interesting to hear them from this source.

**BANK BUDGETS:** Returns for the quarter ending September 30, 1943, of the nine private trading banks indicate profitable war-time bulges in bank assets; at the same time they confirm the fact that their legal tender backing is very tender indeed, being less than 10%. (Deposits, £462 millions; legal tender cash, only £38 millions.) Their "war-time deposits" (?) with the Commonwealth Bank jumped during the year to £106 millions, an increase for the year of £80 millions. Treasury Bill holdings are £54 millions, an increase of £15 millions. Government securities (bonds) are £76 millions, an increase of £20 millions.

**COPLAND'S COMICS:** A new booklet entitled "Price Stabilisation," by Professor Copland, tells us about price-levels, gluts, booms and all the other terms dear to the heart of "certified" economists. If the booklet was illustrated the kids would appreciate it as much as "Ginger Meggs." One interesting statement which appears is that "there are great

(Continued on foot of next column.)

## DANGEROUS MYTH: "THE COMMON MAN"

An article under this heading, by the outstanding Australian essayist, Walter Murdoch ("Elzevir"), in the Melbourne "Herald" of October 23, contains so much superlative wisdom that it would be uncharitable to discuss what we regard as one or two minor blemishes (from the philosophical and factual, not literary, aspects). For once we were glad that the "Herald" has such a large circulation!

But we really must specifically qualify our gratitude to the extent of saying that we positively disagree with the two interlocking sentences in which the writer grudgingly, but unnecessarily, gave ground to the "Planners" by conceding that, when peace returns, "we" shall in many instances "HAVE TO sacrifice our personal liberties" and "submit to many restrictions of our freedom" for the sake of "many common interests," such as "economic justice" and "the abolition of poverty." We could heartily agree if he had said that, to achieve those ends, the few Big Bankers, Monopolists, Planners, etc., will have to sacrifice their POWER, by which alone "we" are kept poor amid abundance and are denied "economic justice." The freedom and personal liberties of Tom, Dick and Harry do NOT hinder "economic justice" or the abolition of poverty.

Having thus qualified our otherwise undiluted praise, let us add that the writer's remarks on education are not those of an "outsider": he was for many years Professor of English, and is now Chancellor, at Perth University.

Hereunder we reprint the article in full. We hereby record our grateful acknowledgment to the author, and any acknowledgment due to the "Herald." We offer no apology whatsoever to those of our readers who have already seen the article, because we think it should be read twice or thrice now and at least annually hereafter. This is what Walter Murdoch wrote:—

There are in every language some words which may be called the "unselfish words," because whoever uses them always applies them to someone else, never to himself. For example, the word "morale"; it is always the other people's morale you mean. You are not egotistical enough to say, "My morale is pretty low this morning." You speak of "Australia's morale," meaning everybody else's morale.

It is the same with that phrase that is on so many people's lips to-day, "the common man." Britain's magnificent achievement, we are told, was the achievement of the common man. In every other country the common man has been the hero. In the age that is about to dawn, the common man will at last come to his own. In the past, we have made a great fuss about the genius, the leader, the great man, the eminent, the illustrious, the distinguished person; this war has made us recognise that everything depends on the character of the common man. Democracy is the rule of the common man, and we are going to have a real democracy when the war is over. In all our planning, the

welfare of the common man must be our objective. The common man has become, in fact, a slogan.

Here, I say, we have another unselfish phrase: because you are certainly not thinking about yourself when you speak of the common man. About whom, then, are you speaking? You are speaking about a vague and vast multitude of persons with whom you are not personally acquainted, persons whom you see as a mass, not as individuals. If anyone tells you that he is speaking of himself, that he recognises himself as a common man, you may be sure it is a case of mock humility; he doesn't really mean it.

Or, if he does mean it, he is deceiving himself. He is not a common man; at least, if he is, I should like to meet him. I myself have, like Satan, gone to and fro in the earth and walked up and down in

it these many years, and I have not yet met a common man; I have never met a man who, when you come to know him intimately, was not unique, different from other men, with a personality all his own. I shall believe in the existence of the common man when I meet one. But I shall not meet one; because, to put it shortly, the common man is a myth—as much of a myth as the "economic man" of the old economists. And it is sometimes dangerous to believe in myths.

If you think this is a paradox, look into your own mind for a moment, and what do you find there? Do you find someone who is just like everybody else? You know that, on the contrary, you are not like anybody else you have ever met. Somewhere in the universe your double may exist, an exact replica of yourself in body and soul; but you have never met him. You are, yourself, a personality, a single separate person, different from all others; and you know it, even if nobody else does.

There are moments in most people's lives when they see this truth about other persons besides themselves: for instance, in the flash of insight which is called falling in love. Did ever lover see his beloved as just a common woman like other women? If you think it possible, you have never been in love. "Yes, but when a man falls in love he is the victim of a romantic illusion; he sees what is not there; when he becomes sane again, he sees the truth." Well, God forbid that I should try to write an essay on love. I only say that a man in love, whatever hallucinations he may suffer from has had a glimpse of one eternal truth. He sees one woman as different from every other woman; and so she is.

What mother does not know that her children are essentially different, not merely from other people's children, but from each other?

What a dingy business teaching must be for a teacher whose classes are so large that he has to treat all his pupils as if they had been cast in one mould, when he knows all the time that each of them has a soul of his own, unlike all the rest in important ways. Education, in those

circumstances, becomes a dull, mechanical routine, a sort of machine-minding. Every teacher knows that the common boy and the common girl are, like the common man, myths. They don't exist.

Well, but what is the practical point of all this? For the purposes of the statesman, the legislator, the administrator, it is necessary to treat people as if they were all alike. The government of the country cannot take account of private differences. Legislation must be for everybody. The science (if it is a science) of sociology has to deal with people as if they were all of a piece. Statistics must necessarily treat us as if we were, not separate human personalities, but ciphers in an arithmetical statement.

Quite true; and especially true in time of war, when everybody has to fight the enemy's war machine by becoming part of a machine himself. The soldier has to put his private judgment and his private tastes into cold storage; his life is hemmed in on all sides by restrictions and controls. A general planning a campaign has to reckon up the numbers in his armies, not individual qualities. He has to accept the myth of the common man.

A myth can be very useful, so long as we know it for a myth; when we begin to mistake it for a reality, it becomes dangerous. To treat people as if they were all alike is the way of the dictator in a totalitarian country, and the way of a bureaucrat in a country which may delude itself into thinking it is a democracy.

The fundamental fact about human nature is not to be found in our likenesses but in our differences. After you have finished talking about the brotherhood of man open your eyes and look at your brothers, and recognise that you belong to a family of which no two members are alike. Look at yourself and recognise that the essence of you, what makes you a personality, is not what you have in common with other men, but what is peculiar to yourself.

In other words, you are an uncommon man; and what I say, in all seriousness, to all planners and reconstructors and architects of a new age, is that it must be the age, not of the common man, but of the uncommon man. Let that be our slogan. It is the uncommon man who must come to his own at last, after centuries of repression. I mean, of course, the uncommon man who dwells, perhaps unknown even to ourselves, within the breast of each of us.

Look at education. The purpose of our schools, it would seem has always been to produce standardised persons, with all their individual traits ironed out of them, all their corners rubbed away, each of them a tame little conformist, behaving speaking, thinking exactly like his classmates, without taint of eccentricity. A reformed education will encourage instead of snubbing the eccentric. All effort will be made to find out what a boy's eccentricities are, what he can do that other boys can't do, what kind of work will give free play to what is peculiar to him. The right direction of education is away from uniformity towards originality.

That, as I see it, is what democracy means. Democracy does not mean the rule of the common man; as I have said already, there is no such person. Democracy is the form of government that gives the utmost possible freedom to the uncommon man. In wartime, we all come together; and agree to suppress what is private and personal in us in defence of something that uncommon men have in common—namely, their country's freedom. When peace returns, we shall still have many common interests to which we shall have to sacrifice our personal liberties. Economic justice, for instance; the abolition of poverty; for this, which we all admit to be imperative, we shall submit, grudgingly, perhaps, to many restrictions of our freedom. But any attempt to extend the area of government beyond what is necessary for an obvious public good, will, we may hope, be resisted to the death.

The end of the war will bring us to the  
(Continued on page 4)

### SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From THE UNITED DEMOCRATS, of 17 Weymouth Street, Adelaide.)

Debate re Proposed Referendum: We are endeavouring to arrange a public debate—possibly in the Adelaide Town Hall—on whether Canberra should or should not be granted extra powers for "post-war reconstruction," and with this end in view we will hold a meeting in our rooms on Thursday, November 18, at 8 p.m., to gather debating points. All social crediters are asked to attend this meeting to give us their ideas and discuss the pros and cons thereof. If you are unable to attend but have some ideas we might use, please let the secretary know them. Interstate social crediters are asked to consider this idea. We believe it can be made an excellent means for combating centralisation of power.

Voters' Policy Associations: We wish to stress once again the vital need for social crediters to push ahead with the Voters' Policy Association idea. Good work has been done by a few stalwarts, but more individual initiative is needed. The more organised pockets of resistance there are the easier it will be to outwit those persons with antisocial ideas when they attempt to foist on us their plans for a super-Government at Canberra. Also these decentralised bodies will need to be functioning before it will be practicable to push for the National Dividend.

Books to Read: "The Land for the (Chosen) People Racket," by C. H. Douglas; price, 2/-. "The Enemy Within the Empire" (a short history of the Bank of England), by Eric D. Butler; price 6d. "The Frustration of Production of Motor Fuel in Australia," by A. W. Noakes; price, 6d. (All plus 1/2d. postage.)

—F. BAWDEN, Hon. Secretary.

### ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

(Obtainable from New Times Limited, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.)

"THE ENEMY WITHIN THE EMPIRE," A short history of the Bank of England. Price, 6d. Postage 1/2d. (4/- per dozen, post free.)

"THE MONEY POWER VERSUS DEMOCRACY." The best "hand-book" for Australian democrats. Price, 9d. Postage 1/2d. (6/- per dozen, post free.)

### NOTES ON THE NEWS (Continued)

difficulties in subsidising meat producers" (individuals), "as machinery does not yet exist for solving the problem." You see, there's no trouble in paying subsidies to big corporations, such as chemical phosphate groups, but graziers and cattle producers are merely individuals, and once the principle of paying subsidies to individuals was well established it might foster the idea of consumer subsidies (national dividends), and that would never do.

## PROGRAMME FOR THIRD WORLD WAR

By C. H. DOUGLAS, in the "Social Crediter," England. (Continued from last issue.)

The statement made in many quarters that one nation after another comes into the grip of, and is used by, the Jews reasonably provokes the comment:—"Well, if the Jews are so superhumanly clever that no one seems able to stand against them, there is nothing to be done about it. They win." This is, no doubt, what Professor Laski means when he states that "the Left" has "an historic right" to victory. It may also be noticed that a claim is implicit in this either that "the Left" is invariably right, or, alternatively, it doesn't matter whether "it" is right or not.

There are several issues involved in this aspect of the matter. The first is, "How has it been done?" The answer to this enquiry is "Simply, and in the last resort, solely, by control of the credit system." The God of this World is Money, and his Chosen People are the Jews.

Every effort has been made to present the Jew as primarily a usurer. I doubt whether the Jew was ever primarily a usurer. He has been in possession of a technique of credit-money creation for thousands of years, and his power has come not so much from charging interest as from creating new claims and appropriating them. This technique probably came via Egypt from Chaldea. There is, I believe, in existence somewhere a baked Chaldean tile which has inscribed on it an almost perfect prototype of the modern Bill of Exchange—the basic document of international finance.

Once understood, and it is not really very difficult to understand, only quite moderate intelligence is necessary to operate the credit system. And, operated with attention to a few easily formulated rules, banking automatically comes into control of everything necessary for its own defence, including control of information. Just so long as it is not widely understood.

That the power of the Jew is primarily the power of the banker is certain. That fact is both a complete answer to the defeatist, and a clear indication of the direction in which to look for the triumph of the Right. But it does not deal with certain other aspects of the problem.

If you say that a man is a European, there is a sense in which you are just using words. You do not describe an Austrian in a company of Englishmen by calling him a European. But in a camp of Hottentots the appellation conveys a distinct and realistic picture.

The Jew is, in this sense, an Oriental, and only Europeans who have had contact with the Oriental mind acquire sufficient wisdom to realise that they only very partially understand its workings, and that it works differently from the mind of any European. Consequently, to contend with it, on its own ground, is to court disaster.

To take a simple example, the average Englishman, with careful coaching and lengthy preparation, can secure a reasonable place in the Honours Examination in his chosen subject at one of our older Universities. While there is not lacking a body of respectable opinion to the effect that examinations prove little or nothing, it does seem to be the case that the average Honours Graduate is at least averagely successful in later life. But the Oriental, with one-tenth the preparation, will leave him standing in almost any written examination which you can devise, and still be completely useless for any practical purpose. I personally knew an Indian who took a high place in three Triposes, and

was only prevented from taking a fourth by the veto of the authorities. He was a pleasant but incompetent individual, and so far as I am aware has never done anything of the slightest consequence since he was restrained from rendering the Examination system ridiculous.

Such ideas as "fairness," "decency" and what we call the realistic Christian virtues convey nothing to the Oriental as such. Perhaps I might with advantage observe at this juncture that many Orientals compare very favourably with many Europeans on every ground. That does not invalidate the main contention, which is that the Oriental has virtues of his own, but they are not in the main the same virtues as those of the European, and they do not contact them.

Again, for example, the "Liberal" ideas of the mid-nineteenth century, such as "England, the asylum of the politically oppressed," appear to the Eastern mind as either an invitation to corruption, feebleness, or insanity, and as such to be exploited to the possible limit. The only sense in which any gratitude ought to be expected, or is given, is that of a lively sense of favours to come. If the relationship between Great Britain and India had no other value, and it has many, the fact that it has injected into the Indian consciousness, more particularly in the North-West, the idea of "character" (a completely alien idea to the East) and into a few British minds the fatuousness of forcing political systems on to peoples whose philosophies do not fit them, would have justified it.

Perhaps the cleavage in outlook between the East and West is most practically exemplified in the idea of "price" as simply the haggling of the market, or as Sir Marcus Samuel put it, "the price of an article is what it will fetch," on the one hand, and the struggles of the Mediaeval Church (the foundation of Europeanism) with the concept of the Just Price. Whether St. Thomas Aquinas achieved any stable mechanism for this doctrine, I do not know—probably not. But the philosophy of it is basic. There is no part of the Social Credit thesis which has roused such rancour as the demonstration that the Just, or what we now prefer to call the Compensated Price, is at the root of economic democracy.

Professor Laski knows quite well that the compensated price is now an integral part of British official policy, and he knows equally well that the money system is widely understood.

I think that it is in these facts that we can find the explanation of the rather urgent call for hurry. Things are not what they were. "Man, the Rebel" becomes the pet of the bullion-broker, and "Man, the Creator" the indispensable raw material of full employment at maintenance wages or

### "WHY BIG FINANCE BACKS SOCIALISM"

By JAS. GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

This new booklet contains five broadcast talks, and it is hoped that all readers of the "New Times" will help to give it wide publicity

7d. per copy or 4/6 per dozen, posted

Obtainable from  
THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN  
101 Collins Street, Hobart, Tasmania

slightly below. In fact, to quote Mr. Sieff, in a 1931 edition of "Freedom and Planning":—"The only rival [?] world political and economic system which puts forward a comparable claim is that of the Union of Soviet Republics." It may be noticed that none of the enthusiasts for Soviet Russia can be persuaded to go and live there.

(To be continued.) (All rights reserved.)

## AUSTRALIA'S POST-WAR PERIL

(A letter to the Editor from Bruce H. Brown. Continued from last issue.)

**Sir,—Latest news from the "planning" front is very disquieting. The Federal Treasurer (Mr. J. B. Chifley) in a letter dated 23/10/43, wrote: "I can assure you that this Government is fully aware of its responsibilities in participating in building an international monetary system." So there is to be an "International" monetary system, and what we may do in Australia is to be determined by persons outside**

In the Melbourne "Herald" of 27/10/43, it is stated that the United States Senate has authorised the spending of £10,000,000 PER ANNUM on advertising Government loans, which means that the people of the United States have been committed to the perpetuation of the existing system of loans and taxes.

In a letter received by one of my sisters from the Prime Minister himself, he stated that Russia had been forced to adopt financial measures similar to those applying in Australia to finance her war effort, but when asked to name the persons, institutions or Governments responsible for forcing Russia to do this, he did not reply.

**In the Melbourne "Sun" of Thursday, 28/10/43, we were informed that the Russian Government had been invited last Spring to a World Monetary Conference, and that, according to Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary to the United States Treasury, who was in Cairo on Wednesday, "the world currency stabilisation plan has reached an advanced stage, and only technical points remain to be settled." Please note the name Morgenthau. It will be mentioned again.**

In the morning news session from the national broadcasting stations on 29/10/43, we were informed that Egypt is going in for loans on a similar basis to other countries, which suggests that Mr. Morgenthau has been making good use of his visit to Cairo.

And to cap it off, we were informed in the Melbourne "Argus" of 30/10/43 that "the official view in Canberra is that . . . clothing the Commonwealth with powers sufficient to give Mr. Curtin the authority vital to overseas discussions will keep Mr. Curtin fully occupied in Australia until next year." You see, the extra "powers" are required for "overseas" or international "objectives."

What a pity it would be if the millions and millions of people whose lives are to be vitally affected by this secret planning were to get a clear understanding beforehand of the nature of the plot and the identity of the plotters!

Before naming individuals and institutions behind the special planning I want to make reference to the grand "objective" of the action we see in progress. The objective to-day is no different from what it was in 1921, when one of the greatest men the British Empire has ever produced (C. H. Douglas) wrote as follows:—"The real objective (towards which the Washington Conference was one move) is the stabilisation and centralisation of the present World Order of Finance and Law, and the Hegemony, or final, permanent, and indisputable control of that Centralised Order by the powers represented by Wall Street and Washington. That aim involves certain limited and preliminary objectives. It is obvious that a situation such as would arise should the United States become involved in war with Japan on anything like equal terms, would leave the British Empire . . . in somewhat the same position in which America herself was left by the late-lamented war . . . relatively unexhausted and a creditor to all combatants, a position which would shift financial World Power back to London. Utilising the finan-

### AUSTRALIA'S SOVEREIGNTY

**In view of the all-too-obvious fact that the Japanese and their allies are not the only dangers to the freedom of the Australian people to govern themselves, even to the customary extent, without overseas dictation, we strongly urge all Australian democrats to write, while there is yet time, to their respective representatives in the Federal Parliament. A sample letter is reproduced hereunder, and copies of it printed in large, clear type, are available from the "New Times" office at 1/6 per 100 post free:—**

Mr. . . . . . M.H.R.,

Parliament House, Canberra, A.C.T.

Dear Sir,—I respectfully request you, as my representative in the Commonwealth Parliament, to OPPOSE by all means in your power, ANY move that might, in the slightest degree, hand over Australia's sovereignty, freedom-of-action and independence, in regard to financial or other matters, domestic or external, to ANY sort of international authority.

I have in mind, particularly, recently-announced proposals for an "international currency" (possibly based on gold), proposals for an international government or "Federal Union," and proposals for an international "police force."

I am very alarmed at the possibility that we may have been already partly committed, without the consent of Parliament or the people, to something of the kind I shall be obliged if you will find out, as soon as possible, whether this is so, and let me know without delay.

Yours faithfully, . . . . .

cial power recently acquired, the movement of which the Washington Conference was the visible symbol, drove a wedge into the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, reducing the Naval armament question to a question of credit-power, i.e., potential building capacity rather than actual power, thus apparently eliminating, or at any rate greatly delaying, any possibility of distraction from the main objective, and at the same time forcing a settlement of the Irish question on lines which seem well calculated to eliminate Great Britain as an Atlantic Naval Power, while strengthening the hold of Finance on Ireland. . . . President Harding's term of office marks the bloodless surrender of the world's greatest Empire, and its deletion as an effective voice at other than parochial conferences. The British Government being wholly in the grip of international finance, and indeed simply an instrument of it, is passive in the matter. . . .

**That is taken from the remarkable article entitled "The World After Washington," which was published in 1921. The grand objective is thus clearly indicated to be a World Order of Finance and Law controlled by Wall Street.**

**As promised last week, I now quote a letter which appeared in the Launceston "Examiner" of 6/10/1943, from Mr. H. McEwin, of West Tamar. It refers very pointedly to matters of Finance and Law, as follows:—**

"This ever-recurring controversy about alteration of our money laws and the present financial system is waste of time, ink, and stampage. What does it all accomplish? The fact remains that the whole of our money laws throughout the world where banking and exchange are in use, were, and are, evolved, framed, and enacted by Jewish brains, because they are the best qualified in the practice of creating and manipulating all matters of coin, currency, and finance. Some of us think that we could do better, or that the said laws are not always for the one-sided benefit of those upon whom they are imposed, but this matter of law-giving has been peculiarly the prerogative of the Jewish race, and few have any conception what we owe these people for our present-day civilisation. The plan of total warfare under which our Federal Government has placed us for the defence of Australia was invented and prepared to the minutest detail by a German-American Jew, Bernard Baruch, who held greater power than President Wilson during the last war over man-power, money and material, and is now occupying the same position with President Roosevelt. This plan was completed years before the first shot was fired. These same brains are now formulating laws for the post-war world, and we are being educated to receive them. . . ."

**Is Mr. McEwin right? Can it be that it is the leaders of the Jews who are seeking the subjugation of the people in all countries, and if so, why? The Regius Professor of Moral and Pastoral Theology at Oxford, Dr. E. L. Hodgson, said:**

"Convinced that they were the chosen people, the Israelites had for long interpreted this vocation as commissioning them, in the name of God, to overpower and either exterminate or reduce to subjection all other peoples. Despite the protests of a long line of prophets through whom God was seeking to educate them out of this delusion, it persisted to the end: the ideal of a world order based on the dominance of a Herrenvolk is one of the genuinely Jewish contributions to political theory."

**In promising "a full and detailed reply" to Dr. Hodgson's pronouncement, the "Jewish Chronicle" (published in England), said:**

"The Israelites did, it is true, regard themselves as the 'chosen people,' as many other peoples have done, or still do. But they used the words in the sense that they had been the chosen medium for the proclamation of the Divine Law." (Quoted from the "New Times" of 5/2/1943.)

**This indicates pretty clearly that they feel called upon to determine the sort of world conditions which should govern our lives and then have charge of the planning to fit us into it. That, apparently, is just what is afoot.**

—Yours faithfully, Bruce H. Brown, 189 Hotham-street, East Melbourne, C2 October 31, 1943.

(To be continued.)

### LATEST BOOKLET BY DOUGLAS

**"The Land For The (Chosen) People's Racket."**

By C. H. Douglas.

Price: Two Shillings, Plus Postage. Intending purchasers are advised that this booklet is now available. Limited supplies only. Order from:

**The Democratic Federation of Youth (A/asia), 296a Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.**

### VICTIMISATION BY "RED FASCISTS" IN UNION

(Continued from page 1.)

that Mr. Major had been mistaken in informing me that I was being relieved of duty pending enquiries, as I had been summarily dismissed.

I enquired the reason from him. The reply was to the effect that I had been guilty of disorderly conduct in the mess room in opposing the Union organiser.

That morning, a telegram arrived from Mr. Ashton informing me that I had been relieved of duty and that a letter was following.

The following day an urgent telegram was received, asking me to report to the Controller, Mr. Wilson. I subsequently interviewed Mr. Wilson in the presence of, I think, Mr. Robeson, Industrial officer, and later saw Mr. Baxter, in charge of food services, and the head of the department, Dr. Roland Wilson.

The above facts were reiterated at all of the interviews and were not contradicted in any one case.

No mention was made at any of the interviews of any charge against me, or any unsatisfactory conduct on my part. The only explanation offered for my suspension was the threat of the Communists of the Munition Workers' Union to cause trouble unless I was dismissed.

I am the wife of a returned soldier, and the mother of a boy permanently invalided because of his service to his country overseas. Both my husband and son risked their lives to preserve freedom in this coun-

### COMPULSORY PASTEURISATION

When this issue of the "New Times" went to press the Victorian Legislative Council was scheduled to be in the first stages of its Debate on the Milk Pasteurisation Bill. Therefore, electors' letters on that subject should be forwarded NOW to Members of that House. (Combined leaflets and letter-forms are obtainable at 1/- per 100, post free, from the Consumers' Protection League, Room 9, Floor 5, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1.) Here is a list of the present M.L.C.'s (Members of the Legislative Council), with the name of the electorate in brackets after each name:—

Sir W. Angliss (S. Province), Sir F. Beaurepaire (Monash), W. J. Beckett (Melbourne), G. Bolster (Ballarat), P. T. Byrnes (N.-W. Province), G. L. Chandler (S. Province), P. J. Clarey (Doutta Galla), Sir F. Clarke (Monash), J. S. Disney (Higinbotham), C. H. Eager (E. Yarra), W. H. Edgar (E. Yarra), A. M. Fraser (Melbourne Nth.), C. P. Gartside (S.-E. Province), Sir G. Goudie (N.-W. Province), Sir J. Harris (N.-E. Province), P. P. Inchbold (N.-E. Province), C. E. Isaac (S.-E. Province), P. Jones (Doutta Galla), J. A. Kennedy (Higinbotham), P. J. Kennelly (Melbourne West), B. Kilpatrick, (N. Province), Col. G. V. Lansell (Bendigo), J. H. Lienhop (Bendigo), G. S. McArthur (S.-W. Province), W. MacAulay (Gippsland), L. H. McBrien (Melbourne Nth.), A. E. McDonald (S.-W. Province), D. L. McNamara (Melbourne), A. J. Pittard (Ballarat), R. C. Rankin (W. Province), G. J. Tuckett (N. Province).

### CONSUMERS' PROTECTION LEAGUE

**Although it "toed-the-line" and published a front-page article mainly consisting of the usual one-sided fear-propaganda by which the big newspapers are frantically trying to force the Milk Pasteurisation Bill through the Victorian Parliament, the Melbourne weekly, "Truth," in its issue of October 30, concluded by belatedly remembering its own name and saying this:—**

Amazingly, the propaganda against pasteurisation which formed the subject of a specific complaint in the House did not spring from parties interested in the trade at all. This was a small yellow folder which asked "Is Milk Pasteurisation a Public Menace?" and added, "What's behind the move to make it compulsory?"

Flourishing the leaflet in Parliament one day, Mr. Corrigan (Port Melbourne) classed it as scurrilous and said Parliament should not allow it to be circulated. The leaflet indicated that it had been issued by the Consumers' Protection League, Room 9, 5th Floor, McEwan House, Melbourne.

"Evidently," said Mr. Corrigan that day, "these persons are not prepared to say who they are, and they are not honest enough to come out into the open. The Government should make inquiries about an organisation that insults Members of Parliament and bodies trying to do something in the interests of public health."

"Truth," in the course of its inquiries, had no trouble to bring those responsible for the leaflet out into the open. The league was formed about three months ago. Its aim, so the campaign organiser, Mr. O. B. Heatley, of 32 Paxton Street, East Malvern, said, is to try to educate the people to make their political members do what they want them to. In the pasteurisation battle, the league is not opposing pasteurisation; it is simply "advocating freedom of choice," Mr. Heatley said. "It wanted people to be able to choose for themselves—pasteurisation or raw milk."

### SOCIAL SCIENCE LECTURES

A further lecture on "State Control" will be given by Mr. F. A. Parker, B.A., Dip.Ed., on Wednesday evening next (November 10), at the headquarters of the United Electors of Australia, Fifth Floor, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne.

try, but if union officials are to be permitted to use industrial blackmail to silence opposition to them, then it seems that this freedom is already lost.

The union officials responsible for my victimisation are all strong opponents of the Labor Party, despite their protestations of support for the Curtin Government.

Workers naturally will not stand for the treatment which I have received, and there is a very real danger that unless the Government puts a stop to this industrial blackmail, the unity of the Labor Party will be menaced.

There is also a very grave danger that failure on the part of the Government to deal firmly with these people will result in many workers hesitating to give the Federal Government the increased powers which they will undoubtedly shortly be seeking.

I appeal to you for immediate reinstatement in my former position, and urge that an open enquiry should immediately be held into the conduct of the officials who, in collusion with the Munition Workers' Union Communists, arranged my suspension.

The department has suggested that I should accept transfer to a factory where I will not be eligible for membership of the Munition Workers' Union, and will not be in contact with any munition workers.

If I were to accept this transfer, it would represent a victory for industrial blackmail, and since allegations regarding my character, etc., were made to my work-mates at the drawing office canteen, it is essential for my character to be vindicated by my reinstatement in my former position.

As I have pointed out to Mr. Baxter, the head of the food services, since my only "crime" was to oppose the Communist policy of the Munition Workers' Union, the mere mitigation of my sentence from dismissal to transfer is certainly not satisfactory.

I know that once you have ascertained the truth of the statements set out in this letter, you will not hesitate to act, and I leave my case confidently in your hands.

Yours faithfully, (Signed)  
MARGARET BAXTER.

### REFORM AND REVOLUTION

" . . . we shall then recognise the fundamental error of regarding the [French] Revolution as the movement for reform, carried to excess. **Reform and Revolution** were two totally distinct movements, and not only distinct but **directly opposed to one another.**" (Emphasis in original.)

—"The French Revolution," by Webster, p. 46

"There is not a single revolutionary movement at the present time, including that from which we are suffering in this country at the instigation of P.E.P., which is not solidly opposed to monetary reform, but in favour of 'nationalising' the banks, thus making them invulnerable. In Canada, the C.C.F., which is an international Socialist Party largely financed from the usual sources of international Socialism, is deriding monetary reform and doing everything possible to capitalise the repressive measures of the Federal Government to the advantage of collectivism. It is being almost openly supported by the press commonly identified with finance."

—"The Social Creditor," Aug. 21, 1943.

### DANGEROUS MYTH: "THE COMMON MAN"

(Continued from page 3.)

**parting of the ways. We shall have either a totalitarian regime—call it Fascism, or Communism, or Bureaucracy, they all mean pretty much the same in the long run—or we shall have Democracy, which treats men as distinct personalities and gives to each the utmost freedom compatible with the public good. If the former is to be the result, we shall have won the war in a military sense but lost what we were fighting for; and I, for one, shall ask my chemist for a cheap and easy and painless way of quitting a world no longer appealing to me as fit to live in.**

If, on the other hand, we get a real Democracy at long last, and a world made safe for the uncommon man, a world giving free play to the forces of personality, a world in which government mean securing for everybody the means of developing the best that is in him—world, in short, of free men and women and not of slaves—then not only shall we have won the war, but the war will be seen as a gateway through which the race has taken a definite step forward along the road to perfection. OTHERWISE IT HAS ALL BEEN IN VAIN.

### IMPORTANT NEW BOOKLET

**"Power Politics and People's Pressure"**

A timely exposure of the conspiracy for international control of your country.

This booklet is fully documented, with some disquieting information.

To work effectively, social crediters must keep abreast of the facts. "Power Politics and People's Pressure" is a valuable contribution to this end.

ORDER YOUR COPY NOW. Price, 1/4, post free, from The United Electors of Australia, 5th Floor, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne

Printed by M. F. Canavan, 25 Cullinton-road, Hartwell for the New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Melbourne