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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)

EVERY FRIDAY

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What Is Behind the "Dean Case" Inquiry?

Eric Butler Writes to Dr. Evatt

Writing from 22 Bellevue Avenue, Rosanna, N.22, Victoria, on 7th September, 1944, our well-known contributor, Eric D. Butler, has sent the following letter addressed to the Rt. Hon. H. V. Evatt, LL.D., D.Litt., K.C., M.P., Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs, Canberra A.C.T.:-

Dear Dr. Evatt.—On Tuesday morning, August 29 a detective from the Victorian Police served upon me a summons from Mr. Justice Reed. The summons stated that I was required to give evidence connected in some way with National Security Regulations; also to give evidence relating to certain legal proceedings by Angus Dean in the High Court of Australia. On Wednesday morning, August 30 the detective who served the summons called with two colleagues and drove me 100 miles to Melbourne in order that I could attend the Inquiry at the High Court Buildings.

The purpose of this letter is to (a) register my protest at being summoned before the Inquiry; (b) to criticise the outrageous and insulting method of cross-examination by Mr. Alderman, K.C. and (c) to ask you certain questions concerning the Inquiry and matters arising out of it.

I had two main objections to appearing before the Inquiry, the first one being that I was on 24 days' leave from the Army after serving for over eighteen months at a northern battle station, and, therefore, resented losing two precious days of that leave. My second objection to appearing was the fact that I have never, to the best of my knowledge, written one word concerning the "Dean Case" or matters relating to it;

neither have I mentioned the matter publicly nor have I written to any Member of Parliament about the matter. I understand that the reason for the Inquiry was the result of many letters of inquiry and protest concerning the manner in which the "Dean Case" had been conducted. I have before me a copy of a letter from the Hon. E. J. Ward, M.P., to Mr. W. Hand, of Sydney, dated December 31, 1943, in which YOU are quoted as saying:-

"In view of many inquiries and representations relating to recent High Court action, Dean versus Latham, I have decided that a full investigation shall take place into all aspects of the litigation, including the statements made in circulars dealing with the matter. The tribunal of investigation will hear evidence from all persons who may desire to present it. . . ."

In view of the above I find it hard to understand why I should have been summoned. I never expressed any desire to give evidence. And, strangely enough, as far as I can ascertain, not one of the men summoned before the Inquiry in Melbourne had ever made any representations for an Inquiry. I do understand that there were people in Melbourne who did write to Members of Parliament concerning the "Dean Case," and I should have thought

that some of these people would have been asked to give evidence in preference to people such as myself. I have no desire to appear unduly suspicious, but upon learning that my name was "selected" from others submitted by Commonwealth Security authorities to Mr. Alderman, K.C., I have been asking myself whether, perhaps, this Inquiry was designed to discredit me and other social crediters. It is a fact that, as the result of Mr. Alderman's questions, this impression was created. In view of the fact that your department has been connected with Mr. Alderman, I think you will agree that this matter should concern you vitally. At this point it would, I think, be appropriate if I quoted extracts from a letter from the Solicitor-General, Sir George Knowles, to Mr. Holt, M.H.R., on February 18, 1944. Dealing with the terms of the Inquiry into the "Dean Case," Sir George wrote:-

"(1). The terms of reference are: To inquire and report on—

"1.—the circumstances of and connected with certain legal proceedings instituted in the High Court by Angus Dean, of Hobart, in the State of Tasmania, including the allegations in connection therewith made in circulars recently distributed to Members of Parliament;

"2.—the object of those responsible for the publication of such circulars and whether such object was a bona fide desire to protect the interests of justice or the furtherance of some other purpose."

I fail to understand how the above concerns me in any way. I should have thought that the Inquiry would have been directed towards discovering from those responsible for the circulars just what they were concerned about. But, instead of this being done, I and other prominent Social Crediters were "selected" by Mr. Alderman, K.C. And this same gentleman also took it upon himself to call two German internees from the Internment Camps, and to attempt, by skilful cross-examination, to show that these men were closely connected with Social Credit. The significance of this action will not be lost upon tens of thousands of Social Crediters throughout Australia.

Sir George says further in his letter: "It is a fact that Commonwealth Security officers have interviewed persons in connection with this matter (of circulars)." Surely, then, these officers, whose ability I have no reason to doubt, could have dis-

covered from the people concerned who was responsible for the circulars; they certainly must have known that I, for example was not connected with the circulars in any way. I might say that I am prepared to answer any questions by Commonwealth Security officers at any time.

Sir George continues in his letter: "One important aspect of the Inquiry is of direct concern to Security Service, the suggestion being that bona fide believers in financial reform are being used to prevent the operation of existing Commonwealth laws and institutions: e.g., (1) the judicial system; (2) the manpower system; (3) the rationing of clothing; and (4) the rationing of meat. In particular, the suggestion is that bona fide believers in Douglas Credit or Social Reform are being misled by persons who are either enemy agents or doing the work of the enemy in this country. Whether this is so or not it is obviously a matter of great concern to Security."

And so, Sir, we have the astounding "suggestion" that enemy agents may be using Social Crediters, that our Security authorities are concerned but apparently haven't sufficient ability to discover what the enemy agents are doing, and that, therefore, I should be summoned to appear before a Board of Inquiry and submit to a cross-examination by a K.C. as if I were on trial. I repeat that I am willing to assist any Security authority to defeat the purposes of persons seeking to sabotage our national effort. But no Security officer has at any time asked me to do that.

I now desire to deal with the manner in which Mr. Alderman, K.C., examined me and other witnesses. Mr. Alderman's questions were designed to show that I was anti-British, anti-Australian and opposed to the war. I could almost smell the stench of the gutter when it was implied that I did not want to take the oath when I joined the Army, that my means of livelihood before the war were suspect, and that I was in favour of a negotiated peace with Japan!

Now, Sir, in view of Sir George Knowles' suggestions and the fact that, as far as I can learn, you were responsible for the Inquiry, I believe that you must be held responsible for Mr. Alderman's insinuations. The following report appeared last May in the Brisbane press: "It (the Board) consists of Mr. Justice Reed, of Adelaide (Continued on page 2)

The Export and Employment Mania

Speaking in the British House of Commons on June 22, Mr. Maxton showed refreshing realism in parts of his speech, which included some important and interesting items of information. The following extracts are from the "Hansard" report:-

Mr. Maxton (Glasgow, Bridgeton): There are wars and wars. The one in which we are at present engaged went through a period when it was described as a "phony" war. It was never, as a military war, so "phony" as this White Paper indicates that the "war on unemployment" is going to be.

This is Mond-Turnerism in 1944. There is not a single concrete thing in it for the working class, and no real, serious recognition of the problem as it is now. They put in the forefront the necessity to capture the export markets.

I remember Mr. Baldwin, as he then was, declaring some years ago that our export trade called for 20 per cent. of the total of our industrial production. I do not know now that figure stands now—I mean, how it stood in 1938, or 1939, before the war started. There is a figure here, giving the number of workers employed in the export side of the national industry as 1,750,000, and that would indicate that it is not very far away from that 20 per cent. It is all wrong to approach our economic problems on the basis of what is going to be needed for that 20 per cent, instead of approaching it from the point of view of the other 80 per cent. You have 45,000,000 people at your own door, a very large proportion of item unsatisfied consumers, who are consuming 80 per cent, of all your production.

You do not need to decide the whole level of your industrial processes and standards of living on the basis of the 20 per cent. of problematical customers across the sea.

As I saw this problem of export trade before the war, we were bribing, financing customers across the sea to take our goods. Is not that true? We were trying to sell ships, machinery, or textiles in some

Freedom of the Air

"Dr. Frigon, acting general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, has had to do a lot of wriggling lately. The Corporation drew up a lot of rules, apparently designed to give free time to the three reactionary parties and exclude the Social Credit Association. The Social Credit Association of Canada has been inconsiderate enough to meet these rules, and now the worthy gentleman just doesn't know what to do about it. Maybe they'll make out a fresh set of rules."

--N. B. James, in "To-day and To-morrow," April 20.

parts of the world. Customers were found, and they said, "Yes, we should like to have a big railway development, or motor transport development or electricity development, running into millions; but we have not got the money." It may have been in the Argentine, or in Uruguay, or somewhere else. We would say, "Do not bother about the money; give us the order, and we will lend you the money." That was the ordinary process of foreign trade. Indeed, it found a place in our Governmental procedure. Our export credits and trade facilities schemes were definite devices to provide our customers with the money to buy our goods.

The hon. Gentleman puts it up to me that we must send out in order to bring in. After the war, as before the war, the other nations will want to export. They are all on this same game of wanting to export, and there will be no difficulty about us getting all the imports we want.

I say: "Do not start at the export end at all; indeed, do not start at the end of trying to find employment for our people. To see now, that the persons concerned get their full share of the wealth that is produced, that is the major problem, rather than the problem of seeing that everybody takes a full share in the work of the world."

The Hon. Member for East Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Sir R. Aske) talked about shipyards. I have put this point before, and I repeat it now. The world's ship-building capacity to-day—this is my own assertion, and this is a subject which I have studied and followed, and on which I have watched statistics for a great number of years—is sufficient to build, in one year, a mercantile marine of as great a tonnage as the whole mercantile marine of the whole world of pre-war days. One year can produce the 65,000,000 tons of shipping. Assume that you start from scratch at the end of the war, and that the whole of the world's shipping has to be replaced, which will be far from being a true statement of the case, there is only one year's work in shipbuilding for the shipbuilding capacity of the world.

What do the shipbuilders of the world do when in one year they put on the seas sufficient ships to keep the world going for 25 years, at a moderate estimate? Suppose we have all the ships we need for 25 years produced in one year? What do the shipbuilders the steel workers behind them the miners behind them, the local shopkeepers in the localities and the food and clothing producers, do for the other (Continued on page 4)

NOTES on the NEWS

The Loan Council has condescended to make available £26,326,000 for State works. It is an odd situation when a State's undertakings are determined by a Federal setup. This arises from the fact the State Premiers foolishly surrendered sovereignty over financial policy when they agreed to the creation of the Loan Council, etc. Surely it would be a more common-sense procedure if the Premiers reversed it and allocated the amounts they were prepared make available to the Federal Government—thus ensuring effective control over the Federal Juggernaut.

BUREAUCRATIC BUNGLE: The socialistic brain trust of the Department of Import Procurement has displayed its usual skill by importing such rubbishy material for napkins that a leading Melbourne store has refused to sell it. This has compelled the brain trust to cable overseas and cancel the rest of the order. This stuff was so obviously poor that when pulled even gently with the hands it came apart into broken threads. Experts—who, of course, are not allowed to handle such matters—stated that even as dusters the material would be a bad bargain. So far the person responsible for this act of folly has not been dismissed.

"FACTS AND FIGURES": Booklet 5 under this title, issued by the Department of Information, tells us that "total Commonwealth, States and local government taxation revenue in 1938-39 was £137 millions, out of a national income of £788 millions—about 17%. Now, in the fifth year of war, total taxation has increased to an estimated £340 millions for 1943-44, or 25% of the national income." If the war, debt charges, and other governmental expenditure were financed by taxation alone there would be no need for any pay envelopes! What price "sound finance"?

SENATORS' STAND: Mr. Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, discloses that the U.S. Senate has been offering strong opposition to the Dumbarton Oaks proposal for a world government under the guise of a peace organisation. Republican Senator Bushfield in particular is bitterly opposed to the idea of American military forces being used without Congressional approval; he says that if this power resides with the President he would be an absolute despot over the American people. It remains to be seen just how the master minds behind scenes who are pushing the world-control scheme will deal with those obstructing their plot. Meanwhile it is good to know

they are not having things all their own way.

WILLIAMS' WISDOM: During the debate in the Federal House on the coal situation, Mr. Williams (Lab., N.S.W.) offered the opinion that "Australia could get maximum production if it was prepared to pay for it. Heavy taxation had destroyed the miners' incentive." Mr. Harrison asked, "Isn't the danger of losing the war sufficient incentive?" In reply to which Mr. Williams pointed out that "production was highest when the invasion threat was greatest, but the incentive provided by the invasion danger has long since disappeared." Mr. Williams has undoubtedly struck the real fifth-column (excessive taxation) in Australia, and it is to be hoped that he continues to attack this menace, which is destroying the driving force of our most useful citizens.

CHURCH-COMMUNISM: Further indication that some churches are white-anted by Communism is seen in the following statement by the Rev. W. G. Thomas, at St. Paul's Cathedral, as reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of September 4: "A deep (Continued on page 2)

C.C.F. Party Tactics

The white-haired boy of "The Times," the C.C.F., has given a considerable party victory in Saskatchewan by rather remarkable methods. "The Times" has referred to it alternatively as "Labour" and "Socialist," but not as Mond-Turnerist. But the idea was too useful to discard, so Socialism has been preached in the towns and Capitalism on the prairies. We look forward to some sparkling debates in the new Legislature.

—"The Social Creditor" (England), July 8

"THE BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION"

By C. H. DOUGLAS. (Continued from last issue.)

In view of the urgency of the situation with which they deal, chapters from Major Douglas's forthcoming book are being printed in abridged form in the "Social Creditor," whose publisher's Australian representative has given us special permission to reprint them in this country.

CHAPTER IV.*

It will be realised that the re-establishment of the Gold (Exchange) Standard was the culmination of a considered policy of restriction, carried out by the visible Government with, for the most part, Mr. Stanley Baldwin as Prime Minister, but obviously inseparable from the covert control of the Bank "of England." An intrinsic feature of it, if not its primary objective, was a reduction in wages and salaries, not perhaps so much in rates as in total earnings. With this, in the nature of things, went a weakening of the bargaining power of organised labour.

It is easy to comment that this attack upon "Labour" was scandalous and indefensible, and if a sufficiently comprehensive view of the whole social and economic system be taken, this is true. But it must be remembered that the Labour Movement was not so much, as it once had been, a wage negotiating body; it had become under international influence a revolutionary political organisation openly claiming the right and the intention to substitute Marxian Socialism for what, without understanding the term, it designated as "Capitalism." The ordinary employer, by what is meant the small and medium-sized industrialist of the older type, rather than the directors of "public" or international companies or cartels, was forced, in many cases against his desire, into a position of antagonism to his employees because it became obvious that industry was being transformed into a battleground of politics, in which he was being attacked without scruple, not only by the Trades Unions, but by the financial cartels, both aiming at monopoly.

Neither the individual workman, nor his employer, had the time or opportunity to realise that they were equally catspaws of a common enemy, and that their legitimate grievances were being used to stampee them into a common ruin.

It is necessary to appreciate this situation before the background of the next phase and its bearing on the underlying policy can be seen to be coherent. The General Strike of May 3-12, 1926, ostensibly developed from a failure to adjust the situation arising from the termination of the subsidy, which amounted to about £24,000,000 paid to the coal industry—a subsidy which had been granted under perhaps the most inept handling (as it appeared) in the records of Government. After having stated that under no circumstances would it be paid, the Government suddenly reversed its decision, agreed, under the most nebulous stipulations, to pay a subsidy, and simultaneously proceeded with open preparation against a general strike, which could be provoked at any moment by withdrawing the subsidy.

In 1920 a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Sankey, a Socialist, had investigated the conditions obtaining in the Coal Industry, and certain witnesses had recommended the nationalisation of coal.

It was commonly stated that the pressure towards this object, together with that for the nationalisation of railways, proceeded from international loan-mongers who wished to have tangible assets, rather than mere taxing power, behind the large amounts of British Debt which they held.

At that time, the proposal was not implemented.

On March 10, 1926, the Coal Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir Herbert Samuel, issued its report recommending, inter alia, that the State should buy the coal from the mineral owners compulsorily, on very advantageous terms, paying for it in paper money, and that the miners should accept a reduction in wages. The Chairmanship of this Commission, and its recommendations (particularly its emphasis on the principle of property in coal) should be borne in mind in connection with the Mond-Turner negotiations, to which reference will later be made, the amalgamation of Brunner, Mond, and other chemical concerns into Imperial Chemical Industries, the Chairmanship of the Fuel Research Board (Governmental) by the Chief Chemist of Imperial Chemical Industries, the acquisition of the coal from the mineral owners under the Coal Act of 1938, which took place in July, 1942, and the general drift towards the adoption of a Cartel-Trades Union "Democracy," in which the ordinary individual, and even his House of Commons, become an unimportant factor awaiting absorption or elimination.

The Miners' Federation rejected all that part of the Report which affected them, but supported, without understanding, the "nationalisation" of coal.

The details of the negotiations for a settlement of the coal dispute, which were without effective result, are outside the scope of this survey. They are available in the "Annual Register," 1926, "The General Strike" by Sir John (now Viscount) Simon, the pages of "Nature" for 1926, and elsewhere. It is almost certain that, in fact, neither side wished for agreement—the Miners' Federation, which was infested by alien influences, was deluded into believing that a general strike would bring the country to its knees; the shadowy influence

* The extracts, of which the present is the sixth, are published with a view to the existing situation, not in the sequence in which they will later appear.

behind the Mining Association (the Colliery-owners, perhaps as stupid a body of men as industry could show) knew quite well that a general strike was certain to fail unless it developed into armed civil war, and that the way would be opened to further centralisation. In spite of the fact that both sides made a great display of legality, the only fact which was ever in dispute was the extent to which in the last resort the armed forces of the Crown could be employed to defeat the strikers.

A Royal Proclamation declaring a State of Emergency as contemplated in the Emergency Powers Act of 1920 was issued on May 1, and on May 3 the General Strike came into effect. Official negotiations between the Government and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, who were directing the strike, were completely abortive.

Sir Herbert Samuel was apparently in Italy during the negotiations which preceded the Strike, but on its declaration at once returned to England and began "unofficial" negotiations for a settlement—on the face of it, with no special qualifications for intervention.

On May 11 Sir Herbert Samuel laid before the T.U. Council the Draft of a Memorandum the adoption of which would, he thought, promote a settlement of the coal dispute. It contained nothing which was not expressed or implied in the Coal Commission Report, other than minor adjustments in timing. The Council laid the memorandum before the Miners' Executive the same day, with a statement that in their opinion it contained "the best terms which could be obtained to settle the present crisis in the coal industry."

The Miners' Executive quite naturally rejected the proposals, as representing no advance on a situation they had previously refused to accept.

Nevertheless, the T.U. Council wrote Sir Herbert Samuel that, in their opinion, the memorandum offered a basis on which negotiations might be renewed, and in consequence, they were taking the necessary measures to end the General Strike. A deputation called on the Prime Minister to inform him to that effect, and on May 12, the Strike was called off. The Miners were, of course, furious and continued their own strike, with a good deal of support from the railway unions.

The General Strike was broken. Sporadic and sectional strikes continued for some time, but the sectional Trades Unions emerged impoverished and humiliated, and nervous of their ability to maintain their privileges.

What is Behind the "Dean Case Inquiry"?

(Continued from page 1)

(Chairman), Mr. Guy, M.P., and Senator Darcey, Mr. H. Alderman, K.C., assisting the inquiry, is instructed by Mr. B. Crommelin, of the Commonwealth Crown Solicitor's Office. Note carefully what I have underlined. If, as is reported, a member of your department has instructed Mr. Alderman, then I can only presume that your department is primarily responsible for Mr. Alderman's actions. This is a very ominous state of affairs, particularly when we read the following from the Brisbane "Courier-Mail" of May 25 of this year:—

"Mr. H. G. Alderman, K.C., told the special Commonwealth Inquiry yesterday that he was TRYING TO SHOW that certain organisations had been interlocked through individuals in various places, and were being used for subversive purposes. Mr. Alderman, who is assisting the Inquiry, had been asked the object of his examinations by a Member of the Board, Senator R. Darcey."

Apparently Senator Darcey didn't know how Mr. Alderman was "assisting" the Board! I also gathered that Mr. Justice Reed had a similar difficulty when Mr. Alderman was questioning me. I would like to say here that I have no complaints concerning Mr. Justice Reed or Mr. Guy, although it did seem strange that Mr. Justice Reed, while having no sympathy with Mr. Alderman's type of questioning, did very little to restrain him. Mr. Alderman appeared to believe that he was the main man at the inquiry. Perhaps he was! Just how he came to take it upon himself to show that Social Crediters were being used for subversive purposes is, I submit, a matter of great public interest.

A further report in the Brisbane "Courier-Mail" of May 25 states:—"Mr. Justice Reed to Mr. Alderman: I trust you are getting somewhere in the scope of this inquiry." Mr. Alderman: "Yes, I think this is one of the fifth column activities."

Mr. Alderman made similar remarks in Melbourne.

I am not aware that Mr. Alderman had a brief from your department to prove anything. But, if he did, then we should be told. It appears to me that a new brand of justice may be introduced into Australia if this sort of thing is allowed to pass unchallenged. If, Sir, you or any members of your department believe that you have any charges to make against me, I am always prepared to meet those charges in a Court of Law, where I will at least know that I have definite charges instead of insinuations to answer, and where I will also have adequate legal advice, such as

Two facts stand out clearly in retrospect. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress seized, or were handed the initiative and control of the whole of the militant trades union movement and centralised it. And the Coal Commission Report was embedded in the settlement (despite the fact that no party in the dispute accepted it) in such a manner that it might be contended that the Government was committed to the implementation of it. The ground was prepared for the next steps—the founding of Imperial Chemical Industries, whose major raw material is coal, and the Mond-Turner negotiations between Sir Alfred Moritz Mond, who had become a Conservative in 1926, afterwards the first Lord Melchett, and Benjamin Turner, afterwards Sir Ben Turner, C.B.E.

Benjamin Turner was by trade a weaver; he was Chairman of the Labour Party in 1911 a critical year; Chairman of the Trades Union Congress, 1928; Chairman of the Trades Union Congress General Council (the body which had negotiated with Sir Herbert, now Viscount, Samuel, in 1926) and a Labour M.P. He was given an O.B.E. in 1930, and created a knight in 1931. Since his conference with Mond, the T.U.C. has never authorised a strike.

In order to trace the thread of long-term policy in the events we are discussing, it is necessary to give to the career of Alfred Moritz Mond somewhat more extended consideration.

In passing, it may be observed that steady and continuous propaganda in Labour circles had been devoted to an attack on the private ownership of coal. Most individual miners, besides being convinced that "the coal belongs to the people," were under the impression that the owners' royalty decreased the miners' wages, and greatly increased the cost of coal to the consumer. There is no justification for any one of these ideas.

There is in existence a Scottish charter, dated A.D. 1202, in which the superior grants the least of certain collieries in Newbattle, and the right of the landowner to dispose freely of his coal has never since been questioned, and was set out by Sir John Pettus in his "Fodinae Regales," published in 1670. It should be particularly noticed that property in coal has not been abrogated by the Coal Act of 1938. It has been acquired intact by force majeure accompanied by a derisory compensation, and can be transferred to another owner either by lease or outright sale. Private owners of coal were heavily taxed. Coal now pays no taxes.

The actual royalty received net by the private royalty owner rarely exceeded 3d. per ton, and was often less, as owing to the political weakness of the owners, forms of taxation which would never have been tolerated otherwise were imposed on the gross royalty. Since the acquisition by the State, the price of coal has risen by more than twelve times the old royalty.

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Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1)

religious sense had helped to carry Russians through the trials of the revolution." And mark this: "It would be good for Australians if they could face the inevitable change that was coming with the same deep religious background." Here we find an alleged Christian telling us that Communism, the enemy of religion, is inevitable, and, worse still, that it will be good for us. If this kind of propaganda continues some congregations will need to discipline their ministers.

TOTALITARIAN TRENDS: Four new books dealing with your future were reviewed in the Melbourne "Herald" of August 8. All are written by economists, with planning of other people lives as the central theme. The authors are Mr. R.G. Hawtrey, who, apart from the planning mania, still shows some discernment regarding the money swindle. Then comes Professor Carl L. Becker, with "a compromise between the profit motive and national welfare." After him comes G.D.H. Cole and Lord Melchett, also in full accord with the "control" theme. Then comes our local certified economist, Professor Copland. All these theorists have one thing in common, namely, pushing people around, which explains why they obtain so much publicity for their brand of Communism under the smoke-screen of "planned economy."

PEACE PROBLEMS: Substantial agreement is said to have been reached at Dumbarton Oaks on the bankers' plot for a world police force; but there are headaches ahead—especially over the power of veto, which may be granted to all large, permanent member States, which has to do with the possibility of the world force being used in the territory of such a State. It

looks as if the gangsters behind the scenes are afraid of each other. Since the Axis Powers will presumably "have their teeth drawn," the question is, against whom would this world force be directed? Thus, if it is fantastic to suggest that the peace-loving Allies will ever cause war, what's it all about?

PENICILLIN PROPAGANDA: Sir Howard Florey, co-discoverer of the penicillin drug, disclaims the popular idea created by press baloney that penicillin is a cure-all. He stated that it did not kill organisms but merely stopped them from growing, and allowed the white cells to carry on the work of destruction. Among a number of complaints which he stated would respond to penicillin, the only ones not hitherto reasonably controllable with other agents were lockjaw, meningitis, gas gangrene, anthrax and woody-jaw. There are, of course, other treatments even for these diseases, but if penicillin is only an improved treatment for these conditions it should be quite valuable. It is timely and fortunate that Sir Howard Florey has deflated the fantastic propaganda circulated by the puerile daily press.

ARGENTINE AFFAIRS: Trevor Smith, Melbourne "Herald" commentator, informs us that following America's trade sanctions against Argentina, "there is no prospect of Britain subscribing to such actions, because of her food plight, especially meat." Another report, of July 24, deals with Argentina's protests against "colonial dictatorship"; it describes crowds estimated at 50,000 marching through Buenos Aires declaring, "Sovereignty, YES—Colonial, NO." President Farrell says "the Government is determined to follow the course it had already adopted." Watch out for fireworks; on August 18 it was reported that U.S. has frozen Argentina's gold, which means that the bankers have entered the scrap.

POVERTY PALLIATIVES: The President of the American Federation of Labor was recently given a nation-wide radio hook-up to tell the world that the U.S. Labor movement was dedicated to abolish poverty—through full employment. There are many cases on record where men have never lost a day's employment in their full working life, but despite this fact they lived in poverty; which illustrates "employment" does not eliminate poverty. "Em-employment" is the all-important factor in a modern society, and strangely enough this fact is nearly always bypassed, especially by those so-called Labor leaders who are allowed "on the air." Accumulated scientific knowledge and mechanical slaves have solved the work-and-production problem; it remains to solve the employment problem. --O.B.H.

THIRD WORLD WAR

A comment by the Royal Institute of International Affairs ("Chatham House") on the post-war position of Germany (and who should be better informed) remarks:—

"We [?] must be prepared to find that even after defeat the second world war will appear to the German war party to have been on balance a favourable operation. What will be remembered will be not so much the actual defeat as the nearness to victory, having as ultimate result. . . the hope that Britain [sic] will have no more heart to resist a third attempt than France, the second."

Whose hope? Anyway, "don't let's be beastly to the Germans!" Chatham House has got everything arranged for them with 60,000 "refugees from Hitler's tyranny" assisting.

--"The Social Creditor," June 24

SEPTEMBER 2, 1939.

"When the final hour came only one member of the French Cabinet was fully in favour of war. That was the desperate last-minute fact which presented itself to Mr. Chamberlain. That one man in Paris was Monsieur Mandel."

--"Review of World Affairs," June 1944.

-Yours faithfully, ERIC D. BUTLER.

"DEAN CASE" INQUIRY IN MELBOURNE

(A letter to the Editor from BRUCE H. BROWN. Continued from last issue.)

Sir,—After seeing and hearing the attitude of Mr. Alderman (the K.C. "assisting the Board") I was not in the best of humour when my turn came to step into the witness box. Right at the outset, I therefore informed the Chairman of the Board that as one who had suffered a loss in this war I was not prepared to submit to outrageous suggestions in the form of questions, that I was contributing to a newspaper which was pro-Japanese, as had been the clear purpose of questions directed earlier in the day by Mr. Alderman to other witnesses. Not only so, but in view of the attitude of Mr. Alderman, and of the nature of the proceedings up to that point, I was not disposed to recognise him at all, and would decline to answer any of his questions unless specifically directed by the Chairman to do so. I took this stand under the provision of Regulation 11 of the National Security (Inquiries) Regulations.

His Honour then obtained a copy of the Regulations and examined them. After a pause he explained that Mr. Alderman, K.C., had been appointed to assist the Board, and that the questions he was putting to witnesses were being put on behalf of the Board. For such questions to be formulated by Mr. Alderman, handed to the Chairman and then asked of the witnesses would considerably slow up the proceedings and be an inconvenient arrangement. In these circumstances he thought it very desirable that the procedure hitherto followed should be continued.

As this would clearly have meant that the questions to be put to me would be full of improper innuendo, and would be calculated to serve the un-Australian purposes of those persons, for whom Mr. Alderman was acting rather than the legitimate purposes of the Board, I informed His Honour that, within the limits of the law, I was not prepared to accept that procedure, and took the definite stand that if he desired any questions to be put to me relevant to the matters under inquiry, then such questions should be put to me by himself or by his colleague, Mr. Guy, M.P.

The Chairman accepted my stand and on his own initiative proceeded to ask a series of questions, all of which were entirely reasonable and were put in a dignified and proper manner.

One of his questions was to this effect: "What is your opinion of taxation?"

I replied that my opinion was not of much importance, and that the Board should be concerned with facts. On being pressed for my "opinion," I said that taxation is a disastrous EFFECT of a fraudulent system of finance which is swindling the people of their possessions. I also said that, having given that as an "opinion," I was now ready to establish it as a fact. This, however, was not desired.

The Chairman also wanted to know what I "thought" of the action of Mr. Dean in having writs served on Sir John Latham and other judges of the High Court.

It seemed a simple matter to me, and I replied that as an ordinary Australian citizen I would say that if Mr. Dean had a case it should be properly examined and fully answered. If he did not have a case, then it should be disposed of in conformity with the law. If, after investigation, it was found that he had made charges which could not be sustained, then doubtless there is ample legal provision to enable the aggrieved persons to secure appropriate redress. I could not see that an inquiry of this nature could help the matter in any way at all. My attitude was that if the Judges of the High Court have contravened the law they should be required to stand their trial the same as any other citizen would have to do.

Another question put to me by the Judge was to this effect: "To what extent do you consider people should be permitted to indulge in criticism of our judicial system and of finance?"

To this I replied that the exercise of citizen rights should not be dependant upon the "permission" of any official, and that I was quite satisfied with the manner in which this important question was dealt with in the Commonwealth Crimes Act. Evidently Mr. Justice Reed was not familiar with the provisions of that Act, and he requested me to tell him what they are. I referred him to Section 24 A. (2). He then asked me what it said. I objected that he could hardly expect me to recite the Act, and that I thought I had done reasonably well to name the relevant Section of it. He then asked the Clerk of the Court for a copy, but could not be obliged by that official. Mr. Alderman did not have one either, and so it fell to the lot of a layman who had been brought there without any previous intimation as to the nature of the case, to come to the rescue and produce a copy.

For the information of the Board and everyone else in the Court, Mr. Norman Worrall, who had kindly consented to act as my agent, read out the terms of Section 24 A. (2). These are so important that I think they should be quoted in full for the benefit of the general public, as follows:—

24 A. (2). It shall be lawful for any person—

(a) To endeavour in good faith to show that the Sovereign has been mistaken in any of his counsels;

(b) to point out in good faith errors or defects in the Government or Constitution of the United Kingdom or

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of any of the King's Dominions or of the Commonwealth as by law established, or in legislation, or in the administration of justice, with a view to the reformation of such errors or defects;

"(c) to excite in good faith His Majesty's subjects to attempt to procure by lawful means the alteration of any matter in the Commonwealth as by law established; or

"(d) to point out in good faith in order to their removal any matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce feelings of ill-will and hostility between different classes of His Majesty's subjects."

The seriousness with which Parliament regarded any interference with the exercise of these lawful rights was clearly indicated by the fact that it provided a penalty of THREE YEARS IMPRISONMENT WITHOUT THE OPTION OF A FINE. This is set out in Section 28, which reads as follows:—

"Any person who, by violence or by threats or intimidation of any kind, hinders or interferes with the free exercise or performance by any other person of any political right or duty shall be guilty of an offence. Penalty: Imprisonment for three years."

In view of the fact that definite attempts have been made, and are still being made, to interfere with the free exercise of our political rights and duties, it might be as well for the people who would wish to see these "nagging monetary reformers" behind the bars to take care lest they find themselves there. They should be reminded that the law applies to Cabinet Ministers and officials of government departments

INSIDE SOVIET RUSSIA IN PEACE-TIME

(Continued from last issue.)

"To anyone who wishes to obtain an unbiased and objective view of Soviet Russia, I can recommend the Russian section of 'Looking For Trouble,' by the American journalist, Virginia Cowles, who took considerable risks to get away from the spoon feeding which is the usual treatment of investigators."—C. H. DOUGLAS, in "The Big Idea."

Here is a ninth instalment from the above-mentioned book:

One of the articles I had been sent to Moscow to write was a review of the Red Army. How had this internal upheaval affected the Soviet striking force? The Red Army was numbered at over two million, with an estimate that, in the event of a general mobilisation, twelve million men could be placed in the field. Many people, overwhelmed by these figures, regarded the Soviet Union as one of the most powerful forces in Europe.

As Soviet garrisons and armaments factories were closely-guarded secrets, there was no opportunity to get first-hand information; one could only draw deductions.

But the breakdown of agricultural machinery, the lack of repair shops, the irregularity of fuel supplies, and the fact that a Soviet-manufactured car could not be relied upon beyond 7000 miles led one to doubtful conclusions. Most of the railways had been left in the same condition as when they had been taken over by the Bolsheviks. The total mileage of paved roads in the whole of the Soviet Union was equal to the paved mileage in Rhode Island—the smallest of America's forty-eight States!

Judging from these things alone, in an article which was published in the "New York Times," I wrote:

"The striking power of a nation does not depend solely on the strength of its armaments but on the co-ordination and sustaining power of its industries. The tremendous difficulties with which the Soviet Union is faced in its efforts to super-impose twentieth-century civilisation upon a backward and primitive country are not likely to be realised in the near future; and until the nation's industries are more competently organised and its people supplied with adequate wants, the Soviet Union can in no way be regarded as a first-class military Power."

Apart from the economic conditions there was also the purge to reckon with. The purge had cut a deeper swathe through the Army than through any other branch of Soviet life. That winter, military experts calculated that 75 per cent. of the officers of the rank of colonel and above had been liquidated in the two previous years. The extent of this sweep became significant when, out of the eight officers who court-martialled Tukachevski and his seven colleagues, six were themselves later executed; that when the Red Army paraded past Stalin in November, 1937, officers were not allowed to carry guns in their holsters.

Stalin's accusations of treason rang a fake note throughout the world, and there seemed to be no logical explanation for the motives compelling him to disrupt the very forces upon which the security of the nation rested.

Upon examining the gradual change in the structure of the army during the past twenty years however, one found a thread of consistency running through the Soviet upheaval.

In 1937 the officer class of the Red Army

just as directly as it applies to the ordinary mortals in the community.

Mr. Alderman then had a shot," and asked me if it was a fact that in my writings to the "New Times" I quoted freely from a publication known as "The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion." I said it was a fact, and that it was my intention to continue doing so. He shouted: "Don't you know they are a forgery!" To which I replied that I was not so sure as he appeared to be, but that in any case the CONTENTS of the publication were far more important than the identity of the author.

Whether they were a forgery or not, the fact to be noted is that the plans outlined in them are being closely followed by Governments. This indicated that whoever wrote the "Protocols" had a very clear knowledge of the fact that the people of the world are controlled through Finance, and an equally clear understanding of the POLICY of those who were controlling that weapon to crucify humanity.

I asked him why we heard so much about the question of authorship and so little about the active implementation of the treasonable plans. He did not reply.

This Inquiry provided further evidence that Gestapo methods have been introduced into the machinery of Government in Australia, and that the Attorney-General has made improper use of the Security Service to intimidate citizens against the exercise of their political rights and duties. The facts should be brought to the notice of our respective members of Parliament with an intimation that action is desired to prevent any repetition of such improprieties.

As an item of general interest, and to place the fact on record, I call attention to the extraordinary announcement by Mr. Alderman that he had communicated with Sir John Latham and extended an "invitation" for him to attend the Inquiry "if he so desired." We, of course, were "directed" to attend and were given no choice! Eric Butler's invitation was so pressing that he was escorted more than 100 miles by detectives.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN,
189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C. 2.
10th September, 1944.

ERIC BUTLER'S ACTIVITIES

Mr. Butler has been spending most of his leave on social credit activities. On Monday, September 4, he and his wife attended a welcome home at "The Victoria," Melbourne. There was a large gathering of "New Times" supporters, and many old friendships were renewed and activities discussed. Mr. Bruce H. Brown presided and opened the function by relating his recent experiences in connection with the "Dean Case" Inquiry. Before calling on Mr. Butler to speak, Mr. Brown asked Dr. John Dale (Melbourne City Health Officer) to say a few words. Dr. Dale expressed his pleasure at being associated with the welcome home to Mr. Butler, and went on to speak of the work being done by Mr. Butler and other prominent social crediters. Mr. Butler's address covered many aspects of social credit work and some interesting "inside information" was given. Mr. Butler congratulated all those social crediters on the home front who are doing such a big job to preserve our British institutions. "You are having more effect than you possibly realise, and every attempt should be made to increase our activities," he said.

On Wednesday, September 6, Mr. Butler addressed a house meeting in Toorak, Melbourne. Business men present showed a very keen interest. Mr. Butler's main theme was that the genuine conservative people in the community have no real political representatives, that the U.A.P. is merely the "Right Wing" of Socialism, and that the conservatives must eventually succumb to Socialism unless they start to examine the money system.

On Sunday, September 10, a well-attended and enthusiastic meeting in the Temperance Hall, Melbourne, listened to Mr. Butler's outline of the manner in which the alien financiers had tricked the British people at the end of the last war. Mr. Butler made it very clear that a similar thing was again being planned for the British people and that democratic action must be taken to bring all institutions, particularly political and financial institutions, under control of the electors as soon as possible.

"PEOPLE'S PARLIAMENT

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—A "Parliament of the People," for the People, will be inaugurated at the Assembly Hall, 156 Collins-street, Melbourne, on Thursday, September 21, at 8 p.m., to discuss matters of general interest.

The "People's Parliament" will be carried on along constitutional lines, with "Government Ministers," and "members of the Opposition." However, all members of the audience will be regarded as members of the "Parliament." It is hoped to have members co-operating by gathering information that can be used in the "Parliamentary" discussions.

An interesting feature is the provision of time for the airing of grievances on matters of public concern. Matters raised in this way will be referred to the "Cabinet." (Actually the organisation will take the matter up with the appropriate authority.)

The "People's Parliament" will meet once a month, but some matters will be referred to the "Parliamentary Investigation Committee," which will meet in between the sittings of the "Parliament."

—Yours faithfully, The Forum of National Affairs, J. E. Smith, Secretary, 62 Fawkner Street, St. Kilda.

by the elimination of dissenting elements, it was obvious it could scarcely have increased its technical efficiency. The promotion of junior officers to fill the gaps in the higher commands created such a dearth in the lower ranks, that Vorishiloff was forced to order 10000 cadets, who had not completed their courses at the military schools, to be enrolled as lieutenants.

The reintroduction of political commissars was also a factor of significance. The functions of the commissars were more or less obsolete until they were revived by a decree in May, 1937. From that date on, they had equal authority with the commanding officers. They countersigned all orders and, in extreme cases, could even veto plans for an attack. An indication of their power was revealed by the fact that Red Army soldiers took an oath binding their allegiance to "Commanding Officers, Commissars and Superiors."

The efficiency of an army operating under such a dual control was obviously questionable. In 1918, when the commissars were first installed to prevent the desertion of White officers who were forced to serve in the Bolsheviki ranks, the difficulties arising from the dual relationship were revealed in a letter written by Trotsky: "Re the participation of officers in White Guard revolts, I note that quarrels between commissars and military leaders have lately been increasing. From the evidence at my disposal it is apparent that commissars often take a directly wrong line of action, either by usurping operative and leadership functions, or by poisoning the relations between officer and commissar by a policy of petty quibbling carried out in a spirit of undignified rivalry."

There was no reason to suppose that in twenty years the human element had altered to such an extent that difficulties such as these would not arise again. But it wasn't until I went to Finland the following winter that I had a chance to judge he Red Army from experience rather than hypothetical reasoning.

(To be continued.)

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF A WAR-TIME TRIP TO BRITAIN

By MR. NORMAN JAUQUES, Canadian M.P.

(A Broadcast delivered in Alberta in April, 1944.)

Last summer I heard from Major Douglas who wrote to say he thought it desirable for me to visit Britain if possible, in order to consult with him, to meet some of the prominent Social Crediters over there, and to gain first-hand information of conditions in Britain.

Then followed a long delay waiting for permission from the United Kingdom shipping control to cross the Atlantic, a most rigid priority being imposed upon civilians.

Well, to cut a long story short, I eventually found myself at Halifax awaiting the order to "board ship." In Halifax I had my first reminder of the perils of the sea in war time, the centre of the hotel rotunda is occupied by a fill-sized torpedo, presumably placed there to discourage would-be travellers from crossing the ocean.

Next day our armada of ships and for two weeks we vanished from the rest of the world.

Meantime, we carried on, hoping for the best, but prepared for the worst, and ready for any emergency. Many of the ships carried explosives, high test gas and other dangerous cargoes, and it was well not to dwell on the possibilities of meeting a "sub." True, we had no alarm, but neither were we given the welcome "all clear," and I want to pay my very humble tribute to our gallant seamen who maintain the ocean supply routes against the ever-lurking foe who strikes without warning. Our sailors have carried on without flinching from the first and will continue until the last shot is fired. When we think about the terrific striking force now gathered in Britain, the vast assistance given to our Russian allies, the parcels delivered to our soldier sons, husbands and brothers, of our farm products marketed overseas, let us be grateful to, and offer prayers for, our dauntless sailors who have made all this possible by their sacrifices.

Well, everything comes to an end—even a voyage in a convoy, and finally we landed somewhere in the West of England, exactly two weeks after leaving Halifax, and one week from Christmas.

Meantime I wired my arrival to Douglas and presently received an answer to proceed to Scotland.

Travelling in Britain in wartime is no snap, and I found myself submerged in two armies of soldiers and sailors—one army returning to duty after Christmas leave in England and the other going north to celebrate New Year's Day in Scotland. I had bought a first-class ticket and was on the platform an hour and a half before train time, but to no purpose—and I was lucky to get even standing room on the train. Well, eventually we started our journey to Edinburgh which, before the war, took seven, but now takes twelve hours.

The prospects of standing up for twelve hours were not attractive, especially with the carriage jammed as full as a stock car, and without proper ventilation, owing to the "black-out." However, necessity knows no law, eventually somebody put out the lights and opened a window, and then I lay down on the floor for the night and consoled myself that I had a carpet to lie on for the extra cost of a first-class ticket. Next morning I changed trains, and evening found me by the side of a Scottish loch, within a few miles of my destination, and finally, on the last day of the Old Year, nearly a month after leaving Alberta, my long journey came to an end and I was greet-

ed by Major Douglas, the founder of Social Credit.

I stayed two weeks in this delightful region of the Highlands of Scotland, and found the people as hospitable as their country is beautiful, and roses blooming in midwinter.

In this remote district the only reminder of the war was a large Polish hospital in what was formerly a great castle. The Polish soldiers have gained undying fame for their gallantry, and their airmen played a truly great part in the Battle of Britain in 1940. This battle really decided the war, for had Britain fallen there could have been no bombing of Germany, no Germany, no help to Russia, and no invasion of Europe. It is well to remember Britain went to war in 1939 to keep faith with Poland, and although Poland was invaded by Russia as well as by Germany, the Poles have never ceased to fight and their government has never surrendered.

I saw Major Douglas every day for two weeks, and we discussed affairs in general and Social Credit in particular.

He was very insistent that the people everywhere are faced with the greatest and most urgent crisis, and that their real enemy is monopoly—that the so-called planned economy means handing over the government to "big business," which is out to get control of "bed, board and clothes," and make no mistake about it. This means there is to be no competition, but rigid control—as the international planners say—"peace comes from overwhelming law supported by overwhelming power." But Social Crediters are builders, not wreckers and we intend to restore every man in his own rights.

This is the exact opposite of the totalitarian State. Social Credit holds that the State is a mere abstraction, and should not be above the individuals comprising the State.

The power of the State has increased, is increasing, but ought to be diminished. Power must be decentralised, and individuals must control policy, all should have enough power to prevent the individual next to them from taking it away from them. Social Crediters are anti-centralisation and anti-supreme State. We have a very broad working principle, we are not going to plan a new world, but to confirm everyone in what they have got, and want and like. We are the upholders of the rights of individuals. Let us be perfectly clear about this, we will have to fight monopoly—private and State. We face the greatest crisis in history.

After discussing these and other important matters with Major Douglas, I left him for the second part of my mission.

On my return to London from Scotland I met many Social Crediters and had most interesting discussions with them. I met many other people, including M.P.'s interested in monetary reform. Among others were Mr. Leigh, of the London Chamber of Commerce, and Douglas Reed, a foreign correspondent of the London "Times" an author of several well-known books dealing with world affairs.

(To be concluded.)

HITLER'S POLICY IS A JEWISH POLICY

(Continued from last issue.)

The above heading is the title of one of the most interesting and informative war-time publications dealing with the Jewish Question: consisting principally of letters to a well-known Jewish publicist.

In reprinting the contents of this booklet we tender our acknowledgments to its original publishers, K.R.P. Publications Limited, of Liverpool, England, and to the Democratic Federation of Youth, 296 Pitt-street, Sydney, publishers of the Australian edition from which we quote:

REPLY TO DR. COHEN'S THIRD LETTER—(Continued)

As for the participation of the Jews in various Continental revolutions, you should consult such works as "Secret Powers Behind the Revolution," by Vicomte de Poncins; "Le Peril Judeo-Maconnique," by Jouin; "Waters Flowing Eastwards," by Mrs. L. Fry; and "Socialism," by Mrs. Nesta Webster.

You will find that Jewish leaders everywhere prepared the ground for revolution through the instrumentality of secret societies and other indirect methods, then financed the revolutionaries, and finally (when the tumult was at its greatest) achieved the aim of the revolution: civic equality for their co-religionists, and, as often as not, "key" positions in the new "Parliamentarian" administrations. And this brings me to the party system and its relation to the Jewish question.

The party-system appeared everywhere on the Continent under the auspices of Jewish party-leaders, and I am glad that you mention that this was also the case with the German Liberal Party. The whole party-system would seem to be the most

ingenious device for splitting the Gentile populations up into groups professing different principles, but in reality all furthering the same fundamental policy—that of complete Socialisation of the countries as a preparation for a Federation of the Socialist States of the world.

It will no doubt have surprised you that it should have been a "Conservative," Mr. Churchill, who was chosen to introduce measures of taxation and confiscation of property rights which all true Socialists can applaud, and which suspiciously resemble that Nazi and Communist legislation that have made Germany and Russia what they are to-day: totalitarian slave-States.

At this supreme moment all parties agree on the need for more restriction, more governmental interference, more National Socialism in fact, and their past quarrels on matters of administrative detail can be seen to have served the purpose of disuniting the people, and preventing them from demanding their birth-right of a fair share in that vast abundance which Anglo-Saxon engineering genius has made available, an abundance which the Jewish restrictive banking system has deliberately destroyed. A just distribution of the enormous wealth of the world would soon do away with the complex of laws with which we are now

hampered, and result in a vast increase of INDIVIDUAL freedom, based on economic security.

Instead, every country in the world is being governed according to Jewish dogma of rewards and punishments: "If a man does not work neither shall he eat and the available goods are as a consequence held back from the people because work cannot be found."

The work-policy has been carried to its logical conclusion only in two countries, Russia and Germany, with disastrous results. The present world conflict has, of course, to some extent obscured the fact that the work-policy does not work, but only to some extent. Even at this moment thousands of people cannot find work, and they suffer accordingly. The constant pre-occupation with "work" and chances of remuneration, etc. has so far prevented the majority of the Gentiles of all countries (with one notable exception) from discovering the central fraud of our age, namely that we are ruled by a world government of Jewish financiers who restrict and issue the world's credit, which they have surreptitiously usurped from the people, and who deliberately and repeatedly engineer slumps and booms at will.

On these fundamental fallacies—the necessity for keeping the people constantly employed and the sacred right of private bankers to manipulate the world's credit—none of the existing parties have anything to say. Do you think that the fact that party-programmes (as shown in Mr. Masson's letter to you) have in so many cases been drawn up by Jews, and the fact that all parties depend on certain SECRET funds has any significance in this connection, or are they merely accidents?

Jews, as we have seen, have everywhere played important, often decisive, parts in revolutions, party-politics and war-finance. Sometimes they have been "professing" Jews, and sometimes not. A good many of the Jewish revolutionaries had even strayed so far from the Judaic fold as to be atheists. But whatever belief or non-belief they professed, their activities always helped to further the policy of the Jewish race, and they have invariably been financed from the same source. The financing by the "professing" Schiffs and Warburg's of the atheistic Trotsky and Lenin is a case in point.

Now you will perhaps be able to understand why I cannot accept the theory that official adherence to Judaism is in any way a determining factor in the Jewish makeup. If, however, you would say that a man remains a Jew as long as his actions prove that he is still under the influence of Judaic training, then I should be perfectly willing to agree with you. The chief characteristic of the Jew, as I have found it, is his ready acquiescence to conform to a set of arbitrary rules, as long as these rules have behind them the sanction of power.

He sometimes tries to contravene the laws (as it is amply proved by the history of crime of Chicago) but he rarely, if ever, participates in any movement that aims at FUNDAMENTAL changes in the rules of the game of this present order.

It is significant that all that the majority of intelligent Jews can think of as a cure for the evils of our times is to combine all the corrupt and inefficient governments of the world under one central world government "backed by overwhelming force," which idea they present to the public under the name of Federal Union.

Instead of abolishing the gold standard they want to universalise it instead of giving the power to issue credit back to the individual governments from which it has been usurped, they want to yield that right to a world government for ever.

This characteristic of submitting to a set of fallacious, because unnatural, rules is, I think, directly traceable to Judaism. The Jewish conception of a personal God Who rules His people through a set of rules, and served by a priesthood endowed with all-powerful sanctions, has tainted the Jewish people, and through them, alas, the Gentile populations, to such an extent that it is nowadays quite rare to meet a person able to view each problem that comes along individually and freely. Making up rules and then drawing up blue-prints and plans according to them, and trying to make reality suit the plans, is, I think the chief Jewish contribution to our civilisation.

Unfortunately the Jewish rabbis, lawyer and bankers have never checked up their laws with those of nature, and it is through their complete unnaturalness that all Jewish rules and plans (the supreme of which is that of world-federation now in process of being put over) are bound to come to grief.

Whether the rest of the world will be involved in the debacle, caused by a universal insistence on the maintenance of a purely arbitrary and fallacious money system, remains to be seen. If individual Jews are to help in avoiding such a thing they will have to forget their traditional or "collective" fear of the sanctions of their priesthood, whether these be rabbis, bankers, or Cabinet Ministers, and adopt a new attitude of fearless, personal approach to each problem as it appears. They will have to give up their habit of detailed planning of other people's lives and hear the supreme lesson of Jesus of Nazareth: The Kingdom of God is within YOU.

One of the problems to which such a personal fearless attitude must be adopted is that of anti-Semitism. All Jewish works on this question are quite traditional, and therefore almost valueless, except in so far as they can furnish the student with some technical details. None of them so much as hint at the origin of the whole trouble.

(To be continued)

THE EXPORT AND EMPLOYMENT MANIA

(Continued from Page 1.)

24 years while waiting for the ships to go down? It is a sufficiently startling example.

Here is a little cutting, all to pieces which I have shown a hundred times to my friends, whom I asked what they thought of it and what they thought about the significance of it: "Speaking in Vancouver, Sir Robert "Fairey, Director-General of the British Aircraft Commission"—presumably again, a responsible citizen, and presumably with knowledge of aircraft matters. Saying that Britain had set up records for 'plane production, he added:—

"Britain could turn out enough 'planes in three days to last all the world's commercial air lines for five years."

Where is our aircraft industry on that basis? Even supposing that we are so successful in making our productions cheap and efficient, and our commodities superior to all others in the world, and supposing we capture the whole of the markets available, the whole of that market is only enough to give the aircraft producers, and the other producers who stand behind them three days' work in five years.

This tremendously increased capacity for producing goods can be paralleled in every branch of industry where machine power plays a primary part.

Mr. Loftus: We should rejoice at that.

Mr. Maxton: I would rejoice in it. It would be to me a matter for great congratulation, because I believe in leisure and that the problem that we have to confront to-day is the fair and equitable distribution of leisure, but we are very far from looking at it in that way, certainly in this House.

THAT MAN AGAIN!

A correspondent in India writes that the chief honor of the war, for him, up to the present, has been "having to listen to a lecture on 'Post-War Belt-Tightening by our old friend Professor Gregory, who is apparently touring the East."

—"The Social Creditor," July 1. Professor Gregory (alias Emmanuel Guggenheimer) came out to Australia a few years ago, along with Sir Otto Niemeyer. At the behest of these two German gentlemen, Australians had quite an orgy of "belt-tightening," as many of us have good reason to remember.

UNITED NATIONS' INFORMATION ORGANISATION

In the British House of Commons May 24 Mr. Driberg asked the Minister of Information "if he will make a statement on the constitution and functions of the United Nations' Information Organisation and if the Soviet Union is represented on this body?"

Mr. Bracken: "Eighteen National Information Services are at present represented on the Organisation, which is designed to distribute information of common interest to the United Nations. The new Organisation is the successor to the Inter-Allied Information Committee, established in 1941. The U.S.S.R. were invited to participate at an early stage, and have appointed an observer."

BUSINESS AS USUAL

Mr. Israel Moses Sieff's chain stores company, Marks and Spencer Limited, of London, etc., recently announced a final dividend of 20 per cent, making 35 per cent less tax, for the year. This is the same as for each of the three previous years.

Net profits rose by £116,562 to £1,574,029. Taxation absorbs £790,000 against £863,000 and the carry-forward is increased from £704,015 to £1,024,812.

THEY CALL IT THE NEW ORDER

The New Order money racket is known as "stable prices." You pay the same price for your pot of jam, but it gets worse every week. Costs which are wages decrease, so wages are paid to make butter-coolers for Hottentots, thus giving "full employment." When the untutored Hottentot remarks that his butter-coolers are getting worse with each consignment, you organise a punitive expedition to show him that "Peace comes from overwhelming force behind the Law."

"The Social Creditor," June 24.

ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

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

"THE ENEMY BEHIND THE EMPIRE."

A short history of the Bank of England. Price, 9d. Postage (6/- per dozen, post free.)

THE MONEY POWER VERSUS DEMOCRACY." The best "hand-book" for Australian democrats. Price 1½d. (6/- per dozen, post free.)