

The "New Times" it a really independent, non-party, non-class, non-sectarian weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and opposing totalitarianism in all its forms.

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).

# THE NEW TIMES

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## Will Labor Abandon Financial Orthodoxy?

### Policy, Not Set-Up, Needs Change

By ERIC D. BUTLER

At various times since the Curtin Government took office I have been assured by many people who call themselves monetary reformers, that, when the Labor Government had a majority in the Senate, the question of the banking system would be faced. Yet, although we have heard some vague phrases such as "using the nation's credit" and considerable talk about nationalising the banks, no concrete proposals for the reduction of debt and consequent taxation have ever been put forward by the Labor Party.

Although the Federal Labor Government now has a majority in both Houses, there is no evidence to suggest that any action towards relieving the people of the present crushing taxation is being contemplated. In fact, Mr. Chifley said during the last budget debate that we can expect no reduction of taxation. While the present policy of debt is pursued there can be no reduction. And it will not make the slightest difference whether the banks are nationalised or not, so long as the present debt POLICY is continued.

People who still indulge in wishful thinking about the present Government would be well advised to examine closely what has happened in New Zealand under a Labour Government, which swept the polls in 1937 on a monetary reform policy.

Words can become dangerous if they delude people into thinking that action must necessarily follow. Social crediters should always think of those words, "We are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands."

We can profitably recall the words of Canada's Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, back in 1935 when he said that he would give the newly-elected Social Credit Government in Alberta every assistance. The same man also denounced the bankers' financial policy in most scathing terms. And what happened as a result of Mr. Mackenzie King's words? Every support was given to the financiers in their fight to discredit the Albertan Government! The record of the New Zealand Labor Government is one long story of a betrayal of the

principles upon which the Government was elected.

Writing in the "Locomotive Journal," December 14, 1939, Mr. John Curtin said:

"The cost of war can be met without piling up huge debts, and without interest payments sucking our national life blood."

I would be much obliged if any monetary reformer apologist for the present Government could point to any speech made by a Labor Member during the recent budget debate, which would indicate that there is any serious contemplation of a policy of debt reduction and taxation reduction in the immediate future or after the war.

It may be argued that Mr. Curtin and his Government cannot move towards a more realistic financial policy because public opinion is not yet ready for such a move.

Then why haven't Labor Members, Labor journals and Labor organisations been attempting to educate electors instead of making statements supporting the present financial policy?

I ask Labor Party apologists to read carefully the following:

"There's No Alternative To War Loans."

"Australia has no shortage of 'authorities' on monetary systems, credit and finance. Some think we should raise money for war by this or that method; some think we can run the war by taking money out of the air or by book entries in a ledger. . . . The Russian offensives of the past have not been backed by magic words like 'credit'—they have been backed by mammoth War Loans willingly subscribed by

the people. . . . If the great Powers of this world, like Britain, America and Russia, have found no alternatives to War Loans, there is certainly no alternative to War Loans in Australia . . ."

No, the above is not from a Sound Finance journal! It is from an editorial in the official organ of the Australian Labor Party, "The Standard Weekly," of September 14.

It is true that some Members of the present Labor Government, particularly Mr. Ward, have recently made statements urging the nationalisation of banking. I would like to place it on record that I believe that any move towards nationalisation of banking by the Labor Government would be a most dangerous policy; it would merely mean a further centralisation of power. Neither have I any confidence in proposals to "restore the Commonwealth Bank's original charter," which, I understand, means that the Bank should be controlled by a Governor instead of a Bank Board. I see no evidence to suggest that this move would make the slightest difference to POLICY. The Commonwealth Bank is, as every student of our Australian financial system knows, the main instrument of policy used by the International Financiers and others to control this country. There are Labor Party nominees on the present Bank Board, and they have acquiesced in the policy of every move made by the Board, including, of course, the support of the recent campaign to centralise all political and economic power at Canberra. Just how we can expect any better results if there were only one man instead of a Board is something not explained. And, suppose that one man were a close friend

of, say, Dr. Evatt, our socialist who has so many close friends amongst the inner circle of International Jewry in America! Such a prospect is too appalling for words.

Any alteration to the present financial system and policy, which does not give the individual more effective control over his own credit is of no value whatever.

Our real credit is our tremendous productive capacity, which will be even greater at the conclusion of the war than it was before the war started, and we social crediters have demonstrated beyond doubt that this productive capacity is the result of our cultural heritage, the knowledge of how to do things, passed down to us through hundreds of years. Our real credit in Australia is sufficient for every man, woman and child to be paid a regular monetary dividend, irrespective of whether their services are required in production or not. The people must be free to decide by money-votes just what they desire from the productive system; they must have the right to spend their own money in their own way. There can be no real freedom until this policy becomes a reality.

The Labor-socialists will never introduce this policy because they believe in control of the individual. Their "reform" of the money system would mean that Government Departments would spend our money for us on what they thought desirable.

That is why Labor-socialists talking money reform may be one of the great dangers confronting us today. Now, as never before, social crediters must stand firm on their advocacy of national dividends and the consequent decentralisation of control of financial policy, instead of blindly following the cry for nationalisation and further centralisation.

The Melbourne "Age" of September 27, describes as "a novel idea" a suggestion, reported to be contained in a pamphlet by Mr. Lazzarini, M.P., that the counterfeit laws should be applied to the creation of money by the private banks. Mr. Lazzarini points out, says the report, that during 1938 the banks operated the colossal amount of banking business of £2607 millions on a legal currency holding of only £29 millions. He urges that the Commonwealth Bank should function fully and restore the usurped prerogative of the Crown. That is all to the good, but the most important function is to see that the people, individually, have adequate money supplies as a permanent right—dependent neither on the whim of bankers, bureaucrats nor a political party.

**TAXATION TOILS:** It will come as a severe shock to those persons expecting a return to pre-war taxation to read Mr. Chifley's statement: "I hope there will be no illusion that taxation will fall back to pre-war levels." Mr. Chifley went on to put forward the false idea that the alleged social benefits would off-set the extra taxation, but omitted to mention that interest payments of approximately £100 millions per year on borrowed money was the major cause of this burden. His statements coincided with reports that electoral pressure was being applied to abandon orthodox finance, and makes it rather obvious that Chifley is a bankers' stooge.

**MURRAY MOVEMENT:** Dealing with the proposal to develop the Murray Valley, press reports strongly support the 100,000 settlers behind the movement, who intend to do the job themselves without Federal or State Governments meddling. One report on this move says: "A feature of the conference has been that no one has raised the question of finance; delegates take it for granted that money will be no longer allowed to stand in the way of development in peace-time." That would be as it should be, of course, and it is to be hoped that it will be so; but recent statements by members of the Commonwealth Bank Board (the mouthpiece of the trading banks) indicate that it will not be so—unless a sufficient number of electors keep up the pressure on their Parliamentary representatives.

**POWERS PLOT:** The Federal plotters intend to trick or induce the Premiers to surrender some of the powers refused by the people at the Referendum—especially in the matter of price control. The Melbourne "Sun" of September 26 states that "one method of uniform price control after the war would be for the States to refer this power to the Commonwealth," but fails to point out that a referendum would be necessary to restore the power to the States. This move is a deliberate refusal to obey the peoples recently expressed will, and every State member should be contacted by letter immediately and reminded of these facts. They should also be reminded that the States can manage their own price-fixing much better than the Federal Government can—if price-fixing is desired.

**MAKIN'S MISTAKE:** Rocklea (Queensland) munitions works, under the control

of Mr. Makin, in which £4 M. has been sunk, is now in the discard as a wash-out. The small-arms section of this plant turned out 10 million defective cartridges, which were scrapped. The shell case section made more defective cases than good ones, and then ceased production. The brass foundry never got into production except to melt down the defective shell cases ("Smith's Weekly," 9/9/44). This is only a fraction of the appalling blunders associated with this socialised undertaking, but it should illustrate the folly of socialistic advocates. Incidentally, Mr. Makin is still in charge of munitions. Will Brian Fitzpatrick please note?

**POLITICAL PLANS:** President Roosevelt is busy answering thousands of allegations of blundering, in preparation for the Presidential election. Roosevelt's bait for reelection is—jobs. Dewey, his rival, backed by Cecil B. De Mille, is putting on a big show, with live elephants (not white) brass bands, cowboys and Indians, all complete with a bunch of top-notch actors and actresses, and a rodeo. In this setting Dewey was ushered in to dangle his bait, namely—pensions for all. As they can't both get elected, presumably the people can't have both the baits.

**EVATTS EVASIONS:** The tactics of Dr. Evatt in "passing the buck" and refusing to accept responsibility for the actions of (Continued on page 2.)

## Electoral Campaigner Vindicated

### Judge Upholds War-Time "Pressure Politics"

Mr. W. H. Hand, of Sydney, was one of those persons who were prosecuted, under wartime regulations, as a result of using and furthering "electoral campaign" methods against the imposition of meat rationing.

He was convicted and fined on a charge that he did "endeavour to influence public opinion in a manner likely to prejudice the efficient prosecution of the war." He appealed, and his appeal has been upheld, as indicated by the following official letter (condensed) and accompanying text of the judgment: —

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,  
Queen's Square, Sydney.  
18th September 1944.

William H. Hand, Esq.,

53 Bellevue Street, Cammeray.

Dear Sir, —

Re your appeal to the Sydney Quarter Sessions . . .

A copy of the Judgment of His Honour, Judge Stacey, delivered on the 14th September last, is attached hereto.

—Yours faithfully, B. W. HAWKINS,  
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

**APPEAL OF WILLIAM HENRY HAND**  
Judgment delivered on 14th September 1944: —

The appeal is allowed and conviction quashed. The charge against the Appellant

in effect was that he had endeavoured to influence public opinion to prevent the issue of a regulation instituting the rationing of meat. His activities ceased on the proclamation of the regulation. His methods were not illegal apart from the present charge. In my opinion he exercised the right of all citizens in this country, viz., the right of endeavouring by legal means to prevent the passing of a law, which he considered undesirable.

Further, if there is any evidence at all, which I doubt, there is no evidence which satisfies me that what he did was done in a manner likely to be prejudicial to the efficient prosecution of the war.

It is suggested that the fact that the regulation was proclaimed to come into force on the 17th January, 1944, is evidence that meat rationing must have been necessary before that date for the efficient prosecution of the war in view of the statements contained in the preamble.

This argument does not appeal to me, and I cannot think that the regulation was ever intended to cover such a case, otherwise all those who endeavoured to prevent the passing of any law, e.g., conscription amendments, would become liable to prosecution as soon as the law was passed.

vinces. This would include the whole of Baden and The Palatinate on the left bank of the Rhine."

—London Correspondent, "New York Times."

## Rhineland Question

"Gen. de Gaulle said in Washington that the French flag must again fly over the Rhineland. One of his Ministers, Emanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, military delegate in London for the French Committee, said at a recent press conference that General de Gaulle's statement meant that France would insist not only on the return of Alsace and Lorraine, but the whole 'Gau' into which the Germans have incorporated these pro-

## Dangerous Advisers

"According to them [Communists] our only ally is Russia and our greatest crime was the delay in the second front. If they could have had their way the British and our people would have hurled themselves against the unbroken German might two years ago to save Stalin. We should have reaped only enormous slaughter and crushing defeat and left Russia without our all-important 'planes, tanks, gasoline and food. Imagine what would have happened if the attack had been made before the German submarines were crushed, before the Luftwaffe was almost driven from the skies, before German factories, and cities were showered with millions of tons of bombs."

—American N.B.C. broadcaster, Rupert Hughes.

## RECONSTRUCTION ON CHRISTIAN BASIS

### "Open Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury," by Captain Arthur Rogers, O.B.E.

A REVIEW, by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

This booklet, which has just been reprinted in Australia, is a criticism of the Report, "Malvern and After," which was issued by the Industrial Christian Fellowship (with a commendatory introduction by the Archbishop of Canterbury).

In a masterly manner Captain Rogers examines this Report from the standpoint of Christian doctrine, and in the process reveals a very remarkable position.

In his introduction the author gives this very important and necessary warning:

"In considering plans for our future, as individuals and as a body-politic, it is of first importance to bear in mind that the most dangerous of false doctrines are not those which instantly repel good-natured, patriotic men and women of normal common sense. The most formidable forms of misleading doctrine are those, which contain the least easily discernible departures from truth. They are those doctrines which over emphasise one aspect of a truth at the expense of truth as a whole; and, particularly in our own country, they are those false doctrines which make some strong appeal to emotions which are not unworthy."

This brings us to the very heart of the work and problem of all those who are anxiously fighting to prevent our civilisation sliding headlong into the abyss.

There is hardly an institution in existence today of which we can say that it has not been diverted from its original purpose of serving man to that of enslaving him.

The only legitimate policy of our institutions was epitomised for all time by Jesus of Nazareth when he said that "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath."

It is on this fundamental Christian doctrine that the Social Creditor takes his stand, and in so doing comes to conflict with the organised and massive forces of the Devil himself.

Here, then, is direct guidance for every practical man in the political and economic field.

It is plain enough to see that our institutions have been captured and are being used against us for our enslavement. What are these institutions? What are they supposed to do, and what are they doing?

**The Trade Unions, the Political Parties, the great industrial and financial Monopolies, the great Departments of State—are they serving man? Are they making it easier for us to live Christian lives? Have they made life happier and more secure? Have they brought that abundant life which we are promised? Have they made it possible for the honest man at the bottom of the ladder to reach the top? Do you need the answer?**

Not only have they failed to do any of these things, but they have turned this fair planet into a Dante's Inferno, a cultural wilderness to which the white man has replied with the most dramatic and tragic answer known in history: he has decided to commit racial suicide; he has decided that he will not permit any children of his to suffer the shame and degradation he has suffered.

This tragic attitude of the ordinary man is dictated not so much by what he himself has suffered as by his belief that he is

powerless to control his own destiny; powerless to control his own institutions, his union bosses, his Parliamentary "representatives," and the swarms of Government officials who can humiliate and penalise him, but from whom he cannot obtain redress by any process known to him.

And what has the Report, "Malvern, and After," to say about those minions of Caesar who have abused every trust and reduced man to the position of a serf without a serf's security?

It says: "The Church must conform to modern tendencies"—i.e., more planning by the rulers of the State—Caucus, plus trade union boss, plus international monopolist.

Captain Rogers complains that the Report ignores what those in power have already done to produce present conditions, and is amazed that it should recommend that the process, which produced the present chaos, should be intensified. He states: "Our recent Administrations, in the pursuit of policies akin to those set out in the Report, have been concerned to impose 'protection' and 'safeguards' in every sphere of our national life. The 'safeguarding' of industry through open and concealed subsidies, through tariffs and quotas, marketing-boards, rationalisation, commissions and other forms of control, has fostered the growth of over-capitalised combines, inevitably at the expense of economic businesses conducted to the benefit of all concerned. In other words, legislation of recent years has almost consistently rewarded greed, irresponsibility, incompetence and wastefulness, while penalising the self-reliant efficiency, which is the natural outcome of healthy competition between responsible men. This legislation has led to an invasion of the just rights of the citizens as a whole."

It doesn't require much experience to see that the ever-growing mass of artificial restrictions and regulations so dear to the heart of the modern planners is not doing the job, and that an increasing number of penalties of ever-increasing vindictiveness must be imposed on the reluctant taxpayer to force him to fit into the new world which is being planned for him.

The fight is on. Either the Churches will help to build up a society where men have a chance to co-operate voluntarily in a free State—or a police State in which men are browbeaten into sullen obedience. That is the issue.

If members of Christian Churches are ignorant of this issue it can only be because the experience embedded in two thousand years of Christian life has been withheld from them.

I hope that organisations in each State will form committees to see that this book is distributed to all those interested in the preservation of the Christian inheritance.

The booklet sells for 7d per copy or 4/6 a dozen, including postage. (Bulk rates on application.) Copies are obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

## THE DEAN-CASE INQUIRY IN ADELAIDE

Eight witnesses were summoned to appear before Mr. Justice Reed and Mr. J. A. Guy, M.H.R., at the Supreme Court, Adelaide, on Monday, September 25, to give evidence and be cross-examined regarding certain proceedings by Mr. Dean and others who had tried to test in the Courts the legality of rates or taxes used to pay interest on privately created money.

Taking the evidence in the order given, Mr. C. H. Allen tried to epitomise the argument that taxation as we experience it is robbery, which, if not restrained, threatens to bring the whole social structure to ruin. This argument was built up from Major Douglas's axiom that the real cost of production is consumption. He also indicated how widespread is "legalised lawlessness" in the judicial system.

Mr. F. Bawden gave an outline of the activities of the United Democrats. He pointed out to the seeming amazement of Mr. H. G. Alderman, K.C., "assisting" the Board of Inquiry) that the movement was much more interested in bringing about a proper relationship between the people and their parliamentary representatives than in advocating monetary reform—because very few people can understand a technique such as finance, but they can appreciate a result, so it is the parliamentary representative's job to hear what results are desired by the people and then to get the experts to remove obstacles preventing the people from, getting those results.

Mr. D. J. Amos, F.A.I.S., emphasised chiefly that the credit-money lent by private banks is certainly counterfeit money, tolerated merely because of long-established convention.

Rev. C. D. Brock read a considered statement contrasting the genuine Christian philosophy with the Judaic philosophy. He

said that under the former we would honour the sovereignty and preciousness of the individual citizen, but under the latter we see developing the centralisation of power into the hands of a few, and such fake ideas as Federal Union and/or an international police force to try and do the impossible task of enforcing peace. Mr. Brock also handed in a copy of a letter from the Social Credit Secretariat in England concerning the Benjafield plan (used by Dean, etc.), to storm the citadel of Finance via the Law Courts. The Secretariat remarked that although Mr. Benjafield's move was an interesting example of individual initiative there was danger in such a line of attack, inasmuch as while there was little likelihood of success by such means it might cause others to evade their democratic responsibilities if they regarded Mr. Benjafield as a protagonist upon whom they could rely and decided to "leave it to George."

Mr. C. Goode's special contribution was a plea for a revival of the idea that only as legal systems harmonised with the laws of the universe could they be permanently satisfactory. A long typewritten statement was submitted.

Lack of time prevented Mr. E. C. Finn from reading out his evidence, which will be presented later as typescript. In this he will expose the iniquity of our present financial and taxation system from a number of angles, and draw a contrast between the patronage of the Russian experiment by the international financiers and the power of veto exercised from the same source against the social experiments of

the Albertan Government in Canada. Mr. Finn also produced the wording of the prewar letter from Major Douglas to Hitler, because (believe it or not) it had been inferred earlier in the proceedings that Social Crediters were in sympathy with the Nazis because the ideas of Major Douglas and Hitler in regard to finance were alleged to be in some respects similar!!

Mr. H. Hergstrom said among other things that even if Mr. Dean's actions were somewhat unfortunate, they had a value similar to some ludicrous things, which suffragettes did—they helped to get results eventually. Anything, which brought to the notice of others the rottenness of the financial system, was to the good.

Mr. M. E. Dodd handed in some leaflets as examples of the activities of the United Democrats, but there was not time for him to expand his evidence.

Questions asked by Mr. Alderman did not seem to unduly disturb any of the witnesses, and when he seemed to suggest that Social Credit activities might have a disturbing effect on the war effort, the answers seemed as if they ought to satisfy the Board of Inquiry that such was not the case.

Mr. Justice Reed is to be complimented upon the way he conducted the inquiry in Adelaide.

—F. BAWDEN.

## PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD WORLD WAR

By C. H. DOUGLAS.

The co-operation of readers is sought in securing the widest possible distribution of this work, which appeared serially in the "New Times" and has now been published in Australia in one cover: price 2/- plus postage. Readers of the "New Times" are aware of the exceptional difficulties placed in the way of the dissemination of ideas, which are not shared by those upon whom responsibility for the present and past phases of the World War rests. They are to a degree alive to the awakening will to effect a just relationship between power and policy. The forces working in antagonism to peace in freedom are well informed concerning this resuscitation, and are doubtless confident that the immense resources of power at their exclusive disposal will suffice to defeat it.

THIS GREAT ISSUE WILL BE DECIDED BY THE SUFFICIENCY OR OTHERWISE OF THE OPPOSING WILL OF INDIVIDUALS ACTING AS SUCH. FORTIFY IT! EQUIP IT!

A limited number of copies of this booklet is available, so early application is invited. A further edition will be printed if the demand warrants.

Also available—Major Douglas's two other important recent publications: "THE BIG IDEA" (2/6) and "THE LAND FOR THE CHOSEN" PEOPLE RACKET" (2/-). Postage extra on both booklets.

The above publications are obtainable from the Electoral Campaign, N.S.W. Division, 296 Pitt Street, Sydney, or from any of the State Electoral Campaign organisations.

## THEY HAVE FORGOTTEN THE SECRET

"The old aristocracy of England, in his view, had made many mistakes, but certain things they had understood very well. The modern governing class 'cannot face a fact, or follow an argument, or feel a tradition, but least of all can they, on any persuasion read through a plain impartial book, English or foreign, that is not specially written to soothe their panic or please their pride.'"

"There had been reality in the claim of the old aristocracy to understand matters not known to the people. They had read history: they were familiar with other languages and other lands. They had a great tradition of foreign diplomacy. Even the study of philosophy and theology, today confined to a handful of experts, was not alien to them. . . ."

"But today, 'they rule by the smiling terror of an ancient secret. They smile, and smile, but they have forgotten the secret.'—Gilbert Keith Chesterton," by Maisie Ward, p. 372.

## RUSSIA AND PALESTINE

"Mr. Maisky (for some years the Soviet's Ambassador to London) toured the Jewish colonies, settlements, and industries, and discussed with Zionist leaders the problem of Palestine's absorptive capacity and the post-war solution of the Jewish problem. There is little doubt that, upon his return to Moscow, he submitted a comprehensive report. . . . It is also worth mentioning that according to rumour Stalin raised the Palestinian question at the Teheran Conference, thus serving notice on Churchill that henceforth Soviet Russia is no longer disinterested in the future disposition of Palestine and the Middle East."—"The Soviet Wooing of Palestine," by Eliahu-ben-Horin, in "Harper's Magazine."

## INDIVIDUAL SECURITY

"I believe that every breadwinner with a family should have from half an acre to two acres of land to provide himself with the subsistence necessities of life, so that in bad times, or in the face of an unjust employer, he could be independent as he was before the Industrial Revolution and the Enclosures."

—Viscount Lynton.

A very good idea, as far as it goes; but hasn't the learned nobleman ever heard of national dividends?

## Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

his Department is illustrated by Mr. Menzies in connection with legal representation in respect of the coal trouble. ("Hansard," August 31, p. 405), viz.: "Mr. Menzies: The House is becoming very familiar with the capacity of the Attorney-General to find alibis such as 'I did not do it,' the Cabinet did it,' but this time he has no alibi. If anyone sent Mr. Sugerman into court it was the Attorney-General, and are we to believe that he gave Mr. Sugerman no instructions, are we to believe that he just said, 'All right, my boy, you go along and intervene for the Commonwealth?'" This is a case of a bluffer calling Evatt's bluff, but it also indicates a type of irresponsible Minister at the head of affairs.

**AUSTRALIAN AUTOMOBILE:** It is reported that Messrs. Chifley, Dedman and Makin constitute a sub-committee to handle the question of producing an Australian motor car, and that they are studying reports from the Tariff Board and the Secondary Industries Commission, and that they hope to produce a car selling at about £300. It is strange that impractical men like these are determining such matters. If these obstructionists stand aside and let the practical men get on with the job without hindrance, we'll soon have an Australian car on the road.

**PROFIT PROBLEMS:** A correspondent in the Melbourne "Herald" of August 10 points out that we are marching into an economic quagmire, induced by a lack of appreciation of human nature. He points out that taxation is the real problem behind the coal strikes, scarce fish supplies and similar situations; he then quotes a case where a man would have earned an extra 2/- by working overtime, which would have caused him to pay an extra 2/3 taxation—which he naturally declined to do. These stupid and unnecessary anomalies are well fixed in the minds of the people, most of whom are willing to join in a "tax-limit" campaign in order to prevent the destruction of our social structure, which is surely being undermined by eliminating incentive and initiative through taxation.

**PLANNING PLAGUE:** Following the emphatic rejection of planning and planners at the Referendum, nearly all of the planners retired to their funk holes, but at least one of them has ventured out again. His name is Lloyd Ross (prefaced by "Dr." to delude people into thinking that his occupation is a useful one). This chappie was asked, "whether potential buyers who had saved money to build homes would be given permits to build or priorities for materials." To which he replied: "These people will have to wait until the most necessitous cases have been dealt with." The principle of first things first is sound, but presumably he and others of his ilk are to determine which are "necessitous" cases. These bumptious persons need a lot more discipline yet.

**CRITICS CRASH:** Further to "Ern Mailley's" rubbish being hailed as great poetry, another illustration of fooling the alleged master-minds comes to hand in the confessions of Fritz Kreisler. It appears that many of his beautiful "arrangements", owe nothing to the alleged composers, whose names were simply borrowed because of a scarcity of compositions suitable to Kreisler's style of playing. He just composed pieces himself and passed them off as arrangements of original compositions by highly respectable and long-since dead and forgotten celebrities—and not a single critic discovered the deception! ("Sydney Bulletin," 30/8/44.) Moral: Don't worry about art critics—Art is as Art does—be your own judge. —OBH.

## GET THESE BOOKLETS!

New readers in particular are recommended to read the following booklets if they desire to fully grasp and more clearly follow the articles appearing in the "New Times."

"COMMUNISM, WHY NOT?" Gives the low-down on Communism. Price: 2/7d, posted.

"THE ANSWER TO SOCIALISM." An excellent realistic analysis of Socialism. Price: 2/7d, posted.

"RED GLOWS THE DAWN." Inside information about the white-anting tactics of local Communists. Price: 7d, posted.

"THE BIG IDEA." A comprehensive survey of the plot to enslave the people. Price: 2/7d, posted.

"FEDERAL UNION EXPOSED." Revelations of the plot to impose the World Police State. Price: 1/1d, posted.

"THE ANSWER TO TAX SLAVERY." A clear exposition of the cause of excessive taxation, and the way out. Price: 1/1d, posted.

"MONEY." A simple and complete analysis of the money swindle. Price: 1/1d, posted.

"THE NEW DESPOTISM." The story of the "Dean Case." Price: 7d, posted.

"STOP THAT THIEF." A most interesting collection of historical and recent facts about finance. Price: 1/7d, posted.

The above booklets are obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

## SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

### (Lectures and Studies Section)

An examination for the Diploma of Associate in connection with the above will be held in Australia in March 1945.

Candidates who desire to sit for this examination should make application now for particulars from Miss G. Marsden, B.A., 6 Harden Road, Artarmon, N.S.W.

**SEN. CAMERON'S MONETARY REFORMS**  
Sir, —In "The Labor Call" for 21/9/44 there is a very interesting article by Senator Don Cameron, Minister for Aircraft Production, entitled "Monetary Reform—Position of Wage Workers." (A copy of the paper was sent to me by post, and I would ask the gentleman who sent it to please accept my thanks for it.)

Much of what Senator Cameron wrote in that article is unquestionably correct, but some of it is not, and unless corrected it is more than probable that workers reading the article as it stands will be seriously misled. Senator Cameron would not, of course, mislead them intentionally, and consequently I hope he will consider my remarks in a spirit similar to that in which they are offered.

Almost at the beginning of his article he says:

**"At the source at supply controlled by Governments there never has been any scarcity of money."**

If he really believes this to be so, I would ask him kindly to answer the following questions:—

(1) What source of supply is in fact controlled by Governments, and what Governments?

(2) If there was sufficient money in existence in 1931, why did Mr. Scullin, as Prime Minister, announce in the House of Representatives that the Government could not pay more than 12/6 in the £1, and had, therefore, to rob pensioners and workers?

(3) If the money was only being "with held from circulation," as he says, who was holding it, where was it being held, and in what form did it actually exist?

(According to official records the actual position was that in a period of less than three years more than £200,000,000 of purchasing power in the form of bank deposits was withdrawn and CANCELLED, thus being taken out of existence altogether.)

(4) Is he being fair to Mr. Scullin in suggesting that his Government lacked courage when the disgraceful situation of that time was brought about by a traitorous Bank Board and a hostile Senate, which was the tool of the Board?

The part of his article to which I wish to call special attention, however, is as follows:—

**"The reason why sufficient money is not distributed among the workers as wages . . . is not because there is any scarcity of money, but because wages are based on the cost of living, and the lower the cost the lower also is the wage and the amount of money distributed. Therefore, merely to increase the amount of money to be made available for circulation, as it is being advocated so strongly by monetary reformers, would not improve the position of wage workers in the slightest so long as wages continued to be based on the cost of living and so long as that cost was being reduced, as it is, by reducing the amount of labour-time required in production."**

It is true that sufficient money is never distributed to the workers, but that comes about largely because money is permitted to come into existence only as interest-bearing debt, and is distributed to the people only through industry. Nationalisation of banking and the nationalisation of the means of production would make no difference whatever to that, for the simple reason that if that method of producing money is continued, costs will still be generated faster than money is distributed, and the workers will still fail to get more than "their minimum day to day requirements."

If, however, the worker received a SUPPLEMENTARY payment which did not come from industry and did not carry an interest charge, there would be no addition to industrial costs, and he would immediately have access to a greater quantity of goods. And if this supplementary payment increased as time went on in strict relationship to the reduction in the amount of "labour-time" required in production, the extension of the use of machinery would bring no disability to the worker, as he would receive an increasing share of the "wage of the machine," or payment for machine-time.

Senator Cameron has also made the

definite statement that "monetary reformers" are strongly advocating that all that is necessary is merely to increase the amount of money to be made available for circulation. This is news to me. Will he oblige me with the names of any recognised "monetary reformers" who to his knowledge have actually done this. If he cannot name such persons, then I would ask him to be careful in future not to misrepresent what the so-called "monetary reformers" do advocate.

**"Money, therefore," says Senator Cameron, "as a medium of exchange, as well as being a means by which debts are paid and wealth is hoarded, is neither, as monetary reformers seem would have it believed, the first nor the last word to be said on the subject of social reform. . . . In both cases money either comes into or goes out of circulation as is determined, not by the supply available, but by the amount that the majority of wage workers are prepared either to accept or reject as being necessary to maintain their standards of living."**

Here again I would ask him to give the names of any recognised "monetary reformers" who declare that money is the first and last word in social reform. You will notice that he speaks of money coming into or going out of "circulation." But before it could be put into circulation it must be brought into existence. Who produces the money and how? That important aspect is not even mentioned by the respected and trusted Senator. All his attention appears to have been given to the transfer of money. He has not bothered himself about the production of it, even though one of the Rothschilds said, "Permit me to control the money SUPPLY and I care not who makes the laws." Money SHOULD be a medium for facilitating the exchange of goods, but who would deny that it is instead "the most far-reaching and potent weapon of compulsion in use today. Without it we are helpless outcasts; we cannot get food, clothing, shelter, or the commonest services of life; we can have no freedom or leisure; and we can not even put the material gifts of God to the use of the people at large."

And when money is used to "hoard wealth," where is the wealth kept? Is it put in a special storehouse or what?

Another statement by the Senator which is factually incorrect is as follows: "Actually it is that wage system and its rigidly enforced limitations which constitute the very basis and machinery of the present order of society and all its evils, including that of fratricidal warfare for trade and territory."

It is a demonstrable fact, that it is the financial system (under which money is produced only as an interest-bearing debt) that constitutes and comprises the present basis of society. Nationalisation of that system will make no difference whatever to its results. There must be a fundamental change in financial POLICY. The wage system is only one of the EFFECTS of financial policy, and this is an aspect, which must be thoroughly understood before any of our leaders can possibly do any practical and lasting good for the wage-workers. If the Senator could spare an hour or two some evening I would welcome an opportunity to discuss the subject with him.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN,  
189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2.  
1st October 1944.

sants. A whole regiment of Ustashis went over to Tito a year ago with their commanding officer, Filipovitch, who was made Minister of Supply in Tito's "Government." Since then Pavelitch proclaimed an "amnesty" for all those who went over, whereupon many, if not most, of them went back again, Filipovitch included (he had particularly distinguished himself by superintending the massacre of Serbs in Bosnia).

Tito also tried to make arrangements with the Italians. In the spring of last year Dr. Vranichitch, the chief liaison officer between Pavelitch and the Italians and a member of his Government, spent a fortnight at Tito's headquarters at Livno. He returned to Zagreb, the Croatian capital, via Split, with the full approval of the Italian authorities, to bring before Pavelitch the result of the negotiations. But in April the Germans made an attack on the "Third Partisan Republic" at Livno and put it out of existence, destroying the local Partisan forces. The negotiations with the Italians, therefore, came to nothing.

On May 25, the Germans undertook a raid on Tito's headquarters. They dispatched airborne troops and parachutists to the number, it is stated, of 10,000 or 12,000. They claim to have killed or taken

prisoner 17,500 Partisans. Amongst the killed, according to the German claim, were 20 British and American officers, and amongst the prisoners 35 British, American and Russian officers.

Tito fled and took refuge on the island of Vis. One is compelled to wonder what Tito's alleged army of 250,000 men were doing when a German force of, apparently, no more than 1000, descended on their headquarters, all but captured their commander, the "Marshal," and were able not only to inflict heavy losses, but to take prisoners away with them. Is this the army that was going to take the offensive?

Tito's prestige will not have been augmented, at least not in the eyes of the Serbs. A commander and his men may retreat or scatter, only to assemble under him once again. This is the guerilla as waged in the Balkans. But for a commander to abandon his men and seek refuge on an island far from the scene of military operations is regarded by the Serbs as incompatible with martial glory. That is the reason why Mihailovich is held in such high honour—he has never quitted the field since the Germans invaded Yugoslavia in March 1941.

## 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 twelfth instalment from the above-mentioned book:

In Odessa, Frank and I met two British sailors who had come into port on a cargo ship carrying oranges from Valencia. They were an amusing pair. The first mate was a tall, lumbering Lancashire man, and the engineer a wiry little Cockney. We invited them to have supper with us, but when the bill came they drew large wads of roubles out of their pockets and insisted on paying.

**With the exchange at twenty-five roubles to the pound Frank and I were astonished, but the engineer explained that the moment they stepped ashore Russians had begun bartering for their clothes.**

"A thousand roubles for my pants, five hundred for my coat, and a hundred for my socks. If I hadn't thought I'd be arrested for indecency I'd have stripped in the middle of the street. Instead, I went back to the ship and dug up all the old shirts and sweaters I could find, and now we're living like a couple of millionaires."

"Yes. And you wouldn't believe how far these things will go." The first mate dug deeply into his pockets and drew out three oranges. "In this country they're as good as diamond bracelets," he chortled. "You've no idea how fast you can get acquainted. Perhaps I shouldn't boast, but I've already had two proposals of marriage—one from the girl at the restaurant and the other from the cook at the club."

**The engineer interrupted to explain that the girls were so anxious to get away from Russia, any foreigners would do.**

**"Well, personal appearances count a little," insisted the first mate, slightly ruffled.**

The pair had had many hazardous experiences running the Spanish blockade; once their ship had been bombed and sunk in Barcelona harbour, but they had promptly signed up with the crew of another. There was little danger of their being converted to Communism, for although they had travelled to many out-of-the-way places, they seemed to regard Russia as the strangest of them all.

"On the whole," said the first mate, "foreigners are a pretty loony lot. There's no stability about them, if you know what I mean. But as for this Russian system where you can win a girl with an orange, it's definitely QUEER."

"At least, we're saving a lot of money," interrupted the engineer. "When we get back to Marseilles we can stock up on sweets for the kids in Barcelona."

The Spanish War came to an end three months later, and I often wondered what happened to the pair. The first mate said when it was over he was going to buy a cottage in England and settle down; but I suppose both of them are still on the high seas—this time running the blockade of the German U-boats.

**Odessa was as desolate as Kiev, but it was warmer. The streets ran with mud, for the snow was melting, but in the country you could see the first signs of spring. The Intourist guides were more accommodating than they had been in Kiev and arranged to take us to several factories and farms, but, unfortunately, our programme was upset by a final encounter with the G.P.U.**

When foreigners travel in Russia they must arrange their itinerary in advance and get special permits, which are marked, with the exact number of hours they wish to remain in each town. Although my visa for the Soviet Union didn't expire for another week, my pass for Odessa was stamped one day. Mr. Schmidt had told me if I wished to change my plans in any way, to notify the local police and they would make the proper readjustments. But when I applied for a forty-eight hours' extension for Odessa the authorities sent back my card with the reply that since Moscow had stamped it for one day, one day it must remain. The telephone lines were government-controlled, so we were unable to ring up the Foreign Office ourselves, but sent back a message asking the

police to get in touch with Mr. Schmidt, who, we assured them, would straighten out the matter. But the police, smothered by the red tape of bureaucracy, had no intention of using any initiative. Back came the irritating comment that one-day was one day. As Frank was travelling on a diplomatic pass, he was all right, but I was ordered to leave not later than eight in the morning.

**Frank telegraphed to Mr. Schmidt and Chip Bohlen—although we had little chance of getting a reply in less than twenty-four hours—and sent the police a second message saying that I flatly refused to leave. "That will show them they can't push us around as though we were Russians," he said angrily.**

That night we went to the local ballet, and when we got back to the hotel the porter told us the police were waiting to see us. We went into the manager's room and found a strapping G.P.U. man in uniform. Frank painstakingly re-explained the situation, but the officer sat there shaking his head and stubbornly repeating: "One day is one day."

"Now, look here," said Frank, "I've had about enough of the Soviet police force. If you want to straighten out the matter all you have to do is to lift the telephone and ring Moscow, but it's a waste of time ordering us about. If the lady doesn't want to leave she's not going to leave. Do you understand? Now, we'll ask her. You don't want to leave, do you?"

"No," I said weakly.

"There! You heard her yourself. She doesn't want to leave. What are you going to do about it?"

**"She refuses to leave?"**

**"Absolutely."**

**"That's final?"**

**"Absolutely."**

**"Then she must be prepared for the consequences."**

The G.P.U. man gave me a menacing look and left the room.

"You don't mind, do you?" said Frank. "We must keep the Stars and Stripes flying."

"Yes," I agreed. "But not from the inside of a concentration camp."

I don't suppose anyone had ever talked to the G.P.U. like that before. In the hall we saw the manager whispering to one of the porters, evidently telling him about the episode; both were grinning from ear to ear.

(To be continued.)

## COMMONWEALTH BANK CAMPAIGN

### A Mass Protest Meeting

The Federal Government, having a majority in both Houses, therefore no real obstacle exists to prevent the reinstatement of the Commonwealth Bank, and because the support of the people of Australia could at this time gain through combined pressure the first step to a true democracy, the New World Movement will launch a nationwide campaign from the Melbourne Town Hall on Tuesday, October 24, to demand:—

- (1) TRANSFORMATION OF COMMONWEALTH BANK TO PEOPLE'S BANK.
  - (2) REJECTION OF PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AGREEMENT.
  - (3) REDUCTION OF TAXATION.
  - (4) REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL DEBT.
- Sign petition and obtain Request Form from the New World Movement, Room 1, 7th Floor, 300 Little Collins St, Melbourne.  
—ADVT.

## WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT "TITO"?

**Can we believe all we read about the so-called "Marshal Tito" in the Finance-controlled press? Some very able and independent commentators tell a very different story—for example, the Sydney "Bulletin" of September 20 publishes the following, condensed from comment by the editor of the London "Nineteenth Century and After":—**

The claims made on behalf of "Marshal" Tito, that he is a brilliant military commander with an army at least 250,000 strong, that he is a political leader with a huge popular backing, and that he is the head of a representative Government, have begun to wear thin. Cumulative evidence points more and more towards the conclusion that he is not a serious person either as a soldier or a politician, that his army is not nearly 250,000 strong, that he has no considerable backing anywhere, and that the Government of which he professes to be the head does not exist.

Press and the B.B.C. have for months past engaged in propaganda for Tito and against Mihailovich. Tito's stature was made to swell until it attained Napoleonic dimensions. Events, brought about, alas! by the enemy, have induced a sudden shrinkage. Portraits of him published in various newspapers about the middle of June gave his features an aspect of classical grandeur that bore no resemblance to the original.

The Yugoslav Government, with Mr. Puritch as Premier, was dissolved by King Peter, who gave way to the severe pressure exercised by the British Government,

and, more especially, by Mr. Churchill. Mr. Ivan Shubashitch, a Croat, was asked to form a new Government to bring about some sort of accommodation between King Peter and Tito. But Mr. Shubashitch, who is an honest man, has been compelled, in the face of cumulative and indisputable evidence, to realise that Mihailovich has the support of the entire Serbian nation, with a following, also, in Croatia and Slovenia.

Tito and his admirers boasted of the offensive he and his Partisans would take when the day came—the day of the Second Front. His personal representative, General Belebit, who had been living outside Cairo since September, came to London, where he exercised his personal charm with much success and denounced Mihailovich as a traitor—but was unable to produce a scrap of evidence.

It is a fact that on several occasions Tito negotiated with Germany's ally, the Croat quisling and terrorist, Pavelitch, for a truce, and received into the ranks of the Partisans thousands of Croat Ustashis, who continued, under Tito, the work they were doing under Pavelitch, namely, fighting against Mihailovich and massacring Serbian pea-

# "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 X.\*

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

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

For an admirable little analysis of the origins and activities of the Fabian Society and its offshoot, P.E.P., the reader should consult "The Planners and Bureaucracy" by E. Edwards (K.R.P. Publications Ltd., Liverpool, 1943).

The public activities of P.E.P. emerged in 1933. In 1938, "Planning," the publication dealing with such of its activities as it was desired that the public should apprehend, declared: "Only in war, or under threat of war, will a British Government embark on large-scale planning." This is a key statement, and it requires careful examination.

It is frequently observed by those who have given only superficial attention to the matter, that it is perverse to object to planning. The implication is that the planning to which reference is made is the alternative to what is commonly called "muddling through." The fact that practically every article we use, from a teaspoon to a motorcar, is the result of skilled, intensive, planning is apt to escape notice.

The planning which results in a teaspoon or a motor car, however, is the outcome of a desire to produce a teaspoon or a motor car of a particular pattern, and in a free economy the pattern is conceived in the hope that it will appeal to the individual, and will be bought in competition with alternative patterns.

But the planning of the Fabian Society and its colleague P.E.P. is, and must be, precisely the opposite. It is the planning of whole peoples on the model of Germany by a totalitarian State, which is designed as a whole to be the best instrument of war, the national objective of Germany. The teaspoon and the motorcar alike have to fit into this conception.

Comprehensive planning requires one single objective, which never varies, and to which the individual is subordinate; and comprehensive planning is only justifiable on the assumption that military war is merely one aspect of continuous war. To repeat the dictum of Clausewitz, "War is the pursuit of policy by other means." Whose policy, and to where it leads, is undisclosed.

Once this conception is grasped, it is not difficult to realise that "only in war or threat of war" could the social and political economy of Great Britain, the great barrier to World Dominion, be remodelled in the hierarchical pattern of the German Army.

That there is no contradiction between practical Socialism (Planning) and extreme militarism was fully recognised in Germany fifty years ago. In 1892 August Bebel, a leading Social Democrat (Socialist) told Bismarck that "the Imperial Chancellor can rest assured that German Social Democracy is a sort of preparatory school for militarism." It could not be anything else and remain Socialism.

It is precisely at this point that the fundamental and irreconcilable antagonism between the German and the British, the socialist and the liberal (without a capital) conception of life becomes plain:

It is not that the Briton is incapable of understanding, and, unless bedevilled by alien propaganda, appreciating, the necessity of rank and consequent discipline. His point of view has been put once for all by the poet of Scotland, Robert Burns: "The rank is but the guinea stamp, a man's a man for a' that." The German outlook was put with even greater brevity by the Kaiser—"cannon-fodder."

The matter may be phrased somewhat differently, and in a manner more closely applicable to the present situation, by saying that the German or socialist proximate objective is government BY administration, whereas the English conception is government OF administration. The first is the unbridled rule of the expert; the second is the subjection of the expert to the criticism and restraint of human need and desire.

It is a remarkable tribute to the sound instincts of the English that they have always distrusted experts in politics. If the average man, assuming that there is such a person, were to be told that this distrust is probably the root cause of their

survival, and that it took the form of scepticism in regard to the Encyclopaedist who were responsible for the French Revolution, he would probably repudiate any understanding of the subject. But if the average craftsman, small trader, or farmer were asked why he voted for a Conservative, he would be quite likely to reply, "These socialists are too clever. I don't trust 'em."

Some instinct warns him that sympathy for the under-dog is one thing; but an under-dog Party in the House of Lords, a School of Economics identifying the Gold Standard and international cartels with Under-Dog Economics and providing its picked graduates with desirable positions in the Bank "of England," and Somerset House, is quite another thing.

Where the unreasoning instinct of the Englishman (and in this, the Scot, and the Welshman are not so obviously included) has been so remarkable is that it has led him to a decision on a matter in regard to which reason would require an array of facts inaccessible to the great majority. Without argument, he accepts the bureaucratized State as largely inevitable in war; without argument, he indicates that it is unpleasant in war and intolerable in peace.

But it is doubtful to what extent it is generally realised that retreat from the centralized, Socialist State is much more difficult than progress towards it. Vested interests in bureaucracy are not alone the cause. The situation has been put with accuracy by Professor Brutzkus, from 1907 to 1922 occupant of the Chair of Agricultural Economics at St. Petersburg, who remarks:

It should not be forgotten that the Communist State, with all resources at its free disposal and resting on an absolute dictatorship, is the most powerful in the world; while the subjects of such a State are the most impotent of all peoples."

## 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 wartime publications dealing with the Jewish Question; consisting principally of letters to a well-known Jewish publicist. 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 FOURTH LETTER.

Tyn Twll, Bonwm Corwen,  
North Wales,  
January 12, 1941.

The Rev. Dr. A. Cohen,  
2 Highfield Road, Edgbaston,  
Birmingham.

Sir, —I have to thank you for your letter of the 8th inst. I am interested in the information that the Jewish Encyclopedia has not been "withdrawn from circulation" but that it has become so out-of-date since 1906 that the publishers have stopped printing it. It is strange, however, that the usual procedure of adding modern matter to the already published articles should not have been adhered to in the case of the first Jewish work of reference of this kind to appear in the English language. All the more so, as interest in Jewish matters has increased among English-speaking peoples proportionately with the increase of Jewish citizens among them.

I might relate, as a matter of interest, that in two different libraries I have found matter torn out of this work, in one case the article on the Kol Nidre prayer had been subjected to this form of vandalism.

I am equally interested in the fact that you make the continuance of this correspondence dependent upon (a) my providing professional support for my historical views and (b) my procuring a copy of a book on anti-Semitism by a lecturer at the University of Upsala. These conditions of yours have prompted me to reconsider the nature of that arresting phenomenon, Authority.

Looking up the word authority in the Concise Oxford Dictionary, I find it to mean: power, or right to enforce obedience, and further, a person possessed of such power.

Now, I think you will agree with me that throughout their Ghetto-history the masses of the Jewish people have lived under a virtually absolute dictatorship ruled by a power, which had the right to enforce obedience. This authority was generally exercised by the former incumbents of the priestly office you hold, and the chief rabbis were in many cases also the chief lawgivers, judges and bankers.

For two thousand years the Jews have been content to delegate the power to rule themselves to an external authority having behind it overwhelmingly powerful sanctions, and it matters little in this connection whether we accept the traditional view (which is yours) that the real despot was the Gentile ruler, or mine that it was his Jewish advisor.

The fact that the Jews have for so long been subjected to an external authority has produced in them what I should call an authority-complex, the two main characteristics of which are a deep respect for, and fear of, authority, and a great desire to wield to such authority themselves.

("Economic Planning in Soviet Russia," p. 136.)

The foregoing paragraph, and indeed the whole of the book from which it is taken, will repay careful study, since it contains either implicitly or explicitly indications of the tremendous problem with which the world is faced in the bureaucratized or "planning" State. Professor Brutzkus, who had unrivalled opportunities of observing the transition from Czarist to Communist Russia, and was highly critical of the former, concludes:

Russian experience bears out in the clearest manner our basic conclusion—namely, that the principle of Socialism is not creative: that it leads the economic life not to fruition, but to ruin."

But it hardly requires insistence that such arguments as the many adduced from various sources on the unsatisfactory condition of Russia and Germany, both examples of the planned bureaucratic Socialist State, have little or no bearing on the likelihood of a change in the system. Its very defects strengthen the System. Can anyone seriously suggest that Hitler or Stalin, together with the Great German General Staff and the Moscow Communist Bureaucracy, will resign voluntarily? And if they will not resign voluntarily, "the most impotent of all peoples" are not exactly in the best strategic position to force a resignation. The Gestapo and the OGPU can deal completely with anything of that nature.

There is no essential difference between the higher officials of a Trust, Cartel, or Trades Union, once they are free of Parliamentary control, and a Russian Commissar or an "Office General" of the Great German General Staff.

None of them is creative; all of them are primarily concerned with their own positions and the perpetuation of the system, which maintains them in positions of maximum power and minimum responsibility. And not one of them can pursue an independent policy. The policy is that of the type of organisation to which they belong—it is the organisation, which makes the man, not the man the organisation.

Sir Alfred Mond's plan was one way of ending Parliamentary control of the bureaucrat; failing that, resort was had to the New Despotism, "P.E.P."

(To be continued.)

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From the UNITED DEMOCRATS' Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.)

QUARTERLY RALLY: Members are advised that the first Quarterly Rally for this year will be held on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, at 8 p.m., in our rooms. Keep this night free and come along and help make this evening a success. Business will be combined with pleasure.

We recommend the following booklets: — "THE NEW DESPOTISM," a record of the "Dean Case" up to the time of the appointment of the Commission of Inquiry: 6d. each or 3/- per dozen. "THE TRAGEDY OF HUMAN EFFORT." (An outline of the principles of association), by C. H. Douglas: price 6d. "HOW TO GET REAL DEMOCRACY." (The Electoral Campaign policy and procedure explained), by A. W. Noakes: price 6d. (All plus 1d postage.) — F. BAWDEN, Hon. Secretary.

## TOKIO TODAY

"Steadily falling standards of nutrition have had particularly telling effect; deficiency diseases are alarmingly prevalent. Eighty per cent. of the people in Tokio have beri-beri . . . epidemics of typhoid and dysentery have been frequent. . . . tuberculosis is definitely on the rise." —"This is Tokio Today," by Arthemise Goertz.

comply with your stipulation I should not want to do so, and this must therefore be considered my last communication to you.

I would, however, like you to consider for a moment the nature of the two branches of learning for which you evidently cherish so high a respect, History and Political Economy.

The kind of political economy that is taught at British and other universities originated, as we have seen, with a member of the Anglo-Jewish banking family of Ricardo. The methods employed by academic economists, whether of the "Liberal" or the "Marxist" variety, are deductive rather than inductive, and whenever "remedies" suggested from these quarters have been carried into effect the results have been disastrous. It is but natural that we should find the Jewish financier, Sir Ernest Cassel (an intimate friend of Jacob Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb and Co.) endowing an institution like the London School of Economics. It is, as one might say, in the family tradition. It is just as much in the order of things that one of the leaders in the present "Socialist" attack on English property rights like Dr. Hugh Dalton, should have occupied the position of Cassel lecturer at that institution. Political Economy can, in fact, now be seen largely to have served the purpose of giving an air of academic respectability to the Jewish system of finance.

When we turn to official History we find most historians mainly occupied in giving surface descriptions of past events, much in the same manner as the press and the wireless with regard to present-day happenings. The techniques employed are practically identical, and productive of the same result: a feeling, at first, of puzzled helplessness in the face of the chaotic series of catastrophes presented as "history" and later the lasting impairment of that imaginative faculty which enables the individual to discern amidst the welter of "events" the forces that shape them.

From what we now know of the workings of International Diplomacy, Freemasonry, and Finance, we are justified in concluding that academic history, like orthodox Political Economy, has served only as a prop and a smoke screen for those invisible and powerful forces of which Disraeli told us. There is consequently nothing strange to me in the fact that Mr. Fisher, the expert historian, never refers to any of the facts I have put before you, and I would not hesitate to prophesy that if he so much as hinted at the existence of the real "power behind the throne," his official life would be made just as uncomfortable as Mr. Priestley's at the B.B.C. when this gentleman said a word too much on the subject of the control and issue of the Nation's Credit.

In conclusion, I would like to state, as you do not seem to have grasped it, that the burden of my argument is this: anti-Semitism is an integral part of the administration of the Jewish masses by their own leaders. It can be seen to have served the purpose of (a) keeping the Jewish masses in conditions such as would make them willing to carry out any undertaking if sufficiently rewarded and (b) of dispersing them throughout the civilised world in a manner to ensure their usefulness in the furtherance of the Jewish Policy: the universal enslavement of the Gentiles by means of "banking," "law," etc.; to culminate in a Jewish world government: Federal Union.

Yours faithfully, BORGE JENSEN.

**THE "NEW TIMES" IS OBTAINABLE AT ALL AUTHORISED NEWSAGENTS**

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