

The "New Times" is 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

Vol. 11. No. 4. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1945.

## "NEW TIMES" SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

Three months, 5/-; Six months, 10/-; Twelve months, £1. HALF Rates for Members of the A.I.F., C.M.F., R.A.N., R.A.A.F.

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

## Schoolteachers and a "Battle of Sexes"

### Educators Who Need Educating

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

Sir, —Our schoolteachers meet in conference each year and the subjects for discussion are much the same each time. The Victorian teachers met again last week and were duly addressed with the usual adulation by the Minister for Education.

On January 25 the Melbourne "Argus" published a special article entitled "Intellectual Efficiency at Discount," and as extra measure gave it the sub-heading "Amazing Situation." It was of course, written by "a special correspondent." On the opposite page we were told that "a battle of the sexes broke out at the Victorian Teachers' Union Conference in Assembly Hall yesterday," and that it concerned the difficulties of married teachers.

The next day this was appropriately followed up by statements from the General Secretary of the Teachers' Union, the Secretary of the Victorian Public Service Association, and the Chairman of the Victorian branch of the Federation of Scientific and Technical Workers, commending the "Argus" as one of them put it, for "the timely publicity!"

This sort of thing has happened repeatedly before, but in actual results the teachers are still where they have been for years; in the economic doldrums. And that is precisely where they will continue to be unless they change their attitude and adopt an entirely different approach.

Time after time, appeals have been made to the teachers to join with us in exposing the one thing that prevents the consummation of their laudable desires and reasonable requests, but with few exceptions they continue in the same old way of holding conferences to talk and even fight over anything EXCEPT the financial system—the nature, origin, production, ownership and control of the nation's money supply. It cannot be truthfully denied that practically every grievance brought forward at the Conference was the outcome of financial considerations, and yet that vital subject apparently had no place at all in the discussions.

Imagine ourselves present at the Conference listening to the verbal "battle of the sexes" between "intellectually efficient" men and women. I quote from the Melbourne "Argus" of 25/1/45:—

"Skirmishing began, when Mr. Seers (Mildura) moved that the union council seek a marriage grant of £75 a year for teachers. Many married teachers, he said, were in a desperate financial position. It

took only one family illness to liquidate a teacher's reserves, if he had reserves. Often a teacher had to keep aged parents and a mother-in-law in addition to his own family.

"In a vigorous rejoinder Miss Smythe opposed the motion. It was not the married son, but the unmarried daughter who usually provided for aged or infirm parents and other dependants, she said. Several speakers supported her.

"This provoked Mr. W. Doherty (Yarram) to remonstrate: 'Some of you are quite satisfied as long as you "stoush" the married man. You've got to go through it before you can realise the financial predicament of the married teacher. Teachers' wives are starved financially and socially. I don't drink, smoke, or gamble, and I don't go to the pictures; but when holidays come round I have to stay home. What I would like to see in this union is a little of the milk of human kindness for married teachers. The married man is providing children without whom you would all be out of a job. But when he wakes up there will be no one for you to teach.'

"Mr. J. Howard (Mildura): 'Half of us can't "keep up" with the dust-man. Our wives should be treated the same as those of doctors, lawyers, and engineers.'

Isn't that pathetic? One wonders whether any of the teachers who were concerned in that debate have ever heard of Social Credit, and if they have not, then why? Most of us know only too well the nature of the financial predicament of married men in general, and most of us also know of the praiseworthy efforts of unmarried daughters to help their aged or infirm parents. But instead of reminding one another of this, why in the name of

So far, Labor's banking proposals, which have evoked such a hostile propaganda barrage, merely consist of alteration of personnel or machinery. POLICY is the important matter, but past experience indicates that Labor, or any other political Party, will not implement a worthwhile new policy unless and until electors determine the policy they require and impose it on their political servants. Meanwhile, there is danger in the proposed set-up: Firstly, the bankers would be freed from even nominal responsibility for their actions, because they could lay the blame on the Government "control." Secondly, when the banks CREATE new credit-money and lend it as if they had ACQUIRED it, being under Government "control" they would, in effect, have the approval of the Government and the sanctions of law, whereas previously they only had precedent or custom to "justify" their counterfeiting. Thirdly, the Government would be able to dictate the purposes (what kinds of production, etc.) for which finance was made available, irrespective of what the people desired.

**TEXTILE TRADE:** The British (?) firm, Courtaulds, plans to build the world's "greatest" textile factory in Ireland. This is expected to give "Britain" world supremacy in rayon fabric, stockings and yarn. Latest processes and machinery are expected to increase production four-fold with much less human labour. Thus we

### Unspeakable Tragedy

Alexander Barmine, a Russian now living in the U.S.A., who held high posts in the Soviet administration, such as Director-General of Soviet Trade Delegations to France and Italy from 1929 to 1931, president of the central trust handling the exports of products of the automobile, aviation and armament industries of the Soviet Union from 1933 to 1935, and Charge d'Affaires in Athens from 1935 to 1937 (from which post he resigned and broke with the Soviet regime), has this to say in the course of an article in "The Reader's Digest":—

"The unspeakable tragedy of the Russian people is that they are compelled to fight the foreign aggressor without any rights or liberties of their own. Every second family of these Russian fighting men has lost someone in a purge, or to one of the concentration camps in which at least ten million victims of the dictatorship are still enduring a living death."

again find the policy of full-employment in direct conflict with science and invention, which aim at progressively eliminating employment.

**CANADIAN CONSCRIPTS:** As a protest against conscription for overseas service 7800 Canadian militiamen recently "went A.W.L." Commenting on this, the "Ottawa Journal," with customary Press asininely, says: "If we look for the source of the incident, we must admit it goes back to our failure to have compulsory military service." Well, well! Surely a child could understand that if the men had not been conscripted they would not need to fight conscription. But, as might be expected, the Press argues that compulsion would have avoided the trouble, while it is perfectly obvious that compulsion caused the trouble. In 1914-18 Australians fought vigorously against conscription, but since then their tradition of freedom has been undermined by the Monopoly Press, and certain so-called Working-Class Leaders.

**MANPOWER MUDDLE:** Commenting on the manpower position, Mr. Dedman is reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of January 24 as saying that no, let-up is possible. On the same page Mr. Beasley is reported as saying "the supply position for civilians would be eased in several directions this year." From this it would appear that the

(Continued on page 4.)

all that's sensible do we not get together to identify and remove the thing which imposes that unnecessarily heavy burden upon us? If the teachers are really intellectually efficient, what is their answer to that?

Much as I regret to say it, it is my belief that so far as the financial system is concerned the members of the teaching profession are amongst the least informed members of the community. There are of course important exceptions, but speaking generally, that is not an exaggerated statement.

Even the Directors of Education have not bothered about it. I know this from experience, for at the 1940 Federal Elections one of the candidates was an ex-Director and admitted at a public meeting that he could not answer my questions relating to finance because he did not understand the subject. He also admitted that teachers had not been required to interest themselves in the matter beyond the elementary necessity of knowing sufficient to impart instruction relating to the addition, subtraction, and division of money. But can this situation be accepted indefinitely as an excuse for "intellectually efficient" men and women continuing to be so poorly informed on the most important material subject in the world? The late Arthur Kitson called attention to this when he wrote:

"The world's troubles are due to the immense power wielded by the international bankers, who suit their own

ends, can sway people and individuals as they win. The money question is the greatest moral and social question which mankind has ever had to consider. It concerns the lives, fortunes, and happiness of every human being in society, and of generations yet unborn. All other questions sink into insignificance compared with this one."

From this it will be seen that it is not more of the milk of human kindness that is wanted in the Victorian Teachers' Union, but a better understanding of the nature of the problem, which confronts them. If, as one of the delegates stated, the married teacher's condition is one of chronic financial predicament, how can he possibly devote his undivided and wholehearted attention to the education of the children?

It is to be hoped that before the next annual conference takes place, knowledge regarding the fraudulent nature of the financial system under which they labour and suffer will have spread among the teachers sufficiently for the discussions to take place on a level more in keeping with "intellectual efficiency." A "battle of the sexes" at a gathering of schoolteachers is entirely out of place, and they of all people should be working to remove the cause of the conditions, which inadvertently lead to such incongruities.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN,  
189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C2.  
28th January 1945.

## Are We on the Road to National Socialism?

Adolf Hitler will have the laugh on us if, despite our successful resistance to his attempt by armed force to bring British countries under a National Socialist regime, we allow local power-lusters to achieve the same objective from within by the methods used in Germany itself, but using a different label.

If you think the possibility is rather remote, read very carefully the following clear explanation of those methods, given by one who was in Germany during the consolidation of National Socialism there. And ask yourself whether or not the same methods are already being used in Australia. This news-item, from an American newspaper, is reprinted from the "Social Creditor." Encland, of November 25, 1944: -

Malcolm McDermott, of Duke University, told the North Carolina Bar Association that constitutional democratic government in this country is fast vanishing; in its place there is being foisted upon us national Socialism.

"In order for national Socialism to work," said Mr. McDermott, "certain definite steps must be taken, and they are the same for Fascism, for the two differ in name only:

"1. The people must be made to feel their utter helplessness and their inability to solve their own problems. While in this state of mind there is held before them a benign and all-wise leader to whom they must look for the cure of all their ills. This state of mind is most readily developed in a time of economic strain or national disaster.

"2. The principle of local self-government must be wiped out, so that this leader or group in control can have all political power readily at hand.

"3. The centralised government, while appearing in form to represent the people, must carefully register the will of the leader or group in control.

"4. Constitutional guarantees must be swept aside. This is accomplished in part by ridiculing them as outmoded and as obstructions to progress.

"5. Public faith in the legal profession and the courts must be undermined.

"6. The lawmaking body must be intimidated and from time to time be rebuked, so as to prevent the development of public confidence therein.

"7. Economically, the people must be kept ground down by high taxes which under one pretext or another they are called upon to pay. Thus they are brought to a common level, and all income above a meagre living is taken from them. In this manner economic independence is kept to a minimum, and the citizen is forced to rely more and more upon the government that controls him. Capital and credit are thus completely within control of the Government.

"8. A great public debt must be built up so that citizens can never escape its burdens. This makes Government virtually the receiver for the entire nation.

"9. A general distrust of private business and industry must be kept alive, so that the public may not begin to rely upon their own resources.

"10. Government bureaus are set up to

control practically every phase of the citizen's life. These bureaus issue directives without number, but all under the authority of the leader to whom they are directly responsible. It is a Government of men and not of laws.

"11. The education of the youth of the nation is taken under control, to the end that all may of an early age be inoculated with a spirit of submission to the system and of reverence for the benevolent leader.

"12. To supplement and fortify all of the foregoing there is kept flowing a steady stream of governmental propaganda designed to extol all that bow the knee and to vilify those who dare raise a voice of dissent."

"I tell you I saw all these steps consummated or rapidly being consummated in Germany in 1936," said Mr. McDermott, in his address to the North Carolina Bar Association on "The Lawyer's Place in an Upset World."

"You can readily recognise them as the vital features of national Socialism. They are the cogs that made the Nazi machine work.

"I came to know a German in Munich fairly well, as he would talk to me somewhat freely. He told me: 'He (Hitler) has brought us all to a common level,' and then added in a whisper, 'but, my God, what a low level!'"

## Use the Acid Test

In case there are some kindly people who honestly believe that the Great Bureaucracies now running this country have challenged the Bankers on their behalf, we would suggest that they ask themselves straightforward questions such as the following:

"Is there any concrete proposal that the attack on my personal sovereignty by the Taxation Bureaucrats shall be lessened by a drastic reduction in taxation?" To which the answer is No.

"Is there any suggestion that the cost of living is to be reduced by a progressive reduction of all taxes of food, clothing, etc.?" Once again the answer is No.

"Reforming" institutions, whether they be political, industrial or financial, is a dangerous process unless the individual thereby gains concrete personal benefits.

# MASTER PLAN BEHIND HITLER'S PLAN

## "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion"

By ERIC D. BUTLER. (Continued from last issue.)

### PROTOCOL No. 1.

"... Putting aside fine phrases we shall speak of the significance of each thought: by comparisons and deductions we shall throw light upon surrounding facts.

"What I am about to set forth, then, is our system from the two points of view—that of ourselves and that of the goyim (i.e., non-Jews)....

**"Political freedom is an idea, but not a fact."**

Even a cursory examination of the history of political parties reveals the truth of the foregoing statement about political freedom. We are told that we are politically free, but in actual fact we are only "free" to vote for one or another of the political parties, ready-made programmes. We take our choice between the least of several evils! And behind the parties are the highly organised and powerful monopolies—financial, industrial and bureaucratic.

**Political freedom can never become a fact until the individual, in association with fellow citizens, can initiate his OWN policy and ensure that his political representatives represent that policy and ensure that it is put into effect.**

The policy outlined in the "Protocols" is designed to crush the individual by paralyzing his initiative, by organizing every phase of human activities to a stage where the individual is helpless to control his own affairs—even though the centralised propaganda organs, such as press, radio and screen, may be used to persuade him that he has more liberty than ever before.

Nothing is more tragic than the mesmerised chanting of people everywhere about "Progress," "Liberty," "Democracy" and other slogans—while they rush frantically to take part in any inspired campaign to destroy any few liberties they still possess. As Madame Roland said before being beheaded during the French Revolution, some fearful crimes have been committed in the name of Liberty. More recently they have been, and still are, committed in the name of the "common good," another abstract idea divorced from facts.

**Protocol No. 1 continues as follows:—**

"This idea one must know how to apply whenever it appears necessary with this bait of an idea to attract the masses of the people to one's party for the purpose of crushing another who is in authority. This task is rendered easier if the opponent has himself been infected with the idea of freedom, so-called liberalism, and, for the sake of an idea, is willing to yield some of his power. It is precisely here that the triumph of our theory appears: the slackened reins of government are immediately, by the law of life, caught up and gathered together by a new hand, because the blind might of the nation cannot for one single day exist without guidance, and the new authority merely fits into the place of the old already weakened by liberalism.

**"In our day the power which has replaced that of the rulers who were liberal is the power of Gold.**

"Time was when Faith ruled. The idea of freedom is impossible of realisation because no one knows how to use it with moderation. It is enough to hand over a people to self-government for a certain length of time for that people to be turned into a disorganised mob. From that moment on we get internecine strife, which soon develops into battles between classes, in the midst of which States burn down and their importance is reduced to that of a heap of ashes.

**"Whether a State exhausts itself in its own convulsions, whether its internal discord brings it under the power of external foes—in any case it can be accounted irretrievably lost: it is in our power. The despotism of Capital, which is entirely in our hands, reaches out to it a straw that the State, willy-nilly, must take hold of: if not—it goes to the bottom.**

"Should anyone of a liberal mind say that such reflections as the above are immoral I would put the following questions:—If every State has two foes and if in regard to the external foe it is allowed and not considered immoral to use every manner and art of conflict, as for example to keep the enemy in ignorance of plans of attack and defence, to attack him by night or in superior numbers, then in what way can the same means in regard to a worse foe, the destroyer of the structure of society and the commonweal, be called immoral and not permissible?

"Is it possible for any sound logical mind to hope with any success to guide crowds by the aid of reasonable counsel and arguments, when any objection or contradiction, senseless though it may be, can be made, and when such objection may

### A SPECIAL MEMO FOR ALL SOCIAL CREDITERS

**"We must recognise that the relative importance of the money question is diminishing as control over the individual and over the entire economy is being systematically transferred to rationing, legal prohibitions, priorities and a comprehensive system of State regimentation."**

—L. D. BYRNE, Technical Advisor to the Alberta Government, in the Canadian Social Crediter, Nov. 30, 1944.

find more favour with the people, whose powers of reasoning are superficial?"

**"Men in masses, and the men of the masses, being guided solely by petty passions, paltry beliefs, customs, traditions and sentimental theorism, fall a prey to party dissension, which hinders any kind of agreement, even on the basis of a perfectly reasonable argument. Every resolution of a crowd depends upon a chance or packed majority, which, in its ignorance of political secrets, puts forth some ridiculous resolution that lays in the administration a seed of anarchy."**

The manner in which people in the mass can be swayed by demagogues has been known and acted upon from the dawn of history. Students of contemporary history in Australia know that Communist Union Bosses and others use the "packed majority" at meetings. The following extract, from an article in "The United States Bankers' Magazine" back in 1892, is relevant and highly significant, particularly in regard to "party dissension":—

**"Where, through a process of law, the common people have lost their homes, they will be more tractable and easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of government, applied by central power of imperial wealth, under the control of leading financiers. The truth is well known among our principal men, now engaged in forming an imperialism of capital to govern the world. While they are doing this, the people must be kept in a condition of political antagonism. . . . By thus dividing the voters, we can get them to expend their energies in fighting over questions of no importance to us, except as teachers to lead the common herd."**

One cannot help noticing the remarkable similarity to the views expressed in the "Protocols"—particularly the contempt for the rank-and-file of the people everywhere.

**Protocol No. 1 continues as follows:—**

"The political has nothing in common with the moral. The ruler who is governed by the moral is not a skilled politician, and is therefore unstable on his throne. He who wishes to rule must have recourse both to cunning and to

make-believe. Great national qualities, like frankness and honesty, are vices in politics, for they bring down rulers from their thrones more effectively and more certainly than the most powerful enemy. Such qualities must be the attributes of the kingdoms of the goyim, but we must in no wise be guided by them.

"Our right lies in force. The word 'right' is an abstract thought and proved by nothing. The word means no more than:—Give me what I want in order that thereby I may have a proof that I am stronger than you.

"Where does right begin? Where does it end?"

"In any State in which there is a bad organisation of authority, an impersonality of laws and of the rulers who have lost their personality amid the flood of rights ever multiplying out of liberalism, I find a new right—to attack by the right of the strong and to scatter to the winds all existing forces of order and regulation, to reconstruct all institutions and to become the sovereign lord of those who have left to us the rights of their power by laying them down voluntarily in their liberalism.

"Our power in the present tottering condition of all forms of power will be more invincible than any other, because it will remain invisible until the moment when it has gained such strength that no cunning can any longer undermine it.

"Out of the temporary evil we are now compelled to commit will emerge the good of an unshakable rule, which will restore the regular course of the machinery of the national life, brought to naught by liberalism.

**The result justifies the means.**

"Let us, however, in our plans direct our attention not so much to what is good and moral as to what is necessary and useful.

**"Before us is a plan in which is laid down strategically the line from which we cannot deviate without running the risk of seeing the labour of many centuries brought to naught."**

"In order to elaborate satisfactory forms of action it is necessary to have regard to the rascality, the slackness, the instability of the mob, its lack of capacity to understand and respect the conditions of its own life, or its own welfare. It must be understood that the might of a mob is blind, senseless and unreasoning force, ever at the mercy of a suggestion from any side

"Only one trained from childhood for independent rule can have understanding of the words that can be made up of the political alphabet . . .

"It is only with a despotic ruler that plans can be elaborated extensively and clearly in such a way as to distribute the whole properly among the several parts of the machinery of the State: **from this the conclusion is inevitable that a satisfactory form of government for any country is one that concentrates in the hands of one responsible person."**

COMMENT:—

Undoubtedly this is one part of the "Protocols" which appealed to Hitler immensely! (To be continued.) (All rights reserved.)

## "SOCIALIST SIXTH OF THE WORLD"

The following letters, published in "The Examiner" (Tasmania) of October 17 and 23, 1944, provide good, realistic comment, from an important but somewhat neglected angle, on one aspect of Communist propaganda in general and the Dean of Canterbury's booklet in particular:—

### RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

Sir,—I have followed with great interest the letters in "The Examiner" on the above subject, and I think I can say that few papers I have read discuss so openly and with so little heat this vexed question.

Personally, until recently I have seldom discussed Russia because, however much I disagree with the ruthless methods used in that country, I believe that each country has to find its own salvation in its own way, and a regime which is good for one is not necessarily good for another. However, when I found that meetings, called ostensibly in friendship to Russia, invariably were a cloak and an opportunity for holding up to contempt and ridicule British ideas and institutions, I started to take notice.

I consider the Dean of Canterbury's work, "Socialist Sixth of the World," as published in Australia, one of the most dishonest pieces of writing that it has been my misfortune to read. Any educated man who emphasises one portion of the truth at the expense of the whole truth not only destroys truth itself, but is guilty of a very serious and unforgivable crime.

Those who read the American writer Catherine Mayo's "Mother India," may remember how shocked and annoyed Indians were at this book. The book, describing the seamy side of Indian life, was true in parts, but, taken neat by the American public, who knew as much about India as the British Labour Party did, Indians considered it was a shocking distortion of Indian life. Some tried to reply, but the damage was done. However, one Indian did reply; he wrote "Uncle Sham," a book depicting the seamy side of American life. He went one better than Catherine Mayo, much to the indignation of the Americans.

To crawl round the sewers of a country and then write a book on the people is bad enough, but to take the worst parts of English life and to compare it with a few carefully selected spots in Russia is not only dishonest, it is the work of an evil man. Such people do Russia great harm, because the truth will out, and then comes the reaction; and the reaction is already setting in.

—BARBARA GUTHRIE, 101 Collins St., Hobart.

### DEAN ON RUSSIA

Sir,—In my criticism on the Dean of Canterbury's book on Russia I said that "Any educated man who emphasises one portion of the truth at the expense of the whole truth not only destroys truth itself, but is guilty of a very serious and unforgivable crime." I further stated that "To take the worst parts of English life and to compare them with a few selected spots in Russia is not only dishonest, it is the work of an evil man." The question is: Did the Dean do this? If he did it he is unquestionably guilty of a very serious crime as an educated man.

The plague spots of England described by the Dean may be exactly true; the bright spots in Russia may also be exactly true. But what is definitely not true is that the parts described are a representative picture of either country, nor are they anything approximating to an honest or fair comparison.

Mr. Oswald Robinson cannot deny that this type of misrepresentation has been going on, on a vast scale. For example, if Russia builds one block of modern flats, then photographs are taken of them and broadcast throughout the world, and we are encouraged to believe, by various means, that this represents the houses of the majority of the proletariat, when actually the picture does not represent the conditions of one per cent. of the population. This is what I mean by "the work of an evil man."

—BARBARA GUTHRIE.

### BOOKS TO READ

(Obtainable from The United Electors of Australia, Room 9, Floor 5, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.)

"Federal Union Exposed." Exposes the international bankers' plot to dominate the world through World Government. A complete analysis—and a most important reference book. Price, 1/6d posted.

"Banks and Facts." A remarkable presentation of the banking swindle. The banker states his own case—and is answered paragraph by paragraph. Price, 7d posted.

## Political Pointers

Isn't it remarkable how the Labor-Socialists can be trusted to do exactly the right thing whenever the International Crooks, who usually, but not always, use Bombs instead of Bombs to reduce nations to serfdom, want a particularly dirty piece of work done? For some weeks past there has been a big sham fight concerning the Federal Government's proposals to "reform" the banking system. No doubt the Government's proposals are a sop to Labor supporters and money reform enthusiasts. Significantly enough, there has been no mention of the International Monetary Plan, which may be quietly ratified at Canberra during the coming session unless there is more effective opposition by individual electors. The banking system in Australia is to be suitably "reformed" before being handed over completely to the Internationalists. The same fate has been designed for the aviation industry. Hurrah for "progress"!

**Speaking in the Federal House on November 23 of last year, the Deputy-Leader of the "Liberal" Party said: "I shall cite one example of a Government-controlled concern in order to show what the taxpayer may expect. The Victorian railways, a State-owned undertaking, wrote off £30,000,000 of the taxpayers' money in 1937. . . . Canada has adopted nationalisation in some degree. The "Trans-Canadian Airways have been nationalised, and in 1938 the loss was 111,005 dollars, while in 1939 the loss was 818,026 dollars."**

It is to be hoped that the taxpayers of Australia are preparing to meet further demands on their rapidly shrinking effective incomes by their "commonly-owned" Taxation Department, when the Federal Government makes the aviation industry their "commonly-owned" property!

Mr. Brian Fitzpatrick, who has placed it on record that he believes that social credit movements everywhere "stink," is giving a series of three radio talks over the national stations. He is defending the Jews. The Chairman of the A.B.C. is Mr. Moses. Mr. Fitzpatrick, who says he is opposed to "vested interests," will, no doubt, ensure that many of the Australian taxpayers who help to finance the A.B.C. and who believe there is a "Jewish Problem," are allowed to nominate a speaker to out their views over our "commonly-owned" radio stations!

Perhaps!

"The 'Year-Book' of the Union of South Africa for 1941—the latest publication available—shows that the chief means of dealing with soil erosion is by the payment of bounties to private land owners."—Senator Allan McDonald ("Hansard," November 29, 1944).

Drought and soil erosion in this country have provided excellent excuses for the planners everywhere to suggest more regimentation. We must be "organised" in order to beat erosion! Government departments, spending millions of the taxpayers' money, consider themselves much more competent to defeat soil erosion than private landowners. The argument appears to be that private landowners are allowing their properties to blow away because they lack the "national outlook" of Government Departments. Mr. Archie Cameron, in an excellent speech on soil erosion (vide "Hansard," November 23, 1944), pointed out that soil erosion is, in many areas, much worse on Crown lands than on private property. Isn't that strange!

"The Organisation shall constitute a part of any general international organisation to which may be entrusted the co-ordination of the activities of international organisations with specialised responsibilities . . . such modification of the provisions of this Constitution."—"Food and Agriculture Organisation: Article XIII."

The implications of the above are obvious, particularly when it is noted that, with the exception of U.N.R.R.A., all the new International Organisations being created contain a similar clause to the above in their constitutions. Everything is being prepared in order to merge existing organisations into a super-world organisation. The issue confronting Australians is clear: National sovereignty versus international tyranny—Write to your M.P. immediately.

—E.D.B.

### "REGRETTABLE ERROR"

From the "Social Crediter," England, 12/8/44:—

As quoted in "Charter for the Soil," by Mr. John Drummond, Marshal Stalin has discovered "an enormous balance against State Farms." So the cold-blooded and cruel murder of six million inoffensive Russians, who only wanted to be allowed to mind their own business on their own farms, is just one of those regrettable errors of judgment which have been the outstanding characteristic of Socialism from its vestigial origins in Cromwell's wreckers, through the murderous French Revolution, and the abortive risings of 1848, to the long agony of the Bolshevik regime and the short but terrible reign of Bela Kun.

We stand in Great Britain in a greater danger than in 1940. Not one of the upheavals mentioned took its rise from the underworld. Each of them, was engineered by powerful forces in control of money and influence. Those forces are working with all their might, and it is considerable, to pervert the sanity of the British people by the inculcation of theories, which have proved fatal wherever tried.





# "THE BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION"

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

## PART II. CHAPTER IV. \*

**When Karl Marx (Mordecai), in his Message to the First International in 1870, observed, "The English are incapable of making a Socialist revolution, therefore foreigners must make it for them," he placed on the record a statement of high historical and practical value.**

Whatever the ultimate result may be, it is a simple statement of fact that social disturbance, economic and industrial distress in Great Britain can in almost every case be traced to alien influence. The native English, in particular, have their own methods of dealing with a distasteful situation, as anyone intimately conversant with the tragic-comic breakdown of the alien billeting system in 1939 can testify. But revolution is not one of them. The immense stability underlying race homogeneity is the main factor in this characteristic, a sense of proportion contributes its quota, and a curious "corruptibility," which is always ready to accept an immediate benefit rather than persist in a long-term vision, helps to make the way of the social incendiary one of successive disappointment.

**But this latter feature has taken on a new aspect in the present century. Social revolution has itself become a profession in place of being a religion—paying, in its higher branches, and subject to compliance with a code, high dividends both material and social.**

The effect of this has been to create, primarily in London, but to a less extent in all the larger towns, what can only be described as an alien culture, in the main bureaucratic, but linked with mechanical industry by the Trades Union official. This culture also has its own type of Art. It is not an exaggeration to state that if the whole population outside these circles were to cease work, the social revolutionaries of the Fabian and other varieties would starve to death in a month, while, on the other hand, the disappearance of the socialists and bureaucrats would hardly be noticed except with general relief.

**Yet it is beyond argument that the bushy and somewhat foreign mannered tail wags the rather bewildered British dog even if contributing little to his sustenance.**

The indigenous culture is one of tolerance combined with a strong desire to mind one's own business directly, rather than by pooling processes. Once given access to the sanctions of the State, an alien culture can be imposed on such a national temperament with comparative ease. Whether it can be maintained is another question, but it has been demonstrated that the Centralised State, once achieved, is difficult and costly to dislodge.

Without carrying the German conception of "Blut und Boden" to the absurd lengths characteristic of its protagonists, only the type of mind which has absorbed the abstractions of Bloomsbury would dispute the large element of truth which it embodies. A nation is, amongst other factors, a culture, and while a culture probably contains many components, which do not derive from the soil, it is certain that no culture, which is not rooted in the soil and racially related to it, has the character of permanence.

**The astonishing resistance of nationalism to the massed forces of international finance, cartelism and freemasonry seems to have put this question beyond further argument, and the chameleon-like element in Jewish behaviour no doubt has its explanation in the Diaspora.**

If this conception be accepted as broadly representing reality, then the efforts of the

\*The extracts from Major Douglas's forthcoming book are published with a view to the existing situation, and not in the sequence or detail in which they will appear later.

## NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1)

"Brain Trust" is not in agreement. This is the sort of propaganda twaddle handed out through the Press by Ministers while our food-front breaks down, while livestock has to be slaughtered and crippling taxation saps our morale. While this is going on, war expenditure is decreasing; from which we may assume that the war situation is improving; unless, of course, we are to read the signs backward—but even then they would not square with Ministers' statements.

**COMMUNISTS' CRIMES:** Further to previous reports of Greek Communists being armed by the Nazis, Mr. Churchill, in his review of the situation in Greece (vide *Melb. "Sun,"* Jan. 19) stated: "The Communists in Greece to whom we furnished arms to fight the Germans and Italians were, of course, not trying to fight the Germans to any extent." He also quoted a British officer investigating ELAS (Communist) atrocities, who estimated that "1200 to 1500 hostages were executed, mostly with knives and axes." And so the sordid story of Communist treachery is being unfolded. It is doubtful if the pages of history record more diabolical deeds, and yet Mr. Gallacher (Communist) in the House of Commons, and others, led a deputation seeking leniency for these traitors! (The *Melbourne "Herald"* of the same date deleted all Churchill's references to Communist treachery, and featured a Communist

foreigners mentioned by Marx, and their employees in various gainful occupations in this country, take on a somewhat different and more sinister aspect. We have not to deal with a mere propagandist endeavour to introduce the latest improvements into administrative machinery, which might conceivably be well intentioned, even if demonstrably wrongheaded. The spiritual life of the country and the nation, which is its culture, is being subjected to a deadly attack. There can be no peace until one side or the other is defeated.

No civilisation is tolerable which suppresses agitation from within its own borders against an existing condition, however mistaken that agitation may be.

**But no civilisation can survive which will permit members of an alien culture to settle within its borders in order to make the exploitation of grievances real or fancied into a highly lucrative profession.**

It is remarkable that the British Dominions overseas are in the highest degree sensitive to any suggestion of interference from the official British Government in London, while tolerating barely concealed attempts to impose, via specially trained representatives of the London School of Economics, working in conjunction with the Central Banks, a comprehensive tyranny entirely foreign in its origin and character.

It is not difficult to apprehend that naturalisation laws have a vital bearing on this matter, and that naturalisation laws are affected not merely quantitatively but essentially by the relation of the culture of the immigrant to that of the country of his choice. Apart from a few points on the seaboard, for instance, the culture of the North American Continent in the seventeenth century was that of the North American Indian.

**Immigration has wiped out that culture, not wholly or even principally through frontier massacre, but by the sheer incompatibility of the indigenous culture with that of the immigrant.**

The immigrant himself was in the main a variant of the general European culture although of differing national stocks, and a culture with recognisable European features was characteristic of the United States until the last quarter of the nineteenth century, as it is in Canada today. A consideration of the history of American expansion lends a grimly humorous aspect to the solicitude for India now so prevalent in the United States.

The immigration and the culture which is being forced upon Great Britain by every device of propaganda and covert political, social, and economic pressure is not fundamentally European, is not accompanied by immigration of European stock, and is as incompatible with the native culture as was European culture with that of the North American Indian. It is just arguable, and it is very loudly argued, that a small influx of foreign strains can be absorbed without great disadvantage. But it must be small, and it is essential that it should be absorbed. Our alien population is not small (its dimensions are systematically falsified), it is increasing, and it is not being absorbed. In spite of strenuous denials, it is certain that the dominating influence in the State at this time is alien in culture, whatever the particular passport of its protagonists may be.

(To be continued.)

tion of Labor. It only remains now for the "Big Three" at their next meeting to declare objectives of the Jews as priority number one!

**LIBERAL LEGION:** The following headline appeared recently in the daily press: "Anyone Can Join the Liberals." It referred, of course, to the "new" political Party headed by Bob Menzies. At the same time the article pointed out "no invitations would be issued to independents." Rumour has it that the rank-and-file of this body rejected the offer of financial backing from the big shots behind the old U.A.P. gang. It's strange that they did not also reject Menzies, who is much too heavy a jockey for any Party.

**SUBSIDY SCIENCE:** The Federal Government is considering a subsidy for industries, which employ large numbers of servicemen after the war—presumably along the lines adopted by Germany before the war, where surplus manpower was, of course, employed in war preparations, as we know to our sorrow. It also seems that the politicians' vision is much too limited to do the obvious: that is, to make the soldier economically free by paying the subsidy direct to the individual concerned. Another aspect of this proposed subsidy is whether it is to be paid from taxation, or whether new money, free of debt and interest, is to be used. It is now more widely realised that paying subsidies from taxation is like "robbing Peter to pay Paul." This, however, is even being used as an excuse for maintaining the strict rationing of subsidised commodities of which there is no shortage—e.g., tea.

**CONTROL CONSPIRACY:** Yet another case of the Institution being given preference over the Individual is that in which a house valued at £900 was sold by auction free from price control, etc. Because the seller, the "Public Trustee," is a Government instrumentality, there was no price limit, and the house, a five-roomed weather-board one at Canterbury (Vic.), brought £1500, with no blackmail provision insisting

on the purchase of war bonds by the buyer. It was also stated that any attempt by the buyer to obtain a Treasury valuation after sale would be strenuously resisted by the "Public Trustee." Furthermore, the purchase was not limited to home seekers, but was open to investors. Every rule of the bureaucrats' game was violated by the so-called "Public Trustee."

**PEACE PLANNERS:** Australian delegates to the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference at Hot Springs, U.S.A., according to the *Melbourne "Sun"* of January 19, proposed two previously un-discussed additions to the Dumbarton Oaks world-government plot. The first proposal is "an international air force entirely under the jurisdiction of the world organisation." Probably not more than one Australian in a thousand even knows the names of these delegates, and the question arises—who authorised them to put forward such a proposal? If these conferences must be held, surely the subject matter could first be considered by the peoples of the countries concerned, who could instruct their Parliaments as to their requirements. The Parliaments could then instruct the delegates accordingly.

**TAXATION TERRORS:** It will be remembered that many servicemen were unable to meet their tax assessments just after enlistment, because their new rate of pay was only a few shillings per day. Now another taxation nightmare awaits them: Immediately they are discharged they have to meet unpaid taxation in respect of civil pay earned prior to enlistment. The Taxation Department, aided and abetted by the Defence Department, obtain advance information as to deferred pay, which is thus at the mercy of the tax-trailers. And so the soldier's nest egg, earned at the risk of his life in defending a grateful country, is to be sucked dry by these super-extractors. This is just one more reason why the tax monster must be curbed, at least by a definite prescribed limit—such limit to be fixed by the taxpayers.

—O.B.H.

## SIGNIFICANT QUESTIONS SUPPRESSED

The following letter was sent to "The Scotsman" in reply to a letter signed "Aqua Vitae," the writer of which stated that he had consulted certain persons, not named, and they had given their opinion that there was no bargain including the control of the Bank of England, made before the U.S. entered the war in 1917.

(This letter was NOT published, but, possibly by a coincidence, on the day on which it should have appeared, a letter was published suggesting, in effect, the confiscation of deposits and currency-notes on the lines recently adopted in Belgium as a result of its liberation. The effect of this, in Great Britain, would be to confiscate a large part of the wages paid to war-workers and to produce a trade crisis of the first magnitude.)

Sir,—It would appear, in the absence of more precise information as to their identity, that "the certain persons who should be regarded as ultimate authorities on the matter" (I rather like the word "should") are not quite ultimate enough. But perhaps your correspondent, "Aqua Vitae," in the face of the opinion they expressed to him, and with which he agrees, would obtain from them a commentary on the events of the post-armistice years, amongst them:

Why was the Bank of England perhaps a somewhat ultra-conservative institution previously, completely rebuilt behind the Sir John Soane facade, as an ultra-modern fortress-bank on American lines, equipped with the latest and most elaborate American appliances?

Why was the established custom of appointing short-term Governors from the City of London abandoned in favour of the appointment, indefinitely, of Mr. Montagu Norman, a member of the London office of an American financial undertaking?

Why was, firstly, Dr. Walter Stewart, and subsequently, Dr. Oliver Sprague, both of New York and Washington, appointed to "advise" Mr. Norman for a lengthy term of years, and to be present at all important conferences?

Why was the London Discount Rate kept ½ per cent, above the New York rate for

the first lengthy period in history, during the advisory period of these gentlemen, thus driving financial business to New York?

Who advised Mr. Churchill, in the face of the opposition of important industrial and trading interests, to re-institute in 1925 a form of Gold Standard, with catastrophic results?

On what grounds was the Marquis of Reading made Viceroy of India, and, during this period, the exchange rate of the rupee raised in terms of sterling, but not of dollars, thus providing a preferential rate for American imports into India? I am aware that the Viceroy of India is not an employee of the Bank of England, but they are conscious of each other's existence.

It would be easy to extend the examination but I feel sure that on obtaining answers to the questions, "Aqua Vitae" will be able to think of others without help.

In view of his reference to coal, however, he might perhaps also enquire why the Minister of Fuel and Power is unable to give the House of Commons certain information in regard to the British coal industry without consulting "the Americans" ("Hansard," House of Commons, October 3).

—I am, etc., C. H. DOUGLAS.  
October 14, 1944.

## RUMOUR CONFIRMED

"The rumour that units of the British Army took part in the invasion of the Continent has been confirmed by one of our readers who listens to the broadcasts from Germany. The Germans seem to take the British Army quite seriously. Unlike the 'B.B.C.', they haven't got a Presidential Election to think about."—"The Social Creditor," Sept. 2, 1944.

## GET THESE BOOKS

"Communism, Why Not?" Gives the low-down on Communism. 2/7d posted.

"The Answer To Socialism." An excellent analysis of Socialism. 2/7d posted.

"Red Glows the Dawn." Inside information about white-anting tactics of local Communists. 7d posted.

Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne.

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

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