

The "New Times" is a really independent, non-party, non-class, non-sectarian 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).

EVERY FRIDAY

# THE NEW TIMES

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## Dean Case Inquiry: More Questions in Parlt.

### An Open Letter to Dr. Evatt

By J. BRADSHAW, A.F.I.A.

To the Hon. H. V. Evatt, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth:

Dear Dr. Evatt,— "Hansard" No. 1, issued on Friday, March 2, 1945, contains a series of six questions bearing on the Dean Case Inquiry asked of you upon notice, by Colonel R. S. Ryan, C.M.G., D.S.O., Member for Flinders; together with your official answers thereto. Hereunder are set out the question and answers referred to, with appropriate comment on the answers:—

In connection with the Inquiry into the Dean Case:—

1. "Does the Attorney-General associate himself with the views expressed by the Solicitor-General in his letter of the 18<sup>th</sup> February, 1944, to the honourable member for Fawkner? If not, is the Attorney-General aware of the evidence on which these views were based?"

2. "Was the Board of Inquiry established by the Attorney-General or by decision of the Government?"

3. "Who drew up the terms of reference of the Inquiry?"

4. "Who appointed Mr. Alderman, K.C.; what instructions was he given and by whom was he instructed?"

5. "How were the witnesses selected, and did the Board of Inquiry nominate any of the witnesses?"

6. "Has the Attorney-General received any evidence from the Security Branch or other official source that Mr. Eric Butler was ever engaged in activities which might endanger the security of Australia or in any activities that could be termed disloyal?"

**Answer to No. 1:** "The letter was sent by the Solicitor-General in the ordinary course of departmental business. The evidence on which the letter was based was furnished by the Director-General of Security."

**Comment:** This is at best a partial answer, and completely omits, obviously intentionally, any declaration as to whether

or not you associate yourself with the views expressed in the letter of the Solicitor-General. Knowing, as you undoubtedly do, that, neither their activities, up to the time at which the Board was appointed, of those social creditors who were called as witnesses, nor the evidence adduced at the sittings of the Board, could by any stretch of the most vivid imagination give the slightest credence to such views, you do not wish to appear so ridiculous as to say you DO associate yourself with them. Knowing also that to dissociate yourself from these views would place you in an untenable position because of the fact that you, as the Minister of the Crown responsible for the administration of the Security Service and therefore for the actions of the public servants, whose duty it is to honourably and faithfully carry out the functions appropriate thereto, had taken no action to protect (as was your duty) those citizens of irreproachable character and clearly demonstrated loyalty against whom improper, damaging, utterly preposterous allegations and insinuations have been made by the public servants under your jurisdiction. Such dereliction of duty as a Minister of the Crown is inexcusable, indefensible and indicative of unfitness to be made the custodian of such an important trust. It is conduct of such questionable integrity, and the actions of those connected with the Security Service, which have been the subject of previous criticism in these columns, which have prompted the suggestion that the "Security" Service is being used as a political tool. From every point of view, the whole proceedings re-dound to your discredit. No intellectually honest and competent person could possibly justify the expression of the views referred to on any evidence so far disclosed.

**Answer to No. 2:** "In view of the many inquiries and representations received, the Board was appointed by the Attorney-General, on the advice of the Security Service, in order to ascertain the relevant facts. The Board was under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Reed, of the South Australian Supreme Court."

**Comment:** This answer makes it appear that the Security Service was actuated by a desire to have the fullest and most im-

partial inquiry into all the circumstances with a view to ascertaining what substance, if any, there might be in the grievances of Dean and the other litigants to obtain redress of which they sought access to the properly constituted legal instrumentality. Even if such had been the desire of Security Service, it does not appear to be a task which should come within the ambit of its functions. The task, surely, is a proper responsibility of the Attorney-General. From a perusal of the various published reports of the proceedings of the Board, it appears, however, that, for the most part, such proceedings were divorced from any attempt "to ascertain the relevant facts" regarding the Dean Case.

**Answer to No. 3:** "Officers of the Attorney-General's Department after consultation with the Security Service."

**Comment:** As the proceedings initiated by Mr. Dean and the other plaintiffs, who sought to have their cases heard by the constitutionally appointed legal tribunal, had not the remotest connection with any suggestion of a threat to the security of Australia, there cannot be the least justification for the intervention of Security Service even in a consultative capacity.

**Answer to No. 4:** "Mr. Alderman was appointed as counsel to assist the Board in accordance with the usual practice of appointing counsel to assist statutory boards. His only instructions were to bring out all the relevant facts, including the facts reported to the Security Service, and to act generally as counsel assisting the Board."

**Comment:** In my comments on Answer No. 2 I have stated, and it has been incontrovertibly demonstrated previously, that the Inquiry considered as a whole, and in particular the part played by Mr. Alderman, could not fairly and reasonably be stated to represent a genuine attempt to ascertain the facts relevant to the Dean Case. Mr. Alderman specifically declared, "My questions are directed to movements and persons in the hope that a pattern will appear." Now, if there were in the possession of the Security Service facts and information which gave reasonable ground for the belief that a widespread and com-

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## Significant Political Pointers

One of the most interesting items of news concerning the Federal Government's banking proposals appeared in the "Sydney Morning Herald" of February 21. The "S.M.H." reported that Sydney bankers point out that the Government's legislation is "MODELLED UPON SOME OF THE METHODS EMPLOYED BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD IN THE UNITED STATES. . ."

It will be recalled that the first major steps to centralise American banking was accomplished in 1913 allegedly to "reform" the banking system, which had sustained a heavy fire of criticism early in the century by William Jennings Bryan and other monetary reformers. The New York Jews such as Warburg exploited the people's dissatisfaction for their own ends. There are many "money reformers" in Australia only too anxious to see the Federal Reserve Board racket repeated in this country. The task of Social Crediters is to ensure that the powers behind the Federal Government don't get away with their plans.

"With the banks in our hands, we can take over other industries at our leisure." —G.D.H. Cole, well-known Socialist author.

You do see why the Socialists and other planners want control of the banking system don't you?

No, not to ensure that you, the Individual, in association with fellow Individuals, shall be free to use your own financial credit as you think fit.

The Big Idea is to make certain that individuals have less say in the use of their own financial credit, and that Bureaucrats have more. The Dividend idea in any shape or form is definitely taboo!

Those who read closely the series of articles on the Tennessee Valley Scheme, which appeared in these columns recently, will undoubtedly have noticed the significance of the recent activities of the planners to "organise" Australia's water supplies. But the planners are not without opposition. The proposal to increase the size of the Hume Weir near Albury, thus causing on a small scale what Europe has been witnessing on a large scale—i.e., the uprooting of population en masse—has caused some biting comment by farmers from around the doomed township of Tallangatta. These farmers point out that the raising of the Hume Weir will mean the loss of thousands of acres of some of the most fertile country in Australia.

Speaking in the Federal House on December 1 of last year, Mr. J. McEwen, M.H.R., said:

"Will the Minister representing the Minister for the Interior suggest to his colleague that he examine reports which, I

### What's In a Name?

They (the Communists) have already recruited a large selection from the ranks of the Fascist Party, and their style and methods are strongly suggestive of Fascism. If you go into any Communist headquarters, you find the same type of well-groomed young official, with the same rather haughty and aloof manner, that you did in the past in any Casa del Fascio."

—"Leadership in Rome," London "Times," December 30, 1944.

understand have been made by certain eminent water engineers, stating that an alternative to this proposal that would achieve better results would be to build two or more subsidiary weirs higher up the River Murray, or in its tributaries, impounding the same quantity of water as would be impounded by raising the level of the Hume Weir? The danger which some people apprehend from the raising of the Hume Weir would thus be obviated, as would the inundation of the township of Tallangatta.

This matter should be followed up.

Remember the reams and reams of journalistic tripe on the Atlantic Charter dished out to the gullible public of all countries? What lovely pictures were painted about the New World Order based on the Great Charter! Now we learn that there was no signing of any Charter, and that "realism" must be the basis of the plans to reconstruct the world. The Communists and fellow-travellers must be delighted with the great splurges of whitewashing being attempted by the local "capitalist" papers in their endeavours to prove that the Yalta Agreement was a victory for the principles we allegedly went to war about.

At the conclusion of a typically hypocritical editorial, the Brisbane "Telegraph" of February 28 states:

"That the Poles will be the most dissatisfied elements in the Yalta solution is only evidence that might is still a dominant factor in international affairs, whether we like it or not."

Australians concerned with maintaining their national sovereignty would be well advised to do all in their power to prevent our Canberra internationalists from surrendering OUR rights to international groups under the guise of "realism," world "security," or any other catch-cries. Contact your Federal Member immediately. And keep in contact with him. Unbridled gangsterism is threatening the entire world. We must look after our own business. If we don't, then the groups who are meeting shortly in America to do a further spot of world planning, will "look after it" for us.

From a recent letter in the Colac (Vic.) "Herald":

"Petition forms are being circulated asking the Federal Government to implement without delay payment of a battle bonus to men in the three arms of the Services. Anyone who wishes to be associated with this campaign and does not have the opportunity of signing a form is asked to write direct to their Federal Member Parliament House, Canberra. . ."

The author of the letter is secretary of the local branch of the Communist Party! Which only goes to prove that even the most mesmerised people can appreciate the principles of the Electoral Campaign.

Social Credit ideas are spreading fast. —E.D.B.

## NOTES on the NEWS

Poland's sell-out at Yalta brought the following comment from Major Petheriek during the House of Commons debate: "If the agreement was adopted Poland would lose nearly half her territory, 85% of her oil and natural gas, half her chemical industry, 40% of her water power, in addition to the ancient city of Lwow . . . one of the principles of the Atlantic Charter is the right of people to choose their own Government, but this [Lublin] Government is being chosen for Poland." Another Member, Captain Graham, said: "Sending back Poles who had fought the enemy to a sovietised Poland would be nothing less than a betrayal of innocent blood." From this and other comments it seems that the policy of appeasing Russia has gone much too far, and that a reconsideration of this is overdue.

**SECURITY SAVINGS:** Much is heard these days, from loan boosters and others, about the millions held in savings bank accounts by the people. Here are the facts: Savings bank deposits on October 31, 1944 totalled £503 millions, an increase of £258 millions, since the war commenced. These deposits are held by 5,071,000 people, and represent an average of £99 per depositor—an amount which would about cover a major surgical operation, or a prolonged bout of sickness: it is certainly a very slender margin of security against the thousand-and-one risks of everyday life. And most of these depositors deny themselves everyday amenities even in normal times, to make this small provision against such contingencies. But, of course, our socialistic Planners disapprove of even such meagre independence.

**RAIL REGULATIONS:** National Security regulations forbidding inter-State travel except under Commonwealth permit were declared unconstitutional by Mr. W. J. Wall S.M., at the Perth (W.A.) police court. Because of this, a charge of having travelled without permit from S.A. to W.A. was dismissed. The essence of the argument was that, while there was no limitation to defence powers of the Commonwealth, it was subject to the Constitution, and may not contravene other provisions of the Constitution. Well, at least one Magistrate is not overawed with Federal bureaucracy. It does not, however, alter the fact that many citizens have been wrongfully charged and fined. And those responsible have not been brought to book. (This should be the next step along the road back to liberty).

**COMMOS. CONFOUNDED:** Even Communists must have been somewhat shaken by such testimony as that of Mr. Max Eastman, Lenin's old friend, who found himself compelled to admit that "instead of being better, Stalinism is worse than Fascism, more ruthless, barbarous, unjust, immoral, and anti-democratic, unredeemed by any

hope or scruple," and that it is "better described as super-Fascist." And when we find the same author recognising that "Stalinism is Socialism," his conclusion achieves wider significance ("The Road to Serfdom," p. 32). In view of this, it is tragically ironic to hear Communists denouncing the abstraction "Fascism," which, if it means anything, means Communism. It is a wonder the Commo. hierarchy haven't succeeded in influencing the Labor-Socialists to ban the book quoted above, before it de-mesmerises their duped followers.

**MANPOWER MUSINGS:** Official statistics disclose that civilian Government employment reached its peak in August, 1943, at 546,900, and that this number declined in the ensuing 15 months to 521,700, a decrease of 25,200. In addition to this there were 650,000 in the Armed Forces. This manpower loss to private industry was partly offset by a natural increase of 90,000 males and the return of 60,000 retired people; there was also an increase of 142,900 females. The missing factor here is the num-

(Continued on page 3.)

### Anglican Bishop on Social Credit

"It seems to me that the Social Crediters are probably thinking along the right lines," declared Rt. Rev. Robert Jefferson, Bishop of Ottawa, when he briefly addressed the members of the Anglican Fellowship Club at the dinner honouring Remembrance day, held at St. Luke's Church last evening.

His Lordship's remark followed his statement that whereas 10 years ago even university graduates who traversed the Dominion in search of employment were told that there were no jobs or money, we have just been told that in three weeks 1,500,000,000 dollars has been raised in this country."

—"The Ottawa Citizen," Nov. 14, 1944

## SUNDRY HIGHLIGHTS FROM "HANSARD"

Hereunder we reprint from Federal "Hansard" some short items of the "question and answer" variety, exactly as they appear in the March 2 issue of that official publication. Some of these items may have been reported, after a fashion, in some daily papers; but other significant items seem to have been studiously avoided by the daily press generally:—

### THE SENATE

February 22, 1945

MR. E. THORNTON.

**Senator Brand:** "Will the Leader of the Senate state whether Mr. E. Thornton, the Australian representative at the World Trade Union Congress in London, is the same person who, as a Communist leader and agitator, was responsible for much of the industrial unrest amongst New South Wales iron workers engaged in the manufacture of war equipment?"

**Senator Keane:** "Mr. E. Thornton, who is at present the representative of Australia at the World Trade Union Congress in Great Britain to which the honourable Senator has referred, is identical with the Mr. E. Thornton who was alleged to be the leader of the Communist Party in Sydney; but I have no knowledge of interference by him in any industrial disputes associated with the manufacture of war equipment."

### WIVES OF SERVICEMEN.

#### Alleged Threatened Eviction.

**Senator Foll:** "Will the Minister for the Interior inform the Senate whether there is any truth in the report that the Government may evict shortly three wives of servicemen from their homes in Canberra? If this be true, will the Minister make a statement to the Senate setting out the reasons for this apparent maltreatment?"

**Senator Collings:** "The question is obviously based on a statement alleged to have been made by Dr. Nott, but it is not my responsibility to reply to such statements. If the honourable Senator requires further information on the matter, I shall be glad to supply it to him in my room."

**Senator Foll:** "Is not Dr. Nott an elected representative of the people of the Australian Capital Territory on the Advisory Council? Whilst I admit that I obtained my information from a statement published in the "Canberra Times" and attributed to Dr. Nott, will the Minister say whether there is any truth in the allegation, or whether it is untrue?"

**Senator Collings:** "The honourable Senator's second question is a double-barrelled one. The answer to the first part of it is 'Yes' and the reply to the second portion is 'No.'"

### AUSTRALIAN ARMY, Equipment in New Guinea.

**Senator Leckie:** "In view of certain disquieting rumours with regard to the equipment of Australian soldiers fighting in New Guinea, and as many photographs depicting our troops working with picks and shovels in the swamps of New Guinea have been published in the newspapers, is the Minister representing the Minister for the Army able to assure the Senate that the equipment of Australian soldiers, with regard not only to armament, but also such things as bulldozers and amphibian equipment, such as 'ducks,' is of a standard equal to that used by the American forces in similar country?"

**Senator Fraser:** "The Commonwealth has expended a great deal of money in the procurement of up-to-date equipment and I believe that the expenditure amounts to about £20,000,000. I have heard no complaints about lack of equipment, either personal or mechanical, for members of the Australian forces. It may be that in some parts of New Guinea the use of picks and shovels is found necessary. I have seen something of the work carried out by our engineers in the early stages of this war, and it stands as a monument to their ability. We have since improved on the equipment used at the outset. If the honourable Senator requires further information on the matter I shall take steps to obtain it for him."

### DENTISTS.

**Senator Cooper asked the Leader of the Senate, upon notice:**

1 "Is it a fact that three dentists named Blum, Rosenthal and Lewisohn, who were directed to dental clinics at Maryborough, Cairns and Proserpine, respectively, by the Dental Advisory Sub-Committee (Queensland), disobeyed that direction, and are now practising in Sydney?"

2 "If so, was any action taken against them for such disobedience; if not, why not?"

3 "Were these three men granted travel priorities between Brisbane and Sydney?"

4 "If so, by whom, and what were the reasons stated for such travel?"

5 "Are these persons enemy aliens?"

6 "Is it a fact that Australian dental officers, upon discharge from the services, are being directed to small country towns?"

7 "If so, will the Minister take action to direct the three men mentioned to employment in Queensland, where there is an acute shortage of dentists, and ensure that they are not granted privileges which are denied to Australian dentists who have been in the services?"

**Senator Keane:** "The information is being obtained from the departments concerned, and will be supplied to the honourable Senator when available."

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 22, 1945

#### HOUSING.

**Mr. Fuller:** "In view of the acute shortage of housing throughout country electorates which, in many instances, is causing very great hardship, I ask the Minister for Post-War Reconstruction to indicate when home builders may expect some relief from the present building restrictions?"

**Mr. Dedman:** "I assure the honourable member, and the House, that the Government fully realises the very grave condition that exists in regard to housing throughout the community, but the plain fact is that the same men cannot do two jobs at once. Men cannot be engaged in defence projects or in the fighting services and, at the same time, be doing work for the civilian community. The strain on our man-power resources is such that I must say to the honourable gentleman that I can see no prospect of any relaxation of building regulations until the middle of this year at the earliest."

#### SALES TAX ON ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

**Mr. Williams:** "Has the Treasurer received representations from many Shire Councils in New South Wales regarding the sales tax of 12½ per cent, that is charged on articles required for extensions to rural electric light and power installations? In view of the urgent need for the extension of irrigation projects in connection with food production, will the honourable gentleman examine the position, and say whether favourable consideration will be given to the exemption from sales tax of copper cable, transformers, insulators, and the like?"

**Mr. Chifley:** "I shall examine the matter. It will be remembered that the sales tax on building material was removed some time ago, and a great concession was thus given to local governing bodies, because a good deal of the material required by them for constructional work was subject to the sales tax of 12½ per cent. The other matter mentioned by the honourable member will be examined and a reply given later."

#### DEPARTMENT OF POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION.

**Mr. Conelan:** "Will the Minister for Post-War Reconstruction say whether the new department of which he is in charge is merely the old Department of War Organisation of Industry under a new name? Can he say whether, in the new department, there will be a permanent full-time head in Brisbane, instead of a man on part time as at present?"

**Mr. Dedman:** "The Department of War Organisation of Industry has been merged with the Department of Post-War Reconstruction. Whether or not there will be any change in the set-up in Queensland will be determined by the amount of work which has to be done. Up to the present, the Department of Post-War Reconstruction has not had separate offices in the various States."

#### COMMUNIST PARTY.

##### Sydney Headquarters Buildings.

**Sir Frederick Stewart:** "Was authority given by the Department of Post-War Reconstruction for expensive additions and alterations to the headquarters of the Communist organisation in Sydney? Was the expenditure justified by the representative of the Department in New South Wales on the ground that the increasing needs of the Party warranted greater accommodation? Is it a fact, that

at the very moment that these alterations were being made, the special Federal court inflicted a fine of £20 on a Sydney resident, a returned soldier of the last war, and the father of three sons serving in this war, one of whom gave his life, for making additions to his house to meet the enlarged requirements of his family? Does not the Minister believe that the principle of granting building permits in order to meet enlarged needs should apply to the homes of citizens as well as the headquarters of the Communist organisation?"

**Mr. Dedman:** "It is easy for honourable members to draw comparisons of this kind when they think an injustice has been done in the one instance, and that the Department has been over-generous in another. In the case of the citizen referred to it is evident, since the court recorded a conviction that there must have been a sound reason for it. The Communist Party applied for permission to expend an amount of £720 on alterations to the building which it occupies. The Communist Party is a political organisation carrying on its activities in a perfectly legal way within the Commonwealth of Australia. If the Liberal Party had applied to my department for permission to make alterations to a building at a cost of £750, and I had refused, there would undoubtedly have been an outcry from honourable members opposite. My Department examined the application of the Communist Party, and we were satisfied that the amount specified was the absolute minimum required for the structural alteration that had to be made, and on that basis the application was granted."

**Mr. Spender:** "Is the Minister for Post-War Reconstruction prepared to lay on the table the papers regarding the application of the Communist Party for permission to spend £720 on building alterations? If he is not prepared to do so, will he give honourable members a reason for his refusal?"

**Mr. Dedman:** "I do not propose to lay the papers on the table. My Department deals with about 2000 applications for building permits each week. Each application is dealt with in the same way and in accordance with the same principles."

**Sir Frederick Stewart:** "Then why not table the papers?"

#### REPATRIATION.

**Mr. Francis:** "Will the Prime Minister review his Government's attitude towards the repatriation of men discharged from the Army as physically unfit without a pension? Men enlisting have to undergo a series of medical examinations to determine their fitness. Yet many soldiers, after two or three years of service, are being discharged as medically unfit, and it is claimed that their unfitness is not due to war service."

**Mr. Speaker:** "Now the question."  
**Mr. Francis:** "Will the Prime Minister ensure that men accepted as A class who are discharged as medically unfit, their unfitness claimed to be not due to war services, shall be granted medical treatment for all time?"

**Mr. Curtin:** "This Parliament has quite recently passed a Repatriation Act."

**Mr. Francis:** "It is not being properly administered."

**Mr. Curtin:** "Well, the principles of that act, I understood, had the overwhelming support of this Parliament. Whether a man is physically fit or not on discharge from the Services is a medical matter. If he is unfit he should not be discharged without at once being given all the consideration for which the Repatriation Act provides, and the Minister for Repatriation assures me that that is being done. If the honourable member will give me specific cases in which this injustice is being practised—and it is an injustice if what he says is correct—I will undertake myself to have them examined. I venture to say that the Repatriation Department would welcome specific instances of that nature."

**Mr. Francis:** "I will do so with pleasure and supply them to the right honourable gentleman personally."

**Mr. Curtin:** "The honourable member should do so."

## THE IMPORTANCE OF QUEBEC

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

**Mr. Knowles, as befits an agent of the Bankers' Association, was careful not to let his right hand know what the left was doing. In 1939 another priest, Thomas M. Lamarche, published a travesty of Social Credit, concluding in three volumes that Social Credit is a collectivist formula, pure communism and socialism, and would communise the economic system more surely than the plan of Karl Marx himself!**

So far, so good. The next objective was obviously to make this opinion official. The Quebec Hierarchy of Bishops were in 1939 induced to nominate nine theologians to examine the doctrine of Social Credit and to give a verdict, yes or no, whether that doctrine was tainted with the socialism and communism condemned by the Church.

**They deliberated at length; and the verdict was that it did not appear to be so tainted, and was worthy of close attention.**

Check to king! The case must be retried before a new jury with fresh evidence!

Mr. Knowles prepared, or caused to be prepared, a document which I have not seen, but the existence of which is provable, which was submitted direct to Cardinal Villeneuve. It was followed at no great interval by a Communication from the Cardinal to the Clergy of Quebec, minimising the pronouncement of the nine Examiners to a purely negative opinion and openly attacking "the claims of Douglas's system" to any title to support from the Church; and at the same time forbidding the clergy to take any part whatever in activities connected with it and the faithful laity from invoking religious benediction.

This was better, and carried a political weight which in most cases would be decisive. But panic was abroad, and it was evidently considered that it was not enough.

I have in my possession a document, which bears no date and no signature, which is a copy of one said on good evidence to have been handed to a Quebec bishop by Monsignor Antoniutti, the Apostolic Delegate at Ottawa. It is rather a peculiar document. In the first place so far as any responsible representative of Social Credit philosophy, policy or technique is concerned, it is "ex parte." It is unusual for a body of the importance and responsibility of the Vatican Secretariat, from which it is said to proceed, to report on any subject—certainly not on any subject of great importance—without making sure that the subject is not misrepresented or misunderstood.

**The document both misrepresents and misinterprets what it somewhat invidiously persists in calling "le mouvement politique et social de Douglas."**

It contains the significant remark "il est utopique, comme le juge Son Eminence le Cardinal Villeneuve." (It is utopian, as His Eminence Cardinal

## N.S.W. ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

OUST-THE-BUREAUCRAT CAMPAIGN: At a meeting of supporters of the Electoral Campaign held in Sydney recently the Chairman of The State Advisory Board announced that it was desirable that a campaign be instituted to ensure the drastic reduction of the bureaucracy.

The technique advised was that all those interested should write to their Member of Parliament and ascertain whether they were in favour of or opposed to the continuance of the reign of the bureaucrats. Lists should be compiled from the replies received of all those in support of the bureaucrats and all those against, and in the event of failure to reply this should be regarded as an indication of support for bureaucracy. Strong endeavours should then be made, particularly in the case of "border-line" electorates, to ensure the defeat of those Members at the next election. This could easily be achieved, not by the running of candidates, but by ensuring that a flow of last preferences was directed to those members who continued to support bureaucratic methods.

It is pointed out that here is an issue upon which the vast majority of the people are in agreement. Attacks on bureaucracy alone, however, are insufficient. It is necessary to insist that the bureaucratic departments which have been instituted during the war years shall be eliminated immediately hostilities cease. The continuance of bureaucracy is essential to the implementing of the schemes of the Planners.

Further advice to those interested may be obtained from the Campaign centre 296 Pitt Street, Sydney.

"THE ISSUE": Copies of "The Issue," a weekly action bulletin issued to supporters of the Electoral Campaign will be posted to any campaigner on request. Those desirous of receiving copies should forward postage.

LITERATURE: Supplies of "Programme for the Third World War," By Major C.H. Douglas, are still available. In view of the rapid development of world affairs, it is imperative that a copy of this book be in the hands of everyone interested in the preservation of the individual way of life. Price 2/- (postage 1/4d.).

—A. FERGUSON, Deputy Chairman N.S.W. Electoral Campaign.

## THE WAY OF BUREAUCRACY

"Bureaucracy is a system of Government functioning in which, as a matter of fact, the politically irresponsible department and bureau staffs, rather than the elected representatives of the people, determine public policy. A bureaucracy fixes its own policies to suit itself, and thus generally to keep itself in power. It is often characterised by insolence in office, desire for further power, great impatience with the ordinary man, and colossal incapacity to appreciate the popular desire and needs springing therefrom. It is nominally responsible government which is out of responsible control."

—Commission of Enquiry into Public Service Personnel, Washington, 1933

Villeneuve judges.) This sounds to me much more the language of a banker than that of a believer in a Power to whom nothing is impossible. "Utopian" is a very familiar word to me.

The general conclusion of the document, however, is that Social Credit, both in the nature of its philosophy, and in its actual proposals, is collectivist in intent and tendency, and it advises:

(1) Inactivity in regard to the technical proposals (because the Church expressly disclaims technical competence on these matters) notwithstanding its having reported on them.

(2) Distrust of the sociology.

The position taken up, and imposed on his clergy by Cardinal Villeneuve was now no longer that of a neutral: it might be described as that of an unsympathetic non-belligerent.

Important consequences were bound to emerge from this situation. A large proportion of the Quebec clergy were sympathetic to the activities of the Social Crediters, and many of them were enthusiastic. But they were put in the extraordinary position of having to contend that (a) the subject was purely technical, and (b) they were nevertheless inhibited from taking any part in propagating it. It is not unfair to say that this was the strongest possible hint to them to influence their parishes against it. The laity, in the event took the widest possible interest in the subject, but dare not vote for it. That was the immediate outcome of the Cardinal's efforts, but it was far from the total result.

**Out of a rural population of less than two millions, there are probably half a million individuals, and the number is growing daily, who believe that they are kept in needless poverty by the financial system.**

But they do not stop at that. The events of the past few years have embroiled the French-Canadian in a war which he does not understand, and in which in consequence, he does not wish to participate. It is a most unfortunate fact that Finance and its consequence is becoming identified with the British connection, and the attitude of Cardinal Villeneuve is attributed to Anglo-Saxon perfidy. Both the Church and the Empire have a stake in this matter.

If anyone should suppose that such a situation is of local interest only, I must refer him to the lessons of history.

(Conclusion)

## "THE WATCHMAN" ATTACKS ALBERTA

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

**Sir, —While I hesitate to believe that Mr. Edward Alexander Mann would consciously mislead his listeners, I find it difficult in excusing such utter misrepresentation as that which came from him in the broadcast of 11th February concerning Alberta. What could possibly be the purpose of his trying to belittle and even falsify the accomplishments of the worthy men in that part or the British Empire?**

As a professed believer in truth he should be using every opportunity to spread the good news to people everywhere. Instead of that, however, he gave voice to the following:

"Since mere argument concerning the theory of this scheme is generally disregarded by the enthusiastic advocates of it . . . they generally fall back for support upon the declaration that it was actually put into operation in the Canadian Province of Alberta in August, 1935 . . . and they claim that its success in that Province has proved that the Douglas scheme is sound. The essential and vital ingredient of Aberhart's programme was the promise of the issue of free credit of 25 dollars a month to each adult member of the community. The only reply to this claim by the advocates of Social Credit is that it has not succeeded in Alberta as they allege, because as a matter of fact the Aberhart Government found it impracticable."

Argument is NOT disregarded by Social Crediters; what is alleged to be argument is so effectively ANSWERED by them as to show that it was not true argument at all, and no person valuing his reputation repeats nonsense as argument. Advocates of Social Credit DO NOT declare that it was put into operation in Alberta in 1935 or in any other year because they know it was not. What is more, they know WHY it was not put into operation. They DO NOT claim that it has been a success in Alberta, because they know that every attempt to put it to the practical test has been thwarted by the instruments of International Finance. They DO say, however, that the Social Credit GOVERNMENT of Alberta is the most successful the Province has ever had. A dividend to each citizen of 25 dollars a month WOULD have been paid had the legislation to give effect to it not been disallowed by the Canadian Government and the Privy Council. The Aberhart Government DID NOT find it impracticable; on the contrary they knew it WAS practicable but were prevented from demonstrating its practicability.

In the light of the illuminating information issued by the Alberta Government, and available to, anyone who wishes to have it, gross misrepresentation is unpardonable. But what is to be said of a news commentator with a nation-wide audience who not only contradicts himself, but is so confused that he attributes to the Social Credit Government something which belonged entirely to the previous Government? Here is what he said:

"The Treasury Branch system, inaugurated as a kind of State bank to operate the scheme, has incurred a big debt of millions of dollars. Its prosperity certificates, which people eagerly accepted because they thought they were 'something for nothing' they would not take in payment for their own farm products, nor as payment for work on unemployment relief schemes."

The Treasury Branch System was NOT inaugurated as a kind of State bank to operate the Social Credit "scheme," but was an alternative measure to meet the circumstances brought about by the disallowance of Social Credit legislation. From the official publication, "Progress in Alberta, 1935-1943" I quote the following:—

"Following the arbitrary disallowance of Alberta legislation to give the people of the Province enjoyment of their property rights by control over their credit resources in accordance with the mandate of the electors, the Social Credit Government established a Province-wide system of Treasury Branches. The purpose of these was to provide the people with institutions under their own control through which they could carry out their business instead of being entirely dependent upon the existing financial monopoly."

It is also officially stated that these Treasury Branches have succeeded in stimulating the development of Alberta industries, reducing the cost to the people of financial services, making the people less dependent on the existing financial monopoly, preparing the ground for economic reforms, and bringing many Government services to rural areas.

At the moment I am not able, on the basis of specific data, to confirm or categorically deny the surprising statement that the scheme "has incurred a big debt of millions of dollars," but the Government of Alberta has officially stated as follows:—

A criticism levelled against the Treasury Branches is that they have cost more than the revenue they have earned. This is a false view. If the Treasury Branches "earned" big profits, it could be only be at the expense of those using these services. Moreover, the public obtained very substantial benefits from the reduced interest rates, easier credit conditions, increased pay-rolls, the expansion of sales of Alberta-Made-Goods, and other indirect advantages accruing from the Treasury Branches. The cost of operating this public service has been more than offset by the direct and indirect benefits received by taxpayers. . .

"Though subsidised from general revenue during the initial period, the Treasury Branches are rapidly reaching the point where their earnings will balance their cost of operation. Meantime the services they are giving to the public are being steadily expanded."

From this it would seem that "The Watchman" has merely repeated irresponsible criticism he has heard from others.

The "prosperity certificates" were no part at all of the Treasury Branch System, and it is evident that "The Watchman" was not watching very carefully when he referred to them. Savings certificates were instruments of the previous Government, which actually suspended payment prior to the advent of the Social Credit Government. The position, as reported officially by the Alberta Government, is that "In 1935 Alberta Government Savings Certificates outstanding were 9,414,000 dollars. They had to be paid, but the Treasury was empty. Faced with this emergency the former Government suspended payments of Certificates in 1935. Redemption was resumed only after the Social Credit Government had reorganised the finances of the Province. Since 1936, an orderly redemption of Savings Certificates has been carried out at an average rate of nearly three-fourths of a million per year."

You will have noticed that according to "The Watchman" these Certificates were eagerly accepted by the people, but the people would not take them! Only he can explain how a person can accept and refuse the same thing at the one time. What a Mann!

Although the people are said to have refused acceptance of the Treasury Branch

## SECURITY—FOR THE INSTITUTION, OR FOR THE INDIVIDUAL?

An Address by C. H. DOUGLAS, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 9, 1937.

(Continued from last issue.)

### ESCAPE FROM UTOPIA

**Now, once again, I can imagine quite a number of people in this audience saying that I am one of those people who has a complete set of blue-prints for the construction of a Utopia, and therefore perhaps you will allow me to explain exactly why I should not agree to that charge.**

I have no views whatever as to how my neighbour should spend his time, so long as his method of spending it does not infringe upon my own liberties. To me it is a matter of no consequence whatever that many or most people are very much richer than I am. The only financial matter which IS of consequence to me is that I shall be well enough off to meet my own needs, which are quite modest, as I believe are those of most people.

The technical proposals which I have put forward from time to time may be considered to differ from, let us say, the well-known beliefs of Utopianism such as Fascism, Communism, State-Socialism, and so forth, in that, so far from exerting greater compulsion upon individuals in order that they may conform to some machine-made conception of a perfect State, I should like by the simplest possible methods to provide people with the means of making their own individual lives approximate to their own ideas, and not to mine.

The more I see of Governments, the lower is my opinion of them, and I am confident that what the world wants at the present time is a great deal less government, and not a great deal more.

Now, I want to get a further perfectly simple idea into your minds. And that is that Governments are your property, and you are not the property of Governments. There is no more pernicious and blasphemous nonsense existent in the world today than the statement which has been incorporated in the constitution of the modern dictatorships, which claims that the State, by which is indicated the Government, is everything and the individual is nothing. On the contrary, the individual is everything and the State is a mere convenience to enable him to co-operate for his own advantage. It is this idea of the supreme State in its various forms which has made the State the tool of the international financier who has mortgaged all States to himself.

The first step towards the security of the individual is to insist upon the security of the individual. I hope that is not too difficult to understand. If you place the security of any institution before the security of the individual, you may pro-long the life of that institution, but you will certainly shorten the lives of a great many individuals. Institutions are means to an end and I do not think it is too much to say that the elevation of means into ends, of institutions above humanity, constitutes an unforgivable sin, in the pragmatic sense that it brings upon itself the most tremendous penalties that life contains.

A great deal of our trouble in this country arises from the fact that, while we place great faith in the aristocratic ideal (if you prefer to call it the principle of leadership I shall not object), yet we have allowed all those influences which make the aristocratic ideal reasonable and workable to be sapped and wrecked by the exaltation of money as the sole certificate of greatness, and have allowed cosmopolitan and alien financiers to obtain a monopoly of money. We have retained the ideal and allowed the material of which it is constructed to become hopelessly degraded. In consequence, we are governed in the aristocratic tradition by a hypo-critical and selfish oligarchy with one idea, and one fundamental idea only:

services, the fact is that in less than six years the deposits had reached approximately 12 million dollars and the annual turnover more than 176 million dollars.

As to whether the people have been co-operating with the Government, I think the position was well summarised recently by Mr. James Guthrie, B.Sc., of Hobart, who put it this way: "In the Province of Alberta, in Canada, the banks refused to co-operate with the people; the Central Bank refused to co-operate; the Central Government refused to co-operate; the High Court of Canada refused to co-operate. Every law on debt and finance passed by the Government of the Province of Alberta was declared ultra vires by the Central Government of Canada; the Albertan Government was refused permission to run its own banks. So look what happened: In 1920 there were 424 bank branches in Alberta; to-day there are less than 180. And to-day the people of Alberta run their own agencies for saving and lending money; there are about 300 of them; and the result—Alberta has DECREASED its interest payments by half; its debt has been REDUCED while the debts of all other Provinces have increased. Roads, bridges, schools have been built all over the Province; social services have been extended to every remote part; homes are protected, new industries are opened up. Alberta is one of the richest spots in the world."

But instead of praising God and the noble men of the Albertan Government for these practical Christian accomplishments, "The Watchman," by a mean innuendo, defames the name of the first Social Credit Premier and casts wholly unwarranted aspersions at his brilliant and trustworthy successor.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN,  
189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2  
11th March 1945

(To be concluded)

the ascendancy of money, and the essential monopoly of it.

The essence of the aristocratic tradition is detachment—the doing of things in the best way because it IS the best way, not because you get something out of it. That requires that the leader shall be secure. No one is secure nowadays. At the root of the growing danger of Government and other embodiments of execution is the idea that human beings are all alike. So far from this being the case, I believe that as human beings develop they become increasingly different. But they have common factors, and those common factors are the only part of the human make-up which can be dealt with by a democratic system, and ought to be dealt with by a democratic system.

It was, I think, Emerson who said that "we descend to meet." Whoever said it, it is profoundly true. We all require food, clothing, and shelter; and we CAN combine, and OUGHT to combine, to get those necessities as a condition for our further acquiescence in combining for any other agreed purpose. The primary use of a Government in a sane world would be to make it certain that the greatest common measure of the will of the population (from whom it derives, or ought to derive, its authority)—i.e., enough money for decent sustenance, is achieved.

### THE MENACE OF UTOPIANISM.

Now a great deal of what I have been saying can be reduced to the good old English advice to "Mind your own business." But I should like to expand this to "Don't meddle with your neighbour's business, but assist him to mind his own." The difference is the difference between saying to a destitute friend, "I will convey you to a Poor-Law institution where you will be given three meals a day if you do exactly as you are told," on the one hand, and on the other hand saying, "I will settle £50 a year upon you for life, which will at any rate keep you in necessities; what kind of necessities you obtain you can judge for yourself."

There is no more dangerous individual in the world at the present than the Utopianist. Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, is a Utopianist. Mr. Chamberlain is a Utopianist. Lenin was a Utopianist. Hitler is a Utopianist. Just see where Utopianism has landed us!

It is the Utopianist who provides the public excuse for nearly every theft of public property which has ever been committed. Let me give you a simple instance of what I mean. We have all heard of the agitation for the nationalisation of the coal industry, and, in particular, of the raw material, coal itself. Now the actual amount which is obtained by the royalty-owner averages about threepence per ton, so that whatever the ethical aspect may be, the practical effect upon the price of coal is quite trivial.

## Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

ber of civilians normally on the Government pay-roll. However, it does indicate that if the Government is sincere about removing restrictions, now is the time to make a real start, rather than to hold it up as an election bribe.

**CONDITIONED CHILDREN:** Miss K. C. Byefield threw a verbal bomb into the Australian Federation of University Women's conference when she wisely stated: "Most children come to school curious and eager to learn, but after some years of mis-directed energy on the part of usually well-intentioned teachers, leave with those excellent attributes bludgeoned out of them, and are then the material from which good little Fascists are made." Excepting for an odd rebel child, how true this is! Strangely enough, such rebel children are treated as backward children by school authorities, and they are also regarded as queer people when they grow up, especially if they refuse to accept the doped propaganda handed out by the Press and public men. The daily Press faithfully carries on the conditioning of the "good little Fascists."

**BRITAIN'S BURDEN:** The First Lord of the Admiralty is reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of February 8 as saying that "the British home Fleet has now delivered more than 4,000,000 tons of supplies to Russia; half of this tonnage has reached Russian ports since the beginning of 1944." Slowly yet surely we are learning the factors behind the mighty Russian effort, and we are now able to appreciate the extent of Britain's burdens.

**HOSPITAL HORRORS:** The medical superintendent of the Royal Melbourne Hospital (Dr. John Lindell) is reported in the "Age" of February 8 as dealing with the problem of what's wrong with our hospitals and making the following pertinent comments: "Hospitals needed more money . . . he often wondered why anyone entered domestic service at £3/3/- per week. . . . Commenting on the question, 'Why are patients awakened at 4 a.m. to have their temperatures taken, when they often longed for sleep?' he said, 'Give us the money, and we will let you sleep until 8 a.m.' Thus we see more and more doctors are realising the important part money plays in our health problems, and it is dawning on them that lack of same is largely responsible for our much publicised hospital horrors. Miss H. E. Hartmann, of the Queen Victoria Hospital, also remarked: "When manpower has no further use for anyone in industry, they invariably send them to hospitals. Which indicates the mentality of manpower bureaucrats."

**SOVIET STRATEGY:** The "New York Times" correspondent at Istanbul says: "It is no secret that the Soviet authorities in Bulgaria are suspicious of their British and American Allies and treat them accordingly. Movements of British and U.S. units are restricted to a few miles from the Sofia area; British and U.S. officers assigned to serve with the armistice commission have had to wait weeks before the Soviet granted entry permits." In a highly regimented system this may be caused by red-tape rather than secrecy or distrust, which may also explain why Allied reporters are not allowed nearer to the Russian Front than Moscow, thus preventing them from witnessing the spectacular Red advances. Again, it may merely be Russian modesty, which is said to be an attribute of Russian Generals who have free access to the British western line.

**CARDINAL'S CANDOUR:** Cardinal Villeneuve, of Quebec, was recently reported in the Melbourne "Herald" as uttering a timely warning on the dangers of Communism, viz.: "We will need a miracle to save ourselves from Communism, as we needed in 1940 when Britain escaped the horrors of a Nazi invasion." He added, "Communism is a more subtle threat than Nazism . . . when Communism fights private ownership, it also fights human rights as well as the human person." It is to be hoped that other clergymen, infected with the virus of Communism, will heed the above statement. The easiest way to recognise this virus is to closely observe those who regard the State as being more important than the individual, or those who advocate government control, centralisation, and especially those who oppose the profit or reward motive. The opposite to the "reward" system is compulsion, backed by a "gestapo," which in turn is symptomatic of Communism and Nazism. —OB.H.

**THE SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

**SPECIAL NOTICE:** Owing to the last Thursday in March falling on the eve of Easter, the next meeting will be held in the United Democrats' rooms, 17 Waymouth street, Adelaide, on Thursday, March 22, at 8 p.m. All members are requested to attend as a general discussion on future activities will take place.

—J. E. BURGESS, Hon. Secretary.

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But the international bankers who hold this country in pawn consider that their mortgage upon it would be more secure if it was backed by the coal deposits, and I can assure you that the result of nationalising coal would merely be to increase the security of the debt which we owe to certain international financial houses, and would not affect the well-being either of the miners or the consumers of coal to any perceptible degree.

(To be continued.)

## ORIGINS & AIMS OF ZIONIST MOVEMENT

By N.F.W., in the "Social Crediter," England. (Continued.)

**"From the first moment I entered the movement my eyes were directed towards England, because I saw by reason of the general conditions there the Archimedean point where the lever could be applied."—Theodore Herzl, First Zionist President.**

It is claimed by his followers that Theodore Herzl, from whose presidential address at the Fourth Zionist Congress, held in London in 1900, the above quotation is taken, foresaw that "events"—i.e., the 1914-18 phase of the World War—would bring Palestine under British control. True to his premonition, he seems to have centred all his efforts on England from the beginning. He was in touch with Joseph Chamberlain in 1903, and got the offer (which was refused) of Uganda for a Jewish national home. After Herzl's death in 1904, his policy was carried on by his successor, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, who still occupies the presidency; and by the middle of the 1914-18 war, by far the greater number of influential Zionists had come to England and settled.

Up to 1916 the Zionist H.Q. had been in Berlin, where Max Warburg, brother of Paul and Felix Warburg, of the Banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, New York, was in charge. All through the war, we are told, the perfect "internationalism" of the Movement remained unimpaired: funds, information, individuals passed freely from one belligerent capital to another.

By 1916, in January of which year at a conference held in London, where we first hear of Simon Marks, head of Marks & Spencers, and Israel Sieff, chairman of P.E.P., in a political connection, it was decided to move the headquarters from Berlin to London. And by October of that year the draft programme for a Palestine Settlement had been completed, to which Arthur Balfour was subsequently to give his name.

One point to be noted, I think, is the ceaseless, concentrated activity of the Committee, carried on apparently quite unhampered, and not the least cramped in style by the life-and-death struggle being waged around them by the country in which these men were guests. Dr. Weizmann's political activities in particular were prodigious; alternating between his academic duties as lecturer in Organic Chemistry at Manchester University, and Zionist work for both Sir Alfred Mond and Sir Herbert Samuel, in addition to his task of bringing Lord Rothschild round to the Zionist point of view. He was in touch with Arthur Balfour and, through Scott, of the "Manchester Guardian," contacted Lloyd George, for whom he undertook vital research work on the production of acetone. Of that episode one has read in Lloyd George's Memoirs and elsewhere.

Dr. Weizmann's chemical triumph actually supplied the last fraction of the "Archimedean" leverage, referred to in my quotation from Herzl, required to precipitate the Balfour Declaration.

It was Sir Alfred Mond, who, in 1904, had brought Weizmann over as chemist in the Brunner-Mond laboratories, and we are told by Paul Goodman in the editorial to his symposium,\* that "around the Balfour Declaration has arisen the saga of the Mond-Rufus Isaacs families, which Jewish history will tell to future generations." Unfortunately, Mr. Goodman himself tells us little more than that. Doubtless on the Mond side the saga is not unconnected with the concession of the Dead Sea obtained by I.C.I. in 1929. In the case of the late Marquis of Reading, however, we are left guessing, although there is a hint that the later understanding came to between "America" and "Britain," i.e., the New York Zionists and the London Zionists, touches that side of the "saga." According to Mr. Goodman, Orthodox Christian Russia, having long had designs on Palestine, early in the war obtained a promise of it from her Allies, "which would have been fatal to Jewish interests." It sounds an unlikely story, particularly in view of the fact that it was promised to the Arabs in 1915. Or was Palestine, which has been referred to as "the Twice-Promised-Land," the Thrice-Promised or—if we count the Kaiser's promises at the time of the Berlin-Baghdad Railway scheme—the Four-Time-Promised-Land? New York Jewry may have believed the story. There can be no doubt that the Jewish attitude towards Greek Church-cum-Tsarist Russia has always been unbalanced.

As the war situation deteriorated for the Allies, Jewish influence, which had been more or less ignored in the early stages began to assume greater importance.

"It gradually came to be realised in London that the sympathies of American Jews whose pro-Allied sympathies were withheld owing to the barbarities inflicted by Tsarist Russia on their Jewish subjects would be won if Britain took a hand in a pro-Jewish gesture."† I think the plain English of that is that the British War Cabinet, AFTER the collapse of Russia was told that recognition of the Zionist aspirations in Palestine was the price of "America's" coming into the war. In 1915 the German Government had renewed their somewhat premature offer of Palestine to the Zionist Headquarters; but it appeared that it was not to come into Jewish hands via the Kaiser or on German conditions. To the London Committee, at least, England promised to be a better intermediary.

\*"The Jewish National Home," edited by Paul Goodman; Dent.

†Goodman: Op cit.

New York Jewry on the other hand was still strongly pro-German, as we learn from the correspondence of the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who refers to Wilson's concern over the matter.

In August, 1917, was set up "Zionist Organisation, London Bureau," with Dr. Weizmann at its head, and, among others, assisting him, Simon Marks, Israel Sieff, Asher Ginzburg, of Odessa, Benwick, and Kessler. By this date Russia was "out" of the picture and the need to get America "in" appeared dire. It was upon this situation of Gentile extremity that the London Bureau "cashed in," with that undeterable objectivity we have already noted, and upon it, apparently, was built the Mond-Isaacs saga. Sir Rufus Isaacs, as the late Marquis of Reading then was, went to America that year, and "the immediate effect was striking," as Paul Goodman tells us. For him, one must suppose, that America came into the war was neither here nor there beside the fact that "... messages were sent in cypher through the Foreign Office on behalf of the Zionists to the Zionists of New York," and "The London Bureau was granted every facility for its activities."

Or November 2 of the same year, came the Balfour Declaration, in the form of a letter to Lord Rothschild.

Beyond peradventure the Zionist balloon was going up, and whoever else ascended with it, apparently the Mond and Isaacs families were assured of seats.

No doubt the leverage had been terrific, and applied with consummate skill. None the less, the complacency of British statesmanship is hardly credible without allowing for the existence of some occult forces. Dr. Weizmann's first encounter, as a young foreign chemist, with Arthur Balfour in 1906, which, to quote Mr. Goodman "is already one of the best known events in the annals of Zionism. It is to be found in almost every textbook of Jewish history," is hardly credible. To Balfour's enquiry as to what was wrong with Uganda, Weizmann replied, with that extraordinary irrelevance which is a marked Jewish trait,—"Mr. Balfour, if you were offered Paris instead of London, would you take it?" He looked surprised: "But London is our own," he said. "Jerusalem was our own when London was a marsh." He said, "that's true."

Are we really to believe that the experienced, philosophical statesman collapsed with a feeble squawk like that, before a palpable dialectical quibble, bearing no re-

lation whatsoever to the realities of the matter under discussion?

If that is typical of the quality or realism at the disposal of the British War Cabinet in 1917 one can hardly wonder that Versailles made such a mess of it. That Cabinet, besides Balfour, contained Lloyd George, afterwards solicitor to the Zionist Movement; Lord Cecil President of the League of Nations Union; Lord Milner, the friend of the Zionist Rabbi Hertz, who, after he fell foul of Paul Kruger in South Africa, "where he won the confidence and personal esteem of Lord Milner"† became Chief Rabbi of the British Empire, a post he still occupies in spite of the fact that he is an American citizen; Ormsby-Gore; and Amery later a co-director with Simon Marks and Israel Sieff of Marks & Spencers Limited.

In the Cabinet itself, the only constructive opposition apparently came from Edwin Montagu, the Jewish Secretary of State for India. He belonged to one of the older families of Assimilationist Jewry, and in consequence was bitterly opposed to Zionism.

None the less, his argument that the Declaration would set the Moslem world by the ears, and injure British prestige in India, was statesmanlike and unanswerable. Without a doubt, no single British commitment abroad has done so much injury to the nation's reputation.

The Assimilationists were mainly of the Western, Sephardic Jews, with the Montefiores at their head, who deeply resented and dreaded the Eastern Zionist invasion. They had long dominated the London Board of Deputies, and it was with them Dr. Weizmann and the London Bureau had to deal. But eventually the Zionists triumphed both in London and later in New York. It is obvious their superior instinct for the "Archimedean point" of leverage—a mathematical faculty highly developed in the young of the cuckoo—stood them in good stead. A few packed meetings, it would seem, and a liberal use of the blessed word Democracy and Dr. Weizmann became chairman of the London Board of Deputies.

America was now a belligerent—on paper; but no doubt powerful forces had already been set to work inside Germany, and the time had come for Arthur Balfour, on behalf of England, to underwrite the Jewish National Home in Palestine by pulling his name and reputation to the terms drafted by Simon Marks, and Israel Sieff, and Asher Ginzburg the previous year.

This he did, with certain not unimportant reservations, in November, 1917, thereby repudiating the pledge we had given the Arabs regarding Palestine in 1915 in return for immediate military aid—aid of a much more tangible and effective character than anything "America" was destined to contribute, and at a much lower rate of interest!

(To be concluded.)

‡Goodman: Op cit.

## THE DEAN CASE INQUIRY

(Continued from page 1.)

prehensive organisation existed for the pursuit of "activities which might endanger the security of Australia," and that social creditors generally and those called as witnesses in particular, were conscious or unconscious collaborators in such activities, surely the most thorough investigation should have been instituted quite independently of an Inquiry into the Dean Case, and without prejudice to the action initiated by Mr. Dean. I repeat that enquiry into the circumstances relative to the Dean Case is not a legitimate subject for the intervention of Security Service.

**Answer to No. 5** "Witnesses were selected by counsel from names mentioned in Security files and reports."

**Comment:** In view of the actual proceedings at sittings of the Board, this answer carries the admission that whilst ostensibly, the purpose of the Inquiry was to ascertain the facts relevant to the Dean Case, the real purpose behind it was, under the pretext of this supposed "inquiry," to make an unscrupulous attack on the reputations and activities of honourable, law-abiding citizens, whose actions, which are strictly constitutional, are animated by no other motive than to expose the operations of the prevailing fraudulent financial system, and to deliver the people from bondage to it. That this interpretation of your answer to No. 5 is in accord with the facts is evidenced by Mr. Alderman's statement (already quoted), "my questions are directed to persons and movements in the hope that a pattern will appear." In your answer to No. 4 you stated that Mr. Alderman acted under instructions. Since, therefore, his questions were directed "in the hope that a pattern" would appear, it is logically impossible to arrive at any conclusion other than that the instructions he received were inspired by that same hope.

**Answer to No. 6** "Mr. Butler had written articles which, in the opinion of the Director-General of Security, constituted an attempt to create adverse public reaction to war loan campaigns and to the war effort generally. The material was not received or considered by the Attorney-General but was brought to the attention of the Board as a properly constituted body to ascertain the true facts."

**Comment:** This answer reinforces what I have already said in my comments on Answer No. 5, as to the real purpose in instituting the Inquiry being very different to that which you have officially declared to have been its purpose. Whatever else Mr. Butler may have written, he had prior to being called as a witness, written nothing whatsoever on the subject of the Dean Case, "to ascertain the TRUE facts" regarding which you have said the Board was con-

stituted. Neither had he been in any way connected with the wholly proper and constitutional action which Mr. Dean had sought to bring before the appropriate legal tribunal. Notwithstanding this, he was called as a witness, a fact which further underlines the question which has been asked as to whether or not the "Security" Service is being used as a political tool. If the Security Service really had valid reason to believe that a person was disloyal, or was engaged in activities which might endanger the security of Australia, then obviously it was the duty of those responsible to take immediate action instead of allowing such a person or persons to continue their activities until, "in view of many inquiries and representations received," and after the lapse of a very considerable period of time, it was decided to appoint a Board of Inquiry. Your own official statements are not likely to enhance public confidence in the "Security" Service.

If one could give any credence to the aspersions which have been cast on the loyalty of Mr. Butler by the Director-General of Security and by persons on whose reports he was called as a witness, it is more than extraordinary that Mr. Butler has been allowed to serve his country as a member of the fighting forces! It so happened that he was home on leave (after having been in an operational area for two years) while the Board was sitting in Melbourne. He stands high in the estimation of his Commanding Officers, and his military record is unblemished. To even suggest that he is disloyal, is, in view of the facts, utterly fantastic, and reflects most unfavourably on the intelligence or honour of the persons responsible for such a suggestion.

So far as Mr. Butler's writings on the subject of war loans and government finance generally are concerned, a Director-General of Security or the holder of any other responsible position is not competent to form any opinion on the merit or otherwise of Mr. Butler's writings unless he has an understanding of the operation of the financial system, and is acquainted with the facts relative to the nature, origin and control of the money supply. In this regard reference to back numbers of "Hansard" will prove that many of the facts to which Mr. Butler's writings testify have been publicised by members of the present Government, including the Prime Minister. If such writings are adjudged as warranting the questioning of Mr. Butler's bona fides, then it follows that "the K.C. assisting the Board" was guilty of a grave omission in that he did not also call as witnesses, the Prime Minister and other Ministers—including even the Attorney-General.

The whole history of the affair

## AUSTRALIAN PRISONERS IN RUSSIA

The London correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes:

"LONDON, Friday.—It can now be now disclosed that an awkward situation regarding British Commonwealth prisoners, in Poland and Eastern Germany, who have been freed by the Russians, was short-circuited at the Crimea conference.

Thanks to Winston Churchill many Australian prisoners of war may not now be working, under Russian conditions for the Russian Army, behind and up to the Russian front lines.

Few people even in England know what lay behind the publication of the conference report as to the "care of liberated prisoners."

It appeared to be merely a formal document dealing with food, clothing, medical attention and transport for any Allied prisoners freed during the Russian advance.

The disclosure of the extraordinary situation cannot affect Anglo-Soviet relations. The fact is the Russians, who are not conversant with the Western European way of living, had other ideas about the men from all Allied nations who had been in German prison camps.

Without any idea of offending the British Empire or America, the Russians had planned to put Allied soldiers to forced labour behind their lines.

They were not going to arrange for them to go home. The Russian system does not provide for Western niceties.

When these facts got out I believe there was a terrific underground "flap" at the war Office.

The Crimea decision affects Canadians, English, South Africans, Australians, and probably New Zealanders. They will now be able to work voluntarily with pay from the Russians.

The only awkward question which anyone is now entitled to ask is "Will they be fed adequately if they don't work?"

[Apropos of the foregoing, it is interesting to note how Russian prisoners are treated in England. Several hundred Russians, whom the Germans had compelled to fight in the German Army, were among the prisoners captured by the Allies in Normandy.

These Russians are now reported to be quartered at good hotels have been taken over for Soviet Government, however, has that the said Russians selves to their hotels, in England, which have been taken over for the purpose. The Soviet Government however, has ordered that the said Russians are to confine themselves to their hotels and not fraternise with the English, or enter shops, other hotels, or theatres.

Why? One correspondent has suggested that the reason is that they might return to Russia with glowing accounts that the amenities of capitalism (what's left of them) afford a striking contrast to the drab work State of Sovietism.—Editor.]

—"New Era."

A later news-item said that arrangements were being made to repatriate Australians in Russia.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

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

"ALBERTA NOW." In view of the fact that there is a considerable public demand for information about Alberta, following the sweeping victory of the Social Credit Government at the recent Provincial election, we have compiled the necessary data in a book to be entitled "Alberta Now." It will be a 32-page book printed on magazine paper, with a millboard cover. The retail selling price will be 9d., kindred bodies will be supplied at wholesale rates. Supplies are expected from the printers in April. Orders may be placed in advance.

BOOKS TO READ: We have available and can recommend the following:—Communism -Why Not? by Advance Australia, price 2/6 "Stop That Thief-Finance the Great Dictator," by Stanley F. Allen F.C.A. (Aust.), price 1/6 "The New Despotism" (The story of the Dean Case, price 6d. each or 3/for 1/. (All plus 1/4d. postage.)

F. BAWDEN, Hon. Secretary.

## GET THESE BOOKLETS

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

"Programme for the Third World War" By C. H. Douglas. A survey of existing factors which must lead to another war if they are not remedied. Price 2/7½d. posted.

"Reconstruction on Christian Principles. An open letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Read this and see that your local clergymen receive copies. Price 7½d. Posted.

"Federal Union Exposed: This will help you to understand the immediate urgency of resisting the World Government plot. Price: 1/1½d., posted.

reeks with the suspicion of improper use of Governmental instrumentalities, and reveals a campaign of calumny directed against estimable people whose only offence to the fidelity to truth, their opposition to a false and fraudulent accounting system and the allegiance to the professed objects for which the war against the totalitarian power is being waged.

—Yours truly, J. BRADSHAW, A.F.I.A.

N.B.—The criticism herein contained is not intended to reflect in any way on Mr. Justice Reed or the members of the Board.

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