

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).

EVERY FRIDAY

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Australian Workers Betrayed Once Again!

The Commonwealth Bank Advisory Council

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

Sir,—Without realising it, the Australian workers have been betrayed again. In the light of past experience it is inexcusable.

In less than fifteen years the people of Australia have been delivered to the enemy three times. In 1931 it was through the Premiers' Plan; during the war years it was through the methods adopted for financing the war; and now it is through the Commonwealth Bank Advisory Council.

The depression was a period in which there was no difficulty in producing plenty of goods for all the people, but great difficulty in "finding money." The war covered a period in which we had some difficulty in producing enough goods for the people in addition to sustaining a huge war effort, but no difficulty in "finding money." The depression came about because the supply of money was arbitrarily reduced, and the armed conflict which emerged from it brought about such conditions that the supply of money had arbitrarily to be increased. In our own lifetime we have thus seen that when money is plentiful activity is general, but when money is scarce there is stagnation and misery. Prosperity and stagnation are therefore controlled by the manipulation of MONEY.

Now, these things do not just "happen." Someone is responsible for them; and the realisation of this fact puts upon us the duty of asking questions on the subject. The first question to be asked is this: Who were closely associated with the oppression of the people in the period of depression?

Professors Copland and Giblin must, of course be given pride of place—but there were others! These others included L. G. Melville, S.G. McFarlane, and G. M. Shain.

Mr. Melville was formerly "Professor" Melville and an "adviser" to one of the private trading banks. Mr. McFarlane was a high official in the Commonwealth Treasury, where budget-balancing was considered more important than feeding the people. Mr. G. M. Shain held a high office in the Commonwealth Bank and, I understand, has had personal contact with the Federal Reserve Bank in New York. To all these men money was not only a "commodity," but the commodity which controlled all other commodities; consequently those who controlled the

production of THIS particular commodity were the lords of creation. Hence the deference paid to the directions of Niemeyer and Guggenheim, who were spokesmen for the international money producers.

It should also be borne in mind that in the years of the depression there was in Western Australia a young student of economics named H. C. Coombs. He was reported to be showing some "brilliance" in this particular subject. So much so that he was "selected" for further moulding at the London School of Economics!

That school, as readers of the "New Times" already know, is the institution specially established to produce the bureaucrats for the job of putting the people into further and more permanent regimentation. So far as I have been able to ascertain, he did nothing at all to dispel the false belief that money can be produced only as an interest-bearing debt.

When the war came, everything appeared set for the permanent imposition of the regimentation, and graduates from the London School of Economics were to be found in all parts of the empire working their hardest to fix us. These "brilliant" fellows (always so described by the servile press) had the help of the faithfuls who had served the financiers so well in the depression. They all worked on the old and false idea that money could be produced only as an interest-bearing debt; and as the war required the production of money in far greater quantities than ever, these fellows had it all charged against us as irredeemable debt on which interest must be paid for ever. Thus, it is that the brave men who won the war come back to heavy taxation to meet never-ending interest demands on the money they received as military pay!

And who were the men who took a

prominent part in imposing those conditions?

Again, we must give pride of place to Professors Copland and Giblin. And again also we must include Mr. L. G. Melville, economic "adviser" to the Commonwealth Bank; Mr. S. G. McFarlane, Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. G. M. Shain, Deputy-Governor of the Commonwealth Bank; and, of course, the "brilliant" Dr. H. C. Coombs, who had become the holder of several "key" positions.

Recently the Commonwealth Government scrapped the Commonwealth Bank Act and succeeded in having a new Act passed by both Houses of the Federal Parliament. This new Act has made some important alterations in connection with the management of the Bank, and has also provided for the establishment of an Advisory Council to "advise" the Governor in regard to policy. That is to say, the Governor will MANAGE the Bank, but the Advisory Council will tell him WHAT THE BANK IS TO DO.

In the Melbourne "Argus" of August 28, we were given the names of the members of this new Advisory Council. Whom do you think they are? Here are the names:

Dr. H. C. Coombs, Director-General of Post-War Reconstruction, to represent the Treasury (note carefully that Professor Giblin is still the Economic Adviser to the Treasury!); Mr. L. G. Melville, the Commonwealth Bank Economist; Mr. S. G. McFarlane, Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. G. M. Shain, Deputy-Governor of the Bank; and Mr. E. B. Richardson, Secretary of the Bank. (All the while, of course, Professor Copland continues to be Chief Economic "Adviser" to the Government!)

It is beyond my comprehension why a Government which claims to be so concerned for the welfare of the rank-and-file of the people should continue to employ such

men as guiders of policy in a period when our actual and potential production is greater than ever. A few years ago, these very men demonstrated that they did not know how to distribute an abundance of food to a hungry people, and except to the extent that the Professors have prostituted the price subsidy principle enunciated by C. H. Douglas without even acknowledging the authorship of it, they have apparently learnt nothing in the intervening years.

Strangely enough, the Australian worker has not yet appreciated the significance of the fact that although we have had changes of Government in the last fifteen years, we have not had a change of financial policy.

In the years gone by, the bankers, by controlling financial policy, have dictated the conditions under which every business has operated without having to put their own managers in to conduct the business. In the same way, it does not matter who is put in to MANAGE the Commonwealth Bank; the RESULT will be the same if the Bank has to function under a POLICY similar to that which has been imposed in the past.

And so it comes to this: The Commonwealth Bank will continue to "find money" only by the prevailing methods—namely, revenue from services, taxation from the people, and loans from the Bank. The first will be by charging more for services than their costs justify; the second will be by further reducing the incomes of the people; and the third will be by increasing the already heavy debt, and thus adding to the intolerable burden of interest. The financiers have again won handsomely, and the workers have again been betrayed.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN,
189 Hotham-street, East Melbourne, C.2;
September 2, 1945.

NOTES on the NEWS

An illustration of Jewish infiltration is seen in results of the recent British elections. The Sydney "Bulletin" for August 25 points out that "there are 26 Jews on the ministerial side; 24 Laborites (five, Shinwell, G. R. Strauss, George Isaacs, Silken and Lord Nathan are Ministers), an independent, and a Communist (Mr. Piratin, from Mile End). Among the Laborites is also the chairman of the British Zionist Federation, who is expected to prod the Government into tearing up the White Paper which restricts Jewish immigration into Palestine. It has already been prodded by the American Zionists, who demanded 'a Jewish Commonwealth' in that country, and doubtless stand ready to cheer on John Bull in the war with the Arabs which a 'Jewish Commonwealth' would entail." Wonder if the dramatic cessation of Lease-Lend was intended to force Britain's hand on the Palestine question? Incidentally, there were no Jews elected on the Liberal or Conservative side.

U.N.R.R.A. UNREST: Considerable bickering is now occurring over U.N.R.R.A. hand-outs, and, as expected, certain nations are attempting to use this international organisation to further economic and ideological ends. Mr. S. M. Bruce, who has now teamed up with U.N.R.R.A., is reported in the press of August 25 as "protesting against the domination of U.N.R.R.A. by the Great Powers." These dangerous developments and others yet to come have all been previously featured in these columns—yet our politicians were fooled by their theoretical socialistic advisers into committing Australia to these global crazes. Will they now accept the advice of these "certified" economic advisers and ratify the most dangerous of all these international plots—the World Government Charter? Readers should keep writing to their Federal Members to prevent this great betrayal.

SOVIET SCIENCE: The delegation of British scientists which recently returned from Russia pointed out that the Soviet allocated large sums of money for scientific research; but it was also pointed out that Russia was not ahead of Britain in any sphere. Seemingly, lavish spending does not necessarily bring any worth-while results. Professor E. R. Rideal, one of the returning scientists, reported that in the Soviet "if you are merely a professor of science you can get two rooms and several times the ordinary rations." The more one hears of the backwardness of Russia and the intensified class distinctions the more one marvels at the amazing stamina and courage of this patient Asiatic race. The dawning of their freedom seems to be a long way off.

POST-WAR PARADOX: Defeated Germany's happiest town, Belsen, is filled with laughing people who swim, fish, ride, dance, go to cinemas and theatres, hold sparkling wedding feasts and open-air concerts, and play every imaginary out-door game. The people are particularly plump and healthy. Their eyes sparkle and their brains are alert. The girls wear the latest fashions, have sophisticated hair-do's—and romance is everywhere. Alongside this glowing account in the Melbourne "Age" of August 23, is another item which points out that

in addition to continuation of war-time privations, the British people are to suffer a further cut in clothes rationing and are to be deprived of another 50,000 tons of sugar, which is to be sent to France (where the
(Continued on page 2)

Significant Political Pointers

The sudden cessation of Lease-Lend by the American Government was undoubtedly the result of action by the German-Jewish groups, whose, major policy has been consistently designed to destroy the British Empire.

It is high time that the American Government and the American people were told a few blunt facts. If the British peoples are going to maintain a working arrangement with the Americans in order to maintain some semblance of sanity in world affairs, a very desirable objective, it is essential that certain people in America be told that we are not going to accept a continuance of the "big-stick" policy. We are not very concerned about the utilisation of high pressure propaganda to convince the Americans that they won the war almost single-handed; but we are concerned with the propaganda designed to persuade Americans that they should support enthusiastically policies interfering with the domestic affairs of the British peoples.

It is an outrageous state of affairs that

British citizens should now be asked to submit to further food restrictions, particularly as portion of the food they could be having is being sent to European countries. It might also be pointed out that Americans suffered no war-time privations compared with the British, and that now they are obtaining adequate food. If the American Government is so enthusiastic about the "new world order," it might consider what sacrifices Americans are prepared to make in order to feed Europe. It is preposterous that Australians should be called upon to do what U.N.R.R.A. requires, while the people of Great Britain are being asked to make such sacrifices. Charity begins at home. But, as we prophesied some time ago, U.N.R.R.A. is to be used as a political and economic weapon.

Every effort must be made to resist further food rationing in this country. If the Canberra bureaucracy were removed, we would be able to increase food production considerably, thus allowing us to help Britain without rationing in this country. But the Big Idea is to keep the British peoples everywhere under food rationing as long as possible. It was one of the objectives of the war.

One commentator pointed out that the end of Lease-Lend would mean the continuance of controls in Britain for a much longer period than would otherwise be the case. How the British agents of the International Crooks, the P.E.P. enthusiasts ("only in war . . ."), must have cheered. We hope everyone noticed how an "agreement" was reached between the British and American Governments after the cessation of Lease-Lend was used to put the pressure on the British. There was no publication of the concessions undoubtedly extracted
(Continued on page 4.)

U.S. War Bond Racket

The following is from the U.S. "Railroad Telegrapher" (March):—

"Here's a pretty how-de-do! Congressman Jerry Voorhis, Progressive, California, and one of the ablest members of Congress, reveals that the bulk of war bonds are held by banking institutions, and that the banks purchased them without using their own money or taking any risk.

Here's how the trick is worked: If a bank wishes to buy a million dollars' worth of bonds it gives the Government a credit on its books for that amount. If the bank later should run short of cash, it can put up the bonds as security for a million dollars' worth of shiny Government currency—invisible greenbacks, Voorhis called them. The bank continues to own the bonds and draw interest on them.

The racket, according to Voorhis, is costing Uncle Sam more than four billion dollars.

BEWARE THE STATE AS MEDICINE-MAN

By E. LaM. STOWELL, in the "Nineteenth Century and After," London.

"He was less scientific than his contemporaries," writes E. M. Forster in a study of a sixteenth-century physician, "but, as their science was wrong, this was to his advantage."

One of the astonishing assumptions of the National Health Scheme is that a system of therapeutics now exists which is scientifically right, so right that it may compulsorily be imposed upon the community.

The other assumption is even further removed from the findings of experience; it holds that those services can be equally well dispensed by a Government department, through the agency of Government officials and Government medical officers.

To many it may not have occurred that there is more than one system of therapeutics, and that the orthodox system is so far from being a science that its dogmas require no less faith than do those of a revealed religion. The institution of a State Medical Service will be equivalent to the institution of an Established Church, with this also in common, that dissenters as well as orthodox must pay its tithes. In one respect, however, it will mark a return to a stage of coercion and intolerance from which in matters of religion the country emerged in the seventeenth century. People can no longer be penalised for failure to attend the services of the Established Church, but they will be compelled to submit to treatment by the State doctors in State hospitals.

As Supreme Head of the Medical Church and Defender of the Medical Faith, the State will decide for the individual the medical treatment to be undergone!

Healing is more of an art than most doctors, encumbered with a vast accumulation of scientific appliances and scholastic knowledge, are willing to admit. Some there are of the ultra-scientific school, more particularly in America, who will go so far as to argue that in a well-equipped modern hospital the doctor no longer needs even to look at the patient; a study of the relative charts and laboratory reports provide him with all the information necessary. The patient is best treated as a "case," with the same objectivity and with the same detachment as the contents of a test tube. One of the great advantages, it is claimed, that the "utility treatment" of a State service will confer, is that the State doctor will be afforded the opportunity to view all his patients in this light.

He will be relieved of any need to cultivate a good bedside manner; he need no longer care what his patient thinks of him. He can be as indifferent as the man who reads your meter.

And yet—was it not Axel Munthe who observed, "You cannot be a good doctor without pity?" Man is more than his physical body. Life continues to be as much a mystery to the doctor as the wind, the waves, and the sails which give motion to a ship, must be to the creatures of the deep, who can see no more of the vessel than the hull which lies below the surface of the water. How, what biologists are pleased to term "the manager," contrives to arrest the growth of a limb at a given stage, and mould it to a given shape, remains for the doctor as mysterious as the power which drives a dynamo to the savage. Why our noses stop growing before the tips of them reach the ground, the "engineer" to whom we commit their repair cannot tell us.

While this is so, the suspicion is inevitable that the most which orthodox medical practice can do is to assist the invisible man: that cures are ultimately the work of Nature, and medical skill the art of assistance.

But if the patient is more than a chemical compound and the physician more than a mechanic, it is difficult to see how the State can go into "utility production" as a healer with more success than as a tailor. For nationalised service must of its very nature be standardised service, with servants and their services all interchangeable one with another, and, if in the comparatively simple matter of fitting a "utility suit" the personal element can be so baffling, the outlook for standardised

ANTI-BUREAUCRACY CAMPAIGN HAND-BOOK

An excellent and timely booklet, "Sack the Bureaucrats and Win the Peace," by Mr. Eric D. Butler, has been published by the Brisbane Electoral Campaign.

This booklet is an open letter to Australians, outlining the menace of the centralised bureaucracy and the urgent necessity of making its removal the major issue at the next Federal elections. The author clearly outlines how electors can go about getting the anti-bureaucrat campaign under way. There is a suggested letter to Federal Members of Parliament.

At the conclusion of the booklet there is a series of questions that the anti-bureaucrat campaigner is likely to meet, together with suggested answers.

The addresses of all Social Credit and Electoral Campaign groups participating in the anti-bureaucrat campaign are given, in order that electors desiring advice will know where to seek it. All campaigners should find this booklet very helpful in introducing the anti-bureaucrat campaign to the public.

The price of the booklet is 6d., plus postage, or quantities at 4/ per dozen, plus postage. Order from: The Electoral Campaign, 142 Adelaide-street, Brisbane, Queensland.

medical treatment would seem even less promising.

The most disturbing feature of orthodox doctrine is the chameleon-like rapidity with which dogma succeeds dogma, and the remedy which is hailed as a discovery of permanent value and unassailable scientific fact today, is superseded by another which reduces it almost to the level of a superstition tomorrow.

Phlebotomy, once prescribed with complete confidence, was not practised on a wider scale than is inoculation, (vaccine and serum-therapy) at the present time. Yet, already the Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge can write of the latter, "The polypharmacy of the Middle Ages was not more absurd."

The difficulty is to be sure that intervention is indeed assistance, not obstruction, that many cures are not merely the suppression of symptoms, and that the drugs used to suppress them may not themselves be productive of other mischief. In suppressing one type of malaria, for example—i.e., Blackwater Fever—quinine, the common remedy for malaria, makes the disease worse. Mercury, a bone-rotting poison, was for long administered in the treatment of syphilis, and is now used combined with arsenic, another poison. When the suppressive agents are themselves malignant poisons, patients may be excused for feeling that they are being asked to believe that Satan can indeed cast out Satan. The treatment of wounds has changed as rapidly and as often as the treatment of burns, since the days of Lister's antiseptic surgery, now known to have been destructive of the recreative cells, and

had come almost full circle back to the primitive technique of leaving them to Nature and fresh air, when with the gay inconsequence usually associated with women's fashions, a new talisman was discovered. The healing virtues, it seems, reside after all in blue-mould!

So long as there are chronic ailments, there will be dissenters from the orthodox creed. If the triumphs of the latter have been impressive, not less so have been its failures.

Rheumatism, arthritis and gout are not the only complaints of respectable antiquity which are still responsible for chronic invalids. Influenza and the common cold come and go apparently as they please. Deaths from cancer and disorders of the heart show no signs of decreasing. In these circumstances the victims will not be prevented from seeking the ministrations of Botanic practitioners, Homeopaths, Naturopaths and all the other "paths." Biochemotherapy will claim its adherents. Christian Scientists will not lightly abandon their doctrine. These systems have also their philosophies. Support may yet develop for the view that there is but one disease which manifests itself under different forms, or for the theory that health and holiness are intimately connected and that a system of therapy divorced from things of the spirit has as much to recommend it as a system of education which is entirely secular. The heretics are legion, and will not easily be persuaded of their errors.

One man's doctor may be another man's quack, but, quack or doctor, the patient's satisfaction is the private practitioner's first concern.

At a Government counter the customer, as anyone who has had to buy a stamp must realise, is simply a necessary evil. From top to bottom of the bureaucratic hierarchy his custom makes not a ha-porth of difference to anyone's pay. As the cause of all the work and trouble, the least that is expected of him by way of atonement is a readiness to accept meekly the "service" dispensed. Complaint is the unpardonable sin, as the Justices of the Juvenile Court Panel in London have been learning. A government department is a community organised ultimately to suit the convenience of its members.

(To be continued.)

WHAT IS DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT?

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

To-day, political democracy exists only in name, and because it does exist in name, most citizens are thereby unaware of what is actually happening behind the democratic facade.

Suddenly we may be confronted with a fait accompli when the facade is rudely pushed aside, and there in all its stark reality is revealed the grinning monster armed to the teeth who will mock us and say: "Now, tell me what you are going to do about it."

There is a great amount of evidence to show that, even among those who are politically active, there is an amazing lack of awareness of the true situation. These people know very well what is going on; they know that Parliament has failed to control the executive or to achieve any important reform. (Anything which has been done of slight benefit to the people, and it is difficult to find, has been forced on Parliament by pressure groups.) These people, however, have an idea that if they get the right people into Parliament all will be changed.

They don't realise that long before they get what they call the right people into Parliament, Parliament may not exist.

The words Democracy and Democratic Government in the mouths of public men have come to mean practically anything at all—except, of course, democracy and democratic government. Whether this abuse of words is intentional or otherwise is hard to say, but the results are disastrous.

A political democracy is a society in which the people can and do exercise effective control over their government. If the people cannot or do not exercise effective control, the people are in the hands of a dictatorship.

Democratic government is the only alternative to a dictatorship, and this is probably its only justification for existence, albeit an all-sufficient one.

There is no need to surround the word Democracy with unnecessary glamour, but it is necessary to realise that it is the only rampart between us and dictatorship.

The value of a functioning political democracy is mostly negative; as an antidote to a violent poison—dictatorship.

The value of a democracy rises, therefore, as you realise the soul-destroying effects of a dictatorship.

Those of the extreme Left or Right who realise their ideas can only be imposed by a dictatorship are therefore supremely contemptuous of democratic methods.

Here I must emphasise the need for always discriminating between democratic methods as I have defined them and the pseudo-democracies that we see to-day.

The actual formation of a government doesn't matter very much as long as the people can exercise effective control over it.

A democratic country can give its government full powers to wage war for its protection, always provided it has the power to take these powers away again. But when a war is a long one, danger lies in these powers being used to establish and perpetuate a comprehensive dictatorial set-up.

It seems reasonable to give an appropriate government full administrative powers to do a necessary public job adequately; these powers being similar to those given to a managing director of a large organisation.

Most men who have done a job of work know very well that it is impossible to carry out any job by means of a committee; one is forced, willy nilly, to make one reasonable man responsible. Executives, therefore, have full administrative powers.

What, it may be asked, is wrong with a government having such powers?

There are two points of vital importance here: Firstly, if the managing director of a factory or other organisation can only exercise authority in his own special sphere inside the factory; his authority is therefore limited. Also, the employees are not compelled to remain in his employment—there is usually some means of escape.

In those two factors is a key to the present situation, and two principles that differentiate a real political democracy from a dictatorship.

Unless the people can protect themselves from a group of men who have captured the law-making machinery of a country, then they are not living in a democratic country.

NOTES ON THREE "NATIONAL LEADERS"

From the English "Social Crediter" of June 9, 1945—

With the announcement of Mr. Churchill's care-taker Cabinet of Jews and near-Jews, and the arrival in London of Mr. Joseph Davies (no, the name is not David Josephs, but it might be) to represent President Truman, we are disabused of any lingering doubt as to who wins the peace.

There are still discordant notes, however and we find General de Gaulle (bearing in mind his background) difficult to place. There is always a tendency, in considering the forces at work in the politics of confusion, to overlook the immense, if temporary part which mere personal temper may play. De Gaulle has some reason to dislike the treatment he received at the instance of the United States; and he gives the impression of being, at the moment more anxious to embarrass Washington than to assist Great Britain. It has always been said of him that he was playing a dangerous game with the French Communists, who are, of course the other end of the Big Business Comité des Forges saw-saw rocked by the Grand Orient and the situation has close resemblance to that in Italy prior to the March on Rome. His financial measures would gladden the hearts of Counts Volpi and Pirelli [the financiers who put Mussolini into power], and must make Dr. Schacht feel that he has not lived in vain. The announcement that "the Government" will control the distribution of credit cannot fail to raise an ecstatic shout that "Social Credit" is coming.

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

revelry and gaiety are said to be on a par with that of Germany). Who won the war?

EVATTS ERRORS: Dr. Evatt complains that Australia was ignored by the Potsdam proposal to Japan; that his objection to continuing the Jap. Emperor's prerogative was by-passed and that Australia was ignored, except as an accessory of the United Kingdom, at the surrender ceremony. Evatt, of course, brought all this on himself through his egotistical short sightedness and there is more to come yet. Evatt was responsible for the ratification of the Statute of Westminster at a dangerous period in our history, thus making Australia a catspaw to the Big Powers Acting within the ambit and protection of the British Empire, we had some security status and bargaining power. To-day thanks to Evatt's vanity and his dangerous international theories, we are in a very precarious position. And there's worse to come if Federal Parliament is stupid enough to ratify the World Charter.

EXPORT MANIA: The bureaucrat's latest alibi for retaining petrol rationing is—the rubber shortage! Meanwhile, Mr. Beasley is reported in "Hansard" for August 2 as admitting that while tyres are denied to Australians, they are being exported to New Zealand! It will also be remembered that our good quality cloth was exported to N.Z. while we were compelled to wear second-grade shoddy cloth. From this it is clear that the Labor stalwarts are quite as determined as the so-called anti-Labor groups to make sure that Australian workers are denied the fruits of their labour. It's about time that all kinds of "Party" followers realised the similarity of the policies pursued by their leaders.

CONSCRIPTION CONSPIRACY: London press reports of July 26 stated that the General Council of the Trade Union Congress decided "to support permanent conscription in Britain even after Japan is defeated." Substantial opposition to this proposal is expected at the next annual conference. It is interesting to note how those executives take upon themselves even such matters as the very lives of other people. That is one matter that must forever remain the choice of each individual; majority decisions over the lives of minorities can never be condoned under the mistaken idea that majority decisions always constitute democracy; such an argument is the very essence of totalitarianism. Democrats must ensure that no man may order or control the life of another without the consent of the person concerned.

MIXED MONOPOLISTS: The Victorian president of the R.S.L. (Mr. Holland) is reported in the "Herald" of July 21 as pointing out that employe organisations and trade unions were endeavouring to prevent returned servicemen from entering businesses, trades, professions and primary production. He instanced the Grocers' Association, Furniture Trades Council and the Retail Trades Association. (Previously, it was pointed out in these columns that certain trades unions had closed their books against returned soldiers.) The monopolies created by the Government through zoning and rationing are closely connected with this development in so far as the trader beneficiary is loth to surrender the monopoly. Well, the returning soldiers have this new form of totalitarianism to overthrow before the fight for freedom is won.

"ANTI-SEMITISM" ATTACKED: Quite a lot of press publicity has recently been given to combat what is called anti-Semitism; the late Theodore Fink's "Herald" is especially generous in granting free space for this purpose. Following the creation of a Chair of Semite languages at Melbourne University, Manning Clark, of that institution, recently gave a lengthy survey (in the "Herald") of alleged persecution of the Jews. According to him, Sir Oswald Mosley and Captain Ramsay were merely Jew-baiters. This may explain why these men were imprisoned without trial and without a charge being preferred against them. Well, the Jews do not lack sympathetic propaganda here. They also have the full weight of the Communists behind their cause. The Fink Press handles this form of propaganda very cutely indeed.—O. B. H.

THE PROBLEM OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

The remarkable series of articles under this heading, which appeared in our columns recently, is now in booklet form. The booklet not only deals admirably with the topical and vital question of medical services, but, in doing so, also gives a most lucid and interesting exposition of the principles of real democracy. Every effort should be made by social crediters to circulate the booklet as widely as possible. The price of a single copy is one shilling (plus 1/4d. if posted), but individuals wishing to circulate several copies should take advantage of the concession rate for this purpose—i.e., six copies for 5 shillings, post free. The special rate to groups, etc., for larger quantities is eight shillings per dozen, post free. Postal orders should be sent to United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C. 1.

THE "NEW TIMES"
IS OBTAINABLE
AT
ALL AUTHORISED
NEWSAGENTS

WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY JUSTIFIED

We have received a copy of a very interesting pamphlet entitled "The Communist Menace to the White Australia Policy." It is published by the Queensland Electoral Campaign, 142 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, and the full text of it is as follows:-

The following appeared in the Brisbane "Telegraph" of 26th July:-

COMMUNIST VIEWS ON IMMIGRATION.

"Sydney. A system of immigration providing for a reassessment of White Australia Policy and the racial discrimination it implies, is advocated in a draft resolution for submission to the national congress of the Australian Communist Party.

"Our immigration policy should be revised. In place of the present system of immigration the Communist Party considers yearly quotas for each country should be worked out that would permit of immigration in accordance with plans for industrial and rural expansion and employment possibilities. Preservation of the Australian standard of living would be assured."

In reply to the above we quote from the Melbourne "Argus" of 7th February, 1925 under the heading: "IMMIGRANTS AND RACE EFFICIENCY: A BIOLOGICAL ASPECT" by D. F. Falk:-

"Perhaps no question that has come before us of late years has aroused more discussion and excited deeper feeling than that caused by the unexpected influx of immigrants from Southern Europe. Their advent has been the cause generally of uneasiness and fear for the future. The general impression is that these immigrants from the Mediterranean littoral are not in all respects the most desirable additions, and that an influx in numbers bodes a certain amount of danger to the country we live in. It is not an attack against a White Australia, but something akin to it. The people of Southern Europe are considered not to be up to the Anglo-Saxon standard or to the Nordic type generally. We have a vague distrust of these dark-skinned, somewhat undersized, gesticulating, vehement strangers, who are making Australia their Mecca. It is acknowledged that they are good workers as a rule, used to country life and pursuits, temperate and thrifty; but on the other hand, they have the reputation of being clanish, quarrelsome, quick to violence, and difficult to absorb, and that their very thriftiness is, in a way, a menace to the freer spending Australian, enabling them to undersell their labour.

"Such, generally, is the popular feeling about the matter, and it is being voiced from all quarters, and in many different ways. But there is one aspect of the subject that seems to have been overlooked, and that is the biological point of view. It is worth going into; and we must look over-seas for elucidation. When America entered the war she mobilised an army of 1,700,000 men. With a scientific thoroughness that was an object lesson to all other nations, she instituted a series of searching psychological investigations into the intelligence and practical efficiency of her soldiers. These official investigations were directed by a board of eminent psychologists, the object being to classify men according to their mental capacity and to assist in selecting competent men for responsible positions. The classification was made on the plan of individual nationality. The best known instruments of psychological investigation are the Binet intelligence tests, invented in 1905, but they have since been enormously increased in specialisation until they form a thorough index of mental capacity.

The following was the system of grading employed to indicate the degree of individual intelligence:-

- A. Very superior intelligence.
- B. Superior intelligence.
- CX. High average.
- C. Average intelligence.
- C-. Low average intelligence.
- D. Very inferior intelligence.
- E. Unteachable men.

"The men were graded both up and down the scale; that is, both according to superiority and inferiority of intelligence. The results attained are of profound significance when it is understood that 'superiority' means A and B grades combined, and 'inferiority' means D and E grades combined.

"Here are the tables:-

Country	Percentage of Inferiority of Birth	Country	Percentage of Superiority
England	87	England	19.7
Holland	92	Scotland	13.0
Denmark	13.4	Holland	10.7
Scotland	13.6	Canada	10.5
Germany	15.0	Germany	8.3
Sweden	19.4	Denmark	5.4
Canada	19.5	Sweden	4.3
Belgium	24.0	Norway	4.1
Norway	25.6	Ireland	4.1
Austria	37.5	Turkey	3.4
Ireland	39.4	Austria	3.4
Turkey	42.0	Russia	2.7
Greece	43.6	Greece	2.1
Russia	64	Italy	.8
Italy	63.4	Belgium	.8
Poland	69.9	Poland	.5

ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

(Obtainable from New Times Limited, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.)
 "THE ENEMY WITHIN THE EMPIRE." A short history of the Bank of England. Price, 9d. Postage lid. (8/- per dozen, post free.)

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

"These tables are highly interesting as indices of national mental efficiency, and it will be seen how constant are the positions of the national groups in both tables. To Australians, they should be more than merely interesting; they are a direct warning, for they give scientific proof that these Southern Europeans, however frugal and hardworking they may be, are low in the scale in those supreme attributes that go to make really good citizenship. We do not want an inferior mental class to fill our empty spaces. We want the efficient purposeful, intelligent Anglo-Saxon, or at least men of the Nordic strain. Surely we should not stand by and see the race depreciated mentally, or the national intelligence quotient lowered. That would indeed be a bad thing for Australia, and lead to evils not difficult to imagine.

"One word in conclusion. Mr. Bruce has said that restriction of these southern immigrants might interfere with the delicate mechanism of international law. That no doubt is true, but there is another view of it. The highest duty of our rulers is to see that the delicate mechanism of Australian efficiency, mentality and intelligence is not lowered by a hair's breadth; that a nation inheriting an AI mental standard should not allow anything to bring that high standard down even by a fraction."

WAKE UP, AUSTRALIANS! Surely the above should be sufficient to stir you into action in your own interests.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF "JOHANNESBURG" TO WORLD "PEACE"

By B.J. in the "Social Crediter." (Continued from last issue.)

The Jameson Raid proved to the world that local "nationalist" uprisings may be inspired by non-local super-national agencies. It was already at the time obvious to intelligent observers, of which Mr. Wickham Steed, later editor of "The Times," was one, that the conspiracy assisted the cause of Pan-Germanism by uniting the Afrikaners in a solid bloc against "the English," who were already the object of intense hatred in Kaiser Wilhelm's increasingly Prussianised Second Reich.

Mr. Wickham Steed writes in "Through Thirty Years" (Vol. I, p. 68):

"In point of fact, Germany had long been intriguing with President Krueger, whose object was to make of the Transvaal the Prussia of South African unity. He took Prussia as his model and looked to her for help. Cecil Rhodes, his great antagonist, desired, on the contrary, to federate the South African States under the British flag."

In other words, both Krueger and his ostensible "antagonist" wanted to impose a strong centralised government on the various provinces of South Africa, with the only difference that Krueger's scheme was to be directed (by "Frankfort") via Berlin while Rhodes' project was to be controlled (by "Frankfort") via the City of London.

(At a banquet in 1895 in honour of the Kaiser's birthday Krueger had stated that it was time to link Germany with the South African Republic by ties of the closest friendship, "such as was natural between father and child.")

From their long experience with the English the powers of "Frankfort" realised perfectly well that the integrity of England is such that even English Civil Servants have a way of modifying by their not-too-bureaucratic approach to things any policy dictated by International Finance-Police Headquarters, and they therefore took great care, as we shall see, to retain as many German, Dutch, or German-Jewish administrators as possible when the time came to put the projected "Union" into practice.

But we must return to the Jameson Raid and Smuts. It is noteworthy that Smuts entered the Johannesburg Bar in the very year of the Raid, which was to prove a turning point, or so it appeared, in his life. His admiration for the "English," as represented by the Rhodes-Breit group, had up till then known no limitations. He had toured the country telling people that the rumours of an English rebellion against the Boer Government were entirely unfounded; but the rebellion took place, misfired, and showed up the true nature of Mr. Smuts's "English" friends. There was the revealing publication of the letters exchanged between the leading conspirators, Phillips and Beit, in the Cape Blue Book: "My dear Beit . . . naturally whatever we do must be done through others . . . we must spend our money in trying to improve the Raad [Parliament] . . . I will also see whether it is not possible without creating unnecessary alarm here, or active steps in Praetoria, to get the companies to possess themselves of a few rifles."

And there was Beit's admission before the Commission of Enquiry in London that he had spent vast sums "in preparation for an armed uprising;" the sentence to death of the conspirators; the commutation of the death-sentence into fines through the vigorous action of Barnato-Isaacs who threatened the Government with closing

*The present Sir Alfred Beit is, according to "The Scotsman" of February 8, 1945, the treasurer of the crypto-Socialist Parliament group known as Tory Reform.

Are you going to permit this Communist minority to induce your Federal Government to introduce immigrants of an undesirable standard in this country?"

The book, "Communism in Australia," by J. T. Lang, will give you some idea of the influence exercised by the Communists over your Federal Government.

Don't make any mistake, our country will be flooded, as it was after the last war, by immigrants of an inferior type, and our standard of living will be reduced to their level if you fail to take action against it.

If you wish to preserve our White Australia Policy, write at once to your Federal Member and tell him so, or sign and send this leaflet to him.

—A. W. NOAKES, Director of Electoral Campaign, 142 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, 1/8/45.

Mr., M.H.R.,
 Canberra

Dear Sir,—

I request that you, as my Representative, will watch closely any move for the introduction of immigrants into this country, and that you will see that only those of an equal standard to ourselves are admitted.

Furthermore, I desire that you will see that any prisoners of war that may have been brought to this country are returned to their own country immediately after the cessation of hostilities.

Signature

Address

Date.....

MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS ON THE PROFIT MOTIVE

The following is an extract from Major Douglas's book, "The Land For The (Chosen) People Racket," which was first published in England in 1943—

During the past few months every considerable newspaper has printed, in its correspondence columns, a large selection of letters on the profit motive, and I do not think that it is unfair to say that this correspondence has in the main fostered two very significant ideas. The first of these is that the profit motive is both bad and is confined to a restricted class, from whom all the evils of society proceed. And the second of these is that the profit motive is either another name for a system of private property, or if not that, is inseparable from it. There is not, I think, even a substratum of truth in either of these ideas. They are an evident example of systematic perversion applied to popular psychology.

One of the riddles current in our nursery days was: "Why does a hen walk across the road?" To which a perfectly correct answer might have been returned: "From the profit motive."

The moment that any human being performs a single action for any reason other than that provided by the profit motive, he is a certifiable lunatic. It is simply a question of what is, in the mind of the individual, profitable to him, taking all the factors and consequences of the action into consideration.

The Trades Union Movement is the biggest example of an organisation run purely for profit, for nothing else but profit, making nothing whatever and with sublime disregard for the profit of anyone not belonging to it, which this country can show.

THE BUREAUCRATIC MENACE

"But examination shows that the chief cause of the shortages is not due to man-power problems. They are due to the bunglings of the bureaucrats, and the blighting ineptitude of the Federal (Austrian) Government. Before the bureaucrats got their stranglehold over primary production, Australia was producing enough food for 12,000,000. Now we can't feed 7,000,000."—"New Era," Sydney, April 13, 1945

The only comment we have to make on the foregoing paragraph is as to the use of the words "bungling" and "ineptitude." How long does the "New Era" suppose that the bureaucracy would maintain its stranglehold without shortages?

The elementary facts of the present situation are two: The first is the vital need of the Labour Cartel to drive the populations into the Trades Unions at any price, and use them for political purposes. This involves sabotage, low output, slacking, and absenteeism, and is well illustrated by the coal situation. How are you going to get a Labour majority if you don't manufacture Labour? And the second is that government means restriction, and the more government you have the more restriction you will get.

So, let's all vote Labour, and hurrah for perpetual shortages, more bureaucrats, and more controls! National Socialism, and guns, not butter. That's what you've been fighting the Germans for, Johnny. Hitler said he'd beat you in the end.

—"The Social Crediter," 9/6/45.

and "played no unimportant part at the Peace Conference."

During the brief interregnum of British rule in the Transvaal, Lord Milner's administration was the constant butt for Smuts's anti-British jibes. Then the Liberals in England—i.e., the Mond-Samuel-Isaacs-Rothschild group—gave their blessing to the introduction of self-rule in the Transvaal. Smuts was made Colonial Secretary, and Botha, his Boer colleague of the war, Prime Minister. Smuts immediately set to work to "federate" his province with the other South African territories, and in this he was greatly assisted by the very members of Lord Milner's "kindergarten," which he had so lavishly abused during the "British" period. There was Mr. Philip Kerr, who appeared as Lloyd George's confidential secretary in Paris in 1919, and who, as Lord Lothian, represented Great Britain at Washington at the outbreak of World War II. He conceived many of the ideas and organised much of the propaganda. There was further the erudite and industrious Lionel Curtis, whose life-work has been to advocate the Federation of the British Empire; who took a leading part in founding the Royal Society of International Affairs at Paris in 1919 and who, later, from the cloistered calm of Oxford, war-time headquarters of "Chatham House," has issued a series of Federal Union pamphlets much applauded by the press, from "The Times" upwards.

As a consequence of all this brotherly collaboration the Union of South Africa came into being in 1909.

But "hard on the heels of the original optimism of the people there came reaction. Each province had made great sacrifices for the Union; they now asked what they had gained: the taxes were no less . . . they suspected the Transvaal meant to dominate; already Botha was Prime Minister, Smuts had three posts, and Hull, the Treasurer, was from Johannesburg." (Op. cit. p. 207.)

(To be continued.)

MASTER PLAN BEHIND HITLER'S PLAN The Promoters of the Russian Revolution

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

PROTOCOL No. 15.

"When we at last definitely come into our kingdom by the aid of coups d'etat prepared everywhere for one and the same day, after the worthlessness of all existing forms of government has been definitely acknowledged (and not a little time will pass before that comes about, perhaps even a whole century) we shall make it our task to see that against us such things as plots shall no longer exist. With this purpose we shall slay without mercy all who take arms (in hand) to oppose our coming into our kingdom.

"Every kind of new institution of anything like a secret society will also be punished with death; those of them which are now in existence are known to us, serve us and have served us, we shall disband and send into exile to continents far removed from Europe. In this way we shall proceed with those Goy masons who know too much; such of these as we may for some reason spare will be kept in constant fear of exile. We shall promulgate a law making all former members of secret societies liable to exile from Europe as the centre of our rule. . . .

"And this aureole is attained only by such a majestic inflexibility of might as shall carry on its face the emblems of inviolability from mystical causes—from the choice of God. Such was until recent times, the Russian Autocracy, the one serious foe we had in the world, without counting the Papacy."

COMMENT:

It will be recalled that we noted particularly the following significant statement in Protocol 7:

"In a word, to sum up our system of keeping the governments of the goyim of Europe in check, we shall show our strength to one of them by terrorist attempts. . . ."

We have already examined some evidence of Jewish leaders in financing revolutionary activities in Russia as far back as late last century.

Anyone who thinks the destruction of the Russian nobility improved the lot of the Russian people should read such books as Eugene Lyons's "Assignment in Utopia" and the works of Mr. W. H. Chamberlin. I can specially recommend "The Answer To Socialism," by Mr. C. Barclay-Smith, the Sydney writer.

The Jewish leaders were not interested in the Russian people, and when we consider the treatment meted out to the Russians as a result of the Russian Revolution, it is a remarkable tribute to their individual qualities that they fought so well against the Germans in World War No. 2.

In view of the fact that the Russian Revolution has been held up as a spontaneous "democratic" uprising of the Russian people, an idea which has been cleverly introduced into official history text books all over the world, apart from widely distributed propaganda under various guises, it is essential that we examine in detail the real facts. Unless people everywhere realise the close connection between the Jewish controllers of the international financial system and subversive activities to break down organised society as we know it, there is little hope of civilisation being saved.

Not only did the writer of the "Protocols" predict the abolition of the Russian nobility and the introduction of Jewish control. Many others predicted the same thing. William Marr, a prominent German revolutionary, wrote in 1889:

"I declare aloud without the least intention of irony, the triumph of Judaism in world history; I publish the account of the lost battle, of the victory of the enemy who shows no pity to the conquered army. . . ."

"In this country of thinkers and philosophers, the emancipation of the Jews took place in 1848. From that date began the thirty years' war, which Judaism now openly carries on against us. . . . At the present hour Russia alone among all the States of Europe, still offers resistance to the official recognition of the foreign invasion. It is the last rampart against which the Jews have dug their last sap, and to judge from the present trend of events, the capitulation of Russia is only a matter of time. . . ."

"In this immense Empire. . . . Judaism will find the Archimedean fulcrum which will permit it to drag finally from its hinges the whole of Western Europe. The elastic spirit of intrigue will plunge Russia into a revolution, the like of which the world has never seen. . . ."

"In Russia, Judaism occupies such a situation that it is still in dread of being driven back. When it has laid Russia low, it will fear the attacks of no one; when it takes possession in Russia, of all the functions of the State, just as with us, then the Jews will officially set about the destruction of society in Western Europe. . . ."

The following admission—or is it a boast?—leaves no doubt as to the instigators of the Russian Revolution:

HAVE YOU READ THESE BOOKS?

"Federal Union Exposed." Price 1/-. "Communism, Why Not?" Price 2/6. "The Answer to Tax Slavery." Price 1/-. "Stop That Thief." Price 1/6. "The Answer to Socialism." Price 2/6. "Reconstruction on Christian Principles." Price 6d. "Progress in Alberta." Price 6d. "Problem of the Medical Profession." Price 1/-. "Money?" Price 1/-. "Red Glows The Dawn." Price 6d. (All plus 1/2 postage.) Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

"That achievement (the Russian Revolution) destined to figure in history as the overshadowing result of the World War, was largely the outcome of Jewish thinking, of Jewish discontent of Jewish effort to reconstruct. . . . What Jewish idealism and Jewish discontent have so powerfully contributed to accomplish in Russia, the same historic qualities of the Jewish mind and heart ARE TENDING TO PROMOTE IN OTHER COUNTRIES."

—"The American Hebrew," September 19 1920

In "The Truth About the Peace Treaties," Mr. Lloyd George wrote:

"It seems strange that the Germans were the first to realise the war value of the Jews of the dispersal. In Poland it was they who helped the German Army to conquer the Czarist oppressor who had so cruelly persecuted the race. They had influence in other lands—notably in America, where some of their most powerful leaders exerted a retarding influence on President Wilson's impulses in the direction of the Allies. . . . Russian Jews had been secretly active on behalf of the Central Powers from the first; they had become the chief agents of German pacifist propaganda in Russia; by 1917 they had done much in preparing for that general disintegration of Russian society, later recognised as the Revolution."

The German General Staff, in close collaboration with such Jews as Max Warburg,

FIRST-HAND REPORT ON THE SOVIET

(Continued from last issue.)

When Eric Johnston, President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, was invited to visit Russia last year, his party included William L. White, one of the war's most realistic and entertaining reporters. Mr. White here recounts his observations of the way of life of the Soviet people and their masters:—

WORKER LIVES WHERE HE'S TOLD

We are now in the Socialist Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan, whose capital is the ancient Mohammedan city of Tashkent. The Uzbeks are a racial mixture. Some are Mongolian. Others resemble the nearby Afghans, and others might have Persian or Arab blood.

We chat with a handsome young Russian named Rodion Glukhov, who is Vice-Premier of Uzbekistan. He tells us that Uzbekistan had a total of two million evacuees from other parts of the U.S.S.R. early in the war. Many of these have now returned to their homes, but others came with their plants, and, of course, these will stay permanently. Where had the plants come from? Moscow, the Ukraine and the North Caucasus. And from Leningrad they have many skilled workers and engineers. He tells us with a smile that, of course, Leningrad is anxious to have these engineers back, but Uzbekistan is anxious to keep such valuable men. It will be for Moscow to decide.

But, we ask, what about the people (hemselves? Where do they want to live? That seems to be of little importance. The workers would want to live wherever Moscow decides they are most useful.

Now we visit a textile plant, entering a huge clean, well-lighted building with endless rows of looms all turning out heavy sheeting. At first I assume this to be the entire plant, but it is only one small section. Other sections are making different weaves and weights for uniform linings or women's dresses.

They explain that the factory has only recently started making print goods for civilian consumption. For three years Russian women have been wearing their old clothes. And who will get this limited new supply? The shops maintained by those factories or farms which have over fulfilled their norms. Again we see how little money means in the Soviet Union. If you don't work in such a lucky factory, it is almost impossible to buy such a dress at any price.

TALK WITH AN INTELLECTUAL.

At the Opera that night we see something called "Ulug-Beg," which is a story of Tamerlane and his times. Between the acts we are taken into the banquet room (yes, God help us, the usual table is laid) to meet the composer, a slender young Russian intellectual who has arranged these primitive Oriental tunes for a beautiful ballet. His wife, a handsome but worn-looking girl, who has written the words—not in Russian, mind you, but in Uzbek—is here to explain the plot.

Her English is fluent and beautiful. If she hadn't told us she learned it in America where she spent a few years as a child

sent Lenin and others into Russia in a sealed train in 1917.

Mr. Winston Churchill wrote in 1919 "Lenin was sent into Russia by Germany in the same way that you might send a phial containing a culture of cholera to be poured into the water supply of a great city. . . . No sooner did Lenin arrive than he began beckoning a finger here and a finger there to obscure persons in sheltered retreats in New York. . . . Russia was laid low. Russia had to be laid low."

Mr. Churchill also recognised the fact that the Russian Revolution was a Jewish revolution.

Not only did it eliminate Russia from the war; it allowed Germany to throw her full strength against the Allies in the West and thus prolong the war. This meant the further financial enslavement of Britain. THE FACT MUST NEVER BE FORGOTTEN THAT THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY GERMAN-JEWS AND THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF.

There is little doubt that the Russian bureaucracy produced some of the conditions that made Russia suitable for the revolutionaries.

The Russian Royal family were partly discredited by the fact that they were under the domination of Rasputin, who was under Jewish influence. In a letter to the Director of British Intelligence, dated January 31, 1917, Sir Samuel Hoare wrote from Moscow:

"Rubenstein, who was Rasputin's principal financier, was arrested by the Military Police for trading with the enemy [Germany]. At first, people were surprised when the announcement was made. It now transpires that the serious charges are not to be proceeded with, and that the defendants will probably be convicted on one or two minor and quite incidental charges."

. . . Protopopov goes from strength to strength. In the Ministry of the Interior, he is surrounding himself with a phalanx of all the most discredited reactionaries. . . . he confided the fact that he was prepared 'to drench the country with blood.' To others, he has expounded a policy of expropriating the nobility in revenge for their criticism of the powers-that-be. Another proposal that he frequently discusses is the complete removal of Jewish disabilities and the enlistment of Jewish brains and Jewish capital on the side of the reactionaries."

(To be continued.)

POLITICAL POINTERS

(Continued from page 1.)

from the British Government in order to reach the "agreement."

But, as with the financial "agreement" arranged in 1917, when Britain was also in dire circumstances, we shall learn the worst in due course.

We hope that the money-reform enthusiasts who have been telling us the "virtues" of the Federal Labor Government's Banking Legislation have noticed the personnel who are going to direct banking policy in future. Anyone who believes that Dr. Coombs and Professor Melville will pursue policies beneficial to individual Australians is hopeless. It is unfortunately true that there are many hopeless people in the community.

A recent report from Europe states that United States Colonel Bernard Bernstein has investigated Germany's taxation system. He found it full of "corruption." Nothing like a man with the name of Bernstein to talk authoritatively on taxation systems. Colonel Bernstein is Director of the American Army's financial branch in Europe. It is, of course, a mere coincidence that "American" and other Jews are taking charge of key positions in Germany!

Money reform apologists for the Federal Labor Government who have assured us that debt and taxation would be a thing of the past as a result of the banking "reform," would be doing us a great favour if they could tell us what the latest loan racket is all about. Is it the Labor Government's idea of a good joke?—E.D.B.

ALIEN PROBLEM IN BRITAIN

Speaking on the Family Allowances Bill, in the British House of Commons on May 17, 1945 Mr. Austin Hopkinson said:—

"I would like to support this Amendment. The hon. Member for Daventry (Mr. Manningham-Buller) has said pretty nearly all that has to be said, but he has put it in a very delicate manner having regard to the feelings that already exist in regard to many of the aliens already in our midst."

"In certain parts of the country, not least in industrial Lancashire there is growing up a very dangerous feeling indeed that aliens, some of enemy origin, are having a very much better time during the war than the native-born working population and have taken privileges to themselves to which they are not entitled."

"At such a period, suddenly to propose that any sort of person from Central or Eastern Europe who happens to have fled to this country and has been taken in out of sheer pity because his or her life was in danger—or they said it was—are to be subsidised at the expense of our own people and encouraged to breed is utterly, wrong in my view."

"Feeling is growing in the country, and the one thing we have to try to prevent here is those scenes of persecution which have disgraced other countries. The trouble is blowing up the whole time, and, unless this Amendment is accepted, that feeling will extend considerably and danger will arise. I do ask the Committee to consider what this really means—that everybody in this country is to be taxed to encourage a lot of foreigners to come and breed here."

our trip. He thanked the Russians for their great hospitality. He told them they had not only given us their best, but that they had in every respect fulfilled the promise that he might go where he liked and see what he wished.

Some of the towns we had visited, he said, had not been open for foreigners since 1926. If he had regret, it was on that in the past there had been so much suspicion of foreigners that outsiders had seen little of Russia. He hoped that in the future Americans could travel just as freely as Russians may travel in America.

The Ambassador hastily said that we would now proceed to discuss economic matters, because Mr. Johnston had been invited to Russia as a businessman. So we did.

This ends my report on the Russians and here are my conclusions. I should add that these as well as the general viewpoint of this book are entirely my own and not to be charged against my good friend, Eric Johnston.

Any close relations with the Soviet Union are fraught with considerable danger until American reporters get the same freedom to travel about Russia, talk to the people unmolested by spies, and report to their homeland with that same, freedom from political censorship that they enjoy in England and other free nations. This must also apply to European territory occupied by or affiliated with the Soviet Union.

Correspondents abroad are the ears and eyes of U.S. Democracy. If we Americans are to help build up Russia, our people are entitled to complete reports from press representatives of our own choosing on what we are helping to build.

If we decide it is wise to do business with the Russians, we can trust them to keep their end of any financial bargain.

But any business deals should depend on their aims in Europe and Asia. We should extend no credit to Russia until it becomes much clearer than it is now that her ultimate intentions are peaceable.

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