

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

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging
In God's name, let us speak while there is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging
Silence is crime.
—Whittier (1807-1892).

THE NEW TIMES

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A Premier Puts Forward Some Queer Ideas

Amazing Attitude of "Our Albert"

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

Sir,—"Our Albert" is the Premier of Victoria. He has held that high office for several years to the general detriment of this State. Conditions round about us provide in themselves a good indication of the mental outlook of the men who have constituted "the Government," and in this respect the position in Victoria is eloquent.

Slums are more widespread and more unwholesome than they were; hospitals are as inadequate and overcrowded as ever; nurses are still expected to work unconsconable hours and are still treated as slaves; schools are more overcrowded, understaffed, and dilapidated than before; school-teachers are thoroughly dissatisfied with their conditions, and are beginning to murmur even publicly; water supplies are insufficient and dire trouble is threatened in the coming summer; off the highways, roads are still in a deplorable condition; there is dissatisfaction in the Police Force and throughout the Railway Service; farmers are still harassed and heavily in debt; and, in general, things are not nearly as good as they could be.

No reasonable person would wish to minimise either the nature or the reality of the difficulties which have been encountered under war conditions, but the fact must be borne in mind that even before the war, conditions were rapidly going from bad to worse, and that consequently the war difficulties do not provide the explanation. The attitude of the Premier, Mr. Albert Dunstan, is, I think, a far better pointer than anything connected with the war.

On the 3rd September he attended the installation of Councillor T. R. Davies as Mayor of Eaglehawk, and, according to the Melbourne "Sun" of 4/9/45, he expressed himself on that occasion as follows:

1. "Unless the habit of going to the Government for everything ceased, Australians would soon become a race of degenerates and incapable of keeping pace in competition with the nations of the world."

2. "There were too many people with 'wild cat' schemes of getting rid of money. They

did not care where the money came from or where it went."

3. "There is a wave of squanderism individually as well as by the Commonwealth."

4. "Work must be provided for all who would give honest service, but no effective substitute had yet been found for hard work and honest endeavour."

It is simply not true to say that Australian people go to the Government for everything, and for Mr. Dunstan to suggest otherwise is to attempt to divert attention from his own failures. Most people go to the Government only for those things, which customarily come within the sphere of governmental activity, and, in any case, it is the people themselves who do the producing, not some irresponsible entity known as "the Government." Mr. Dunstan has frequently admitted that his Government could have got lots of things done if it had the MONEY, but he resolutely refuses to investigate the swindle known as the financial system.

What is the function of Government, anyhow—is it to impose burdens or to arrange benefits? If the former, then "our Albert" has been successful as a Premier, but if the latter, he has been a dismal failure. If he were a shareholder in a company whose directors did nothing but make calls on him, what would he do? We should do the same to any Government, which puts burdens on us.

What does he mean by the words "keeping pace in competition with the nations of the world"?

If that means anything at all it means that we cannot have Australian money unless we can first sell our goods outside Australia, which means that the international

financiers will continue to dictate the conditions under which we shall live. If our future conditions are to depend upon such "competition," our soldiers, sailors, and airmen have won the shooting contest, but have lost the war, for the financiers who won the last war imposed conditions of international competition, and evidently they are imposing similar conditions again. Instead of having co-operation and brotherhood, we are to have competition and war. A mere seven million of us are to compete with 180 million Americans, 45 million Britishers, and 200 million Russians; and the success or failure of our competition will depend, not upon the needs of those people, but upon the financial policy under which the competition takes place. What a betrayal of our sons who died!

Who are these people who are propounding schemes for "getting rid of money"? I haven't met any of them. Have you?

There are many people seeking to have better arrangements for the production and distribution of it, but these people do care where it comes from. When required for governmental purposes they do not want it to come from taxation or from loans, but they want it to be specially produced for the purpose and to be free of interest. As to "where it went," there is no need to worry so much, for it doesn't go down the drain and it isn't eaten, buried, or shipped away.

Squanderism means foolish spending. Even foolish spending is generally better than no spending. But what does he mean by "foolish spending"?

There are no luxuries to buy and some of the necessities are scarce. If we go to

the pictures, we contribute to Government "funds." The same with football. Hotels are licenced and the more beer that is drunk the more revenue for the Treasury. Even the totalisator on the racecourse works for the Government! Does our Albert mean that people who patronise these things are spending their money foolishly? The truth is, that after allowing for the heavy taxes and the higher cost of living the people are not in the position to squander.

And what an impertinence it was for the man to talk of substitutes for hard work and honest endeavour immediately after the community has successfully completed the greatest war effort in history!

Surely the soldiers and their loved ones worked hard enough and were honest enough during the war years. And isn't it true that if the mechanical processes developed for war purposes are used in a similar degree for peace purposes, there will be less need for "hard work" of the manual kind? If a machine will do the "hard work" why not permit it to do so? And as for people looking for a substitute for honest endeavour, can it be that the members of Mr. Dunstan's Cabinet have been searching for the substitute without success?

It seems quite obvious from his own utterances that it will be a good thing for the people of Victoria when the present Premier is replaced by a man with a better mental approach to simple realities.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham-street, East Melbourne, C.2. September 9, 1945.

NOTES on the NEWS

Although military activities have ceased for the time being, the attack against the British has continued with renewed fury via financial and economic pressure, and in particular the suspension of Lease-Lend (this gun being used, inter alia, for Pacific Bases, Jewish Aims in Palestine, and against British Empire Trade Preferences). Well, these brazen and blatant attacks should stir Britishers to bare their teeth and fight this matter to the finish. The going may be tough for a little while, but the resources and skill of the peoples of the British Commonwealth are more than a match for the financial gangsters. If our resources are properly used, we are quite independent of other nations. The sooner this is made clear, the better for all concerned.

Significant Political Pointers

The dangerous habit of encouraging people everywhere to meddle with other people's business has been given a further fillip by a recent statement by Mr. Harry Hopkins, who says that the "Western world is not big enough for General Franco and the United States."

We are no defenders of Franco's regime, but neither are we advocates of the idea that self-righteous "leaders" in America should tell other peoples what they should do.

If British people are prepared, without protesting vigorously, to allow Professor Harold Laski, as Chairman of the Party now governing Britain, to make continued public statements that the British Government should meddle in the domestic affairs of other countries, then they are merely encouraging the up-lifters and world-savers in America to meddle a little more with British domestic affairs. Perhaps this is what Professor Laski requires!

Isn't it strange how Professor Laski, like his fellow anti-British Empire advocate, Dr. Evatt, continues to get so much publicity in the world's "capitalist" press? All the local "capitalist" papers oblige on every possible occasion. In last Saturday's Melbourne

Note On Atomic Bomb

According to the "Liverpool Echo" (England), Commander Herbert Agar, special assistant to the American Ambassador, speaking at Clifton College speech day, said: "If the war had gone on for another six months it was quite possible that this planet would have ceased to exist, because it was probable that someone would have learned to break the atom without controlling it. There was a danger that the Germans would learn how to split it first, and our scientists gave the date as August 6 of this year. I sincerely believe that in a very few years the human being will know how to destroy the human race."

The American's account is materially different from that current earlier (March, 1945), to which reference has been made in the "Social Creditor," which was that the controlled degradation of uranium to lead had been effected by British and American workers in Canada, that an intense anaemia afflicted those working on the problem, and that it was not intended to use the immense energy available for war purposes during the present phase of the world war.

—"The Social Creditor," 14/7/45.

"Age" appeared the first of three special articles by Laski. The articles were typical nauseating appeals for the destruction of more individual rights, all in the name of "progress."

How long is it going to take the advocates of private enterprise to realise that the only answer to socialism is a change in financial policy as advocated by Social Crediters? * * * *

There is no occasion for taxpayers to become very excited about Mr. Chifley's tax "concessions." With the end of the war some gesture had to be made. The real issue is not whether taxation should be reduced 10 per cent or 15 per cent. The real issue is whether all taxation is not legalised robbery and should not be progressively reduced and eventually abolished. The Party, which Mr. Chifley leads, is most emphatic that high taxation levels should be retained. The Party, which Mr. Menzies leads, agrees. The Party, which Mr. Fadden leads, agrees.

Mr. Beazley, the newly elected Labor Member for Fremantle, said that he was surprised to discover the comradeship between Members of all Parties at Canberra. He might also tell us something about the close comradeship between Professor Copland, Professor Giblin, Professor Melville, and the leaders of all Parties. * * * *

Australians have been aroused by the reports of the Japanese treatment of our prisoners of war. These men and women are entitled to the very best we can give them when they return. But it can be predicted that most of the promises being made now will prove to be so much more empty talk unless there is a drastic change in certain policies.

Let us take one example: It is only right and proper that Japan should be asked to pay to Australia certain reparations. These reparations must necessarily be in goods. Supposing for the sake of argument that reparations to the value of £1,000,000 per year for a certain period were decided upon. These goods would be a complete gift, and all the Government would need do would be to give £1,000,000 of new money to, say, (Continued on page 2)

COMMUNIST COMEDY: The height of journalistic absurdity was reached in the "Sun" of August 31, which solemnly assured us that Paris women will organise an In-

ternational Women's Union to combat all forms of dictatorship and in order to establish true democracy throughout the world. Then the article pointed out that Mme. Julie Cotton, President of the Communist-sponsored Union of Frenchwomen, heads the committee. Fancy Communists sponsoring democracy! It would be a fitting theme for a "Bluey and Curley" cartoon. Maybe it was intended as such and got into the news column by mistake.

CIANO'S CONFESSIONS: A published extract from Ciano's war diary (published August 29), dealing with the attack on Pearl Harbour, says: "What does this stunt mean, now that Roosevelt has succeeded in his maneuvering? Unable to enter the war quickly and directly, he proceeded by an indirect route, forcing the Japanese to attack." At the time, this allegation was also permitted to appear in the daily press. The moral aspect of such an act was not only condoned, but hailed with delight and relief because it brought U.S. into the war as our badly needed ally. However, it does show that wars do not "just happen." Some individual or groups carefully initiate and plan every phase of war. We can also be quite sure that the "planners" are not the soldiers who risk their lives, nor are they the peoples of the countries engaged in the slaughter. We have a long way to go yet before the people take away from politicians the power to declare war without obtaining the electors' permission. No such provision is proposed under any world government plan. Why?

WHITE AUSTRALIA: The recent Communist Conference again attacked the "White Australia" policy; that is to be expected from a body with avowed foreign sympathies. In this sustained attack against our commonsense tradition the Communists are receiving considerable support from certain clergymen. Presumably, lowering our cultural, intellectual and industrial standards is of no consequence to these advocates. The racial problem of U.S. also means nothing to them; nor do these people seem to understand that nature has created human compatibles and incompatibles, apparently for some very good reason.

ZONING ZEST: Evidence that the people do not share the Planners' zest for the zoning of food supply is found in a "Gallup Poll" of August 4, which showed that 2 out of every 3 with an opinion opposed the continuance of zoning after the war. All States gave substantial "no" majorities

— even Labor Party voters showed nearly a 2 to 1 opposition. Zoning is a piece of State bureaucracy in collusion with the Canberra Cabal. From this it is quite clear that the move to continue zoning after the war is a dangerous flouting of electors' desires; it is precisely what Hitler and Co. did. Every political servant who favours a continuance of these unwanted controls, or who does not do his utmost to remove (Continued on page 3.)

More Trouble Brewing in Europe

Under the heading, "Curious Speeches," the "Review of World Affairs" for June 27, says:—

"Many strange things are happening. Nothing is more so—and is less publicised—than the remarkable fact that in several parts of Europe there is a big call-up of men and far-reaching plans for military training. It is astonishing, after the European cease-fire, to hear of such large calling-up measures. One might have thought that at last we should be hearing of demobilisation—of peace. Announcing the call-up, in Czechoslovakia, the Chief of Staff said, on May 20: 'the organisation, armament and training of the new army will be identical with that of the Red Army. . . . Only thus will it be possible for the new Czechoslovak Army to make full use of the Red Army's fighting experience, and be formed without loss of precious time. Our time is short. The future must not find us unprepared. Our army is destined for fighting.'"

The "Review" adds that only a few weeks previously the little Albanian Army was making similar propaganda over the radio quite openly. . . . "Details of the big call-up all over a vast area of Europe can be listened to on the radio. It is not a rumour. We should insist upon an explanation of these and many other facts which Britain [sic] and America have powerful forces in Europe which are still stronger than the forces of any other Power, or group of Powers. If we let things drift for two or three years, it may be too late to avert great dangers."

Concerning events in France, the "Review" states that there is imminent danger of a decline into revolution, with the emergence of a France hostile to Great Britain and America. "For some reason, the facts are not being published anywhere."

PARTY POLITICS VERSUS DEMOCRACY

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

Before a political Party can obtain control over the machinery of government it has first to place its nominees in front of the people at election time and to obtain a majority vote.

It is commonly said that electors have a free choice of candidates; but this is not so, owing to a variety of reasons—among which are the facts that few of the electors know the candidates personally, that very few know what all the election talk means, and, except in small electorates, few candidates can afford the time and money required to work up a campaign as an independent.

In practise, therefore, the restricted choice of most electors has been between the nominees of the two main Parties—"Labour" and "Conservative."

If the Parties had been what they pretended to be—the "Labour" Party representative of the lower income groups, and the "Conservative" Party representative of the middle income groups—the choice would have been more reasonable.

Labour, if it had done away with poverty and insecurity, as it professed to do, would have done away with the need to represent poverty and insecurity; it would have done away with its chief power of appeal to the people—and would automatically have filled the ranks of the "Conservatives."

The "Conservatives," being then in power, would have protected the people, particularly owners of property, against the raids of the tax collectors and other monopolists, and would have secured the people in their new-won freedom—and made them free of both Parties.

But, in practice, nothing like that has happened.

The two great Parties have helped and encouraged the growth of monopolies and cartels and large centralised trade unions, wherein the individual has become a mere cog in the machine, having practically no say in the policy of those vast organisations. And in pursuance of this policy of concentration of power, local government, the small producer, the small shopkeeper and the householder have been ruthlessly attacked on all possible occasions.

The determined policy of both parties has been to deprive individuals of any chance of establishing their independence and to force them to be dependent on the charity of the State as administered by the Party Boss and his henchmen.

One of the means by which both Parties have destroyed the independence of the people has been their failure to reduce prices and taxation—or rather, their encouragement of high prices and high taxes. The largest portion of the taxes have of necessity, had to be collected from the middle income group, where the "swing vote" lies. The failure of the two Parties to give relief to this vital group shows either that the Party Bosses are very stupid, or that they have no control over the Party policy. That both Parties should make the same mistake is very interesting.

"THE ECONOMIST" ON PRICE CONTROL

By W.A.B. in the "Social Crediter,"

It was a prophetic utterance by Major Douglas in 1940 when he said "events would force the issue," and Social Crediters can now congratulate themselves that, in price control, events have forced the first demonstration, in part, of the Social Credit monetary technique. We can look forward with optimism to further coming events which will force further demonstrations, not only in the sphere of economic democracy, but also in the sphere of political democracy.

That our wartime statesmen are still being led up the garden path by their experts is evidenced by the statements made lately by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Mr. Tom Johnston and Mr. Oliver Lyttelton. Mr. Bevin still plugs the inflation bogey as an excuse for retaining the multiplicity of controls in the post-war world. "There would be wholesale chaos," says Mr. Bevin, "if controls were suddenly taken off. There would be inflation"—using the only control instrument (price fixing) which increases the liberties of the people as an excuse to retain all the others.

"The Economist" of April 21 published an article on "Subsidy Policy," which transgresses every canon of honest treatment of this matter. The accepted interpretation of a subsidy is money spent by the Government to assist industry in keeping down costs of production, by this means preventing a rise in prices.

"The Economist" is attempting to make use of the fear in the public mind (as a result of financial propaganda) that one section of the community is to be taxed in order to assist another section. As war finance has proved, money for the express purpose of selling consumer goods below cost is not now recovered in taxation. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer has informed us (April, 1945)—"The total expenditure on all services, war and civil, during the five and a half years of war, was £27,400,000,000. Of this £13,300,000,000, or less than half, was met out of current revenue." Where, then, has the other half come from? The other half represents creation of financial credits, which "The Economist" terms "borrowed money," which did not exist before it was created. There are no balanced budgets in wartime, and it is impossible to recover all expenditure.

"The Economist" is not afraid that the public will understand the whole technique of "subsidy policy," but it knows and is afraid that the public, once having tasted

The apparent detachment of the Party Leaders from the needs and wishes of the people is astonishing. And the inability of the people to get any relief from the simplest of trouble is a matter of history. And, accordingly, the sigh of relief when one government is voted out of office is only equalled when its successor shares the same fate.

Modern governments handle a great deal of money one way and another; they control a large number of officials of all kinds, not to mention the army and the police force. The power modern governments wield is enormous, yet, in the last thirty-one years we have had ten years of war and five years of depression, and no signs of that security and freedom for which the ordinary man has paid such an enormous price.

Out of the confusion of thought and opinions on things political one thing stands clear: the Party System is too costly a "luxury" even for the wealthiest country. That we have been able to carry it so long shows that we must have mighty reserves of wealth and endurance, for the waste of human effort has been enormous.

It is usual to say that, in a democratic country, political sovereignty rests in the people, and that legal sovereignty rests in Parliament. In other words, the power to make laws, to tax, and, if need be, to use the armed forces, rests, not with the people, but with representatives in Parliament; or, to be more precise, rests with the majority Party in Parliament: or, to be still more precise, with a small group of men who control "Caucus."

Therefore, the supreme legal power over a country rests with a few men, and not with the people.

In theory, the people are supposed to have a free choice of candidates, and these candidates, when elected, are supposed to represent the people in Parliament. These representatives are supposed to discuss problems in open debate in Parliament, and then to vote on these problems as their electors wish them to vote. That is—in theory. In practice, of course, nothing like this happens.

Nowadays, the Party candidates are selected before elections and they depend on the backing of the Party Machine for their success. When elected, they also depend on their Party Bosses for promotion.

the results, will be inclined to demand more of them. The following paragraphs are revealing in this respect:—

"The trade unions cannot be expected to exercise due responsibility if the idea gets about that higher wages will be paid out of the bottomless [sic] public purse." It goes on to say, "the effect of allowing any such notion to become prevalent can be very clearly seen in agriculture, and it is essential that the normal sequence of economic cause and effect [my emphasis] should be restored in that industry." Of course, they do not say what is the "normal sequence of economic cause and effect." It was the "normal sequence of economic cause and effect" which operated to withhold the necessary credits from this country for rearmament purposes, while at the same time, lending to Germany millions for the same purpose. It was the "normal sequence of economic cause and effect" which deliberately plunged Germany in particular, and other countries, into a turmoil of inflation after the last war and this country into a period of deflation in which unemployment rose to the figure of three millions and business bankruptcies increased enormously. The list could be extended.

Further remarks indicate that "The Economist" would dearly like to wash out these hated "subsidies." It is the only control mechanism erected during and for purposes of war, which our hidden controllers do not wish to retain and extend. As the article says—"To argue that the subsidies should be retained during the transitional period is to bow to expediency" [my emphasis]. But although we "have to bow to expediency," "The Economist" is determined to fix a limit. "The path of wisdom may be to fix an upper limit to the total costs of the subsidies."

The same people who, before the war, treated the costing system with the reverence accorded to laws of nature, now make its statement:— "The cost of the subsidies cannot be ignored, but an addition of £250million to the deficit is likely, in this period, to be much less harmful than the

for the right to sit on committees, and for other perquisites of office. For a private member to vote against his Party simply means political suicide.

Armed with these powers, the Party Bosses experience little trouble from rebels. And armed with these powers, the Party Bosses decide beforehand how the voting shall go in Parliament. Parliament, therefore, is no longer the place where the laws of the country are made. Even the debates therein are unheard and unread by the public.

For all effective democratic purposes Parliament has almost ceased to exist.

Parliament is merely used to give legal formality to decisions made by a few men in just the same way as elections are used to give legal status to candidates nominated by the Party. All that is left of our political democracy is the legal formalities. These legal formalities are important, but they should not be allowed to obscure the ruthless spirit behind them; the contempt for the public and the contempt for Parliament.

SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL POINTERS

(Continued from page 1)

former prisoners of war, so that they could use what proportion of the goods they desired. But can we imagine our fanatical work-slavery advocates agreeing to a free gift of money to any section of the community? They would much prefer to tell those who suffered years of hell that they must work, even if doing jobs which machines could do much better, and that the receiving of money as a gift would be "demoralising." German reparations were not paid after World War 1, one of the major reasons being the argument by the work maniacs that it would cause unemployment in Britain! History looks like repeating itself.

* * *

The general newspaper reader doesn't appear to realise that, while a paper may advocate one policy in its editorial columns, it can print "news" and special articles which are diametrically opposed to the ostensible editorial policy. Comparatively few people read editorials. A close study of featured press articles and "news" will dispel the idea that the "capitalist" press is anti-Left. Forgetting Professor Laski, let us examine two items from papers generally considered anti-Socialist. In the Melbourne "Argus" of August 8, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, suitably introduced to "Argus" readers as the "famous" "Red Dean" and author of "The Socialist Sixth of the World," was allowed three columns in which to prove how wonderful the Russians are. He says, among other things, "The Russian Army drove out the Fascist barbarians and saved Poland from a terrible fate." Wonderful, isn't it!

In the Melbourne "Herald" of August 29 appeared a featured article on China on the leader page. One of the sub-headings of the article read, "Popular Reds," under which the writer told "Herald" readers what great fellows the Chinese Communists are.

As yet we cannot confirm the view that the Communists have taken control of all the "capitalist" papers in Australia. But we do know that they have friends in quarters, which the rank-and-file of the "working class" regard with strong disfavour. However, the rank-and-file of all highly organised movements are merely pawns in the desperate game of power politics. And the daily press is one of the most important instruments for maintaining confusion among the pawns.

* * *

Perversion has been developed as a fine art by those who seek to destroy permanently the possibility of people making economic democracy a reality. We have previously examined in detail the dangers of the Federal Government's Banking Legislation, but there are still some well-meaning monetary-reformers who continue to make statements, which the perversion artists use to create confusion. Let us examine a few examples:

How often do we hear it suggested that Social Credit would arrive if the Commonwealth Bank were to function "as originally intended"? The Commonwealth Bank was never established to introduce anything even faintly resembling Social Credit. A close reading of the official records leaves no doubt on this point. Some years back Mr. King O'Malley put out a broadsheet on the Commonwealth Bank. The present writer read this broadsheet closely and could find none of the Social Credit that Mr. O'Malley allegedly desired to introduce.

It is sometimes claimed that the Commonwealth Bank worked miracles in helping to finance World War 1. Debt finance ruled then, as it ruled in World War 2, irrespec-

addition of the same figure to consumers' costs."

The article gives four purposes for the "subsidy policy." The main one, inflation, has already been dealt with. "The second object is to pay the British farmer higher prices than the British consumer is deemed to be able to afford." "Deemed" is rather a good one, but the question of vital importance is who deems?

The third purpose of subsidies is to stimulate some form of consumption . . . Such a policy has many attractions. It could be argued that even the present inflated total of subsidies costs only about one-fifth of the yield of indirect taxation. Why should not these taxes, when the time for post-war reduction comes, be kept at a level slightly higher than would otherwise be determined, in order to pay for a nutrition policy." As Sir William Beveridge says:—"I know best what is good for you."

The last purpose of the subsidies is, pragmatically, the most important—to obviate a sudden and damaging rise in the wage rates." Almost exclusively, everywhere in the world, the trade unions have concentrated on wage rates, neglecting prices and being content to chase prices which are always rising, and which will continue to rise unless the "subsidy policy" is applied to all ultimate commodities—a useful pointer to trades unionists if they could bye-pass their leaders to look at it.

tive of the Labor Government's banking regulations. The best that can be said about the Commonwealth Bank is, that it pursued a liberal debt policy on slightly better terms than the other banks. The use of the Commonwealth Bank to defeat the first world depression after World War 1 certainly demonstrated that depressions are caused by credit restrictions. However, it should be pointed out that America also averted the same depression that Australia averted, merely because, as a matter of general strategy, the controllers of international financial policy pursued a liberal credit policy in America. But, as with Commonwealth Bank policy in Australia, debt and taxation mounted.

Cannot some of our over-enthusiastic monetary reformers see that even a debt-free system of finance could be used to impose unwanted policies on the people?

What we must demand is a financial policy, which will permit an increasing number of individuals to live in freedom and security. Let us get down to hard facts and cease uttering platitudes about the Commonwealth Bank. The writer hastens to point out that he once believed many of the claims made on behalf of the Commonwealth Bank, but that critical questioning forced him to face the facts. The success of Social Credit depends upon the acceptance of facts.

—E.D.B.

PRESERVATION OF DEMOCRACY

Address to Albury A.L.P.

Under the above headings, the Albury "Border Morning Mail" of September 7 published an interesting report, which, except for a few lines of slight local interest, is reproduced hereunder:—

The Albury branch of the A.L.P. held its fortnightly meeting at the Railway Institute, and Mr. L. Waterhouse presided. It was the best-attended meeting for some months.

Mr. J. Russell was guest speaker for the evening. In the course of his address, which was a plea for the preservation of Democracy in its widest sense in our post-war planning, Mr. Russell made the following remarks:

"Democracy was not a thing to be taken for granted. In many aspects it lapsed during the war and now they must be alert to see that they regained those lost privileges.

"In times of war the State is paramount. Enemy countries make war against the State, and the individual subordinates his freedom to preserve the freedom of the State. In times of peace, however, the State is subservient to the individual—the State was made for man, and not man for the State.

"This is not true of totalitarian countries where a planned economy is in existence. The U.S.S.R. has been at war, economically and psychologically, since 1917, and must have a planned economy to maintain that war. That economy is backed up by the secret police, manpower, price and other controls with which we were to some extent familiar during the war. That control, that lack of freedom for the individual, are essential to a planned economy.

"Of course, many people, looking at Germany during the 1930's, said: 'What good is freedom if it is but the freedom to starve?' But the alternative to Democracy and freedom is not a planned economy and security. With an intelligent administration we can have both freedom and security in a democracy, whereas in a planned State you may be fed and clothed and have work to do, and after all these things are to be found even in gaol, where there is certainly no freedom.

"One of the resolutions at San Francisco was full employment—jobs for all. It is easy to provide jobs, for example, by retaining the A.W.C. and manpower controls. We should concentrate not so much on the job as on the man, and provide a healthy economy where there will be work for him to take of his own free will.

"I have no blue-print to offer—in fact, I distrust those who have definite plans. Planning means regimentation. With a proper administration, and adequate laws to provide against excesses, the people should be free to choose their own way of life."

A vote of thanks to Mr. Russell was carried with acclamation.

It was decided that at the next meeting, on September 18, consideration be given to the effects of the Government's newly introduced banking legislation.

"BUREAUCRACY IS SERFDOM"

Hear—

MR. F. C. PAICE

Thursday, Sept. 20, at 8 p.m.,

At the

Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria "The Block," Melbourne

BEWARE THE STATE AS MEDICINE-MAN

By E. La M. Stowell, in the "Nineteenth Century and After," London

(Concluded from last issue.)

Both in the Services and in parts of the Colonial Empire it is possible for the public to obtain a preview of a Government medical service in action. In a modern war the military medical machine is more than "diluted," it is flooded with civilian doctors in uniform, and hardly affords a fair example. Even so, Major C. S. Jarvis, in "Heresies and Humours," notes: -

"The first thing that strikes one in connection with a military hospital is the extraordinary hours it keeps. After a restless night one has fallen into a deep and refreshing sleep at about 4 a.m., to be awakened almost immediately by a crisp voice: 'Wake up and drink your tea! Hurry up now!' . . . The whole ward is a hum of feverish activity, suggestive not of the peace and rest of a hospital, but of the assembly room of a mass-production tank factory carrying out a rush order for the 8th Army. Then comes breakfast, over which one must hurry, gulping down scalding tea. One realises that it is not the patients who matter." . . .

Indeed it is not. The patient is little more than a "super" in a play not principally concerned with his recovery. This is not its theme and he is not the hero of it. The principal character is the machine itself.

By that natural law which rules all Government undertakings, a department called into being for one purpose ends by existing for itself. Whatever adds to the visible glorification of the machine and increases the conveniences and importance of its operators is their first concern. The "certain indifference and lack of enterprise" ascribed to officials in the report on London Remand Homes is only an indifference to the raw material which the machine requires for its consumption. Sisters and matron are not indifferent to the importance of providing a ceremonial parade for the R.A.M.C. Captain. The brilliant but possibly over-daring young surgeon does not spare himself or lack enterprise in perfecting a new technique upon the patients available. The head of the hierarchy in any unit, presumably the most experienced doctor, will be wholly occupied in administration—battling zealously with other departments or his own head office for the erection of an additional garage, or an extension in which to house the masseur and his radiant-heat equipment. A great deal of energy and interest requires to be constantly devoted to the drawing up of specimen tables of monthly expenditures, and the drafting of memoranda to demonstrate the inadequacy of salary scales, which in one section or another, of a Government department are always needing to be revised. And, since the machine cannot trust itself, and is pre-occupied with safeguards to prevent pilfering, a great deal of every official's time is consumed in applying for the stores and tools wherewith to do his work, accounting for and checking those received, and returning those wrongly delivered.

New extensions, expansion of staff, accumulation of expensive equipment, improved salary schemes, additional quarters for officials, improved office accommodation, transfers, increased leave, reduction in hours of duty, these are what matter in official eyes, and supply the measure of official success.

Lacking natural means of testing the fruits of its employees' labour, Government depends upon a substitute: the Attendance Book. Provided an official is present for duty within specified hours, how he exerts himself in those hours is within generous limits very much his own affair. It must be so, when everyone is for all practical purposes independent of everyone else for his employment, when the custom of the consumer is compulsorily assured, and all have as little to gain from a profit as they have to fear from a loss. Hence that pitiless impersonality of bureaucratic service: to the patient's impression that he does not matter is added the feeling that he is nobody's business. He seems to be witnessing a performance of automatons; like modern artisans the attendants have become mere machine minders.

This atmosphere is encountered at the very threshold of a State hospital. The entrance, often less easy to find than that to an hotel, when found is likely to lead into a hall as deserted as the foyer of a theatre during a performance. The following words of a recent correspondent to "The Times" best convey the unwanted spirit in which the visitor will feel himself to be received:

"Although they knew of our coming, no preparation had been made; through the anxious hours of waiting it was nobody's business to offer us either word of reassurance or refreshment; during the anxious time he was in the mortuary it was plain that there had been a post-mortem."

It was nobody's business. The puppets should not be blamed if they seem only to mop and mow; they are bound by a multiplicity of regulations introduced and only necessary for knaves and fools.

In every direction this law of the obsession of the machine with itself can be observed in operation. Undertaking to do the work of education for the community through the most expensive elementary school, and school medical system in Europe, the State produces a high percentage of army recruits who are found to be illiterate, and, through hordes of verminous evacuees, with manners none and customs beastly, has advertised its handiwork far and wide to a scandalised nation. The Teachers' Union, at its meetings, however,

is preoccupied with salary scales and the question whether overtime should be paid for refereeing games of football out of school hours. In all the new educational planning the party most concerned, the parent, is not consulted. After all, if the enrolment of a school declined, if he withheld his raw material, he could be fined. Similarly, the Ministry of Fuel is apparently too busy canvassing the views of the owners and miners to spare any thought for the consumer, who once could ensure that he got what he wanted. And when the Chancellor of the Exchequer turns his attention to the taxation of cars it is not the advice of the car-owner, which is asked or taken.

Prospective patients of a State medical service cannot too soon accustom themselves to the truth that in the eyes of the bureaucrat the consumer or customer most nearly represents something in the nature of a burnt offering.

It is difficult to believe that anyone, who fully realises this, can be willing to lay his body in sickness upon the altar of a State-controlled medical service for the sake of rendering an insurance scheme feasible. Yet Sir William Beveridge has admitted that it is for this reason that the doctors must be transformed into creatures of the State; unless they can be so converted the National Health Insurance Scheme will not work. They must be warranted to diagnose their patients according to a textbook classification of diseases, and to treat the majority of diseases in a routine manner according to their names, as if they corresponded to purely local and isolated realities, and did not differ from one individual to another. They must be ready with an affirmative answer to the question, "Should a doctor tell?" and willing to approach every patient as a potential malingerer. In fact, the utility

doctors must be as much servants of the insurance scheme as James T's judges were "Lions under the throne."

More to be feared, however, than their control over the body, is the power, which the Medical Service will confer upon the State to dominate and regulate private lives. For every citizen, like a dog with a tin can tied to his tail, will have a medical dossier attached to him for life. Reluctance to produce on all and sundry occasions the medical history fastened upon him by the perfunctory priesthood of State medicine will be as disastrous as failure to produce a passport or identity card. One day it may be used to check and guide him in his matrimonial affairs, but at first it will, no doubt, be used only to harass him in his career and choice of employment. There will be more than the Royal Navy, which it may prevent him from joining.

For the moment, while the doctors are being persuaded that the game is worth the candle, the victim enjoys a reprieve. It is his last chance to protest. When once the machine has been set in motion there will be no further opportunity to escape.

Then he may cry aloud, but the cyclo-styled notices, the departmental circulars, and standing orders which drift from administrative offices on to desks, adhere to notice boards, and pile up on shelves in files and dockets relentlessly and in silence, like flakes of snow, will smother his appeals. Here today, yellow and forgotten tomorrow, these anonymous emissaries from the operational headquarters of State control can bear back no complaints: they are creatures of a one-way traffic. Still less will the servants of the machine be able to help him; for the official, who sees, and hears, and alone has first-hand knowledge of what is going on, is by the terms of his service constrained to be silent.

A medical service more immune from interference than that of the Army, because it embraces the whole community, will certainly in due course reproduce in other forms the follies of the Crimean and the horrors of the Mesopotamia campaigns. But there will be no second Florence Nightingale; for there will be no independent hospitals and no non-government patients. There will only be compulsory victims of a science which later generations will be almost certain to describe as mostly wrong.

PAKISTAN: A MUSLIM PLAN FOR INDIA

By SIRDAR AKBAL ALI SHAH (Condensed from the "Fortnightly," London.)

Pakistan movement is a political ideology evolved by the Indian Muslims. It means that over ninety-four million Indian Muslims claim the right to be treated as a nation and to exercise the right of determining their own destiny.

It is a negation of the idea that Hindus and Muslims form one Indian nation; and, therefore, they neither desire to be ruled by the rule-by-majority-vote system, nor agree to a federation, such as proposed by the Government of India Act of 1935.

The term Pakistan was coined originally by C. Rahmat Ali 12 years ago by taking the first letters of the names of some of those Muslim Zones in India, where a Muslim population predominates; thus "K" of the term stood for Kashmir, "A" for Afghana, or the Pathan regions of the North-west Frontier Province abutting on Afghanistan, "P" was the Punjab, and "istan" for Baluchistan and Sindh.

The Indian Muslim League—the only recognised and organised political body of the Indian Muslims—accepted the idea in 1940; and has been pursuing it vigorously, and has been effectively challenging the Indian National Congress pretension that that body was the only voice of India.

Henceforward, therefore, there were two leaders of India: Mr. Gandhi for the Hindus, and Mr. Jinnah for the Muslims.

* * * * *

The urge for a Muslim nation's place in India was always there. Alberuni, writing in A.D. 1030, drew attention to the contrast between the Hindus and Muslims in India: ". . . they are not allowed to receive anybody who does not belong to their religion. This, too, renders any connection with them quite impossible and constitutes the widest gulf between us and them." Nearly a millennium later, in 1942, Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, speaking in London, drew attention to the patent diversity of ideals between the Hindus and Muslims by saying: "Social co-operation is the keystone of democratic government. The Muslims preach and practise the equality of all believers of the faith of Islam, including converts from the non-caste Hindus, so traditionally despised and condemned by their proud Brahmin and Kshatriya rulers."

In every point of life the Hindu and the Muslim believe and act on two very different standards of religion.

The Hindu worships idols, the Muslim glories in being iconoclast; the Hindu deifies the cow, the Muslim eats its flesh; the Hindu believes in passive resistance, the Muslim is war-like; the Hindu has a heritage of serving masters, the Muslim has not forgotten that only a hundred years ago his grand-sires were the ruling class. Now, in India, everything is viewed against the background of religion. In politics, in employment, in social intercourse, the two sections of the Indian people will always behave as Muslims and as Hindus. Facts belie the Indian National Congress claim that the people of India react nationally. Not that no attempts were made to unite the two; for men of goodwill, disbelieving the lessons of India's history, have again and again done their best. But in vain.

At the back of it all was the spectre of communal riots. These occurred because the

British were beginning to "dethrone" themselves, and the government was going to be given over to a permanent majority, which was to be due not to party politics as known in England, but to a religion. It was obvious that, as the population of India gave the ratio of three to one between the Hindus and the Muslims, in New Delhi there would be a Hindu government always.

Riots were, therefore, bound to occur, because the Muslims could not tolerate a perpetual Hindu domination at the Centre and could not agree to the Congress government as the safe custodian of Muslim rights.

Since 1921, therefore the face of India has been besmirched with many shameful acts of communal atrocity. In 1922, Hindus attacked Muslim religious processions in Bengal and the Punjab. Two years later the tragedy of Kohat occurred; in 1925, there were innumerable riots in Delhi, Nagpur, Lahore; and the leaping flames reached even the peaceful state of the Nizam of Hyderabad's dominions where there were serious affrays in Gulbarga. For the next three or four years Calcutta and Bombay became running sores. Riots were started on the most trivial provocation. A classical case occurred in Delhi when the bolting of a horse in a crowded street started a rumour of a riot and both sides belaboured each other mercilessly. Temples and mosques were desecrated; each party wrote against the religious leaders and divines of the other. In 1930, the city of Cawnpore was in the hands of the rioters for three days. In 1933-34 there were riots in the holy city of Benares and in Lahore, Madras and Sindh.

Communal anger blazed throughout India, the intensity of violence being due to Muslim fears of the ascendancy of the Hindus.

The position continued unsatisfactorily till Sir Stafford Cripp's offer, which Mr. Jinnah rejected because there was no definite acceptance of Pakistan; and now the one aim of the Muslim League is to control those provinces where the Muslim population is largest.

These zones are the North-west Frontier Province, the Punjab, Sindh, and Bengal. The Muslim League claims to represent the majority of Muslims.

Congress, which everybody knows is dominated by Mr. Gandhi, asserts that on the election basis many Muslims were in it. The statement is made on the strength of the 1937 election; but in that election out of 482 seats reserved for the Muslims the Congress Muslims were able to secure only 26. Even more significant in this respect are the figures for the by-elections, which have occurred since 1937. In the Frontier the adherents of Pakistan won three seats out of four; in Bengal 12 out of 13, and in the Punjab all 12. Altogether, out of 54

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

them, should be sacked at the first opportunity!

SICKNESS SNOOPERS: More men and women bureaucrats are to be appointed to police the sickness dole scheme; their job will be to snoop around the homes of the applicants; they will also spy on any side-earnings permitted under the Act. It is also worth noting that "unemployed will not be allowed to discriminate in rejecting jobs, and that even qualified technicians will be required to take unskilled jobs." The New Zealand principle will be adopted where workers are required to leave their homes; e.g., married men without children and single men and women cannot refuse to take a job distant from their homes without forfeiting their claim to their own money, which has been confiscated from them in the form of taxes. The depression dole had much to recommend it by comparison with this one!

TOBACCO TAXES: Customs officers recently raided A.I.F. veterans returning from battle areas and confiscated their tobacco and cigarettes in order to make sure that customs or excise duties could be levied. However, the veterans decided that if they could not smoke their own tobacco, then nobody else would, so they threw their supplies overboard. What a pity those responsible for this legalised form of robbery were not nearby so that the soldiers could have dealt with the real culprits. It's extraordinary the lengths our tax maniacs will go to in order to prevent people from freely enjoying the various forms of production. The self-same men who wave flags and plead that the soldier must have the very best, are the very men responsible for the above situation. Truly they are hypocrites of the lowest order.

PEACE V. PROSPERITY: As a result of the Japanese surrender 6,000,000 Americans are expected to be unemployed (unpaid leisure), incomes are expected to dive from 158 to 108 billion dollars, and production will drop to the 1935-39 level. So, it seems that the more men are available, the more production drops! Yet it is simply a matter of finance or income. Surely those almighty clever Yanks could solve an elementary problem like that? After all, "income" is only money (figures on paper, etc.). What backing was there for the countless millions upon millions of dollars spent on war? Surely peace justifies more millions than war does. King Dollar has now taken charge of affairs, and he will set a very difficult course unless he is dethroned.

U.S. UNIONISTS: Strong opposition to the proposed U.S. Federal Arbitration machinery is reported from the American Federation of Labor, which represents 7,000,000 unionists. Unlike our unionists, who have been indoctrinated into believing the Government to be an all-powerful and all-benevolent father, these U.S. unionists recognise that the Government, not the employers, is the workers' worst enemy. This body also refused to join the recently created World Federation of Trade Unions, because it included so many Communists; seemingly the A.F.L. is aware of the Communist plot to obtain international centralised control over workers' organisations. It should be clear to workers that improvement of their conditions is purely a local matter for each country; it is the height of folly to believe that their bargaining power is increased by an international tie-up. As a matter of cold fact, such a set-up would be most unwieldy and unsatisfactory, and that is precisely what the Communists intend.

—O.B.H.

STATE ELECTION PREDICTED

It appears certain that there will be a Victorian State election before the end of the year. It is essential that Victorian electors attempt to make their policies prevail at this election. We suggest that electors refuse to support any candidate who refuses to give a written pledge that he will (1) work and vote to resist any further encroachment by the Federal Government on State rights, and (2) will work to have the Uniform Taxation scheme ended as soon as possible. Social Crediters must give far more attention to State Governments from now on. Effective local action is one thing the Canberra bureaucrats dislike intensely.

It is bad strategy to attack the "enemy" where he is strongest; we must attack where he is most vulnerable — in the States.

provincial by-elections the Muslim League won 46 elections and Congress only two. In the Central Legislative Assembly the Pakistanis won four seats and Congress one.

* * * * *

The overwhelming majority of the Muslims of India now acknowledge Mr. Jinnah as their leader, and Pakistan as their goal.

Pakistan merely means that the Muslim zones of the North-west Frontier Province, the Punjab, Sindh, and Bengal shall be formed into two self-governing States with independent existence. They shall have democratic government suited to their religious mandates, and they shall federate with equally independent States amongst themselves.

In more precise terms, Bengal will be one independent State, the Frontier, the Punjab and Sindh will be another. These two shall federate as equals. They will be willing to make treaties with equally independent Hindu States, called Hindustan. There will be no Central Government.

Pakistan may have a working arrangement with Great Britain, and will safeguard the rights of all nationals, whether political or commercial. The Hindu minorities will be given the minority rights acknowledged by civilised governments.

(To be continued.)

CONTRIBUTIONS OF "JOHANNESBURG" TO WORLD "PEACE"

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

The new Union Parliament, which Smuts had laboured so hard to bring into being, hastened to introduce the un-British institution of conscription, the blessings of which have been enjoyed by Prussia (Smuts: "I look upon the Germans as the most cultured race in the world") for more than two centuries.

We might note in passing that the Federation of Australia—launched largely through the efforts of Jewish politicians—had been followed by the introduction of conscription at the Antipodes; that New Zealand, whose formative years had been completely dominated by the Jewish journalist-financier-politician Julius Vogel, also adopted this Prussian system; while the cause of compulsory military service in the U.S.A. during the first phase of the World War had no stauncher advocate than the Californian Congressman, Julius Cahn, who was born at Kuppenheim, Baden, Germany.

But no amount of conscription could prevent the divided loyalty of the "South Africans" from showing itself on the outbreak of the 1914-1918 war, and one of the first tasks of General Smuts was ruthlessly to suppress pro-German rebels amongst his own former colleagues of the Boer War. He was then appointed to lead the South African troops against the Germans in German South East Africa; but his ignorance of, and impatience with, scientific staff-work proved so disastrous that he was hastily recalled by Botha and sent to England.

"Those responsible for war propaganda had seen his value . . . he left South Africa in a volley of curses and . . . arrival in England in a whirlwind of applause."³

In London, where "Jo'burg" was richly represented in the many new Government departments, which had sprung up, mushroom-like, in the early part of the war, Smuts was introduced to the Zionist leaders who were just then "converting" the Rothschilds and their clansmen to the pious Ghetto-dream of a wholesale return of the Jews to Zion.

Smuts assured Weizmann, the Russian Jew, who had been brought over to England by the Mondes early in the century, and whose features so strikingly resembled those of Lenin, that "one of the great objects for which we fight is to provide a National Home for the Jewish people."

In the autumn of 1917 Jacob Schiff wrote from New York to Zangwill that, "I find myself getting more and more in favour of an autonomous Palestine under British suzerainty" and went on to point out that the "Jewish Pale of Settlement" which the Revolution had abolished, had of necessity been a cultural centre from which the "beautiful ideas of Judaism" had spread to the four corners of the world. He hoped Palestine might prove another such centre for world Jewry.

The "coup d'etat" of October 1917 brought a 99 per cent Jewish administration to power in Russia. In November of the same year came the Balfour Declaration,⁴ and a few days afterwards General Allenby, who had been afraid to publish the news of the Declaration to his troops, among whom were thousands of Arabs, entered the sacred city of Jerusalem.

It was at this time that Smuts, now a member of that Imperial War Council of which Sir (now Lord) Maurice Hankey was the secretary, began to work on his pamphlet dealing with the Mandatory System. He explained how a neutral body like the contemplated League of Nations could better administer the Conquered Territories than the Victorious Powers themselves. His work was widely studied by the peace-planning experts of the various countries, and Colonel Repington, the military writer, wrote in his "First World War Diaries" (Vol. II, p. 495): "Wilson wants to apply the Mandatory Scheme advocated by General Smuts in his pamphlet on the League of Nations, and our Dominions hate it, as do the French." We recall the statement of the Zionist historian, Jesse Sampter (vide "Guide to Zionism," p. 21), that "the League of Nations is an old Jewish idea" and the view recorded by the Zionist, Leon Simon, in a draft for the Palestine Mandate written by him in March, 1918: "it is fitting that one of the powers should act for the League as sovereign of Palestine during the period that must elapse before the Jewish nation can grow to full maturity."

Early in 1918, when Smuts was treating, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, with the Austrian Ambassador, Count Mensdorff, at Geneva, the British Military administration in Palestine received news that

³"Grey Steel," by H. C. Armstrong, p. 276.

⁴Mr. Balfour received in due time an Earldom which has passed on to his nephew, the present Grand Master Mason of Scotland.

PROPERTY AND "THE MASSES"

"The concept of 'the masses' is not an economic concept. People of all levels of income may belong spiritually to 'the masses,' particularly intellectuals and the young. But there is a connection with the ownership of property. The masses are the product of urban industrialism, and the best remedy is to get rid of proletariats by diffusing ownership. The worst is to accept the masses as the only significant part of society and in their name destroy the social inheritance which alone enables men to live together, looking ahead in their individual plans as families must be able to do."

—"The Tablet," London, June 30.

a Zionist Commission was on its way to act as liaison between the British and the local Jews. Sir Ronald Storrs, first British Governor of Jerusalem, who was later appointed Governor of Malta, and who, in his retirement, has been prominently connected with that semi-occult movement the Bahai, received at the seat of Government Major Ormsby-Gore (Lord Harlech); Major James de Rothschild (recently appointed Assistant Minister of Supply); Lieutenant Edwin Samuel (subsequently Minister for India); Mr. Israel Moses Sieff (Marks and Spencers; Zionism; P.E.P.); Mr. Leon Simon (recently director of the Post Office Savings Bank); and finally Dr. Chaim Weizmann, then as now, President of the Zionist Association. In his Penguin-

THE WORKERS' DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE FORMED AT NEWCASTLE

The growing resentment of workers against the Communist tyranny in Trade Union controls has inspired the launching at Newcastle, N.S.W., of the "Workers' Democratic League." The particularly high-handed attitude of the Red Dictatorship towards the expressed wishes of the rank-and-file members in the recent dispute of the Balmain Ironworkers gave added stimulus to that resentment.

At the initial meeting three Social Crediters were invited to draft a Constitution to ensure the new organisation maintaining a democratic character, and to secure it against infiltration tactics. At the request of those members, the constitution committee was extended. A draft Constitution, embodying the principles of decentralised control of policy, with centralised administrative power and individual responsibility, and the democratic right of freedom of choice, was adopted with minor additions to the original draft.

The League is to be launched before the public with a dance at the City Hall on September 17.

The League hopes to use the "steam" now being generated by the dictatorship throughout the trade unions of the Commonwealth. It calls on readers of this paper to take an active part in bringing before trade unionists, and others aware of the menace, the need to organise branches wherein members will be able to play an active part, on democratic lines, to control their own affairs and well-being.

The secretary, Mr. B. V. Murray, of Mayfield, who is known to many readers, urges Social Crediters to sponsor the development of local branches, and to give their guidance to inspire confidence in the public in the use of their power in association. (Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Box 292, P.O., Newcastle.)

The following synopsis of the League's Constitution will indicate, to those contemplating action, the general purpose and nature of the League:—

MASTER PLAN BEHIND HITLER'S PLAN

The Promoters of the Russian Revolution

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

Although large quantities of armaments were sent to Russia in the early years of the First World War, deliberate sabotage was responsible for much of the equipment not reaching the Russian armies, which were fighting in some cases with practically no modern equipment whatever. There is no need to stress the fact that this created conditions, at the front, suitable for the revolutionaries.

The scandal concerning equipment being sent to Russia became so outrageous that Kitchener, in spite of much opposition, decided that the matter was so important that he should visit Russia and see for himself what was going on, with a view to improving the military position on the Eastern Front. The boat he was travelling on was sunk, and many allegations were made that the sinking was deliberate sabotage engineered by international Jewish interests. The German General, Ludendorff, said of Kitchener, in a letter, which was on view in the American Museum in Whitehall:

"His mysterious death was the work neither of a German mine nor a German torpedo, but of that power which would not permit the Russian Army to recover with the help of Lord Kitchener, because the destruction of Czarism had been decided upon."

Ludendorff should have known!

His Excellency, M. Oudendyke, Netherlands, Ambassador to St. Petersburg during the First World War, saw the activities of the Bolsheviks at first hand. So alarmed

published booklet, "Zionism and Palestine," Sir Ronald Storrs gives us a most illuminating glimpse of how these "eminent Jews" whose influence can so easily be traced behind all the national-self-determination propaganda leading up to the Peace Conference, behaved vis-à-vis the democracy of their own people, the Jews of Jerusalem:—

"The intrepid Commissioners soon advanced (to our admiring sympathy) upon the organisation of the Jewish community, not without a measure of success. The exclusive use of the Hebrew language was IMPOSED [my emphasis] upon the Jews with a severity sometimes irritating to others, but in my opinion entirely justified by results." (op. cit. p. 54.)

Sir Ronald explains (p. 53) that: "The mainspring of the Zionist ideal being the establishment of a Hebrew nation, speaking Hebrew, upon the soil of the ancient Hebrews, an urgent though unpublished item in the duties of the Commission was to produce certain faits accomplis creating an atmosphere favourable to the project . . . before the assembly of the Peace Conference." At Paris, Smuts and Weizmann had the satisfaction of seeing the first Mandatory project, Palestine, receive the Presidential blessing. Mr. Harold Nicolson writes ("Peace-Making, 1919," p. 237): "Weizmann the Zionist had prepared a long series of arguments as to why the mandate for Palestine should be given to Great Britain. The President interrupted him with the words: 'Yes, I know all that. I only wish the British were prepared to take over all we want them to do.'" (To be concluded.)

COMMENT ON CHIFLEY

From the English "Social Crediter" of July 28, 1945:—

The appointment of Mr. J. B. Chifley as Prime Minister of Australia in succession to Mr. Curtin is evidence of the smooth working of Wall Street control. Mr. Chifley has been Treasurer to the Commonwealth (the equivalent of Chancellor of the Exchequer) and is an instance of the strong preference of High Finance for the politician of humble origin as being more pliable and willing to take orders, however abominable. Australian finance has been pretty near the border-line of highway robbery for a good many years, even before the war; and Mr. Chifley has acquired a reputation, in good company, of leaving little to the Australian taxpayer over and above his carefare. With Dr. Evatt to transmit the orders from Headquarters, there seems to be every probability that in Australia, as elsewhere, a good time will be had by all.

tion both of Jewish Bolshevism and of Zionism, for at this moment (1919) Eastern Jewry seems to hover uncertainly between the two.

"In Eastern Europe, Bolshevism and Zionism often seem to grow side by side, just as Jewish influence moulded Republican and Socialist thought throughout the nineteenth century down to the Young Turk revolution in Constantinople hardly more than a decade ago—not because the Jew cares for the positive side of radical philosophy, not because he desires to be a partaker in Gentile nationalism or Gentile democracy, but because no existing Gentile system of government is ever anything but distasteful to him."

There is so much evidence of the financing of the Russian Revolution by international financiers, that it is only possible to give some of it here.

Speaking in the U.S.A. House of Representatives on June 15, 1933, Mr. Louis T. McFadden said:

"At one time Trotsky was a favourite with Jacob Schiff. During the war Trotsky edited 'Novy Mir' and conducted mass meetings in New York. When he left the United States to return to Russia he is said, upon good authority, to have travelled on Schiff's money and under Schiff's protection."

"He was captured by the British at Halifax, and immediately, on advice from a highly placed personage, set free."

"Shortly after his arrival in Russia he was informed that he had a credit in Sweden at the Swedish branch of the bank owned by Max Warburg, of Hamburg. This credit helped to finance the seizure of the Russian revolution by the international Jewish bankers. It assisted them in subverting it to their own ends. At the present time the Soviet Union is in debt. From the date of Trotsky's return to Russia the course of Russian history has, indeed, been greatly affected by the operations of international bankers. They have acted through German and English institutions and have kept Russia in bondage to Germany and both Germany and Russia in bondage to themselves. Their relatives in Germany have drawn immense sums of money from the United States, and have, in turn, financed their agents in Russia at a handsome profit."

"The Soviet Government has been given United States Treasury funds by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks acting through the Chase Bank and the Guaranty Trust Co., and other banks in New York City."

"England, no less than Germany, has drawn money from us through the Federal Reserve banks, and has re-lent it at high rates of interest to the Soviet Government or has used it to finance her sales to Soviet Russia, and her engineering works within the Russian boundaries. The Dnieperstroy Dam was built with funds unlawfully taken from the United States Treasury by the corrupt and dishonest Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks . . . Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, the Russians have a right to set up any form of government that pleases them, and suits their needs. But for some reason, whether due to some defect in the Soviet form of government or to some other cause, Russia has not been able to maintain its present form of government, otherwise than at the expense of countries in which there is greater freedom for individuals, and in which the property rights of citizens have been respected and preserved."

"Open up the books of Amtorg, the trading organisation of the Soviet Government in New York, and of Gostorg, the general office of the Soviet trade organisation, and of the State Bank of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and you will be staggered to see how much American money has been taken from the United States Treasury for the benefit of Russia."

"Find out what business has been transacted for the State Bank of Soviet Russia by its correspondent, the Chase Bank of New York; by Lloyd's Bank of London; by Kleinwort Sons and Co., of London, whose correspondents are the principal New York banks; by Glyn Mills and Co., of London, and their American agents—that is, the International Acceptance Bank of New York, the Chemical Bank and Trust Co., H. Clews and Co., Kidder, Peabody and Co., Winslow Lanier and Co., and Lee, Higginson and Co., the promoters of Swedish Match. Find out how much United States money has passed through the Bank of Russian Trade of London, and through the Midland Bank Ltd."

(To be continued.)