

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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## "NEW TIMES" SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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## Power Production and Post-War Problems

### Some Lessons of War and Peace

(A Broadcast by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc., from 7HO, November 11.)

The amazing productive capacity of modern machinery was well known to manufacturers long before this war started, and the stimulus given to productive capacity has been greatly increased by the war. But the spectacular increase in the powers of production has not been noticed by many people in Australia because Australia is only in the process of becoming an industrial country, and the number of young men and women taken by the armed forces was out of all proportion to Australia's available manpower.

In Great Britain, too, industry was denuded of most of its able-bodied men and women, and manufacturing towns like Coventry were practically wiped out. Coventry even, today has no shopping centre. A large number of Great Britain's technicians were diverted to highly skilled and revolutionary work necessary to form the spearhead of the attack of all the Allied armies.

Such specialised work does not provide good production propaganda, nor does it figure in Lease-Lend statistics; but nevertheless all the other production would be useless without it. The production of a battleship, a submarine or a high-class fighter is a vastly greater task than building a motor-car; but motor-cars can be turned out so easily and in such vast numbers, and people can see them and use them, that production figures for motor-cars are apt to make spectacular reading. My point is this: that a nation, which can make aeroplanes and battleships, should be able to build simple four and five roomed houses. At least our grandfathers experienced little difficulty in doing so, and our productive capacity has increased enormously during our lifetime.

The real picture of the capacity of modern production can be seen in America's wartime figures. Great Britain's and Germany's productive efforts were incredible and miraculous, and probably much superior to those of America, but America was in the happy position of not having any towns bombed, her efforts were thus saved from

many distractions, and thus her efforts are more nearly akin to peace-time conditions.

The American official figures show that the production of goods and services since 1914 has doubled and then doubled again, and that during this war America has not only produced vast quantities of munitions of all kinds, but she has done so without affecting the consumption of her own people. In fact, the American people have had more goods and services during the war than they had before the war.

The American Government is said to be very perplexed as to what is going to happen to this vast outpouring of wealth after the war; Australia, too, is wondering what is going to happen to her large surpluses of wool, wheat, apples and wine. In Argentina at the present time large quantities of wheat are being burned.

But America's problem is important because it shows very clearly what was happening before the war, and what is going to happen in the years to come. Before the first world war the flood of mass-produced goods from Germany and America started to compete with the output of British factories; the difficulties in financing the sales of these goods was overcome by the producers making loans to the buyers. Many of these loans were never paid back.

The problem of finding customers for the surplus goods was temporarily solved by the First World War, when the goods, in the form of high explosives, were given to the enemy for nothing. The question of prices, the bugbear of all production, did not then

come into the picture. After the war, when the Allies demanded payment from Germany it was found that the only way Germany could pay was by sending goods to the Allies. As the Allies could not sell their own goods they were quite unwilling to receive more from anybody—even for nothing.

The standard of living of the majority of people in England and America was not high, not so high that it could not be doubled or trebled with great advantage to everybody. But all that was attempted to remedy this ridiculous position was to put the world on the gold standard, with the result that the production of the world was then decided by the amount of gold, which could be dug out of the ground. This devilish piece of work soon brought disaster, and by 1929 trade between countries had almost completely vanished.

America, having come out of the First World War with all the spoils and all the gold, made loans to various countries; but unlike Great Britain, she refused to take payment in the only way any country can pay any other country—by goods and services. America, therefore, was chiefly instrumental in producing world chaos in trade, and, as far as that is the cause of wars America must take a large part of the blame for this last war. And what's more, she should help to pay for it. She could start by helping to rebuild London and Coventry—that will cost a few hundred million pounds.

But there is something very important to which I wish to draw special attention, and that is the peculiar nature of the international money lending racket.

When a man lends you money he is entitled to repayment of the loan, and when America lends to England she is entitled to repayment. But the only way England can repay is by goods, and America refuses to receive goods from England; America wants dollars. But nobody can get dollars unless they sell goods to America, and, as America won't buy goods, then nobody can get sufficient dollars to pay their debts to America.

Now here comes the really nasty part of the whole business:

America sells its films and cars in Australia for Australian money. America therefore has a surplus of Australian pounds; but as Australia can sell hardly anything to America, Australia has not acquired dollars to cancel the debt. Therefore America is able to use the Australian pounds to buy up Australian factories. These factories pay dividends in Australian money, which still cannot be used in America, and so more Australian real estate is bought up by the Americans.

The result is that countries, which buy goods from America, must gradually lose their fixed assets, and the entire British Empire may soon belong to the money lenders of New York.

The £2000 million loan America is making to Great Britain will never be paid back, but America will acquire the key industries of England—and that will probably be part of a secret understanding. It will be interesting to know what part the politicians of Australia and Canada have played in this transaction involving the carving up of the British Empire.

## NOTES on the NEWS

Referendum propaganda in the form of a pledge signed by leading parliamentary members of the Federal Labor Party stated: "We would not allow any Government to regiment, conscript or compel the labour of any free Australian citizen." Those words need to be remembered when the post-war conscription menace appears at the Labor Conference. Owing to electoral pressure, the nearing Federal elections, and production breakdowns due to industrial conscription, most direct manpower regulations have been revoked. But much Bureaucratic Hitlerism is still with us. Also, there still remain the monopolies created by milk and bread zoning, which prevent men from freely competing, there is the fascist Food Control Board, and so on. While these Boards and Bureaucrats remain, it is idle to suggest that we have regained our freedom.

**CREDIT CRITIC:** Mr. Knutson, with typical Yankee bluster, violently attacked U.S. "credits" to Great Britain, and declared that the Yanks were "saps" to stand for it. He declared that such credits meant that billions were being taken from Americans for the expropriation of privately owned and operated property, which amounted to financing governmental banditry. From this U.S. viewpoint, the same "Americans" also financed banditry in revolutionary Russia, as they did likewise with Hitler & Co. Incidentally, under the present crazy financial system, these "hand-outs" help to prevent the U.S. economic system from crashing; but if U.S. abandoned the export mania and provided adequate credits to her own people, the standard of Yankee living would be stupendous—and, of course, that would never do! By the way, a recent Gallup Poll indicated that 66 per cent, of Americans oppose loans to Soviet Russia and Great Britain; but, as the people do not control their Government, that will be of no consequence.

**BANKERS' BOLONEY:** Mr. H. T. Armitage, governor of the Commonwealth Bank, says that under the new banking set-up "it is the duty of the Bank to tender the best advice to the Government." His words are almost identical with those uttered when the late dictator, Sir Robert Gibson, sat on the Bank throne. One would have thought that the correct procedure would be for the Government to direct Mr. Armitage as to the result required by the people, and to dismiss him if he failed to produce that result; but apparently that businesslike course is not followed. We are also told that the Bank will act in the interest of the general public, and that also was a pet phrase of Sir Robert Gibson; but the question is, who is to determine the "public good"? How would YOU, dear reader, like Mr. Armitage to decide what is good for YOU. Such matters should not be left to the whims of bankers—or politicians, either. The specific function and result required should be clearly defined for them.

**ATOMIC ANXIETY:** Most countries, including Spain, France and Germany, are said to be flat out to develop atomic energy. The conflicting theories of this development by equal ranking scientists are rather extraordinary, and they continue to issue vio-

lently opposed predictions. The "secret" seems to be mostly boloney—like some of the reports of the action of the bomb. The latest announcement from Dr. Virgil Jordan says: "Atomic energy will make production so abundant that the main economic problem would be to get the products consumed."

**CHINESE COMMUNISTS:** New York press reports of November 2 give an indication of conditions under Communist liberators: "Communists in China have established rigid press censorship, let loose an army of secret police, and are shooting all who are even suspected of opposition. They operate in a political atmosphere sodden with suspicion and regimentation that puts every law-abiding citizen in fear of his life." In this case it is alleged that the Communists have tried to improve the material well being of the Chinese coolies by way of increased wages, reduced rents and interest rates. Maybe this is the first case of Communist (Continued on page 4)

## Significant Political Pointers

In view of the recent Pacific war and the struggle now taking place in China, the following statement made by Major C. H. Douglas back in 1933 is particularly significant:—

"Under the existing financial system the retention of human employment as a condition of access to the means of life seems to me inevitably to involve what the professional economists call a 'favourable balance of trade.' That 'favourable' balance of trade most certainly cannot be obtained by commercial intercourse between highly developed nations, and it would appear essential that those nations under the stress of financial compulsion must compete for such markets as those of China and the undeveloped regions of the Middle and Far East. The Pacific, therefore, is, in spite of danger spots in Europe, the real centre of gravity, and it is there in all probability that the future of civilisation will be decided."

Press reports state that as soon as a stable Government is formed in China, "American" banking representatives hope to find considerable scope for investment.

Just before he was shot, the famous Huey Long, Governor of Louisiana, said: "It's child's play to create a Fascist Party; all you have to do is to call it an anti-Fascist Party."

The Australian Labor Party protests strongly that it is an anti-Fascist Party. So does the Communist Party.

A very revealing article by Professor Melville, economic adviser to the Commonwealth Bank, appears in "Australian Post-War Economy."

The article is entitled "The Post-War World Economy," and therein it is stated that the old theories of international trade are outmoded and that "employment must

replace trade as the means to the end." The only sane end of employment is to provide goods and services as efficiently as possible. According to Professor Melville, the sole aim of production appears to be to make work. This mesmerised Professor advises the Labor Party. Do the rank-and-file of those who support the Labor Party honestly believe that Professor Melville can help them? Or are they mesmerised also?

It is sometimes alleged, quite illogically, of course, that because they criticise the Labor Party, social crediters are not sympathetic to the workingman on the basic wage.

If the Social Credit proposition that every member of the community should receive a regular monetary dividend, as a right, were a reality, the workingman would have far greater freedom than ever visualised by those who are misleading him. He would be free to choose his own work and the conditions of work. No longer would he be afraid of employers or union bosses.

A great number of adults have been fooled by the anti-democratic Party system of government, and it appears that children are also being mentally conditioned to accept politics as a form of mild civil war.

A report appearing in the Melbourne press last week gave details of how Northcote High School held an "Election" in which some lads of about 12 years of age put forward their Party programmes. Fellow students were asked to vote for the various Party speakers. The report said that the idea is to make the students "politically conscious."

Those who are advocating "profit sharing in industry" might give a little attention to the millions of pounds of profits being made annually by our "commonly-owned" Postal Department.

The following extract from Federal "Hansard" for September 28 is a revealing comment on such wonders of Socialism:

"Mr. Calwell: . . . I was rather amused if the Deputy Leader of the Opposition (Mr. (Continued on page 4)

## "Sound" Finance!

Public debt of the Commonwealth at September 30, 1945, stood at £2,685,958,000, the interest on which amounts to £75,600,000 per annum. Of this sum £2,156,900,000 is held in Australia, £487,959,000 in London and £41,099,000 in New York.

The war was responsible for increasing the public debt by £1,413,408,000, in respect of which there is an annual interest liability of £34,380,000.

## IDENTIFYING THE PROMOTERS OF WAR

Letter to the Editor from Bruce H. Brown. Continued from last issue.)

Sir, —Jacob H. Schiff was head of the Jewish international banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and after assisting to cause the monetary stringency of 1890, taking part in the intimidation of the U.S. Government in 1893, and bringing about the insolvency of three of the great railroad systems of America, to say nothing of the bankruptcy of thousands of businessmen and the economic ruin of millions of people, he and his firm proceeded to reap the benefits from the disastrous conditions thus brought about.

This Jacob Schiff had a lot to do with the suffering of humanity, and it is important that we should get to know more about him. Mr. Henry Morgenthau, formerly United States Ambassador to Turkey, in his autobiography, "All In A Lifetime," has written as follows:—

"Another group in the financial oligarchy was Kuhn, Loeb and Co., originally clothing manufacturers in Cincinnati, then note brokers, and finally bankers. Their great feat was taking over from the United States Government Receiver the Union Pacific Railroad and re-organising it. They then made their famous alliance with E. H. Harriman, and established themselves in the first rank of American financiers through the success of this joint financing of the Union Pacific Railroad, one of the most profitable of all feats of financial legerdemain ever accomplished."

Mr. A. N. Field has pointed out that, according to Webster's International Dictionary, legerdemain is defined as follows: "Sleight of hand; a trick of sleight of hand; hence, any artful deception or trick."

Mr. Morgenthau refers to Mr. Schiff as "the great financier and much loved leader of the Jews, and recognised as one of the most eminent citizens of America." The Jewish Encyclopedia states that the Schiff family is the oldest contemporary Jewish family of which there is any record. These facts emphasise the significance of the far-reaching operations of Mr. Schiff and his partners, "operations which now encircle the entire globe and affect the trade and industry of all nations."

From the Jewish Encyclopedia, published in 1906, the following is taken from the biographic sketch of Jacob Schiff's career:—

"Owing to his connection with the German money market, Schiff was able to attract much German capital to American enterprise, more particularly in the field of railway enterprise. His firm, under his direction, became the principal reconstructors of the Union Pacific Railroad about 1897, and in 1901 it engaged in a struggle with the Great Northern Pacific Railway. This resulted in a panic on the New York Stock Exchange, in which the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company held the situation at its mercy. Schiff's moderation and wise action on this occasion prevented disaster, and caused his firm to become one of the leading influences in the railway financial world, controlling more than 22,000 miles of railway and 1,321,000,000 dollars of stock. To him was largely due the establishment of community of interests among the chief railway combinations to replace ruinous competition, which principle led also to the formation of the Northern Securities Company. Schiff's firm was chosen to float the large stock issues, not only of the Union Pacific Railroad, but also of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, and the Missouri Pacific railway companies, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and many others."

Do we need to look further for the creator

of monopoly or for evidence of the way in which it is done? This man has been described in his own circles as "moderate and wise," but what would be the description by the general public if they understood the facts? Note that it was as the result of action by the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company that the panic occurred on the New York Stock Exchange (May, 1901) and that this firm held the situation at its mercy. Note also that a similar thing happened again in 1929, of which more will be said later.

Mr. Field points out that, as head of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Mr. Schiff played a leading part in effecting those huge amalgamations of railway and other capital, which were fought by President Theodore Roosevelt in his anti-trust campaigns. The Northern Securities Company, already referred to, was such a flagrant violation of the law that it was sued by the Attorney General of the United States and declared illegal by the courts. To quote Mr. Field: "Mr. Roosevelt, fighting for the people against these giant trusts, had a long and bitter contest with Mr. Harriman, a railway magnate very closely associated with the firm of Kuhn, Loeb, if not virtually a department manager of that concern."

That name Harriman is not unfamiliar at the present time, and it hardly seems a coincidence that he should in these days be so closely associated with one of Jacob Schiff's successors in Jewry in the person of Bernard Baruch, who is having far too much to say in connection with the financial discussions now taking place between "Britain" and the "United States." He also had too much to do with the sudden cessation of the Lend-Lease arrangements between the two countries, to the great detriment of the people of England.

Louis D. Brandeis, who became a justice of the United States Supreme Court, and the first Jew to be appointed a member of this highest American Court, supposed to be guardian of the Constitution, has written as follows:—

"The dominant element in our financial oligarchy is the investment banker. Associated banks, trust companies, and life insurance companies are his tools. Controlled railroads, public service, and industrial corporations are his subjects. Though properly but middlemen, these bankers bestride as masters America's business world, so that practically no large enterprise can be undertaken without their participation and approval."

That quotation was taken by Mr. Field from the book, "Other People's Money." Not only do these bankers BESTRIDE AS MASTERS THE AMERICAN BUSINESS WORLD, but they also bestride as masters the various GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD and arrange the conditions, which bring Governments into conflict.

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

(To be continued.)

## ARE WE ON THE ROAD TO SERFDOM?

(From "The Road to Serfdom," by Prof. Hayek.)

No doubt an American or English "fascist" system would greatly differ from the Italian or German models; no doubt, if the transition were effected without violence, we might expect to get a better type of leader. Yet this does not mean that our fascist system would in the end prove very different or much less intolerable than its prototypes. There are strong reasons for believing that the worst features of the totalitarian systems are phenomena which totalitarianism is certain sooner or later to produce.

Just as the democratic statesman who sets out to plan economic life will soon be confronted with the alternative of either assuming dictatorial powers or abandoning his plans, so the totalitarian leader would soon have to choose between disregard of ordinary morals and failure. It is for this reason that the unscrupulous are likely to be more successful in a society tending toward totalitarianism. Who does not see this has not yet grasped the full width of the gulf, which separates totalitarianism from the essentially individualist Western civilisation.

The totalitarian leader must collect around him a group, which is prepared voluntarily to submit to that discipline which they are to impose by force upon the rest of the people.

That Socialism can be put into practice only by methods, which most Socialists disapprove, is, of course, a lesson learned by many social reformers in the past. The old Socialist parties were inhibited by their democratic ideals; they did not possess the ruthlessness required for the performance of their chosen task. It is characteristic that both in Germany and in Italy the success of fascism was preceded by the refusal of the Socialist parties to take over the responsibilities of government. They were unwilling wholeheartedly to employ the methods to which they had pointed the way. They still hoped for the miracle of a ma-

majority's agreeing on a particular plan for the organisation of the whole of society. Others had already learned the lesson that in a planned society the question can no longer be on what do a majority of the people agree but what the largest single group is whose members agree sufficiently to make unified direction of all affairs possible.

There are three main reasons why such a numerous group, with fairly similar views, is not likely to be formed by the best but rather by the worst elements of any society.

First, the higher the education and intelligence of individuals become, the more their tastes and views are differentiated. If we wish to find a high degree of uniformity in outlook, we have to descend to the regions of lower moral and intellectual standards, where the more primitive instincts prevail. This does not mean that the majority of people have low moral standards; it merely means that the largest group of people whose values are very similar are the people with low standards.

Second, since this group is not large enough to give sufficient weight to the leader's endeavours, he will have to increase their numbers by converting more to the same simple creed. He must gain the support of the docile and gullible, who have no strong convictions of their own, but are ready to accept a ready-made system of values if it is only drummed into their ears sufficiently loudly and frequently. It will be those whose vague and imperfectly formed ideas are easily swayed and whose passions and emotions are readily

aroused who will thus swell the ranks of the totalitarian party.

Third, to weld together a closely coherent body of supporters, the leader must appeal to a common human weakness. It seems to be easier for people to agree on a negative programme—on the hatred of an enemy, on the envy of those better off—than on any positive task.

The contrast between the "we" and the "they" is consequently always employed by those who seek the allegiance of huge masses. The enemy may be internal, like the "Jew" in Germany or the "kulak" in Russia, or he may be external. In any case, this technique has the great advantage of leaving the leader greater freedom of action than would almost any positive programme.

Advancement within a totalitarian group or party depends largely on a willingness to do immoral things. The principle that the end justifies the means, which in individualist ethics is regarded as the denial of all morals, in collectivist ethics becomes necessarily the supreme rule. There is literally nothing, which the consistent collectivist must not be prepared to do if it serves "the good of the whole," because that is to him the only criterion of what ought to be done.

Once you admit that the individual is merely a means to serve the ends of the higher entity called society or the nation, most of those features of totalitarianism, which horrify us, follow of necessity.

From the collectivist standpoint intolerance and brutal suppression of dissent, deception and spying, the complete disregard of the life and happiness of the individual are essential and unavoidable. Acts, which revolt all our feelings, such as the shooting of hostages or the killing of the old or sick, are treated as mere matters of expediency; the compulsory uprooting and transportation of hundreds of thousands becomes an instrument of policy approved by almost everybody except the victims.

To be a useful assistant in the running of a totalitarian State, therefore, a man must be prepared to break every moral rule he has ever known if this seems necessary to achieve the end set for him. In the totalitarian machine there will be special opportunities for the ruthless and unscrupulous. Neither the Gestapo nor the administration of a concentration camp, neither the Ministry of Propaganda nor the S.A. or S.S. (or their Russian counterparts) are suitable places for the exercise of humanitarian feelings.

Yet it is through such positions that the road to the highest positions in the totalitarian State leads.

A distinguished American economist Professor Frank H. Knight, correctly notes that the authorities of a collectivist State "would have to do these things whether they wanted to or not; and the probability of the people in power being individuals who would dislike the possession and exercise of power is on a level with the probability that an extremely tender-hearted person would get the job of whipping master in a slave plantation."

(To be continued.)

## ANOTHER REFERENDUM THREATENED

### Mr. Menzies Wants "Constitution Convention"

The, Federal Minister for Labor and National Service, Mr. Holloway, is reported to have said at a public meeting in Geelong last week that another Referendum might be held next year. "I have no authority to say this, but from my own observations, I think that a Referendum will be taken about this time next year." (Melb. "Age," Nov. 10.)

A Referendum held at the same time as the next Federal Elections would no doubt enhance the possibility of the Federal Labor Party obtaining the powers it seeks, particularly if the impression is created that it is modifying the demands made at the Referendum last year.

There is not the slightest doubt that the controllers of successive Federal Governments, the Canberra bureaucrats, have not given up hope of obtaining more power for the Federal Government—i.e., for themselves. And there is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Menzies and his "Liberals" will fit in with the desires of the bureaucrats, as has the Labor Party. It must never be forgotten that the Party now headed by Mr. Menzies led the campaign for greater powers for the Federal Government at the 1937 Referendum. More significant still is the fact that Mr. Menzies, in commenting on the above statement by Mr. Holloway, said that a Constitutional Convention should be called after demobilisation, "otherwise all proposals for constitutional change would tend to be regarded as purely Government—and therefore, purely Party—proposals." In other words, the Party leaders must settle their differences and attempt to unite to get the people to concede greater powers to the Federal Government! Mr. Menzies prefers the subtle approach.

It was stated in the "New Times" last year that Mr. Menzies' opposition to the Referendum proposals was based on party-political considerations, and not on any belief that the Federal Government should have no further powers. The proposal by Mr. Menzies that a Constitutional Convention be called, no doubt as a preliminary to another Referendum, reveals beyond all doubt that there is no fundamental difference of policy between the Party leaders at Canberra. They are all prepared to play the bureaucrats' game.

There can only be one answer to the Canberra power-lusters: Electoral pressure in all States on all State Members, insisting that they resist all

## "NEW TIMES" EXPANSION

### Fighting Funds and New Readers Wanted

Now that the war is over we are seeking the co-operation of our readers in a special intensified drive to increase the circulation of the "New Times." Every supporter is asked to make a special effort in this direction. Obviously, it was never more urgent.

Parcels of recent back-numbers of the "New Times," for distribution to prospective new readers, are available free of charge. Such parcels are now being sent to those readers who obtain the paper by direct subscription, but other readers, whose names and addresses are not known to us, will need to write to us (at Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne), or call at our office, and ask for their parcels.

It is expected that our printer's manpower difficulties will soon be reduced sufficiently to enable production of a larger "New Times." But costs have increased so greatly during the war that donations from our supporters will be needed to cover much of the extra cost until our revenue is increased sufficiently by greater sales. As it is desirable to build up our funds immediately, in advance of any such move, and for other purposes of expansion in general, donations should be forwarded without delay.

## TAXATION AS A WEAPON

From the English "Social Creditor":—

The Julius Elias (Odhams Press) publication, "News Review," an organ of our new culture, states that the Trades Union Congress "heartily endorsed" as "Basic Budget principles" that "Taxation should not be regarded merely [our emphasis] as a way of raising money for necessary Government outlays, but as a weapon [our emphasis] for the ordering [our emphasis] of the nation's whole economic life, a vital part of the general social plan."

"Gross inequality of incomes should be deliberately [our emphasis] corrected."

Lord Southwood (Julius Elias) is a very rich man, largely through the agency of newspaper attacks on "property."

"Ours" they will not touch because the moment of attack will be known to us, and we shall take measures to protect our own." — "Protocols of Zion," III 12.

## THE REAL WAR CRIMINALS

On no previous occasion have the people generally been so interested in the question of war criminals. It is urgently desirable that readers of this journal take action to inform their fellow citizens of the master war criminals, the financiers who so treacherously betrayed the interests of the British Empire while helping the Axis Powers.

An excellent exposure of such financiers is Mr. Eric Butler's "Enemy Within the Empire." Here is an eye-opening booklet for social creditors to hand to those who want to learn about the real war criminals. There are still a few thousand unsold copies of this "best-seller." Obtain a supply immediately and help to prevent another world war. Quantities of half a dozen copies or more are now available at 3/- per half-dozen, post free. Order NOW from New Times Limited, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

# "FULL EMPLOYMENT" AND FREEDOM IN AMERICA

By DR. VIRGIL JOHNSON, President of National Industrial Conference Board of U.S.A.

(Address to Controllers' Institute of America, St. Louis, Missouri, 11/5/45)

I think I had better say to you at the outset that I am not among those who believe that—to quote a recent Potomac charter—"the end of this war will bring the unfolding of a new era based upon a vastly expanding economy and unlimited opportunities for every American," merely by everybody uniting to ignore or evade the economic facts that face us, by agreeing upon verbal flower-arrangements that divert attention from them, or by co-operating to compromise with error and evil in public or private policies for the sake of political expediency or "peace in our time," either at home or abroad.

It seems to me that this war is not the kind of thing that any candid or decent mind can grin off for the newsreels or erase by mumbling economic charms or political incantations over its consequences. Quite apart from its devastating physical effects, which have no parallel in the human record, we are dealing here with a spiritual and moral catastrophe so profound and comprehensive that anyone sensitive to truth must be overwhelmed by the confusion, chaos and conflict and the bitterness, hatred and delusion left behind in every country by the colossal struggle for power within and among Governments out of which this war arose. To imagine or pretend that the vast harvest of waste, destruction, corruption and demoralisation sowed in this thirty years' war can simply be ploughed under with pious platitudes, that you can write off either its economic or spiritual costs with a few well-chosen words and begin again as though nothing had happened to men and their world, is merely childish or dishonest.

The plain truth is that whatever the phrases and formulas out of which the laurel wreaths of victory may be woven, among conquerors and conquered alike the idea of unlimited government has won this war everywhere in the world, not only on land and sea, but in the minds of men; and the individual citizen, who was the unknown soldier who fought it, is also the universal victim.

In every country, victorious or vanquished, his ideas and aspirations are today occupied territory in which by his courage, fortitude and credulity he has helped to plant firmly and perhaps permanently the emblem of the absolute State. After a bare two centuries of revolt from it, in which men in most countries succeeded in building some kind of defences against it, behind which they could carry on their life and work in tolerable freedom and independence, the ancient dogma of supreme government has everywhere returned to the throne, armed with the sceptre of new instruments of power which the absolute monarchs of yesteryear could not even imagine, and arrayed in regal robes woven of glittering phrases like full employment, national income, consumer purchasing power, social security and international stabilisation, which disguise age-old ambitions of personal and imperial power.

You know as well as I do that today most Governments and their millions of dependents, camp followers and courtiers, are concerned mainly with the task of maintaining, consolidating and indefinitely expanding the power over the life and work of the community which they won as a result of this war.

They may talk of dismantling war industries and demobilising armies—though if you read the news from Russia in recent days you may doubt even that—but nobody mentions or could even imagine the demobilisation of Government. Instead of beating their swords into ploughshares they are forging them into political action committees and pressure groups and other weapons to preserve the unlimited power and special privileges they won through the war. In the past, war was only a partial and occasional activity of the community, and so the State at worst touched only part of men's lives in war-time; but through this war omnipotent Government has dug itself in so deeply and spread itself so widely through the whole pattern of their ideas, aspirations and conduct that its withdrawal or liquidation is now unthinkable for most of them. It is not merely that every

## THE BRITISH ELECTION

Except in one or two of the more responsible reviews, we do not think that the most unquestionable fact in regard to the recent election has been sufficiently emphasised. That fact is that the vote was far more anti-Government (Coalition Government, remember) than it was pro-Socialist. For the past six years, the Government has been a P.E.P. Socialist Government at home, whatever its foreign policy may have been, "and it is probably only such things as traditional "Partyism" and fear of the wild men, that prevented the vote against the Government from being almost unanimous. It is a grim comment on our insane d'markazi that the various Ministers responsible for the internal discomfort of the past six years, and against whom the protest vote was fundamentally directed, are practically all returned to power; while those specially concerned with external relations, that is to say, the direct winning of the war, who to the extent that it is won did win it in their own departments, have all been turned out.

There is a great deal more to be said on this subject; but it emphasises the fact, which we have frequently stressed, that the function of democracy can only be, properly, negative.

—The "Social Creditor" (Eng.), 25/8/45.

civilian economy has become permanently an instrument of military and political policy henceforth. Total war has brought with it total government everywhere, and most of men's thought about peace and their planning for the post-war world is now shaped in terms of unlimited expansion of the war-time pattern of omnipotent government, in which vast structures of State machinery, domestic and international, are piled one upon another on a planetary scale, burying the great mass of individual citizens beneath an immense pyramid of bureaucratic authority within which all independent effort and responsibility become impossible and the very capacity for them must be crippled and may ultimately disappear.

In men's minds, all over the world, peace looms up as a peril menacing the omnipotence and providence of the unlimited Governments by, off and for which their peoples live.

As the war draws to its close, in almost every act of government—its persistent pressure for peace-time military conscription legislation; its post-war lend-lease, rehabilitation and world policing and slave

## NOTES ON THE VICTORIAN ELECTION

At the time of writing (Tuesday, November 13) it is impossible to usefully comment in detail on the Victorian Election, as the results in many electorates will not be known for some days.

However, it appears unlikely that Labor will be able to govern without the support of the successful Independents, one of whom, Mr. R. Gardner, has given a written undertaking that he will not agree to any transfer of State powers to the Federal Government or an indefinite continuation of Uniform Taxation without the electors having an opportunity of expressing their wishes at a Referendum.

Irrespective of who forms the new Government, the urgent issue confronting Victorian electors is the necessity of insisting that all State Members resist the Canberra power-lusters, and that the State Government use those powers it now possesses to ensure that Victorians can get on with post-war reconstruction. Social crediters should take a far more active interest in State politics than they have in the past. The people of Alberta have shown what can be done by local Government.

Although the Melbourne daily press, with the exception of the "Age," was highly delighted with the apparent defeat of Mr. Macfarlan and several of his Ministerial colleagues who had defied the dictatorship of the Central Executive of the Liberal Party, it appears very probable that at least two of the Liberal "break-aways" will be returned. This is very encouraging. The rank and file of the Liberal branches in Barwon made it very clear that they were supporting Mr. Maltby against the Central Executive. In a letter to a social creditor in his electorate, Mr. Maltby said he re-

## RETURNED MEN CANNOT FIND JOBS

Already many of those who fought to keep the Japanese invader from our shores are looking in vain for reasonable employment in the so-called "New Order."

Remember the wonderful promises that leaders of all Parties made—that nothing would be too good for our fighting men? Under the title, "Employment or Despair," Brigadier Cremor writes in the Melbourne "Argus" of November 13 as follows:—  
"Since demobilisation set in, I am seeing and hearing from too many of my old troops who cannot get employment. Most of these lads are of an independent spirit, and only come to me when they have failed everywhere else. It is not pleasant to hear that they are being compelled to live on their deferred pay while they vainly seek suitable jobs."

For the time being there is plenty of work to be done in this country, and there would be plenty of jobs if only financial policy was suitably modified and the dead hand of bureaucracy was loosened. The people are keenly willing to commence the job of real post-war reconstruction, and would soon overcome all physical problems if they, were not confronted with maddening artificial problems.

If the Federal Government had any realism, it would ensure that every demobilised service man continued to receive an income at least equal to the basic wage until such time as he found a job, which suited him.

There are tens of thousands of Australian troops in the islands who cannot get home because there is alleged to be a shortage of shipping. While these men remain in the islands, mainly filling in time and trying to overcome boredom, they and their dependents continue to be paid. There is no reason why they should not continue to be paid when they get home.

Labour proposals; its reconversion, rationing and price control measures; its "job-budget" bills, its Bretton Woods and other international economic agreements—one may see plainly the political purpose or hope of keeping the American community and the world in a kind of permanent war-economy in the name of peace, and full employment as the most plausible and appealing means of maintaining the power of supreme government at home and abroad.

So I for one do not expect this war, in the sense that I have been speaking of it, to and suddenly or definitely during this decade; and when it finally subsides—to use Mr. Stalin's charming phrase—the political temptations to maintain or resume it will be so strong that beneath the uncertain and shifting shadows of Dumbarton Oaks most of the world will be as peaceful as a bomb shelter and as quiet as a subterranean tank factory.

War has become too important to the world's politicians to permit them to take peace very seriously. It has solved too many insoluble problems for too many of them; and when we talk of the end of the war today, we should remember always that our word-changers who have occupied the political temples have become so skilful in the past decade that they should have no difficulty in making the transition from war to peace with only a slight change of phraseology, or semantic scenery, leaving all the economic and political realities essentially the same. If you doubt this, ask yourselves whether anyone in the business community, or in organised labour, or in public office, really looks forward with enthusiasm or confidence to the speedy and drastic demobilisation of government and of the powers which it has got hold of in this war, or sincerely expects that its end will bring "the unfolding of an era" based upon anything but the continuation and expansion of those powers. And when you have answered that question honestly, I think you come face to face with another—not one of fact, but one of will.

## NOTES ON THE VICTORIAN ELECTION

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(To be continued.)

garded himself as being responsible only to his electors and to no outside body. Further, that he would uphold State rights in every possible way.

Mr. Menzies and the Liberal Party dictators may talk as much as they like about Liberal "unity" and "progress" made at the election, but such talk does not alter the fact that thousands of Liberals voted against the endorsed Liberal candidates. Neither can such talk alter the fact that Labor increased its voting strength. Until the Liberals put forward a constructive, democratic policy, they have no alternative to offer to Socialism.

The defeat of Mr. A. Hughes, the self-styled Independent of Caulfield, was one bright feature of the election. Mr. Hughes never tired of protesting that he was not a Communist, but on many occasions said he agreed with the Communist policies.

As soon as the names of all successful candidates are known, Victorian social crediters should immediately contact them, offering congratulations and a desire to bring about a closer co-operation between electors and Members. In several Melbourne electorates social crediters have already made arrangements for inviting Members to house meetings in order to meet some of their electors and talk over political and economic questions.

—ERIC D. BUTLER,  
343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

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

ALBERTA: A contingent of Canadian troops recently passed through Adelaide, and several of our members set themselves the task of interviewing as many of them as was possible, to ascertain their opinions of the Social Credit Government of Alberta. Over 50 personal contacts were made and, with one exception, all spoke highly of the political set-up in Alberta. One opinion was that Premier Manning was easily the best statesman in Canada. Another was that the Albertan Government was the best Government Canada had had. This, of course, is borne out by the results of the last election in Alberta, when Social Crediters gained 51 out of 57 seats—which all must admit was a most outstanding result and a clear endorsement of the policy of the Social Credit Government. For further information about Alberta read "Alberta Now," price 6d. or 4/- per dozen, post free.

BOOKS TO READ: "The Enemy Within the Empire" (a short history of the Bank of England), By Eric D. Butler, price 9d. "The Answer to Socialism," by C. Barclay Smith, price 2/6. "Federal Union Exposed," by C. Barclay Smith, price 1/- (All plus 1d postage.)

—F. BAWDEN, Hon. Secretary.

## MR. BUTLER PLANS VICTORIAN COUNTRY TOUR

Victorian country readers of the "New Times" will be pleased to hear that Mr. Eric Butler, who is now waiting to be discharged from the Army, plans a series of country meetings as soon as they can be arranged. There is no need to stress the fact that now, as never before, it is urgently essential that Social Credit ideas be introduced to the people. People today are confused and bewildered, looking for some solution to their problems.

Those country stalwarts who co-operated with Mr. Butler in the past will recall the splendid results achieved through his meetings, the number of new subscribers obtained for the "New Times," and the vast amount of literature sold. He now desires to make a special drive, particularly to increase the circulation of the "New Times," tell the story of Alberta, and give advice on bringing Members of Parliament under control by the electors associating to demand the things they require.

All those who desire to co-operate with Mr. Butler are urged to write to him immediately, care of Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Now is the time for action. The "Battle for The Peace" is on in earnest.

## DOUBLY DARK DAYS

"In the dark days of 1940, a great dispute arose behind the scene of State. Which weapons of political warfare should be used to undermine Germany's influence? . . . A giant propaganda of amazing subtlety having given the impression that the Nazis were creatures of the Right" [our emphasis], "supported and succored by conservative forces. . . the second school was convinced we should finance and encourage Communist movements everywhere. This school prevailed. Vast sums of money, backed up by all resources, were switched over to support the extreme Left, all over Europe."—"Review of World Affairs," August 29, 1945.

Now, Clarence, what word would you substitute for "school" in the foregoing quotation? And what do you think of a Governmental system, which decides between Communism and Conservatism merely on the grounds that the powers behind Hitler having pretended that he was a Conservative, the powers behind Churchill would pretend that he was a Communist?

—"The Social Creditor."

## COMMUNIST CULTURE

Owing to the rising flood of murder, rape, looting, robbery with violence, and vandalism in Berlin as a result of the Russian occupation, it is understood that the Dean, of Canterbury (Dr. Hewlett Johnson) is delaying the appearance of his new best-seller, "The Charm and Practical Christianity of the Socialist Sixth of the World," in order still further to amplify the evidence. —"The Social Creditor."

## CALLING SOCIAL CREDIT ACTIONISTS!

Keep This Date Free: Thursday,  
November 29, 8 p.m.

At Scots' Church Hall, Russell St.,  
Melbourne.

## "Can We Win the Peace?"

A Challenging Address by  
ERIC D. BUTLER  
Chairman; Bruce H. Brown.

—Authorised by W. J. Carruthers, Hon. Sec., Social Credit Action Committee.

"New Times," November 16, 1945—Page 3

# MASTER PLAN BEHIND HITLER'S PLAN

## The Power of the International Financiers

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

**The Australian press of June 6, 1940, published the following item: "The 'New York Post' takes the sensational line that America is actually helping to defeat the Allies . . . The paper points out that America not only armed Hitler, but is still arming him . . ."**

Did someone say something about trying war criminals?

Mr. Dies, Chairman of the American Committee investigating anti-American activities, made it perfectly clear that the German-Jewish bankers were helping in the financing of war material to Germany. Inter alia, he said:

"When our investigation has been completed, I am sure it will be found that more money has gone from the U.S.A. to build up the totalitarian Powers than has gone to England . . . Russia is being used as a 'front.' In the last two months Russia has transferred 15,000,000 dollars to Germany through an American bank."

It would be interesting to know more about that "American" bank!

The news-items already quoted could be added to considerably. But there is no need. Every well-informed student of international affairs knows that, during the period of World War II prior to Germany's attack on Russia, the international banking groups gave more assistance to Germany than they did to the British peoples, at that time carrying the entire burden of the war.

Feeling about American exports to Germany became so strong in Great Britain that, on January 28, 1941, Mr. Dalton, Minister for Economic Warfare, was asked in the House of Commons whether something could not be done to bring pressure to bear on the American Government. Mr. Dalton could give no promises, but merely "hoped to reduce this practice."

It is interesting to note that the German attack on Russia followed closely the announcement in America that all German credits in America were to be "frozen." This was a direct intimation that Germany could no longer get American assistance. No doubt the international financiers had excellent reasons for this policy. The result of this policy, irrespective of the intention, brought Russia into the war and the centralisation of the Russians and the Germans under one control. All centralisation is exploited by the Jewish planners. Back in 1938, when Mr. Chamberlain refused to take an unprepared British Empire to war, the Jewish-controlled press of America abused Mr. Chamberlain and the British in bitter terms. The Jewish Walter Lippman told the British that it was better to fight and die honourably rather than be aced. He used the abusive term, "once-great Britain."

When the British finally did declare war on Germany, most "Americans" of the Lippman variety fought tooth-and-nail to keep America out of the war.

Great Britain was told that she could get "assistance" on terms. The terms were, payment in cash and provide your own transport. In order to buy inferior materials at outrageous prices, Great Britain had to strip herself of upwards of £2,000,000,000 of overseas investments. Some of these investments were taken over directly by Kuhn, Loeb and Co. Some of the American aeroplanes sent to Great Britain were practically useless. Great Britain handed over all her designs and manufacturing processes, and built, at her own expense, factories in America which added greatly to America's industrial strength.

In the Melbourne "Herald" of February 2, 1940, the following appeared:

"Although he personally favours the Allied cause, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, junior, is driving extremely hard bargains with the Allies . . . The Allies are sometimes forced to pay double the real price of goods."

In view of Mr. Morgenthau's policy towards Great Britain, a brief examination of his connections will prove of interest. He is related by marriage to his fellow-Jew, Herbert Lehman, controller of U.N.R.R.A. He is also related to the Seligmans, of the international Jewish banking firm of J. and W. Seligmann, the Lewisohns, Jewish international bankers, and the Warburgs of Kuhn, Loeb and Co.

### "RULE BRITANNIA" NO LONGER TRUE, SAYS MINISTER

The Rev. Desmond Morse-Boycott, founder of Saint Mary of the Angels Song School of Addlestone, Surrey, has banned "Rule Britannia" from the choir's repertoire.

"I have done so in the interests of truth," he said. "What is the use of singing 'We never shall be slaves' if we are slaves. We are in bondage to a Government, which cloaks totalitarianism under the guise of democracy. We have no freedom and can hope for none."

Mr. Morse-Boycott said under the proposed Hospitals Bill parents would have to get permission to have their child in their own home. Home was the nest, and God intended it for babies.

The Government's next step would be to have fathers and mothers apply for permission before having a baby in the interests of eugenics, he added.

—Melbourne "Age," Nov. 12, from its special correspondent in London.

(vide speech by Mr. Louis T. McFadden in American Congress on January 24, 1934).

Mr. Morgenthau's fellow-Jew, Mr. A. Berle, one of the original members of President Roosevelt's New Deal Brain Trust, also gave his views back in 1940 on how Europe must be "saved."

**Mr. Berle's views on salvation are to be found in a revealing little book published by him in 1918, "The Significance of the Jewish State."**

In this book Mr. Berle states that the Jew is "the barometer of civilisation at all times." Also that the Christians are unable to prevent wars. His views on social and economic organisation are revealing: "Almost from the beginning land and industries, public resources, mineral and otherwise, could be nationally administered, and all this would make a most novel and striking page in statecraft." Here again we see the connection between Big Finance and Socialism.

Mr. Berle appeared to regard the war as a convenient event, which he and other Jews could use to introduce a little more of their "statecraft." The British peoples, of course, were merely expected to do the fighting and fit into the Great Plan.

At this stage we can recall with interest the statement made by the American opponent of the "Jew"-Deal, General Johnson, who was reported in the Melbourne "Herald" of June 18, 1940, as follows:

**"America held out false hopes to Britain and France and incited them to war for reasons of domestic policy."**

Substitute "International Jewry" for "America" and we can see all too clearly what World War II was about.

Mr. Lament, of J. P. Morgan and Co., whose favourable views on Soviet Russia we have previously noted, gave his views on World War II when Great Britain was fighting for survival. He said "the United States should be kept out of the war, but encourage sales of war materials to Britain and France and strengthen her

## SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL POINTERS

(Continued from page 1.)

Harrison) will permit me to be amused, by his speech, to hear his plea for a return to penny postage. The honourable gentleman told us in his most airy fashion that as the result of the last war postage was increased from 1d to 1½d on letters. When the depression came there was another ½d increase, and in order to meet the cost of the war of 1939-45, it was found necessary again to increase postage by another ½d. All those increases were made by Governments of which he was a member or which he supported.

**"Mr. Harrison:** Such a Government is not in power to effect the reduction.

**"Mr. Calwell:** I know, but the honourable gentleman says 'restore penny postage as soon as you possibly can.' That is a laudable objective, but I do not think that, in the present state of the nation's finances, we can hope for an early restoration of penny postage, nor am I in a position to say on behalf of the Postmaster-General that there is an immediate likelihood of the restoration of the postage that operated before the war started."

**From the West Australian "Hansard" of August 21:—**

"The Acting Premier: I think there is no member of Parliament who for one second would agree that men and materials should be used in the near future, or even in the reasonably near future, for the purpose of setting to work to unify railway gauges of Australia when there are such desperately urgent works required as the building of thousands of houses and other matters that easily come to mind. For my part, I do not feel that the Commonwealth Government has put forward these proposals for discussion at the Premiers' Conference with any idea that they should receive equal priority, or anywhere near equal priority, with the housing programme and other public works programmes that have been developed in recent times as the post-war reconstruction policy of Australia. I know that the Commonwealth Minister for Transport, Mr. Ward, is tremendously enthusiastic about these proposals to unify railway gauges. I am aware that not so many weeks ago he indicated by way of a public statement that these proposals should have a top priority, at least equal to housing."

**"Mr. Dowey:** Was he speaking for the Commonwealth Government?

**"The Acting Premier:** I should say he was not; but even if he were, he was not speaking for the Government of Western Australia; and members generally can take it for granted, without question, that the Government of this State would not agree under any conditions to allow the unifying even of the railway from Kalgoorlie to Fremantle to take place to the detriment of the building of houses, the establishment of water supplies, the revival of the gold-mining industry, the building up of the primary industries, the expansion of secondary industries, the building of hospitals and schools, and a number of other matters."

own economic and financial resources to help make a permanent peace." How very kind of Mr. Lamont! His friends of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. couldn't have put it better.

**Direct evidence of the liaison work of the international banking groups with "German" banking groups, right throughout World War II, is provided in the following statement issued under the heading, "Documentary Proof of Morgan-Nazi Relations":**

"San Francisco, April 27. —When the American Army swept into Germany it was fortunate enough to capture an interesting figure in Dr. H. J. Caesar, the counterpart of our Alien Property Custodian, who had charge of all American banks and alien property seized in France. Dr. Caesar was cross-examined at length. From him came highly enlightening and hitherto secret information about the manner in which certain British and American banks in Paris collaborated with the Germans after the fall of France . . . it was American and British banks which poured money into Germany for years before the war and then manoeuvred to have reparations and war debts cancelled in order to protect their own loans. The Chase National Bank was one of the worst offenders . . . even during the present war, the Paris branches of Chase and J. P. Morgan were quite willing and anxious to do business with the Germans—though British banks were more so.

**"Dr. Caesar testified that 'the protection afforded to Chase, was justified on the ground that it had been active on behalf of Germany before the war . . ."**

**"The British Banks," he said, 'were even more preferred by the Germans than the branches of Chase and Morgans. The German occupying authorities decreed that British and Canadian banks in the occupied zone of France "shall no more be considered as enemy banks." These branches provided long-term credits to assist the German war machine. . . ."**

"This memo is dated January 15, 1943, more than a year after Germany declared war on the U.S. . . ."

—Official U.S. Treasury Reports.

The Chase Bank was one of those mentioned by Mr. McFadden in the American House of Representatives as having been used by the international Jews to help finance Soviet Russia. Morgans is, of course, merely a Gentile "front" for the Jewish banking groups. Among the "British" Banks is the Midlands group, now associated with the Jewish monopoly, Imperial Chemical Industries.

(To be continued)

## Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1)

consideration for the underdog; but it certainly does not justify the savagery, butchery and sadistic tyranny. Better conditions can be obtained without wholesale murder and without loss of freedom.

**PALESTINE PERILS:** Jewish terrorist agents, probably imported for the purpose, have been systematically bombing, cutting communications and railways, and have caused widespread death and injury. Abdul Azzam Bey, secretary-general of the Arab League, back from London, says he found men with principles and felt sure that the Arab case was now better understood in England. He said that he did not favour the Palestine question being handed over to the United Nations Committee, because it would be difficult to convince the American Republics of the Arab viewpoint. There seem to be moves of tremendous import behind the scenes in this matter, and doubtless these planned outbursts of terrorism are intended to bring the issue to a head. Great Britain is in another awkward spot, and is being assailed by Jewish interests throughout the world because she refused to finally betray the Arabs. However, provided no assistance is given to the Jews in the way of arms, the Arabs are confident of attending to them all by themselves.

—O.B.H.

### SOCIAL CREDIT DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS

The results of the Diploma Examination for 1945 are expected shortly.

It is proposed to hold the next Examination for the Diploma of Associate in 1947. The date is not yet fixed, but notice will be given later.

—G. A. Marsden, Supervisor, 6 Harden Road, Artarmon, N.S.W.

### TAX-LIMIT CAMPAIGN

This campaign can be carried on irrespective of any taxation sops that may be handed out; letterforms are so worded that they remain current and suitable irrespective of any situation that may develop. Supporters are therefore urged to obtain supplies of letterforms for this campaign and to get on with the job of circulating them for signatures. Wherever you are, YOU can play a vital part—so what about action NOW? Write now for letterforms to the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. Price 1/6 per 100 posted. Don't leave this to the other fellow, only YOU can do your share.

—O. B. Heatley, Campaign Director.

### NONSENSE FROM PRIESTLEY

The kind of nonsense, which is used to buttress d'markazi, is well illustrated by the statement of J. B. Priestley that "Democracy rests on the true old saying that 'Nobody is wiser than everybody.'"

For sheer fatuity this remark ranks high in political thought. It is as much as to say that the more water you put in your whisky the better whisky it will be, and the more people who shout when Caruso sings, the finer the music. Mr. Priestley is evidently obsessed with the mob mind just now, and in the article from which the foregoing pearl of thought is taken, he goes on to say, "The opinion that makes itself felt is **group opinion**." (His emphasis.) A group never had an opinion, never could have an opinion, and has no mechanism by which it could conceive an opinion. It can act on an opinion, but it must get that opinion from an individual. The recent election is an instance of a group acting on an injected opinion; and we hope that Mr. Priestley will like the result.

—"The Social Crediter."

### CO-OP. WHOLESALE SOCIETY

In the British House of Commons on August 22, Sir W. Smithers asked the Prime Minister if "he will set up a Royal Commission to examine and report on the workings, operations and activities of the Co-operative Wholesale Society; and to inquire whether its continuation is in the national interest?"

**The Prime Minister;** "No, Sir."

**Sir W. Smithers:** "In view of the promises given by the Socialist Party at the Election to abolish monopolies, will the Right Hon. Gentleman make a commencement on this most dangerous and pernicious of all monopolies?"

**The Prime Minister:** "The Hon. Member is mistaken. It is not a monopoly at all."

### PART OF THE PLOT

From the "Social Crediter" (Eng.), 22/9/45: Fifty-nine thousand bottles of whisky have just been delivered in Stockholm, the advance guard of a much larger consignment [from Great Britain]. It is being sold in Stockholm at lower prices than the statutory price in Great Britain, at which price whisky is practically unobtainable.

For many years past, including the war period, Sweden has had the highest standard of living in Europe. What are we getting from Sweden; at what price; and if we have to export something, why do we have to export things in short supply? Why are we sinking German ships, instead of selling them?

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