

# THE NEW TIMES

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*"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free"*

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## LEAGUE OF RIGHTS RESTRUCTURING AND CONSOLIDATING FOR NEW ADVANCE

**Rising financial costs, particularly postage costs, and the developing situation have resulted in the League taking stock and preparing in depth for a new major advance. Some major re-structuring is being undertaken. A number of constructive steps have been taken to meet the rising cost problem. The League accepts all new problems and situations as stimulating challenges.**

Included with last issue was a copy of the Heritage Society's campaign brochure on the defence of Sir John Kerr and the Monarchy. We ask readers to note that while many have deplored the Communist-inspired attack upon Sir John Kerr, they have done nothing about it. Once again the Australian League of Rights has given a practical lead. Widespread distribution of this brochure has already produced a "feed-back", bringing in new contacts. (Will Queensland supporters please use Box 172, Chermside for their orders.)

While The League of Rights has had a major impact on Australian society, generating many activities and projects of which the League broadly approves, and which it welcomes, the League holds firm to the fundamental principal that it can only accept responsibility where it has authority.

There are four Divisions of the League: The Institute of Economic Democracy, currently directed by Mr. Jeremy Lee; the women's division; The Australian Heritage Society; and The Christian Institute for Individual Freedom, under Mr. Horton Davies.

Associate Membership of The Institute of Economic Democracy is \$10 per annum. This entitles members to the IOED's quarterly, *Enterprise*, approximately four new booklets per year and regular news releases and reports. All those interested, but not at present members, should write to Mr. Jeremy Lee, Kingstown, via Armidale, N.S.W.

The women's division is serviced by the monthly publication, *Ladies Line*. The subscription rate is \$4 per annum. The Editor is Mrs. D. Willacy, P.O. Brigalow, Queensland 4412. *Ladies Line* covers a variety of subjects of special interest to women. Recently some excellent material has been published on education.

The Christian Institute publishes a regular monthly Prayer Letter and from time to time also publishes relevant booklets. Those interested should write to P.O. Box 89, Mitcham, Victoria. The Prayer Letter is financed by donations only.

The Australian Heritage Society is currently being re-organised and expanded. The Society concerns itself with the defence of all aspects of a people's heritage. It has in

recent years issued a wide variety of educational material, including brochures on the Flag, the Monarchy and The Federal Constitution. It has conducted a number of highly successful campaigns. Now it is on the eve of one of the most important projects in the history of the League—the publication of the first issue, next month, of a long-awaited Quarterly. This journal will be supplied automatically to all those who have already paid their Associate Membership of \$10 to The Heritage Society. The subscription rate for the journal will be \$6 per annum. The first issue will cover the launching of The Heritage Society, and carry articles of great interest, including one from the Society's Patron, Sir Raphael Cilento. We have no doubt that the first issue will become a collector's item. Those wishing to obtain the first issue before considering taking out a subscription should send \$2 to P.O. Box 16, Inglewood, Western Australia.

### OFFICIAL LEAGUE JOURNALS

The only official League journals are *The New Times* (monthly—\$7 per annum), which is a journal of political and economic realism, serving also as a link between Crown Commonwealth Leagues of Rights; *The Intelligence Survey* (monthly—\$6 per annum) specialising in material

### THE BOOK OF THE MOMENT

Originally entitled "It's Time They Knew", by the late C. Barclay-Smith, "The Money Trick" might well be described as the book for the moment. It has a special value at present as the finance-economic crisis deepens and all constructive suggestions are met with the bleating cry, "But where will the money come from?". "The Money Trick" is the answer. It is a proven best seller and eye-opener. Campaigners are urged to always have a small supply on hand, to hand to the Local Councillor, the hard-pressed businessman, and those desperate farmers so misled by their "leaders".

Let us saturate Australia. So that "The Money Trick" can go out in thousands we are offering a special discount rate: 4 copies for \$3, posted to anywhere in Australia.

dealing with all aspects of subversion against the free society; *On Target* (weekly—\$8 per annum) a hard-hitting weekly news commentary including an Action Bulletin; and *Ladies Line*.

As a result of many projects initiated by the different Divisions of the League—i.e. Keep The Wool Industry Free, the Beef campaign and others under the auspices of the Institute of Economic Democracy—and the fostering of Electors' Associations and similar bodies, a multitude of creative activities are now taking place in Australia, some of them served by their own newsletters. It is now proposed to attempt greater co-ordination of these diversified activities by yet another League project, a special

Action Journal, which will be used to service all these activities in a much more comprehensive and much more efficient and less costly manner than at present. The *On Target* Action Bulletin will be maintained for specialised activities, but clearly it cannot adequately report on the growing number of action programmes. Irrespective of which League journals they obtain, all League supporters will obtain the Action Journal. Bulk supplies will be made available at a minimum cost to Electors' Associations and other organisations, which wish to distribute. Initially this project will be under the direction of Mr. Jeremy Lee. We are confident that it will be another major step forward in the expansion of the League.

## "DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT FOR THE PLAIN MAN"

In our April issue we published the first part of a lecture given to members of the Queensland Institute of Publicity, Brisbane, by pioneer Australian Social Creditor. W. H. Rhys, on February 28, 1933. The following is the second part of this brilliant lecture:

### THE COMMUNITY'S CREDIT

The communal credit being twisted into debt at its sources; and as all money is based ultimately on the security of the community; and as it is utterly impossible for either individuals, forms, municipalities, or nations to borrow themselves out of debt, **then surely there must be some provision made for the community as a whole to be credited with sufficient money to redeem its own securities and so free itself from debt. No changes inside the financial system will solve this problem; and nothing but a gift of money will effect the desired change.**

Any desired result can be obtained from the economic system so long as prices are regulated by the Douglas scientific issue and recall, i.e. creation and destruction of credits, together with the Just Price formula.

But, it may be asked: Where is the money to come from? And the answer is: It would be created in precisely the same way as the banks now create loans and overdrafts, by a simple book entry. It would be created just as easily as Sir R. Gibson creates millions of pounds by means of Treasury Bills.

But in this case it would be backed by the solid security, not only of available goods, but the capacity to produce plenty more.

**This new credit can be issued, and easily issued, out of that portion of total production which is not yet allowed to come into existence, because of the policy of "Sound Finance"; out of a product that is not yet owned by anybody, and the ownership of which does not, therefore, have to be taken from anybody.**

There can be no possible sounder basis for a money issue than one founded upon a scientific relationship to the supply of goods and services for which there is a market; and the issue itself would guarantee the market was there.

But where will it all end? You may ask. Well, it's all self-regulatory; once started, it is automatic in its action. Credits will expand so long as production expands, and

consumers' purchasing power will equate with the prices of goods on sale.

### THE JUST PRICE FORMULA

The Douglas Just Price formula is a simple and precise device to balance production with consumption and appreciation with depreciation in their widest meaning. As the Prince of Wales said: "The world-wide depression has been caused by the maladjustment of distribution and consumption capacity for production.... It cannot be too strongly urged that no permanent recovery can be effected until production and consumption are brought into proper relationship; and this is easier to be achieved inside areas protected from external interference than by international action". That is pure Douglas doctrine. Reform, like charity, begins at home.

### CONSUMER'S CREDIT

Another question may be asked: "How can we give money to everyone without incurring the evils of inflation, i.e. a rise in prices of goods and services?" Because if inflation follows the issue of new money, that money does not mean increased purchasing power, it will be cancelled out by rising prices.

In the Douglas Plan, the new money would be short-circuited; I mean it would not pass through the costing system, and therefore would not be included in the price of things, but would go direct to the consumer. **And in order to preclude all possibilities of inflation of prices, the consumers' credit, or discount, would only be payable after the sale had been effected. The goods, once brought, prices could not rise.**

### A CONCRETE SCHEME

Just as Douglas gives a shock to those suffering from the revenge complex, so he gives a shock to those who take the puritanical view: that he who doesn't "work" shall not eat.

In his exemplary draft scheme for the application of the Social Credit Principles in Scotland—and, generally

speaking, applicable to any given sovereign economic area—he gives a 25% discount on all goods, and £300 a year to every family, averaging £75 a year for every man, woman and child, whether required in industry or not; this sum—their share by right of birth.

We know now how easy it is to make money, so consider the matter in this way. The capital assets of Australia, as a going concern, are estimated at a money value of £5000 millions. This includes land, roads, bridges, railways, shipping, tramways, waterways, and water schemes, factories, buildings, drainage, power and lighting schemes, timber, minerals, fisheries, all equipment and semi-manufactured goods, and this £5000 millions, may, I think, be easily accounted for. Besides this there is the commercialised value of the population, both as producers and consumers.

### **DIVIDENDS FOR ALL**

All this is our Real Wealth, our capacity to produce and deliver goods and services. Even if all the gold and all the notes stored in the vaults of the banks were all at the bottom of the sea, we should not be a bit the poorer. The circulating notes and coins would serve nicely, less even would suffice, because we should all use

### **RHODESIAN BACKGROUND**

**It is clear from the comments of the great majority of those discussing the Rhodesian situation, particularly the critics, that they have no knowledge of the background of Rhodesia. This background was provided in the first part of the Paper given by Mr. Roy van der Spuy, Director of the Rhodesian Information Centre, at the Queensland State Seminar of the League of Rights on Saturday, May 15.**

In the torrent of words poured out over Rhodesia, so much misleading and erroneous information has been conveyed by all forms of mass news media, that it is not surprising that the ordinary citizen of the world should be confused and deceived over the real truth concerning this country.

In this respect it is felt that perhaps a brief and concise background of events leading up to the present day situation in Rhodesia, will give a proper and balanced situation of the factual picture as it pertains at this moment, and thus afford those who are interested, the opportunity to assess the real position, and it is hoped will gain—say the false image that has been built up by our enemies abroad.

An example of this false propaganda is the statement frequently uttered by what is known as the Afro-Asian bloc, and which receives the widest publicity, namely—"that the white man is a usurper on the Continent of Africa, and should be driven back into the Sea". Such utterances are not only puerile in their effectiveness, but are manufactured on a completely false premise.

In consequence, it is from this point that such a background referred to above is attempted, in order to show the real and truthful circumstances that pertain

cheque books, having banking accounts.

**Now add to this £5000 million a sum representing the money value of the population, based on a U.S.A. estimate, the grand total if deposited in the savings bank, each having an equal beneficial right in it as depositors, interest at 2% would give a £100 a year, approximately, to each individual in Australia.**

Please remember, as regards the bank, it's only a matter of bookkeeping; but with regard to individuals, it means Economic Security.

The Scots Scheme, adapted to suit Australia would open up a new outlook. It would have two attractions for all Douglasites, namely, it would give a concrete scheme on which all S.C. advocates could base their propaganda; and it would enable all who encountered it to make up their minds whether they want the real and lasting benefits which Social Credit alone can give them, or not, as distinct from understanding it.

Let me say in conclusion, I am quite convinced that nothing of any value can be done unless we **think rightly**, and we shall never think rightly until we have cleared our minds of financial and economic delusions which have infected political and economic thought for the past century and still infect it.

to Rhodesia.

This vast land mass of Africa, termed in the past as the "Dark Continent", is inhabited by roughly six main ethnic groups viz: —

1. Negroes on the West Coast.
2. Semites or Arabs on the North Coast.
3. Hamites or Abyssinians. Somalis on the East Coast.
4. Nilotes who live in the Nile Valley.
5. Bantu who stretch through Africa South of the 10°N parallel.

and

6. Caucasians or white men who chiefly live in the Southern portion of the Continent.

#### **PLAN AHEAD FOR RHODESIAN CONFERENCE**

If the plans for a World Anti-Communist Regional Conference in Salisbury, Rhodesia, during 1977, come to fruition, League of Rights supporters around the world will have the opportunity of participating in the most impressive display of international support yet provided for Rhodesia, while also being able to have the holiday of a lifetime. Watch for further announcements.

For the purposes of this exercise concerning Rhodesia, the latter two ethnic groups, namely Bantu and Caucasian, are considered in this connection.

Emigration of the Bantu southwards started somewhere about the end of the 15th Century, when according to ancient Persian, Arabian and Portuguese historians, as well as ethnological and archaeological authorities, they invaded the northern parts of what is known today as Rhodesia. At that time the country was inhabited by the Bushman, a nomadic people, whose paintings in caves and upon rocks can be seen in many parts of Rhodesia today. They were not Bantu, and over a period of time were either exterminated by the Bantu, or emigrated themselves southwards.

Other Bantu groups pushed further southwards coming down the east coast of the continent and settled in what is called today Natal and Transvaal in the Republic of South Africa. It is from this group that sprang what today forms the Zulu people. This latter invasion took place around about the beginning of the 17th Century. Approximately some fifty years afterwards, in 1652 there landed at the southern most part of the Continent, a Dutchman named Van Riebeeck who set up a Victualing Station at the Cape for the Dutch East India Company. Van Riebeeck found the country in the southern most part of Africa, inhabited by the Bushmen and an offshoot of the Bushmen called Hottentots. These were not Bantu. In fact it was not until near the middle of the 19th Century that the European and Bantu actually came in contact.

### **THE ELIMINATION OF THE BUSHMEN**

Over the years that passed the European population increased through immigration of all races, and gradually the Bushman was pushed back until today he is only to be found in the Kalahari desert, whilst the Hottentot was gradually absorbed until there is practically nothing left of this off-shoot race.

In the meantime, those Bantu tribes who had settled in Natal and the Transvaal had integrated into a nation calling themselves Zulus, under their King-Dictator Chaka. It was from this Bantu nation that the Matabele sprang, who eventually invaded and conquered what is now known as Rhodesia.

Their leader Mzilikazi was the son of one of Chaka's generals, who had been executed through failure in a raiding mission. On the death of his father Mzilikazi decamped with his followers and possessions into what is now known as the Transvaal, and here set up a typical Zulu state. However the advancing Boers from the South disrupted his sojourn here. In an engagement with them in 1835, he and his people were defeated, and again he fled, this time towards the northwest. Finally he and his Matabele tribesmen settled in the southwestern part of Rhodesia about the end of 1836. He set up his capital at Bulawayo (the place of the killing). Very soon, because

of their war-like propensities, the Matabele had complete domination over the Shona speaking tribes living in the rest of Rhodesia, who they treated more or less as slaves.

Mzilikazi died in 1868, and was succeeded by his son Lobengula.

At this time a few missionaries and white hunters had penetrated into this part of Rhodesia. One of the missionaries, a son of Dr. Moffat who had been a great friend of Mzilikazi in his lifetime, was persuaded by a British friend, to try and get a Treaty made between Lobengula and Britain, so as to stop the advancing Boers from South Africa getting in first. Using the past relationship between his father and the late Matabele King, Moffat was able to persuade Lobengula into making such a Treaty, which was signed in 1888, and known as the Moffat Treaty. Under the terms of the Treaty, Lobengula placed himself under the protection of the British Crown, but otherwise this Treaty placed no restriction on Lobengula insofar as his government of the country was concerned, and the ownership of the land remained with him. This territory covered in effect the whole of Rhodesia, as the Matabele went where they liked, took what they wanted, and treated the Shona speaking tribesmen as slaves.

This was confirmed by the then Prime Minister of Britain. Lord Salisbury, who committed his Government to the following position. "Her Majesty's Government have satisfied themselves that Lobengula, with whom they have concluded a treaty, is the undisputed ruler over Matabeleland and Mashonaland". They established Lobengula as the acknowledged ruler and owner of Rhodesia, which he acquired by conquest. In the same year 1888, the Rudd Concession was signed with Lobengula whereby Rhodes' Company, constituted later by a Royal Charter from Britain, were entitled to develop the territory, but the ownership remained with Lobengula. In 1889, the Royal Charter was granted to Rhodes' Company.

### **THE ENTRY OF THE PIONEER COLUMN**

To carry out the plan for which the Charter land had been given. Rhodes organised and set up a Pioneer Column, which was to march to Mashonaland bypassing Matabeleland because it was not considered advisable to come into contact with the war-like Matabele. This column set out in May 1890 from Kimberley in South Africa and arrived at what is now Salisbury on 12th September of the same year. In 1891, the British Government, by Order in Council declared British Protection over Bechuanaland, Matabeleland and Mashonaland, claiming these territories as their portion in the scramble for the division of Africa, which the European powers of that time were involved.

At first all was quiet and peaceful in Rhodesia, and the Europeans and the Matabele appeared to be able to live together without any hostile acts being committed. How-

ever, the Matabele, whose entire social system was geared towards raiding their neighbours, the Mashona, soon started these raids again. This could not be tolerated by the Europeans, for apart from damage such raids did to property, and the brutal slaughter of the Mashona, it also affected their labour supply. This unstable balance of power did not last, and war broke out in 1893. It did not last long and the Matabele were crushed with surprising ease and swiftness, with Lobengula perishing in his flight.

Three years later, in 1896, the Matabele and many of the Mashona speaking tribes rose to exterminate the white man. This was a much more serious affair than the Matabele War, and it took a year finally to crush this rebellion. The Europeans in relation to their numbers, suffered heavy loss of life and a large proportion of the settlers in the outlying districts were murdered with their families, or tortured to death.

The Matabele were the first to capitulate through the skilful negotiations by Rhodes, and thereafter the Mashona tribes were forced to make peace. For the next sixty-three years peace reigned supreme and not a single person was killed through public violence. From this date until 1922, the Charter Co. under Administrators governed Rhodesia. The money for the development of Rhodesia, for the payment of its officials and its administration, was all paid for by the Charter Co., and subsequently by the people of Rhodesia. Rhodesia, the last vestige of a defunct Empire, has never cost the British taxpayer one cent.

In 1922 a referendum was held to decide whether Rhodesia should join the Union of South Africa or assume responsible government under the British Crown. The latter was chosen.

#### **THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT**

In 1923 Rhodesia was annexed to Great Britain and Responsible Government was given to her as a Self-Governing Colony. The Constitution, which evolved therefrom, conferred Responsible Government on Rhodesia, subject to reserved clauses contained therein. These reserved clauses referred to the British Parliament's power to withhold assent on—

- (a) Any law relating to African natives, to which persons of European descent were not liable.
- (b) Any law amending those provisions of the Constitution, which the legislature was competent to enact.
- (c) Any law establishing the proposed legislative Council.
- (d) Any law altering the arrangements relating to mining revenue.
- (e) Any law relating to the railways.

It became established thereafter that by a written Convention, the British Parliament at Westminster, would not legislate for Rhodesia on those matters within the competence of the Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, unless asked to do so by the Rhodesian Government. For the next 42 years, up to Rhodesia's Declaration of Independence, this Convention was adhered to.

Rhodesia thus for all practical purposes has been wholly independent for over 42 years.

In 1952, the British Government decided that it would be advantageous if the self-governing Colony of Rhodesia and the two dependent colonies, which are now known as Zambia and Malawi, amalgamated together to form a multi-racial Federation.

At this time, it has been stated, that Rhodesia could have had Dominion Status for the asking, particularly in view of her contribution to Britain and her allies in two World Wars. However, by a referendum of her people, Rhodesia decided to follow the policy of the British Government and become part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Economically the Federation was an outstanding success, from which all three members thereof benefited to a very marked degree. Commercial undertakings, industrial development, huge projects like the Kariba Dam, were achieved, whilst expansion in all walks of life seemed limited to the skies.

#### **LATE SURGE OF SUPPORT CARRIES BASIC FUND PAST OBJECTIVE**

As we prepare to go to press, a late surge of strong support for the League of Rights Basic Fund has carried the Fund past the objective of \$40,000 for the year ending June 30. Some supporters deliberately left their contributions until the last possible moment, waiting to come in to make sure that the objective would be reached. Their sentiments are appreciated. There has been some inspirational giving, including \$50 from veteran supporter "NR", an old age pensioner. Continuing contributions accepted from those who have not already given. The surplus will be allocated to the 1976-77 Basic Fund.

Once again the League reached every major objective of expansion it set for 1975-76. More equipment has been bought and major investments made in the books, which are changing the climate of opinion in Australia at an accelerating rate.

## FROM GERMAN TO NEGRO NAZISM

By D. WATTS

To a devout leftist the only rightist who is not an extremist is a leftist. He is one who is to the right of the extreme left, but still well on the left side. That might indicate that the Australian League of Rights may not be quite as extreme as its opponents declare it to be. It is a pity for the sake of both the League of Rights and those who fear it that the leftist method of dealing with opposition has made it hard for its position to be exactly determined. The way of the conservative leftist is not to try to confute disliked philosophies and policies with statements of realities and logical argument, but to meet challenge to the leftist creed with a hurling of epithets.

For instance, Mr. Whitlam, when his government was dismissed by the Governor General and the Australian voters, gave an exhibition of the classical leftist method of dealing with disagreement, but betrayed its weakness by using personal epithets instead of ideological clichés.

His accusation that there had been a breach of the Constitution went no further than an affirmation. He made no full explanation of why he thought that his assertion was right. Perhaps he judged that that would have been beyond the interest of the average voter. Certainly it would have been less dramatic than an emotional denunciation.

The throwing of epithetical brickbats in leftist Method 2. Method 1 is silence. Another example of the use of Method 2 was given in the *Sydney Bulletin* of April 10 of this year by Mr. Peter Samuel in an article entitled "The rabid right re-emerges". The adjective, rabid, from him I understand; but the verb, re-emerges, suggests that it was Mr. Samuel who re-emerged from his leftist snuggery to make another swat at a buzzing nuisance which perhaps he thought he had helped to squash a while back.

Of course Mr. Samuel's article was only a tub-thumping, electioneering effort. With the election looming, the conservative leftist Giants, the Jack-killers, were coming out with their cudgels apparently to chase off the small fry in order to leave the field clear for the coming contest between the Big Parties.

As no more than some electioneering blackguarding Mr. Samuel's piece was of not much importance. What troubles some of us is that it is typical, in substance and manner of presentation, of the kind education in political thinking which, for decades, the people in all countries have been receiving. Herein I propose to state some facts, which were known and talked about at the time, but to mention which has for long been considered to be not ideologically genteel and certainly not expedient.

### BACKGROUND OF NAZISM

I shall begin with Nazism. I am not defending Nazism but explaining very briefly its birth and growth. Before the rise of Nazism, Germany was in misery. Some of it was undoubtedly a flow from the worldwide Depression of the time, but it was made worse by the punishment inflicted for losing the First World War. When Nazism

first appeared, even to very many people of the victorious countries, some of whom were by now feeling a little ashamed of the Versailles Treaty, thought that the movement might help the Germans to pull themselves out of the wretched state into which they had fallen. Those who, at the time, approved of the nazi movement included quite a number of moderate people against whom no charge of rabid extremist could be brought. Incidentally, one of them was Winston Churchill.

Strangely, there is an historical relation between the repudiation of German Nazism and the upsurge of Negro Nazism. The need and the method of supplying what was needed were the same. The Germans, humiliated by defeat, dispossessed of almost everything but their territorial and economic skin and bones and, like the ancient Israelites, compelled to make bricks without straw in the shape of crushing reparations and, on top of all that, unfairly heaped with obloquy for wanting and trying to get what their antagonists had wanted and tried to get—trade,

### MR. PHILLIP BUTLER'S SUCCESSFUL AUSTRALIAN TOUR

Mr. Phillip Butler, Field Director of the British Columbia Branch of The Canadian League of Rights, and Executive Member of the World Youth Anti-Communist League, made a short visit to his native Australia following the recent World Anti-Communist League Conference in South Korea. He was one of the guest speakers at the Queensland Annual State Dinner in May, where he payed a public tribute to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Butler. He also presented a Paper at the Queensland Annual Seminar.

He addressed successful meetings in Queensland, N.S.W., Victoria and South Australia. There has been a big upsurge in support for the Canadian League of Rights in British Columbia under his direction and there it little doubt that this able young man is going to play a vital role in the rapid expansion of the Canadian League of Rights. Canadians who have not heard him speak should endeavour to do so when they get the opportunity. We understand that British Columbians are going to be asked to share Mr. Phillip Butler a little more with fellow Canadians!

empire and military or naval supremacy—needed, if they were to help themselves to national recovery, first of all to strengthen their morale by regaining their self-respect. An emphatic assertion of national worth seemed to be the easiest way of attaining these and, in view of the national, moral iniquities of which they had been accused by the rest of the world, even essential. The sense of national worth was soon stiffened by pride of race. There were circumstances, which caused racial pride to produce a doctrine of racial supremacy.

In a different, yet similar way, Negroes, South Sea islanders and Australian aborigines had been overcome by outsiders and accorded an inferior status. Like the Germans, their need was to acquire self-respect. Since they were not nations, a direct appeal was made to pride of race. In Africa, Negro pride of race has led to a nazi-like doctrine of the right of the Negroes' of racial supremacy over other races in the land. Belief in the arrogant racist doctrine has been in no way modified by Negro power in the General Assembly of the U.N. The claim that majority gives superiority and therefore the right to supremacy is bogus. At the bottom of Negro aggressiveness is bloated racial egotism.

There were differences between the Germans and the Negroes. The Germans were among the civilised peoples of the world and had produced a culture of a high quality, while the Negro stage of civilisation was very low and even after the benefits bestowed on them by the colonists, only a few made much advance. It seems that even most of those who benefited from the introduction of a superior culture almost at once slipped back into savagery as soon as the colonists left. In that difference lies most, though not all, of the explanation of how it was that the Germans, by their own initiative, set about the task of self-regeneration while the attempt to uplift the Negroes came from outside.

There were sameness also between the nazi Germans and the Negroes. Both were of a militaristic nature, though the Germans were much else besides, while the Negroes had comparatively little to offset their aggressiveness. Indeed, some, including those who invaded the southern part of Africa at about the same time as Europeans settled there, were nothing more than savages and killers. A thought here is that the Negro majorities in Rhodesia and South Africa are as great as they are because the white settlers eventually put an end to their massacring each other. To return to the comparison between the white and black nazis: an important similarity between them was that in both pride of race very soon became racial egotism and arrogance resulting in genocidal ruthlessness towards a different race. They did however, both come to that same point by different roads.

## ANTI-JEWISH REACTION

But for the presence in Germany of a large number of Jews, most likely the active expression of nazi racial feeling would have gone to ridiculous instead of horrifying extremes. Although the nazi reaction was out of all proportion, the Germans did feel that they had a grievance against Jews. It was said that Jews exploited the German Depression. That may be true or not, but what was never disputed at the time was that Jews practised what may be called racial nepotism. Those who held good positions in the academic or government departments used their influence to have any jobs under them that fell vacant given to Jews.

Probably there is no national minority living among aliens that would not have done the same thing. When the minority is fairly small and the society in which it lives is prosperous, most likely the caring by a few for their own would not be much noticed nor resented; but the German Jews were not so very small a minority and the paucity of any kinds of jobs offering and the much smaller number of good ones made the practice of preferential treatment in the matter of selecting Jews for employment a cause of bitterness. Besides that, the Nazis accused the Jews of using their privileged positions to undermine German moral standards and destroy the character of German culture. How true the accusation was, I for one would not care to say; but it is impossible that an influential group should have left on social behaviour and cultural production no mark at all.

If my memory serves me, the persecution of Jews in Germany began with the dismissal of some Jews from important posts and the confiscation of some of their wealth. This brought on Germany reprisals by international Jews and of course these were met with increased bad treatment of German Jews. The tit for tat behaviour spiralled until in Germany victimisation of Jews took the form of cruelties, which, though not as terrible as some of Negroes inspired by racial feeling, were yet morally far worse in that they were committed by people who knew civilisation and prided themselves on their culture. It is hard to understand consciously inflicted cruelty and harder to forgive it. The adoption of a policy of deliberate cruelty by human beings, Germans or Negroes or any other, seems to suggest that modern psychologists may have been too hasty in utterly rejecting in all cases the theory or demoniac possession.

The Negro racism and leaning towards genocide is an historical continuation of nazi racism and genocide. Germany was and Africa is a harbourage of the same persisting evil. Extreme racism travelled in an unbroken stream, via World War II, from the one shelter to the other. The revulsion in other than German countries

against the sickening cruelties inflicted on the Jews by the nazis was healthy and normal. For a while it served the salutary purpose of correcting one extreme feeling by balancing it with the opposite extreme feeling. No doubt in due course the violent emotion would have quietened and, in a calmer mood, Jews would have been seen to be neither as evil as they appeared to the nazis nor as pitiful and angelic as their champions (and naturally as Jews themselves) insisted that they were, but as just ordinary people.

## DISASTROUS FEATURES OF WORLD WAR II

The war with Germany occurred at a particularly bad psychological moment. Ideological propaganda excruciatingly inflamed the ordinary wartime hatred and thus fixed emotional judgments which otherwise might later have been sanely modified. In the blood red light of a holy, political crusade, everything that the Nazis believed to be in principle, right was seen as being absolutely wrong and wicked, so that, it was concluded, the exact opposite must be absolutely right and good. The extreme pro-semitism, which had been evoked by the extreme anti-semitism, seemed, in the ideological setting, to be patriotic while any slightest criticism of individual or racial Jewish behaviour was looked on as being seditious and a proof of sympathy with the enemy. The nazi theory of Nordic, racial superiority was replaced with the still more absurd theory of racial equality. Nazi nationalism was condemned in a theory of anti-nationalism. For the nazi dream of racial purity was substituted the wormy dream of multi-racialism. The worst thing about all that was that, from then until this very day, those contradicting dogmas have been forced on people, not as the theories or opinions that they really are, but in the guise of moral principles.

Wartime frenzy, even when the fighting is honestly recognised as being for the purpose of winning spoils and glory, does not die down as soon as the war is ended. It leaves psychological traces for a long time. When with the normal aims there is a holy one, the egotistical and emotional aftermath is intensified and prolonged. In the case of the 1939-1946 wartime brain fever the malady persisted the more obstinately for the reason that the war propaganda effectively wiped out any balancing rightist thought. In the uncriticised extremism of the dogma of racial equality was generated the present Negro belief in the right of Negro racial supremacy and the related endeavour to achieve what amounts to Negro racial purity in Africa. It is constantly shown that when a class or race that has been regarded as being an inferior one is assured that it is the equal of any, it seems necessary, in order to assert equality, to bring down the superior to the level of the inferior so that, in the process, the one-time superior comes to be looked on as being inferior to the erstwhile inferior. Any intelligent person can work out how that

comes about. Even a not particularly intelligent person can observe that agitators ostensibly trying to arouse in inferiors a belief in their class or racial equality to any other class or race do so, not by encouraging the lower classes or backward races to prove themselves equals, but by instilling in them the idea of the inferiority of those who look on themselves as being superiors. That was the line taken in the case of both Jews and Negroes. Yet their cases were not parallel.

The similarity between what has often been the status of Jews in Europe and that of Negroes during the colonial days does not go beyond status. The Jews, on the whole, are highly intelligent and very civilised, while whether or not African Negroes are capable of reaching the same heights, the fact is that at present they fall far short of reaching the mental and cultural standards of the Jews. Further, the silly doctrine of racial equality which the Negroes have embraced enthusiastically prevents them from believing that they need to make any effort to emulate what is best in more civilised people.

## A SUGGESTION FOR THE JEWS

Coming back to the post-war position of the Jewish people: their claim to be treated fairly and with respect by those among whom they lived should properly have been based upon their qualities and abilities. However, at the time, the extreme leftist feeling—it cannot be called thinking—would have made such a stand seem to be outrageously the same in essentials as that of the nazis, so instead of identifying themselves with the greatest, the Jews identified themselves with those who had no more in common with them than that they were underdogs—with the proletariat and the least advanced races. That is one of the reasons why, in the years following World War II, so many educated Jews were communists. The impression is that the Jewish enchantment with the idea of a proletarian dictatorship is wearing off, but a good deal of the bias acquired by most Jews during the post-war period remains with them.

Distributed, as a race, in many countries, it is natural that many of them should be internationalists and multi-racialists. Their religion preserves in them their feeling of being a particular people, a race apart. Were the national and racial barriers of all other peoples to be broken down and they, alone, to be united by their common religion in racial unity, the favourable position that would then be theirs does not need to be pointed out. However, by now and from what recent history has shown us, it should have dawned on the really intelligent among them that, as a people, they have a better chance of being well treated among civilised peoples than in backward or communistically degraded communities. Being so acutely conscious of the evils of nazi racism, they should be doing what they can to combat Negro racism.