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THE

NEW TIMES

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MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1940.

Every Friday 3d

WHAT'S BEHIND THE WAR?

A BRITISH VIEW

Reprinted from a series of articles appearing in an English contemporary. The author is Major C. H. Douglas.

There is a story, which is fairly widely accepted, that Herr Hitler is the grandson of one of the Viennese Rothschilds and a servant girl.

In itself, that is perhaps not a matter of much importance. But in connection with the idea sometimes voiced that totalitarian Socialist States with strong anti-Jew policies cannot be the result of Jewish organisation, it might possibly be worth investigation. The Higher Command is concerned with victory—not with the loss of a few troops.

What is already beyond dispute is that the really important Jews in Germany are for the most part still there in comfort and safety, and that Herr Hitler has been financed by them. And that German policy is exactly calculated to place Europe finally and permanently at the mercy of the, for the most part, "German" Jews who migrated from Frankfurt to New York.

The deadliest danger to Great Britain is the Jewish-controlled United States Government.

Even from the point of securing the safety of the lesser Jews, what could be a more brilliant arrangement than to "persecute" them to England, persuade or force the silly English to fight Germany, get Mr. Roosevelt to insist on a purely "military objectives" war, evacuate the Jews to country billets and safe hotels, conscript the native population, while exempting, but not interning, refugees, and then allow the native populations to exterminate each other in defending the military objectives?

Anything more remarkable than the situation which now exists, in which the whole of the British Empire is engaged in a death grapple with "Germany" and "Russia," who are "aiming at the domination of the world," while the British Empire is fighting "to re-transfer the prestige and the prerogatives of sovereignty . . . from the local national States, by which sovereignty has been usurped . . . to some institution embodying our society as a whole," (Dr. Arnold Toynbee, Director of Studies at Chatham House, now supported by the British Taxpayer), it would be difficult to imagine. While this mutual extermination for an identical object is proceeding, Jews are in key positions of power and profit everywhere, and fighting nowhere, not because of competence, as the exposure of the company flotation's of Mr. Hore-Belisha demonstrates, but more probably by the corruptibility of their Gentile associates; and it is a matter of little consequence who "wins" the war. The United States has al-

ready announced that she will not fight, but will dictate the peace.

One of the worse of the disillusionments, which are the lot of anyone who may hope to influence public affairs, is the confirmation of Napoleon's remark that he was not surprised that every man had his price, but he was surprised at the smallness of it. Novelists appear to have a sixth sense, by which they find out that a barefaced puff of the Chosen Race will ensure a good sale, while mention of the necessity of monetary reform will kill it. The landed interest, which is the primary target for the world-dominators, has, instead of tackling the problem of where all the "land for the people" nonsense comes from, together with the punitive taxation which makes mortgage and loss inevitable, married its sons to Jewesses if possible, and then angled for a bank directorship. It does not even appear to have occurred to most of its members that the people of the Socialist exemplar, Russia, have been dispossessed of their land with even greater celerity than the original landholders; that their interest in the collective farms is strictly confined to working on them, and that those facts are devastating counter-propaganda.

Any proposal put forward by the Right People (whose brevet is countersigned by a banker) can command active support from

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COBURG CITIZENS USING THEIR POWER

In fulfilment of a promise of a further public meeting made to the citizens of Coburg at the public meeting in the Town Hall on March 4, a very interesting address was given by Mr. F. C. Paice, the president of the Coburg Ratepayers' Defence Association, at the Town Hall, Coburg, on Wednesday, April 24.

It will be remembered, from a previous report, that the meeting was convened for the purpose of hearing the individual replies of councillors to the instructions contained in two resolutions agreed to at the previous meeting. In spite of the fact that the night chosen was marred by continual heavy rain, the intense interest displayed by an attendance of approximately seven hundred people, shows clearly that the citizens are determined to achieve results.

Mr. Paice said: "I think that it is most important that I should point out right from the start of this meeting that there is not the least desire on the part of the ratepayers to break down in any way our present democratic form of municipal, State and Federal government.

"On the contrary, it is our wish to use every effort to preserve and make full use of our franchise, and with this end in view, we are endeavouring, and we shall succeed in our purpose, to place our representatives in such a position that they will no longer have to guess as to what their electors desire from them in the form of results.

"We are endeavouring to show our representatives that they are the servants of the people who elect them, and that they must obey the will of their electors and not that of some party or junta. At election time these representatives promise to serve their electors, and then, chiefly

owing to the fact that in the past electors have failed to give them instructions, they have immediately come under the control of some sectional or vested interest. We, the electors of Coburg, are, I believe, prepared to alter that position, and are going to see to it that our representatives in the council and in the State and Federal Parliaments are no longer left in ignorance of our desires. It is no use your blaming them if you fail to let them know what result you want. Each and every one of you has a personal responsibility in these matters.

"You each have to foot your own bill, and it is useless looking to your neighbour. He will not pay it for you. Therefore, it is up to you to shoulder your share of responsibility and not leave that to your neighbour. If your representative refuses to implement your expressed wishes, then he must be dismissed and replaced by one who is prepared to do so.

"He, in his turn, must see that the experts and employees engaged to administer the policy laid down by the electors do their jobs, too, and, should they refuse to do so, or should they be incompetent, then they, too, must be dismissed and replaced. In short, nothing must be allowed to stand between the expressed policy of electors and its implementation. It is obvious that if you cannot make a democratic form of government operate in your local sphere, then it is worse than useless to attempt it nationally. If an engineer fails to get his model to work, then he cannot expect the full-size job to do so. It is not a case of bigger and better, but rather bigger and worse. Do not abolish your democratic, constitutional form of government, but make it work correctly in your interests. Start with the model, or municipal government, and the larger State and Federal forms will present no difficulty, when you see that democracy can succeed. It has not failed, but, like Christianity, it has not been tried. In the event of our representatives in the Coburg Council refusing to give effect to the

(Continued on page 8.)

PRESS CUTTINGS

By "SCISSORS."

IT RISES AND SETS

Melbourne *Sun*, April 17, front-page headlines: -

"CANADIAN FORCE IN NORWAY."

Melbourne *Sun*, April 25: — "The Germans claim to have taken prisoner a number of Canadians who were participating in furious fighting northward of Lillehammer, but it is stated authoritatively in London and Ottawa that Canadians are not serving in Norway."

WE BOW TO THE MELBOURNE "HERALD"

In its front page of April 30, that newspaper, under the caption, "DEMAND FOR FACTS," says: "Only a few fresh facts—not offering much enlightenment regarding the Norwegian campaign, reached the public today, but the people are well able to sense the trend of events in Norway, and the outcome of this is an ever-growing feeling that the

Government must make a statement on the position in the next few days. It is still uncertain when such a statement will be made, but the longer the delay the deeper will be the repercussions politically. Each day finds a rising demand by the public to be told as many of the facts as possible."

(Whilst it is interesting to note these admissions, the further trend of the article indicates that certain politicians are attempting to make political capital out of the issue. We wonder in whose interests the facts are being demanded—the party spokesmen or the people?)

OUR APPLE AND DESPAIR BOARD

Melbourne *Sun*, April 25: — "Launceston, Wednesday. Hundreds of cases of high quality pears, it is reported, are to be tipped on to a garbage depot in

(Continued on page 7.)

SIR FREDERICK FRETS

By "THE WALRUS."

Every day I discover fresh evidence that mine is not the type of mind to be trusted with the destiny of the people. I have not the singleness of view, the limpidity of conviction that I and those like me, and only I and such, are the salt of the earth.

It seems unlikely, therefore, that I shall ever handle a portfolio: so I resign myself to the spectacle, provided by the leaders of our great democracy. I am aware that one of the functions of democracy is not to be led, but very few people have arrived at this understanding, and none whatever of the politicians seem ever likely to arrive at it. So I use the term "leader" advisedly.

Most of you doubtless have heard of Sir Frederick Stewart, if not as Minister of Supply, then as the delegate who not so long since went to Geneva in the interest of the universal basic wage, and achieved the epoch-making discovery that, things being what they are, you can't raise wages without raising costs. True, he achieved nothing else, but we must give him credit for being decent enough to make such a costly journey to prove the point.

SIR FREDERICK'S FEARS

He now treats us to a few more first-hand personal reflections. "Communists as Communists," he says, "do not inspire any terror in me." I'm sure his modesty would not permit him to say a thing like that as an avowal of intrepidity. Clearly he means something else. And, queerly enough, he means something that even I frequently ere this, have pointed out—namely, that Communism in a political sense is nothing to be afraid of. Communists, in spite of the economic outlook, haven't won any seats in Parliament, and in fact, nearly always lose their deposits. What is it, then, that does inspire terror? We might find it terrifying that the propaganda machine uses the Bolshie bogey as an excuse for a further abrogation of liberty; but that, of course, cannot be true of Sir Frederick, since he is one of the abrogators.

He confesses the motive of his fears, in a way that some of us have been suspecting, "for sometimes," he says, "I am more concerned with the type of people who would scorn, to be called Communists, and yet, under the shelter of so-called peace organisations . . . tend to hamper the community war effort. In this category I would not yet exclude certain of the clergy."

It takes a politician to discover the amount of shelter afforded by a peace organisation today, and I can't say that this picture of a somewhat slinking individual, endeavouring to shelter behind a pilloried organisation, rather than expose his moral courage to the full blast of the popular wrath, is one which carries conviction to my intelligence. If I wanted to provide myself with cover I shouldn't use anything so diaphanous as a peace organisation.

ATTITUDE TO WAR

In many ways I believe myself to be a realist, and although I know that the whole of human history fails to portray an example of war which has benefited the common man, nevertheless I see plainly that once war has broken out, one must accept the fact and join the fight in the hope of securing something of good from the fray. To do aught else is to

PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME

Have you ordered that
EXTRA copy of the
"New Times" yet?

achieve possibly an individual moral victory: the victory of a moral which loses its point for lack of a sympathetic audience.

My own attitude does not blind me, however, to conscientious scruple in others, and I should certainly expect conscientious scruple in a clergyman. No parson, so it seems to me, has the right to wear khaki, for then he brings as much bewilderment as consolation. I quote once again my discerning friend of the last war to show the quality I mean:

"The Church he thought aloof from time and place.

He sees do service to each warring race."

It is only too evident that Sir Frederick does not agree with me. Like the Archbishop of Canterbury, he believes the Church should do what politics require. Yet one would think that if it were known that the Church could in no circumstances countenance war in view of the individual responsibility involved in the acceptance of the Decalogue, then by and by a greater and greater number of people would come to perceive that morality is as important as mathematics.

SIR FREDERICK'S DISCOVERY

Sir Frederick does seem, however, to have made the discovery that it is possible to be disgruntled without being a Communist, and he doesn't hesitate to say that he dislikes them worse than he dislikes Communists. He says: "Quite a number of people RIGHTLY" (my capitals) "have a grudge against the existing social order, and they are often described as Communists." Naturally they would be, especially by those interests who live by suppressing the truth about social institutions. It suits them very well, especially as the Communists are so demonstrably wrong both in theory and in method. The propaganda machine finds it easy to inflame the mind of quite reasonable people against the obvious injustices and stupidities of Bolshevism. If the moralists and the thinkers can be included in the bunch, so much the better.

Sir Frederick seems quite to have failed to notice that while appearing to differentiate between Communist and moralist, he is really himself bringing them together for the purpose of his condemnation.

Personally, I think he needn't have bothered—especially about the clergymen. There is no particular sign in the Church of the Christian revival he fears so much. And, as far as the individual clergy are concerned, he assured they will be spitted by their own bishops for their daring.

They shouldn't do it anyhow. Their own organisation cannot accommodate them: it can only offer them suits of khaki.

Meanwhile, since we are all involved, we may as well recognise that we have more to hope from our own victory than from that of the liberty-haters; and Sir Frederick might have done better to have said just that, than to castigate those who live by a standard we dare not rise to.

NATIONAL CREDIT (SPENDER'S EDITION)

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

(A Broadcast Talk from 7HO, Hobart, on April 21.)

Last Sunday I discussed an article written by Mr. Spender, Commonwealth Treasurer, on National Credit. I pointed out several important fallacies in this article, and tonight I intend to point out a few more.

I had another pamphlet placed in my hands, in which it was stated that money is not purchasing power—only goods are purchasing power. Now, that statement could only have been written by a man who had never tried to purchase things or pay his bills with goods.

If any listener believes that goods are purchasing power and can take the place of money, let him try taking a cartload of potatoes to the Commissioner of Taxes in payment of his taxes and see what happens; or let him try and pay his tailor's bill with a load of timber.

Little experiments like that would save people writing the endless nonsense we get from so-called experts who probably never performed an experiment in their lives.

Coming back to Mr. Spender's pamphlet. He says (I quote):

"Money is the machinery for exchange of goods between individuals, but it does not affect the amount of goods and services there are to use. They can only be increased by working harder or longer hours or working more skilfully with better methods or better machinery. Money may alter the distribution of goods between different people, but it can't alter the total amount."

Let us take the first statement that "Money is the machinery for exchange of goods between individuals." That statement was quite reasonable and useful 150 years ago, but it does not usefully or adequately describe the function of money in a modern State.

WHAT IS MONEY?

A proper and useful description of money is: "A ticket issued by the Banking System to individuals to permit them to have a claim on the resources of their country."

This definition not only gives you an adequate description of money, but gives you an insight into the political, economic and financial system of your country. Mr. Spender's definition not only does not help you to understand money, but kills any progress in your thinking about money.

Money is not a medium of exchange—it is a demand to produce goods that don't yet exist. When you give the shopkeeper a £1 note for a pair of shoes, that shopkeeper replenishes his stock and orders further shoes from the manufacturer; and conversely, when money is withdrawn by the Banks, as they did during the depression, people become short of money; they cannot buy the same amount, as usual; the shopkeeper cannot get rid of his goods; he doesn't order more from the manufacturer; business stagnates; the goods are there but they cannot be sold. Goods are not purchasing power.

But when the outcry against the last depression became too great the Banks released credits; money began to flow, and the depression was broken. Money does alter the amount of goods in a country. By reducing the supply of credit, producers can be rendered bankrupt and farms and factories are, shut down; and by increasing the supply, prices become remunerative and production is increased, and, according to the Prime Minister's statement, the increase can reach enormous proportions.

So when I say that this statement made by Mr. Spender has no relation to the facts of production, I think that every producer and businessman will agree with me.

WAR FINANCE

Here is another statement which has a direct relationship to War Finance (I quote):

"Money is a mechanism for getting things done. Anything done costs labour and no juggling with money will lessen the labour required to fight instead of growing potatoes or making boots or teaching children; then we shall have so much less potatoes or boots or education on that account."

This statement has been very carefully put together with the special purpose of disarming criticism of details. But the impression received is obvious enough—namely, that if men are taken from industry for the fighting forces, you will have to go without such things as boots and potatoes, etc.

Now, there is no need to go into a words discussion on this point; the facts of experience are plain enough and cannot be contradicted by anyone. Here they are:

During the last war, England called up every available man for the armed forces; all the physically fit, men and even those who were not physically fit—there was no escape for any man. Men were drawn from the farms and the engineering shops and the factories. There were over eight million men in uniform, producing nothing at all, but consuming vast quantities of materials of all kinds.

But what happened when these men were taken away from the farms and industries? Did the production of food decrease as Mr. Spender suggests? No, on the contrary, it increased, and land, which had not been cultivated for scores of years, was brought into productivity.

England, besides turning out millions of boots and uniforms, produced a larger navy than that of the rest of the world put together; she produced an endless quantity of shells, gas, tanks and aeroplanes, besides making all sorts of goods never before made in England.

PHYSICALLY POSSIBLE

And how was all this done? It was done because the country demanded it, and any man who said it couldn't be done was pushed on one side and a man who could do it was put in his place.

If more hospitals were needed, they were produced—no suggestions from the bank managers that there was no money available—no argument. The nation required it—that was sufficient.

(Continued on page 6.)

PLANNED ELECTRICITY IN BRITAIN

A Monumental Folly

The electric supply industry, like all other industries, exists, or should exist, for one purpose only, and that is to supply a public want.

That is, production is for consumption.

During the last ten years or so the electric-supply industry in Britain has been subjected to a large-scale PLANNING scheme initiated by the P.E.P. group and administered by the Central Electricity Board. In the early stages of the Board's activities it was soon evident that the primary objective of the "Grid" scheme was the ruthless centralisation of the industry in favour of Finance. In short, the industry was to produce a financial result and the public interest was of secondary consideration.

The C.E.B. was invested with dictatorial powers and powerful financial sanctions in order to transform the industry on a common standard frequency of 50 cycles and "increase the efficiency of the generation of electricity."

SABOTAGE

The Board's original programme included the shutting down (forcibly if necessary), and the scrapping of about 400 power stations and the erection of 60 super-stations for the various areas, with the retention of a small number of "selected" stations. These "selected" stations would function as "buffers" for the super-stations, which would then always be operating on a fixed and most economical load-factor—thus saving a fraction of a penny on generating costs. No mention was made of the well-known fact that generating charges only constituted a very small portion of total electricity costs (prices) to consumers.

Up to the early part of last year this "Grid" scheme was well advanced, and it is certain that hundreds of power stations had already been scrapped. Thousands of electrical machines of all types and sizes, many of them in new condition, were destroyed. Although the great majority of these machines could easily have been adapted to run on the new frequency, this was not allowed. The C.E.B.'s financial powers made it possible for them to insert in all contracts for replaced machinery that the old machinery "must not leave the premises in a condition suitable for use again."

GERMANS KNEW BETTER

The Germans, who were obviously more awake, were at one time busy with a similar national "Grid" scheme, but a year or two ago they scrapped this on the grounds of *increased military vulnerability* and reverted to individual self-contained power stations.

It is significant that the modern word "Black Out" originated as the result of National Grid failures, many of which have occurred during the last few years. A notable instance was that of Bradford, whose "Grid" station, in 1938, was shut down for one week and 50 factories were laid idle for this period.

During the process of transforming electrical Britain in accordance with somebody's PLAN, it was soon discovered that none of the councils or local authorities welcomed this "Grid" scheme, and they resorted to various subterfuges in order to retain their own generating plant. They all went by the "Board" and were made to toe the line.

MUNICIPAL OPPOSITION CRUSHED

To cite only one of the many—Falkirk. The C.E.B. made three offers to supply electricity to this council; each offer was graded lower than the preceding one. The council replied that they

could generate at a much cheaper rate themselves, and would not consider the Board's offer. The C.E.B. thereupon informed the council that the subject would be put before an "independent" arbitrator, and that the council, would he forced to accept his ruling. It was disclosed at the following enquiry that Falkirk were obtaining 20 per cent of their electricity for "nothing" by utilising the town's refuse disposal plant in conjunction with their power station. However, nothing must be allowed to stand in the way of these PLANNERS, and the verdict of the arbitrator was, "He was sorry that Falkirk would have to lose their refuse disposal plant, but the 'Grid' had got to work." He therefore ruled that Falkirk should accept the Board's offer to supply them with electricity. With regard to a new disposal plant, he would see what could be arranged later on.

Other local authorities who were kicking against losing their generating rights were told by the C.E.B. that no loans would be granted to them in the future for new or replaced plant, and as there was only one source left open to them to get the money, and that was through the rates, they all unwillingly toed the line.

SIGNIFICANT SIDELIGHTS

All this huge upheaval was accomplished during a period of rearmament, and with a three million unemployment figure, giving unmistakable evidence of Britain's huge production reserves.

During 1939 the Board suddenly saw the Red Light and reversed its policy. Stations, which had not yet been scrapped and shut down, were given permission to continue generating, and loans were allowed for new plant extensions. Probably it was too late! We shall have to wait and see when the bombing starts.

Millions of pounds have been spent in transforming the electrical industry: sabotaging would appear to be the better word. It is true that many villages and farms have had supplies of light and power made available, but at the same time many have not. There are many farmers who have applied for light and power to be installed on their farms, past the back door of which the main "Grid" lines are running, but initial payments have been asked of them, which makes it impossible for this to be done.

The vital point is this: could this have been achieved without this diabolical centralisation and the consequent wholesale destruction of plant and power stations? The answer is, yes, it could have been done quite easily, because one or two areas were already doing it, and were organised on similar lines to the now existing "Grid" system—but the money (loans) was not available for development.

It appears to be unmistakable that Finance has made it a first condition that the industry should

THE KEYNES PLAN

More Compulsion and Sacrifice

A few months ago the English economist, Mr. Maynard Keynes, contributed three articles to "The Times" (London), advocating compulsory savings. In general, the reception accorded these proposals by the British public was far from cordial. Mr. Keynes, therefore, withdrew for a while, and has now come back with the same proposals painted in different colours and published in a pamphlet entitled "How to Pay for the War." The first leader in "The Times" of February 27, 1940, gave a warm welcome to these proposals for compulsory savings and said that Mr. Keynes "now prefers to call it deferred pay."

In a preface to his pamphlet he claims that he has "endeavoured to snatch from the exigency of war positive social improvements" and that his "complete scheme now proposed, including universal family allowances in cash, the accumulation of working-class savings under working-class control, a cheap ration of necessaries, and a capital levy (or tax) after the war, embodies an advance towards economic equality greater than any which we have had in recent times." "Economic equality" is a polite name for levelling down.

Mr. Keynes's proposal is that every unmarried man with an income of 45/- a week and over, or married man with 55/- a week or over, should contribute a portion of it on a graduated scale, and that the contribution should be divided into two parts, one of which would be treated as income-tax payment, the other as a savings deposit. In the case of the lowest income groups the whole of the payment would be regarded as a deposit.

The deposit would remain the property of the contributor, and it is suggested that he would be able to use it after the war, "when the presence of additional purchasing-power would help to counteract the tendency of a post-war depression."

It is encouraging to have a leading economist and *The Times* admitting that if the consumer had purchasing-power *additional* to current wages, salaries and dividends it would help to counteract a post-war depression. Of course, social crediters have always advocated the distribution of extra purchasing-power *additional* to wages, salaries and dividends to enable the products of Agriculture and Industry to be fully distributed: and in the past have been told by *The Times* that it would be dangerous and impracticable.

OVERLOOKED OR INTENDED?

Now Mr. Keynes's proposals are based on the principle that the only practicable way of financing the war is through savings and taxation to the exclusion of any other source of finance, and he must obviously be aware that the Government only wants money so that it can spend it. It is clear that by the end of the war the Government will have spent all the deposits and other money, which it has collected by compulsory and other methods. If it has spent it, it will not have it. How, therefore, is it going to pay back the savings deposits or deferred pay which *The Times* and Mr. Keynes claim contributors will be able to use after the war? The Government has only two sources of money — the taxpayer and the

banks. If the Government after the war taxes the taxpayer to pay him back the deposits he has been compelled to lend, it is merely taking with one hand what it returns with the other, which is ridiculous. Mr. Keynes suggests that repayment can be effected by a capital levy or tax, but this would mean that owners of capital would have to sell or mortgage their property in order to have cash to pay the tax. Only the banks, who can create credit, would be able to be purchasers, so that, in fact, under Mr. Keynes's proposals more private property would pass into the hands of the banks, still further increasing their power. Every taxpayer will be a compulsory depositor, desiring the return of his deposits, so not only will they not be able to be purchasers, but will not want to be. Furthermore, if they are to be purchasers (assuming it were possible) how would the *increase* in purchasing power, which Mr. Keynes pretends to hope for be brought about?

CAT OUT OF THE BAG

The only honest way by which the Government could obtain money to pay back the taxpayer his deposits would be by compelling the banks to create credit for the purpose and give it to the taxpayer. This is so obvious that both *The Times* and Mr. Keynes must know it. They have let the cat out of the bag, for by these proposals they admit these two cardinal facts:

- (1) If consumers have purchasing power *additional* to wages, salaries and dividends it will help to counteract a post-war depression.
- (2) The only way of finding this *additional* purchasing power is by the creation and issue of bank credit direct to consumers.

—John Mitchell.

QUEENSLANDERS!

The "New Economics Broadcasting Committee" invites you to listen-in to:

4SB, KINGAROOY,
EVERY WEDNESDAY NIGHT
from 8 o'clock to 8.15.



be centralised before they would finance further development schemes. This is "progress" through debt, nationalisation, socialism or dictatorship, call it what you will, and is quite common to many other industries of late. As has been pointed out, "behind every action is a policy, behind every policy is a philosophy." A policy cannot be drawn out of a vacuum, but only from living human beings. The ultimate result of this philosophy is world-control, and the complete submergence of individual freedom.

—"ENGINEER."

The New Times

A non-party, non-sectarian, non-sectional weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and exposing the causes, the institutions and the individuals that keep us poor in the midst of plenty.

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CONTRAST TO CASEY

New Member For Corio on Banking Swindle

The Labor candidate in the recent Corio by-election, Mr. Dedman, caused a stir in political circles and elsewhere by defeating the would-be successor to R. G. Casey, U.A.P. nominee and "white-haired boy" of the Melbourne "Herald"—Mr. Vinton Smith. Mr. Dedman made his maiden speech at Canberra on April 19—and parts of it must have caused another stir.

In reporting it, the Melbourne "Argus" devoted the first half of its report (excluding headlines) to indicating that Mr. Dedman made the speech, when and where it was delivered, that he was complimented by other politicians, that "a crowded House listened with marked attention," that he paid the Government a left-handed compliment and showed symptoms of the "work-complex" and "partyitis." All very commonplace.

The real news, in accordance with the technique of the "Argus," made a furtive appearance in the last half of the report. Having thrown most of its readers off the scent, the "Argus" concluded its report of Mr. Dedman's views in a typographical whisper with these words:

"The Government . . . had borrowed £10,000,000 from private trading banks, instead of using the credit of the Commonwealth Bank, he said. By this means the Government had put the people of Australia in pawn to the private trading banks at 3½ per cent. This was 'one of the greatest ramps put over the Australian people,' he added.

"He agreed with the statement in the Governor-General's speech that the present state of affairs in Europe constituted a challenge to Christian civilisation, but so had conditions in Australia in the last ten years. It savored of hypocrisy to place conditions on the other side of the world in that category and be blind to a similar challenge in Australia."

While Mr. Dedman's speeches include such worthwhile observations as those, the "New Times" will be glad that his surname has no literal significance.

TO THE NEW READER

At a time like the present, when there is no shortage of the real things needed to ensure comfort and liberty for everyone in the community, we yet find ourselves surrounded with poverty, fear and debt, while every day fresh inroads are made on our liberties through taxation and vexatious regulations.

In consequence of this, we find a fertile breeding ground for Fascism, Communism, and other varieties of change—some of which may possibly add to our material well being, but all of which exact the price of still further surrender of our reasonable liberties.

Parliament is rapidly falling into disrepute. Why? Because Parliament has lost most of its real powers to add to your liberties. Parliament can do little more than *take away* your liberties. Parliament is ineffective. For proof of this, read what Ministers are daily telling deputations which wait upon them. All sorts of desirable plans are put before Cabinets—plans for hospitals, schools, roads, etc. We have the men who are willing and anxious to do the work; we have the skill and experience; we have all the materials. Only one thing is lacking. That thing is finance. Finance is a matter of bookkeeping entries, of proper accounting for things done. In other words, finance is, or should be, a *Reflection* of facts. Instead of this, we have allowed it to *control* practically all our activities.

Until this state of affairs is righted we shall never regain our prosperity or our liberties; and it can be righted through Parliamentary action in such a way as to extend our liberties and without any interference with private property. Parliament is elected by the people. THIS MEANS YOU; and it is your duty to yourself, to your dependants, and to your fellow-citizens to give serious thought to those removable impediments which are preventing Parliament from doing its duty and which are stopping the further progress of our country.

The *New Times* has been established to assist you in getting at the truth of things. It is anxious to help you. You, in turn, can help it by becoming a *regular* reader and by getting your friends to read it.

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WHO RULES BRITANNIA?

"The Governor [of the Bank of England] must be the autocrat who dictates the terms upon which alone the Government can obtain borrowed money."—*Sir Drummond Fraser* (1924), then Vice-President of the Institute of Bankers (England).

"Mr. Norman regarded American support in returning to gold and maintaining the standard as more important than the sacrifices in debt settlement. The extent of his power well makes him the currency dictator of Europe. The Federal Reserve Board has not ignored his desires in shaping bank-rate policy. Relations between Mr. Norman and Dr. Schacht, of the Reichsbank, are very intimate."—*The Wall Street Journal* of March 1927.

"In helping to stimulate gold production the South African Authorities might remember that this war is, in one of its minor objectives, a war to make the world safe for the gold standard."—*The City Editor of the "News Chronicle,"* February 24, 1940.

"The interdependence of the money policies of the U.S. and Great Britain, or—not to put too fine a point upon it—the dependence of the latter upon the former, has just been dramatically demonstrated. We are informed that the bank rate must certainly be raised from 4 to 5 per cent next Thursday. There is nothing in the present position of British Industry, which would in itself call for an increase in the rate . . . The incident seems to show clearly who it is that cracks the whip and obeys the signal."—*Sir Josiah Stamp* (now Lord Stamp and director of the Bank of England and Economic Adviser to the Government) in a letter to the "London Times," February 3, 1923.

"Nor is the growing importance of American finance in international trade an assuring event. One of the things that can be assumed as a certain consequence of the war is that finance is to hold a more important grip on international industry than hitherto, and that in their own interests communities must protect themselves so far as possible against an imperious international financial trust.

"In any event, it is quite clear that this country will have to watch not only Lombard Street, but Lombard Street and Wall Street.

" . . . For finance can command the sluices of every stream that runs to turn the wheels of industry, and can put fetters upon the feet of every Government that is in existence.

"Those who control finance can paralyse the nation, can make it drunk, can keep it normal. And in all their transactions their own interests are put first. Of course, these interests are involved in the general interest. They cannot flourish in a dead economic state.

"But they fix exchanges, bank rates, capital values, they can tighten or loosen the purse strings of Governments and manufacturers, they control the means upon which the political and industrial State depends for its existence."—*Mr. Ramsay Macdonald*, in "Socialism, Critical and Constructive," published in 1924.

"The Prime Minister at his interview with the junior Ministers on Monday, said the proposals which the Government submitted to the Bank of England had to be

telephoned to America to see if they could be approved of there."—*Mr. Ernest Thurtle*, one of the Labour Government Whips, in the "Daily Herald," August 27, 1931.

"It was probably the banks alone who could effectively curb the extravagances of Governments by dealing with them as drastically as with the borrowing, individual spendthrift.

"It was only the banks, who, by limiting Supplies, could curb the lavishness of Governments and individuals, and control those doubtful credit schemes now being pressed upon them for acceptance at the instance of Ministers and their Departments.

"Fortunately, the real power was still in the hands of the independent banks, when they liked to combine in the public interest."

[sic].—*Lord Novar* at the Centenary Meeting of the UnionBank of Scotland; May, 1930.

"I want to urge the Chancellor again not to be too frightened of the City of London. Since the War the City of London has been invariably wrong in advising the Government . . . Rapid deflation was a mistake, and it had an injurious effect . . .

"They have been wrong every time . . . Now there is no doubt at all that they are using the whole of their tremendous influence for the purpose of restricting the raising of money for national development. Take the cause of depression throughout the world at the present moment. There is not a man who has examined it who will not tell you that a very large part of it is due to the mis-handling of monetary questions on the advice of the money barons.

"These men who have mis-handled this monetary question not merely advise what to do, but establish a veto upon every proposal which is made for national development.

"If you go to the City of London, what is their only remedy for depression? Their only remedy is by placing artificial barriers to prevent Plenty from reaching Want."

—*Mr. Lloyd George*, in the House of Commons, February 12, 1931.

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THE CONFLICT ON THE WORLD FRONT

The Real Nature of the Opposing Forces

By ERIC D BUTLER

The military conflict raging in Europe today has much more deeply seated causes than those, which appear on the surface. The military conflict is only one part of a much bigger conflict, which is taking place on a world front. It is a final clash between two fundamentally different philosophies, and the importance of understanding the real nature of these two opposing forces cannot, be overestimated.

These two philosophies can rightly be termed the Christian philosophy and the Judaic philosophy. While the Judaic philosophy had its foundation in the Mosaic Law as taught in the Old Testament, the Christian philosophy is essentially a direct result of the New Testament. While the Christian philosophy, as expressed in the statement, "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath," is essentially a plea for the fullest possible development of the individual—i.e. "The Kingdom of God is within you"—the Judaic philosophy postulates that the individual "doesn't know what is good for him," and further, that he must suppress his individuality for some abstraction. The Old Testament taught that the individual must worship "The Law." Today he must worship "The State," and tomorrow "The World-State"

Democracy, as a form of government, represents the nearest approach to the application of the Christian philosophy the world has yet seen. Real democracy is based on the idea that individuals in free association can get what they want; that the individual has the right to the fullest possible expression and development of his personality. It is particularly significant that the physical clash today is between two groups of nations with entirely different systems of government: democracy and socialism. Nothing could be more dangerous in this critical stage of our struggle than to develop an undue mental cynicism towards the political and economic position in the British countries. In spite of the manner in which we have been subjected to the same tyrannies as other countries—although to a lesser degree—we still possess the parliamentary system of democracy—the last great bulwark against complete world tyranny. The present military war is being used to remove that bulwark.

JUDAISED VALUES

Reverting for a moment to the opposing doctrines of the Old and New Testaments, my study of British history leads me to the conclusion that the greatest tyranny to which the British people have been subjected has been the pumping into immature minds of lessons taken from the Old Testament, where morality reaches its highest point in "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," while wars are "righteous" and the individual is told that he can't do this and he can't do that.

Prior to the time that Old Testament teaching became widespread among the English people, the greatest age of English culture produced some of the most illustrious men of literature the world has ever seen. Approximately fifty years after the death of Shakespeare, just after the appearance of the authorised version of the Bible, English drama had almost disappeared, and the downward trend of English culture had started.

Cromwell established his dictatorship and brought the Jews and their banking tyranny to England, with the result that English life became more and more Judaised. Today, British culture faces a crisis, which may obliterate it completely; and the attack is being launched both externally and internally. Who would seriously attempt to deny that International Jewry is the real enemy, and that

International Finance and International Socialism are, in effect, synonymous terms: The entire philosophy of Socialism—whether it be the Russian system, the German system, the Italian system, or the type being foisted upon the British peoples through Planning, Boards, etc.—is essentially Judaic, as witnessed by the leading part played, or being played, by Jews in these various movements.

I have referred on previous occasions to the essential difference between anti-Semitism and anti-Judaism. Hitler is said to be anti-Semitic, but his philosophy, which expresses itself in the system of government in Germany, is strongly pro-Judaic. He is said to have studied the strategy of International Jewry. Yes, no doubt. And then improved on these tactics for the purpose of regimenting the German people. The problem, so far as the British people are concerned, has been very ably summed up by Cobbett, in *Jews and the Jews in England*. He writes: "No exclusion of the Jews from the administrative or the cultural life of England, therefore, could be more than a piece of shallow, hysterical patriotism, if it did not contemplate and include the far more fundamental, but infinitely more difficult, task of freeing the country of its wrong values. And all bodies of Englishmen who seriously wish to recover English civilisation at this stage cannot be regarded as any more than emotional and hysterical flag-wavers if they do not see the compelling need of that infinitely difficult task—the task of accompanying any gesture of organised reform by a frontal attack upon the Judaised elements in their kith and kin and their own Judaised values."

THE PRICE OF SOCIALISM

Socialism, whatever form it takes, is not democracy, is opposed to the Christian ethic, and is the product of a Jewish philosophy. There is also a Judaic policy, and that policy is not a new product of a comparatively recent period. It is a policy of world-domination, and has been consciously pursued since approximately 1789, at the time of the French Revolution. The part played by Jews in every revolution since that time makes astounding reading. The famous Jewish writer, in his book, *Les Juifs d'aujourd'hui*, openly proclaims this when he writes: "The more thorough a revolution is, the more liberty and equality are gained for the Jews. Each cur-

rent of progress never fails to consolidate the position of the Jews."

"By their fruits ye shall know them." A brief look at the history of the various examples of Socialism should convince even the most dubious of the real nature of the menace, which threatens to overthrow civilisation. During the twenty years in Russia prior to 1938, over 20 million people were liquidated by various methods. Russia is today, the Mecca of the socialists. Such a record of organised tyranny and murder the world has never seen. Of course, this programme was for the "benefit of the people." We also seem to be hearing that phrase quite a lot lately in this country. We must make "sacrifices."

There is no need for me to deal with the bloodshed, which took place in Germany during the early days of the National Socialist regime. Fascist Guild Socialism in Italy, with its glorification of the State and War, was introduced by the brutal castor oil methods and a rather extensive secret police system. The Socialist Government in Spain led to a bloody revolution, which cost nearly three-quarters of a million lives, while the Socialist Government of Bela Kuhn, in Hungary, drenched that country in blood.

Apart from the policy of violence which these regimes have followed, it has been accompanied by an organised attack upon religion with the exception of Italy, where a compromise has existed for some time.

Now, these are rather unpleasant facts, but must be faced. As L. D. Byrne has said: "In these matters we have to get down to first principles, and the very basis of socialist philosophy attacks the principles by which democratic society and a Christian social order must stand or fall."

AN AMAZING LETTER

At long last it is being widely recognised that International Finance—with its debt structure and taxation—and Revolution are only different methods of achieving the same objective. Even people whom I have never met before have cautiously expressed their fears on this point. No doubt, the coal strike in this country has given them serious food for thought. Theodor Herzl, German-Jewish writer, admitted this strategy in *The Jewish State*. He wrote; "When we sink, we become a revolutionary proletariat, the subordinate officers of all revolutionary parties; and, at the

same time, when we rise, there rises also our terrible power of the purse." This is open enough, but I have just come into possession of a statement which is worthy of being printed in black type. Prior to publishing his book, *The World Significance of the Russian Revolution*, Mr. G. Pitt-Rivers sent the manuscript to Mr. Oscar Levy, a well-known Jewish writer who is, I believe, highly regarded in English literary circles. Mr. Levy replied, *inter alia*, as follows:

"For Bolshevism is a religion and a faith. How could these half-converted believers ever dream to vanquish the Truthful and the Faithful of their own creed, these holy crusaders, who had gathered round the Red Standard of the Prophet, Karl Marx, and who fought under the daring guidance of these experienced officers of all latter-day revolutions—the Jews? . . . To this question I have only one answer to give, and it is this: You are right. This reproach of yours, which—I feel it for certain—is at the bottom of your anti-Semitism, is only too well justified, and upon this common ground I am only too willing to shake hands with you and defend you against any accusation of promoting Race Hatred: If you are an anti-Semite, I, the Semite, am an anti-Semite, too, and a much more fervent one than even you are . . . We (Jews) have erred, my friend, we have most grievously erred. And if there was truth in our error, 3000, 2000—nay, 100 years ago, there is now nothing but falsehood and madness, a madness, that will produce an even greater misery and an even wider anarchy. We who have promised to lead you to a New Heaven we have finally succeeded in landing you into a New Hell I look at this world, and I shudder at its ghastliness, I shudder all the more as I know the spiritual authors of all this ghastliness . . ."

A PROPHECY, WHICH IS COMING TRUE

Those who may be a little dubious concerning the suggestion that there has been a conscious policy by International Jewry since the French Revolution to achieve world domination through Socialism, whether it be imposed

(Continued on page 7.)

FIRST EDITION SOLD OUT! Second Edition Now Available "The Real Objectives of the Second World War"

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SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN IN GIPPSLAND

Eric Butler and Norman Rolls Get Results

At the conclusion of a meeting at Vervale last Monday night, Eric Butler and Norman Rolls had concluded two weeks of intense campaigning in Gippsland. The response to our "message" was gratifying everywhere, and many valuable "contacts" have been made for future activities. Several of Eric Butler's addresses roused audiences to a pitch of enthusiasm rarely seen at public meetings. A great amount of personal contact with councillors and other leading citizens was well worth while, Norman Rolls, as usual, lost no opportunities of signing up new subscribers to the *New Times* and selling quantities of literature. Hundreds of specimen copies of the paper were distribu-

REAL ACTION

In moving the vote of thanks to Eric Butler after his Yallourn address, Mr. A. Fewster said: "This campaign is the only thing. We have got to accept personal responsibility. I am pleased to be able to tell Mr. Butler that I obtained six thousand signatures on the National Insurance Campaign, and will do the same in this campaign." (Loud applause.)

ted to men working along the roads. Local papers co-operated with publicity and good reports of meetings.

Special thanks are due to Mr. W. Wilson, who made his car available for the tour. This is the sort of co-operation, which counts. Thanks are also due to Mrs. Peel, of Lakes Entrance, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, of Vervale, and others for their kind hospitality.

The enthusiasm aroused by this tour was such that many Gippslanders are already urging that another tour should take place as soon as possible. This will be done, and all enthusiasts in Gippsland are urged to get in touch with the United Electors (McEwan House Melbourne) without delay, in order that their centre will not be neglected when the next tour takes place.

GARFIELD

After leaving Beaconsfield the campaigners travelled to Garfield, where they were the guests of the Stewart family for several days. Surrounding districts were visited with a view to arranging other meetings for the future. In spite of a cold night, there was quite a good gathering at Garfield on Wednesday, April 17, to hear the speakers. Those present enjoyed both the addresses, while the local ladies supplied a very enjoyable supper afterwards. The Garfield meeting was the result of the sterling efforts of that great stalwart, Mr. Jim Stewart.

WARRAGUL

It was decided that the time was not quite opportune for a meeting at this centre, but local supporters are going to institute the "local objective" idea in connection with the information and suggestions concerning national credit, which all Victorian municipal and shire councils have received from the United Electors of Australia. The council had decided not to take any action, but local democrats are now going to take steps to see that action is taken. A few earnest citizens can do a great deal along Electoral Campaign lines with their local councillors.

TRAFALGAR

Arriving at Thorpdale on the Thursday, the two campaigners spent some time at Mirboo North, a new centre as far as economic reform is concerned, and quickly made arrangements for a meeting for the following Sunday afternoon. Handbills were distributed, as many people as possible seen in the short time available, and letters of invitation were sent to local councillors. They then visited Moe at night, and, by the following morning, had arrangements well in hand for a meeting at this centre for Tuesday, April 22. On Friday night, April 19, a very representative audience attended the Trafalgar meeting, and several citizens expressed a keen desire to have another meeting at a later date. The local paper gave a good report of the meeting. Norman Rolls used his now famous megaphone before this meeting, and persuaded the local people that there was "something doing."

MIRBOO NORTH

Saturday was spent in dealing with correspondence, organisational matters etc. Leaving Thorpdale early on Sunday morning, and accompanied by Mr. Harold Hotchkin, who is doing a great amount of good work in Gippsland, the campaigners went across to Mirboo North, where a personal canvass of the town was made prior to the meeting in the afternoon. Considering the manner in which this meeting was organised, the attendance was splendid. The shire secretary took the chair. Literature was in keen demand after the meeting, while two new readers to the *New Times* were signed up. Others gave their names and addresses and expressed their keen desire to help. So another town was introduced to the epic fight for freedom and security!

THORPDALE

That night the speakers addressed a small but attentive meeting in Thorpdale, which had arranged at short notice. Once again Norman Rolls electrified the local people with his megaphone.

BIG MEETING AT YALLOURN

Yallourn gave the young crusaders a great reception. Good publicity beforehand, and a tho-

Bairnsdale Councillor's impression

Councillor Kyle, in moving the vote of thanks, said: "The address I have heard tonight is the most illuminating I have ever listened to in my public career. We have all been given serious food for thought."

rough "megaphoning" of the town before the meeting, produced a large audience. Eric Butler gave a stirring address, which graphically brought home to those present the seriousness of the present situation. He spoke for nearly two hours, and received a tremendous ovation when he concluded. Demand-forms were distributed and the sale of literature was outstanding, while several more readers of the *New Times* were signed up. Norman Rolls is handling this very important aspect of meetings, and is capitalising in a manner never even thought possible in the past. The financial assistance received as a

result of the efforts made by the Yallourn supporters was very gratifying, and will greatly help the campaign. It was urged that Eric should speak in other surrounding centres at a later date. Yallourn should make further big strides as a result of this enthusiastic meeting.

PACKED HALL AT MOE

In spite of the short notice given for this meeting, the Mechanics' Hall was packed to overflowing on Tuesday, April 24, to hear a fighting address, punctuated by loud applause and cheering. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Burrage, who assisted considerably with his explanation of certain points in connection with the report of the Royal Commission on Banking. Literature sales were good at this meeting, while demand-forms were in very keen demand. Another meeting at this centre should see a record audience.

BAIRNSDALE

Leaving Moe on Wednesday morning, the campaigners arrived at Lakes Entrance that evening, after making many calls on the way clown. The interest shown by councillors at Traralgon was considerable, and it is expected that the resolutions concerning national finance will be brought up at the council at the first opportunity. Several citizens are keen for a public meeting here at a future date. Thursday, April 25, was a "day off" for the campaigners, who were the guests of Mrs. Peel at Lakes Entrance. They had the opportunity of seeing some of the local oil bores, and were very impressed with what they saw, in spite of the fact that we are told there is no oil in Australia.

After having been the guests of Dr. Fraser at the Bairnsdale

Rotary dinner, they addressed a public meeting. Although the attendance was not as large as was expected—approximately 80 attending—it was very representative. Professional men, councillors and businessmen were in attendance, and keen interest was displayed. The chair was taken by Councillor Kyle. Another meeting is desired by those who attended. This meeting was made possible by Dr. Fraser of Bairnsdale, Mr. Warlow and Mrs. Peel, of Lakes Entrance. Mr. Warlow was active at Warragul before his transfer to Lakes Entrance. He is carrying on with the good work.

DAIRY FARMERS AWAKENED AT LONGWARRY

On Friday last a dairy-farmers' meeting took place at Longwarry. Members of the public were also present. Little did the dairy farmers realise what they were "in for." As one person who was present said, "They got the shock of their lives." Eric Butler told those present a few home truths about the so-called margarine menace. He pointed out that the dairy farmers were fighting a losing fight until they started to tackle the cause of their problem, and every other problem, along with the rest of the community. The result of the meeting was a request for one thousand demand-forms. There is no need for further comment.

VERVALE

After returning to Melbourne for the weekend, the campaigners returned to Vervale on Monday night, where Eric Butler addressed a small gathering. Another meeting took place at Dandenong last night (Thursday, May 2), which will be reported in our next issue.

National Credit [Spender's Edition]

(Continued from page 2.)

Money was made the servant of the people—not their master.

I visited some of the munition factories of the last war and there were to be seen machines never before seen in England. There were large engineering factories almost completely manned by girls. Girls were also seen working on the land.

During the last war, England faced a shortage of scientific instruments, lenses, dyes and chemicals, etc., previously made in Germany. What did she do? She ordered her scientists to get busy and produce them—and they produced them, and still do. In spite of the war and destruction of goods England emerged from the war with her national productive assets increased by at least 25 per cent.

This is quite different to what Mr. Spender suggests. I wonder if Mr. Spender knew the facts of the last war, and, if so, why he made the statements I am criticising.

I have here a statement in the *Mercury*, April 3, 1940, which states that:

"The face of the landscape (in England) is changing. As one goes about the countryside one notes acres that for years have been green, now farmed a rich brown. The Government's ploughing up campaign aims to add no fewer than 1,350,000 acres in a single year, and it looks like succeeding. This will be doing in one year

what it took, in the Great War, four years to achieve."

UNNECESSARY SUFFERING

Well, listeners, I have given you the facts of production in wartime, and they contrast very strongly with the statements of Mr. Spender. And I would suggest to you that if the policy of this country is based on the statements made by Mr. Spender, "the Commonwealth Treasurer, then there is going to be a tremendous amount of unnecessary suffering in this country.

Already Mr. Spender has given orders shutting down private works in Tasmania; this will mean men suffering and heavy losses to many people, because the large loans and heavy Federal Taxation are not being spent in Tasmania—yet we are subject to the same restrictions as places like Melbourne and Sydney, where vast sums of Government loans are being expended.

This is manifestly stupid, because it is impossible for Tasmania to transplant its population to the mainland—and if it were possible, we still have to pay interest on our railways and the Hydro-Electric, on hospitals, schools, etc.—not forgetting the mortgages on our houses.

I think now is the time, before further damage is done, for the people of this State to put the case for Tasmania fairly before the Federal Government, and every Federal member should be written to on these lines.

The Conflict on the World Front

(Continued from page 5.)

from above by finance or by revolution from beneath, would be well advised to give the following statement very thoughtful consideration. It was made by William Marr, a German revolutionary, who fought for years against Christianity in Germany, and played a prominent part in the revolution. The result of the revolution was such that he wrote a book in 1879, *La Victoire du Judaisme sur le Catholicisme*, in which he said:

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

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

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

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

The entire diabolical plan is developing as Marr predicted, with the result that the Jewish-controlled Government of America and Judaized Russia hold the key positions in the present struggle.

CIVILISATION'S RETREAT

Since the last war the British people in particular have been on the defensive and gradually giving ground. The entire world is being bolshevized, and one of the leaders of Judaism makes no

secret of the programme. Mr. A. Nossig, in *Integrates Judentum*, writes: "Present day world socialism forms the first stage in the accomplishment of the Mosaic doctrine, the beginning of the realisation of the future state of the world announced by our prophets . . . The salvation of Judaism demands today that we acknowledge the programme of socialism, openly in the face of the world. The salvation of humanity for centuries to come depends upon the victory of this programme."

With the military war raging, the attack upon the British people and British institutions is being ruthlessly carried on. Here in Australia the position staggers from crisis to crisis. Finance is Sovietising us from above, while the Left-Wing elements prepare for violence. The first move by the Government against the Communists possesses the seeds of possible revolution in this country. Any person who cannot see that this latest move by finance is aimed at bringing about a state of affairs in this country where a few more liberties can be taken from the people has very little of serious consequence to contribute to the situation. And those who are least worried are the Communists themselves. You can't suppress Communism by driving it underground. You make the position worse. But, of course, that is what finance desires. The Americans call it "playing both ends against the middle." Democracy and the Christian philosophy are in the middle, and are having a very torrid time at the moment.

Democracy means that power should reside with the electors, and further, and much more important, that they should be CONSCIOUS of that power. The conflict now raging goes much deeper than mere monetary reform; those who think that talk about monetary reform without showing the electors that they, as INDIVIDUALS, have supreme POWER are doomed to be disappointed. A lot of nonsense was talked in this country, by people who should have known much better, about monetary reform in New Zealand. The people have been beaten there because they thought that because a political party told them that they would give them monetary reform, they only had to sit down and wait for the results. They are still wait-

ing, and while they have been waiting, the sovietisation of New Zealand has proceeded rapidly.

I have no faith whatever in statements by Members of Parliament, Parties, resolutions, or any other diversions, which have not the conscious power of the electors behind them. And the issue will not be won at the next elections, as some people seem to suggest. Elections are dangerous in this respect that they build up the hopes of the people, who then return to a state of apathy and wait for results. The result is universal despair.

Continuous and pressing action from the individual electors will alone beat the opposition we are fighting.

Surely civilisation cannot retreat much further before the final stand is made? I believe that the British people are now showing signs of consolidating their position for a counter-offensive. Now is the time for every supporter to come right into the firing line and make a final stand. Unless that stand is made before long I am afraid that we may see a rout, with the final subjugation of civilisation to the Judaic philosophy, and another retreat into the Dark Ages,

This is the fundamental issue, which confronts every citizen of this and every other country today. No solution of our problems is possible until the background of the conflict is clearly understood.

Press Cuttings

(Continued from page 1.)

Launceston. Packed for export, the pears are said to have been condemned because some were over-ripe. The dumping began today, when a lorry load of the wrapped fruit was thrown away. A small fraction of over-ripe fruit was enough to condemn the lot. No one seemed to know why the fruit could not go to the poor or to hospitals." (As reported in the *Argus* of April 5, Mr. Cameron, Minister for Commerce, said: "in their own interests growers should co-operate with the Board in picking fruit and preparing it for delivery," etc., etc.)

UNITED ELECTORS' REPORT

TUESDAY NIGHT LECTURES

On last Tuesday night we had the pleasure of hearing a most interesting address by the Rev. Palmer Phillips, under the title "The Church's Attitude to Social Problems." The subject of next Tuesday's lecture, to be delivered by Mr. Royden Powell, will be "Proportional Representation." All persons are cordially invited to attend the U.E.A. Rooms at 8 p.m. No charge is made for admission.

SUBURBAN CAMPAIGN

The U.E.A. will commence shortly a series of suburban town hall meetings to enlist the support of the public in opposition to higher rates, taxation, cost of living, and social debt. This campaign will be launched at a meeting to be held in the Camberwell Town Hall in the immediate future. Will all supporters living in this district who would be prepared to assist in organising or in any other way, please communicate immediately with headquarters.

WASTE PAPER

Thanks are extended to those who have assisted our funds by saving newspapers, magazines, etc. Supporters, are "asked to stack it up and send it in, or if large quantities are on hand, to arrange for a volunteer to call for same. Ring the U.E.A.—M.U.2834.

WANTED BY VOLUNTARY STAFF

Has any supporter a set of scales (suitable for weighing postal matter), which could be utilised at headquarters? If somebody would kindly fill this need, much valuable time and expense will be saved. Remember our address: Rooms 8 and 9, Fifth Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

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Coburg Citizens Using Their Power

(Continued from page 1.)

policy laid down by their electors, we of the Coburg Ratepayers' Defence Association have no intention of seeking election to the council, nor do we intend to nominate anybody to do so, but we will help and support any worthy ratepayer who desires to submit himself for election, provided he is prepared to serve and be responsible to *his electors alone* and not serve and be responsible to any party or clique, no matter what label it wears, and provided also that he will give a written undertaking to resign if recalled by petition, signed by three-fifths of the electors in his ward. No genuine aspirant should hesitate to agree to this democratic recall, which is long overdue. In fact, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that someone in this hall move that the sitting councillors be written to, asking them to give their written undertakings to resign if recalled by three-fifths of their electors on petition.

"We are not out to boost any particular candidate, but when elected we shall see that he honours his promises.

"In order to hold this meeting, the Mayor, Cr. Parker, was contacted by telephone and asked if he would convene this meeting. He refused and gave us his view that we should not be allowed the use of the hall free a second time. We booked the hall for the desired date, and wrote to the council, requesting its use free of charge. We have every reason for believing that its use would have been refused but for the fact that at the last meeting of the council we presented a petition, signed by 668 ratepayers, to the Mayor, requesting him to convene this meeting. He did *not* convene this meeting, but by resolution the council granted the use of the hall without charge. If anybody present has had anything to do with arranging meetings of this kind they will realise that, although no cost is involved for the use of the hall, there are other costs to be met, such as advertising of various kinds, stationery, postage, amplifiers, etc. Somebody must take the initiative and be prepared to meet these costs before the meeting, and just hope to recover same from the people who attend and subscribe. The proceeds from the collection at the last meeting were £2/0/5, and were devoted to defraying the balance of costs of that meeting and towards preparing for this one. There are still costs to be met and, with your help tonight, we hope to meet them. Should there be any surplus, you may rest assured that it will not go into the coffers of any political party, but will be used for the purpose of achieving the aims of Coburg ratepayers and householders, as determined by you tonight. If you are satisfied that we are doing right, then you will not hesitate to help. Remember, we are not seeking self-aggrandisement or position, but we are trying to give ratepayers of Coburg an opportunity of expressing their opinions and of determining the policy that shall be implemented by their councillors. As a matter of fact, I believe that councillors themselves should arrange such meetings, or take a plebiscite of their electors from time to time to obtain instructions on matters of policy. One way of doing this would be for the councillor to publish his views on some matter of importance coming before the

council in the local paper, together with a letter-form for the ratepayer's reply. In this way, the councillor would get the expressed opinion of his electors.

"Now, certain councillors are doubtful as to whether the resolutions carried by the last meeting were the opinions of representative ratepayers. This being so, are you prepared to reaffirm those resolutions now, and we will submit further resolutions later in the evening."

At this stage a resolution was moved, seconded, and carried that the resolution passed at the previous meeting be re-affirmed. Mr. Paice then proceeded to read the replies of the various representatives to these resolutions, and it was noticeable that every councillor had agreed to the demand that the Commonwealth Bank be approached for a grant of debt-free money, as set out in Section 504 of the report of the Royal Commission on Banking. It was thereupon moved, seconded, and carried: "That this meeting of Coburg citizens endorses and supports the action of the council in its efforts to obtain debt-free money from the Commonwealth Bank of Australia."

Mr. Paice, continuing, said: "This, at least, will show that the people are solidly supporting the council when it implements the expressed will of its electors. With regard to the replies of the councillors to the second resolution, it appears that they are under the impression that they are replying to the Coburg Ratepayers' Association, when, in fact, they are replying to the 750 people who carried these resolutions at the last meeting. Are you satisfied with these replies? (Loud disapproval.) I beg leave to submit the following resolution: 'In view of the fact that, under the Local Government Act, the council has not the power to rescind the resolution increasing the rates, this meeting of Coburg citizens here assembled demands that on the next occasion when the rate to be struck is being determined, the rate shall not exceed five pence in the pound. Such rate shall not involve any dismissal of employees or reduction of social services.'

This resolution was carried after a short discussion, and the following resolution was then carried:

"That, as an amendment of the Local Government Act is needed to give the councillors power to immediately rescind resolutions regarding payments of rates, we hereby demand that councillors take immediate steps to have the law rectified to enable councillors to act immediately, as required by ratepayers."

During the discussion on this resolution Cr. Gillies took exception to the word "demand." "It is repugnant to any right-thinking person," he said, "and should not be used. You clever fellows up on the platform say you do not seek election to the council. You are sitting on the fence and doing the demanding, instead of giving us a hand." Mr. Paice replied: "We are not sitting on the fence. You are on one side of the fence, we on the other; but we are on the side of the ratepayers, and surely you would not refuse to concede to the ratepayers the right to demand?"

The resolution suggested by Mr. Paice concerning the recall of councillors was moved and seconded, and Cr. Rasmussen

WHAT'S BEHIND THE WAR?

(Continued from page 1.)

thousands who do not even expect to get a bit of coloured ribbon in return. They are demonstrating that they belong to the Right Set. Shades of Caerlaverock!

Is it strange that Lord (Sacrifice) Stamp is sure that the British Public will stand anything?

It is, of course, just as clear as ever it was, that the monopoly of credit, which puts all the means of bribery into the hands of a small ring of international gangsters, is the key, to the problem. But it is the most dangerous of errors to assume that this situation is static. The Enemy is well aware that it is only ignorance of banking technique, which has left him in control of every Peace Conference, and that the power of arms could, in the last resort, defeat him. Just as, it is highly probable that if fifty selected individuals could be distributed amongst the minesweepers in the North Sea, kept there during the freezing gales, and machine-gunned at intervals, a solution of the war would be found in a few weeks.

I feel sure that an application of the same technique would solve the money problem. It can't be done, you say? Well, that's just too bad, isn't it? Let's have ten million casualties instead, and a repetition of the trouble each time the "defeated" party can re-arm.

There can be no solution of the world's troubles, which does not deal drastically with the individuals, of whatever race or country, whose object is the final subjugation of the individual to the institution—the World Bank, and the World Police Force to see that the World Bank retains total economic power. The problem is not a European problem only, or even chiefly.

The revolt of the Canadian

intimated that he would support it if the words "by roll and ballot" were substituted for those proposed by the mover, "by petition." This was agreed to, and the resolution was carried, as follows:

"That this meeting of Coburg citizens here assembled decides that councillors be written to asking them for an undertaking in writing that they will resign if requested to do so, by roll and ballot, by three-fifths of the electors in their respective wards."

At this stage one councillor passed up a note to the chairman intimating that he accepted and agreed to this resolution, and went so far as to say that two-fifths of his electors would satisfy him.

The meeting, which throughout had not lacked interest for a moment, was then closed, leaving those who attended filled with a sense of achievement. No special credit is sought by, or given to, any individual, but by united action these electors of Coburg have exerted sufficient pressure on their representatives to have instituted negotiation with the Commonwealth Bank to have credit made available without the burden of interest. They have also inaugurated the principle of democratic initiative, referendum and recall, which, it will be remembered, has been a dream of the Labor Party for more years than many people can remember, and in many other ways they are getting better service from their representatives, *because they have decided to wield their authority.*

Provinces against the Federal Government is not an armed revolt—yet. The American States are quiescent partly because of the immense bribes distributed to the general population in the last few years, and also because of the far greater effectiveness of Congress in checking President Roosevelt's advisers, than is the case with the British Parliaments in Westminster, Ottawa, Canberra or Wellington in respect of their respective Cabinets. The practical steps to be taken if civilisation survives its present upheaval can begin with the resolution of Germany into its original provinces—a step that would be welcomed by every German except possibly the Prussians, if the fear of outside aggression were removed. And the way to remove the fear of outside aggression is equally to resolve Great Britain into its original Kingdoms and to carry out a similar policy everywhere.

Anyone possessed of a reasonable education in these matters can assure himself that Herr Hitler's call for "lebensraum" and colonies, and Sir John Simon, Sir William Beveridge, and the Bank Chairmen's call for an intensified drive for Exports, mean exactly the same thing, are the excuse for the immense concentration of power for Imperialistic purposes, and derive directly from the Mercantilist, or Jewish, propaganda for International "Trade" as an end in itself. Abolish the myth of the necessity for "Trade" and "Employment" as the fundamental duties of mankind, and break the monopoly of credit, and the unwieldy centralised State will stand out as the clumsy, inefficient and corrupt institution, which from its nature it is bound to be.

Every amalgamation renders the problem more difficult, as the sponsors of centralisation know well. Less and less rational, and more and more a pure exhibit of world gangsterism, its solution seems to be inseparable from the "liquidation" in some form of the individual gangsters.

DR. DALE ADDRESSES A SUCCESSFUL MEETING AT HAMILTON

Dr. John Dale addressed a well-attended meeting in Hamilton, Victoria, on Thursday, April 25. The meeting was convened by the Hamilton Discussion Group, which is doing good work for economic and political reform. Dr. Dale dealt with the financing of the war, and stressed the importance of the electors telling their Members of Parliament that they wanted a change in the present system of debt and taxation.

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