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THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 7. No. 43. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, OCT. 31, 1941.

Now, when our
land to ruin's brink
is verging,
In God's name,
let us speak while
there is time!

Now, when the
padlocks for our
lips are forging

Silence it crime.

—Whittier (1807-1892)

Canadian Statesman's Vital Proposals

Alberta's Premier On Reform Of The Money System

In a statement published in Canada on August 2, Mr. Aberhart, Premier of Alberta, advanced "broad proposals for democratic reform of our money system." In the first part of his statement he reviewed the effect of the present monetary system in war in piling up huge national war debts, and he gave the following table:

	Canada.	Great Britain.	U.S.A.
1914	544	3,530	1,188
1919	2,676	37,455	25,482
1940	4,028	57,500	42,968

(Expressed in millions of dollars, exchange about par.)

He pointed out that under the present system it is impossible to repay debts except by incurring greater debts, and every increase in debt meant payment of a larger total of interest, and so an increase in taxation.

Whereas in 1900 the average annual Federal tax burden on every person in Canada was \$7, by 1914 it had increased to \$16, by 1930 to \$37, and, today, to \$90. On top of this, the taxpayer has to meet provincial and municipal taxes.

He asked whether Canada's part in the struggle was to be financed by national debt or national credit. Would the Federal Government assume the sovereign power of issuing and controlling our money?

SIMPLE AND STRAIGHTFORWARD.

"The broad proposals for a democratic reform of our monetary system are simple and straightforward; Moreover, they provide the only way of escape from the creeping paralysis of debt which threatens us at this crucial time. The main features of such a scheme are outlined below:

"1—National Control of Monetary Policy: Control of the monetary

THAT U.S. AID

On August 31 "The Sunday Times" (London), in a very strong leading article, entitled "Now We Talk to the American People," said:

"We say this because we are frankly disappointed with the American contribution to the rescue. Only a fraction of American industry is harnessed to war production, and even that portion is subject to delay. What is the result? Take a single example. The last published figure of monthly American aircraft production was under 1,500, presumably including trainers. After two years of war what are these among three Powers? Russia also needs her share, and needs it urgently, and she is not getting it. . . .

"It is time these people realised that they are living on earth and not in the clouds. Cloud Cuckoo-town, as a telegraphic address, confers no immunity. 'The Hun is at the gate,' we and the Russians are keeping him out with our bodies. If we failed, America would not have three years of independence ahead of her. Let it roll, said Mr. Churchill, of Anglo-American co-operation. But it doesn't. There is a stream but no river. Poor glorious Greece got literally nothing. Is blushing a lost art? . . .

"Another American attitude

system automatically carries with it control over the entire economic life of the country. It is a sovereign power, which should be vested only in Parliament on behalf of the people.

"Therefore, a national finance commission should be established, to be responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Finance (a) for the issue and withdrawal of all money (both currency and credit) in accordance with the (Continued on page 8.)

SIR OTTO NORMAGU AGAIN!

"BUSINESS AS USURIAL" IN BRITAIN

The usual monthly banquet of the International Association for the Defence of Usury was held at the Potz Hotel last night. The chairman, Sir Otto Normagu, said he was glad to note that the cause of International Usury was now inseparably bound up with that of Democracy, and that they need fear no appreciable alterations to the capitalist financial system after the war.

He based his optimism on observations made at the recent Labour Party conference, notably the reassuring remarks of Dr. Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare:—

"Too little attention has been given to the power assumed by the Treasury over the joint stock banks. The banks were required to lend whatever sums the Treasury might decide at whatever rates of interest the Treasury might fix. This was a notable development."

They gathered from this, said the chairman amid laughter, that the revolutionary Labour Government of the future will compel them to lend it money. If that was a threat, he said, it was more generous than most promises. It was as if the householder should threaten to assume power over the burglar by requiring him to accept the spoons.

"It is not for us," he continued, "to look gift debts in the mouth. As babes and blood-sucklings, it is not for us to protest if politicians promise us an everlasting milch-cow in the shape of a tax-paying public. It is enough for us to note, with humble gratitude, that the Government of the future intends to go in the same old way getting all its money by borrowing."

"As it was in the beginning, is now, and shall be in Labour's Brave New Post-War World: all money shall come into existence as debt to the banks. And, as usurers, that is all we ask of life."

makes simultaneously for insufficient production, for Nazi delusion, and for American danger. Certain sections of Americans, who cannot nerve themselves to face

A.B.C. POLITICAL TALKS CRITICISED

In the course of a talk broadcast from 7HO, Hobart, last Sunday evening, Mr. James Guthrie, B.Sc., criticised the series of talks entitled "Tomorrow's World," which the Australian Broadcasting Commission commenced recently. Mr. Guthrie said:

For the last eight Sundays political talks have been given over all the National broadcasting stations. These talks have been given by an unknown speaker who purports to be discussing the social, economic and financial problems of tomorrow, and seeking to find a solution for them.

As I have been studying these

problems for the last twenty years, and have been in close contact with highly trained men who have been doing the same, I think I can help you to clear away some of the results of the vast medley of confused thinking which has been inflicted upon you by men who haven't the remotest idea of the real problems which face us.

In trying to find a solution to a difficult question there is something, which I think in importance, comes absolutely first. That is, before we can answer your question, the question must be stated perfectly clearly; you must be perfectly certain that the question asked actually is the question you want answered.

I remember trying to get various people to answer a question in pure science which was troubling me a lot at the time; the answers which I received told me that either my question was not understood, or its wording was too vague. Consequently, like a lawyer in cross-examination, I tried to frame my question so that there could be no escape.

So I sat down and carefully re-wrote my question as precisely as I could. The result was not satisfactory; it was not the exact question I wanted answered. Again I rewrote it, and again and again;

(Continued on page 6.)

PROGRESS IN ALBERTA

"To-day and To-morrow" reports statements by Alberta officials of progress during 1941 in many fields of economics and industry:

Wheat marketed rose by four per cent, to a value of \$66,043,310, compared with \$63,593,730 in 1940; the number of bushels sold rose from 122,295,635 in 1940 to 137,590,221. Coarse grains rose by five per cent.

In 1941 7,114,715 lbs. butter was sold for \$2,192,282, an increase of 40 per cent. Sales of cheese rose by nine per cent, to 624,343 lbs., valued at \$102,092.

The value of cattle exports rose by five per cent, sales of coal by five per cent, (to 2,127,776 tons) and petroleum by 45 per cent, 3,151,971 barrels being produced.

Other industries that showed pronounced expansion were the concentration of milk, building construction (68 per cent), cement production (359 per cent), and timber (107 per cent). The increase in wholesale trade was 20 per cent.

Bank clearings rose by 16 per cent, to \$187,124,142, and bank debits by 18 per cent to \$484,159,544.

Unemployment relief dropped by 59 per cent, only 15,152 persons receiving it.

unpalatable truth, are playing ostrich by pretending that they are not called upon to differentiate between good and evil because (Continued on page 7.)

ECONOMIC COLLABORATION OR ECONOMIC DICTATORSHIP?

By JOHN MITCHELL, in the "Social Crediter" (England).

The chief significance of the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration can be appraised with more precision by reference to statements outside the declaration itself, which is capable of wide interpretation. Plans precede action, and the Planners have evidently decided that economic federation is a necessary preliminary to political federation.

P.E.P. put this decision in print in its broadsheet, "Planning," of July 1, 1941. It said: "To think of a start [my emphasis] being made in terms of drafting constitutions, Federal or other, is unnecessary and unreal." Clarence K. Streit and his group of Federal Unionists will, therefore, have to wait their turn.

"The Time's" Washington correspondent described the Declaration as having one thing "in its favour—its choice of economic realities as the point of reference."

"The Time's" leader of August 18 followed this up by saying: "The declaration has served the valuable purpose of throwing into relief the two burning issues of international order—the problem of economic organisation or 'freedom from want,' and the problem of armaments or 'freedom from fear.' . . ."

" . . . Disarmament thus becomes an economic rather than a strictly military problem, whose solution must be sought through policies of economic organisation. It would seem that some system of pooled and centralised control, not merely of armaments, but of 'war potential' . . . will be ultimately required."

We will let PEP continue the story. "Planning" for July 29 says: "Control of raw materials dates chiefly from the last war, or after, although a few schemes were in operation before 1914 . . . The great dislocation of economic life resulting from the war made control more necessary . . ."

"The other effect of the war was to make control generally, and Government intervention in particular, much more practicable . . ."

"The second stimulus to the establishment of control schemes was the Great Depression after 1929. Many producers of commodities which had escaped control after the war were now forced to set up schemes . . ."

The third stimulus to control schemes was referred to in "Planning" in 1938, when it said: "we have started from the position that only in war or under threat of war, will a British Government embark on large scale planning."

"Planning" of July 29 continues: "The simplest general pattern would be for each producer of key commodities to belong to a national association of producers of that commodity, which would, in turn, belong to an international control for that commodity. This, in turn, would be affiliated with an international Raw Materials Union for all commodities. The latter organisation could be built up on the lines of the International Postal Union as a club to which it did not pay not to belong. It would be a non-political body, whose chief concern would be to promote economic welfare."

"The authority of such a Union could be adequately established if the Governments of the Allies and the United States agreed—"

"(a) To join the Union;

"(b) To conclude no trade treaty with a non-member State and to give such States less favoured status in economic matters;

"(c) To bind the producing and consuming industries within their jurisdiction of the key raw materials to adhere to the appropriate international commodity controls;

"(d) To prohibit their nationals from adhering to any international agreement for regulating the production of or trade in a commodity otherwise than under the auspices of the Raw Materials Union; and

"(e) To assert the principle that discrimination exercised to give effect to decisions of the Union or its constituent bodies should prevail over any commercial obligations or contracts, including most favoured-nation clauses. (Article 44 of the International Sugar Agreement already goes some way in this direction.)"

" . . . An International Reconstruction Commission, charged with

YOUR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

You are represented by the M.H.R. for your electorate, and by all the six Senators for your State. For your convenience, here is a list of the Federal electorates in each State, with the name of the M.H.R. shown opposite each electorate; also a list showing the Senators for each State:

M.H.R.'s

VICTORIA.

- Balaclava T. W. White
Ballarat R. T. Pollard
Batman Frank Brennan
Bendigo G. J. Rankin
Bourke M. M. Blackburn
Corangamite A. M. McDonald
Corio J. J. Dedman
Deakin W. J. Hutchinson
Fawkner H. E. Holt
Flinders R. S. Ryan
Gippsland T. Paterson
Henty A. W. Coles
Indi J. McKwen
Kooyong R. G. Menzies
Maribyrnong A. S. Drakeford
Melbourne A. A. Calwell
Melbourne Ports E. J. Holloway
Waimon D. McLeod
Wimmera Alex. Wilson
Yarra J. H. Scullin

NEW SOUTH WALES.

- Barton H. V. Evatt
Calare J. P. Breen
Cook Thos. Sheehan
Cowper Sir Earle Page
Dalley J. S. Rosevear

planning and carrying out a definite programme, would probably produce better results than the un-coordinated efforts of individual Governments. The task of such a body would include the establishment of priority of demands by allocating raw materials to given industrial plants on either sides of national boundaries and the control of credit and international lending to the affected areas, so that there was no repetition of the indiscriminate lending which took place after the last war. If a nucleus of the proposed Raw Materials Union could be established during the war, the Commission, as perhaps the largest purchaser of food and raw materials in the immediate post-war period, might become a member of it.

" . . . Experience gained in the Reconstruction Commission would be invaluable to any international political organisation set up after the war, for this body could take over the powers of control exercised by the Commission and adapt them to the long-term task of progressively raising the standard of living in all parts of the world, of encouraging expansion of economic activity, and of buttressing world peace."

In "The World After Washington" Major Douglas described "the real objective" of the Planners or "the powers represented by Wall Street and Washington" as "the stabilisation and centralisation of the present World Order of Finance and Law . . ." But what is the problem, which confronts the Planners? According to "The Time's" leader of August 18: "The crux of the problem was the drying-up of purchasing power, of production brought to a standstill and men kept in idleness, not because there was no demand for their products, but because there was apparently no method known to orthodox finance of bridging the gap between consumer and producer." "The Time's" leader writer then proceeds to claim that America's P.E.P.—the New Deal—"went far to surmount" this problem "in the national economy of the U.S.A." One of the best-known results of the New Deal is that in 1939 there were more than 10,000,000 unemployed in the U.S.A. "The Times" cannot afford to be frank about the nature of the problem facing it and the Planners, which is how to keep men busy (for the Doctrine of the Planners says, "If a man will not work neither shall he eat") and at the same time to prevent them from enjoying the full products of their labours which modern applied science makes it possible to

- Darling J. J. Clark
Eden-Monaro J. A. Perkins
Gwydir W. J. Scully
Hume T. J. Collins
Hunter R. James
Lang D. Mulcahy
Macquarie J. B. Chifley
Martin W. V. McCall
Newcastle D. O. Watkins
New England J. P. Abbott
Parkes Sir Chas. Marr
Parramatta Sir F. Stewart
Reid C. A. Morgan
Richmond H. L. Anthony
Riverina J. I. Langtry
Robertson F. S. Spooner
Sydney E E. J. Ward
Sydney N W. M. Hughes
Sydney W J. A. Beasley
Warrigah P. C. Spender
Watson S. M. Falstein
Wentworth E. J. Harrison
Werriwa H. P. Lazzarini

QUEENSLAND.

- Brisbane G. Lawson
Capricornia F. M. Forde
Darling Downs A. W. Fadden
Griffith W. P. Conelan
Herbert G. W. Martens
Kennedy W. J. Riordan
Lilley W. A. Jolly
Maranoa F. P. Baker
Moreton J. Francis
Wide Bay B. H. Corser

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

- Adelaide F. H. Stacey
Barker A. G. Cameron
Boothby A. G. Price
Grey A. O. Badman
Hindmarsh N. J. Makin
Wakefield J. G. Duncan-Hughes

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

- Forrest J. H. Prowse
Fremantle J. Curtin
Kalgoorlie H. V. Johnson
Perth W. M. Nairn
Swan H. Gregory

TASMANIA.

- Bass H. C. Barnard
Darwin Sir Geo. Bell
Denison A. J. Beck
Franklin C. W. Frost
Wilmot J. A. Guy

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

A. M. Blain.

SENATORS

VICTORIA.

C. H. Brand, W. G. Gibson, J. W. Leckie, D. Cameron, R. V. Keane, J. A. Spicer.

NEW SOUTH WALES. W. P. Ashley, J. J. Arnold, W. J. Large, S. K. Armour, J. L. Armstrong, T. C. Arthur.

QUEENSLAND.

W. J. Cooper, T. W. Crawford, H. S. Foll, G. Brown, J. S. Ceilings, B. Courtice.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. J.

McLachlan, G. McLeay, O. Uppill, P. A. McBride, A. J. McLachlan, K. C. Wilson.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. H. B.

Collett, E. B. Johnston, A. N. MacDonald, R. E. Clothier, J. Cunningham, J. M. Fraser,

TASMANIA.

H. Hays, J. B. Hayes, B. Sampson, W. E. Aylett, R. Darcey, C. A. Lamp.

produce. "The Time's" leader writer thinks that China can help in solving this problem: "China has an Immense role to play in the rebuilding of a system of widely shared and distributed international trade; for much of her natural wealth is still undeveloped, and it will be her part in world trade to provide for many years to come a vast potential market of expanding consumption."

But PEP sees the most important weapon of sabotage for peace time, to take the place of the sabotage of war, in control schemes. Nineteen pages of "Planning" are devoted to a discussion of an elaborate mechanism of sabotage, which is at the same time to be a (Continued on page 3.)

HAVE YOU WRITTEN TO YOUR M.H.R. AND SENATORS?

GET YOUR FELLOW-ELECTORS TO WRITE, TOO

....., M.H.R./Senator, Canberra, A.C.T.

Sir, —I hereby inform you that I desire the coming Budget to embrace the following principles:

- (1) The war effort shall not be restricted by financial considerations.
(2) As taxation has reached saturation point, and any increases would be detrimental to morale, there shall be no further increases.
(3) All additional revenue required shall be obtained direct from the Government's Commonwealth Bank, free of debt and interest charges.
(4) As a safeguard against inflation, no increase in the cost of living shall be permitted.

If these results are obtained, you may be assured of my support.

Yours faithfully,

.....
.....
.....

How to Win the War — and the Peace

A Challenge to Every Britisher

By ERIC D. BUTLER

"The world is sick of vague phrases. We are tired of being told that we are fighting for 'a new world order.' The poor old world is badly in need of a new order; but how do we know that, when the war is over, those who promised us a new world order will take steps to bring it about? We say that we cannot trust Herr Hitler's word, that we shall require from Germany something more substantial and binding than a Nazi promise; we shall need a guarantee. Good; but if the Nazis or Berlin are perfidious, can we trust the promises of the Nazis of Lombard-street and Wall-street; are the leopards of international finance going to change their spots when Herr Hitler leaves the stage? Our statesmen, if they have the courage which is a part of the highest wisdom, will face the fact that such doubts as these are with us today, disuniting us; they will meet these natural misgivings, not by calling names, but by telling us, frankly and fully and without evasion, what they mean by this new world order they speak of. Our demand for far-reaching social and economic changes is a demand based on justice, and must be met. How much more unitedly, how much more effectively and wholeheartedly, will we make the effort required of us today if we know that tomorrow we shall have a better, saner, happier, cleaner and juster Australia! But we must not be told that all sorts of good things will happen—when the war is over. We must not be fobbed off with fair promises; we must have a guarantee; and the only guarantee of their sincerity that our leaders can give us is that they should begin here and now, and in the sight of all men, to work for that better Australia."

—Professor Walter Murdoch, Melbourne "Herald," March 9, 1940.

I think that the extract above is one, which every Britisher could study with great advantage at the present time.

It has become apparent to the "man in the street" that, after two years of war, the British peoples are not putting forward anywhere near a maximum war effort. Further, it is being more widely recognised that the major hindrances to a maximum effort—bureaucracy, centralisation, etc.—arise from a common cause: a false, treasonable financial system.

Then there is still a lack of a real national enthusiasm, mainly a result of the establishment of boards and monopolies, which many people regard as similar tyrannies to those they are fighting this war to destroy. And, more important, our leaders have not been able to fully convince the people that, "when peace breaks out," as one humourist has put it, there will be no economic collapse such as the one after the last war. Both war and peace must be discussed now if we are to win this struggle. Unless we win the military war, we will have slavery, mental and physical; but, unless we win the peace, what are we fighting for?

Douglas Reed, world-famous author, put the issue very clearly in his book, "Nemesis":

"Your courage, your resolution, your this-and-that, will not help you if your rulers lose the peace. If they do that, your last state will be worse than your first, the going of the man Hitler will not profit you, your sufferings and your sacrifices and courage in this new war will be in vain, the next twenty years will be even worse than the last. The peace-to-come is even more important than the war, and in your own lives you now have seen what it means to lose a peace, or rather, wantonly to throw away a victory, just from dislike of exertion and of a stitch in time, from putting your trust in a burglar out of fear of a bogeyman."

I desire to show that:

- (1) The British people can never make a really maximum war effort under the present debt-and-taxation financial system;
- (2) Those financial interests who control banking policy are pursuing a definite policy of concentrating further power into fewer and fewer hands by the creation of boards and monopolies;
- (3) The British peoples by changing financial policy, can not only win the military war in a comparatively short time, but can also build a foundation for a real peace where every individual can have full access to the benefits of modern scientific production.

While I do not believe that a set of blue prints are necessary, I believe that we should clearly state what we desire from this war, as opposed to the "new world order"—whether it be Hitler's or the International Financiers'—in order that men and women the whole world over will know that the British peoples are fighting to lead the way to complete freedom for every individual.

BRITISH EDITOR HITS OUT

In case there should be some people who still think that everything that can be done is being done—particularly in Britain—I would like to quote a report, which appeared on the front page of the Melbourne "Argus" of October 20, 1941:

"Why is it that after two years of war the great British Empire—vaster in area, stronger in manpower, richer in wealth and natural resources than all the territories of Russia—is not strong enough to force even one military action on land which would draw some portion of Hitler's strength from the east front?" asks Mr. John Gordon, editor of the "Sunday Express." "My explanation is," he says, "that, instead of organising ourselves for war we have misorganised ourselves into paralysis. Where men of individuality, judgment, and decision are a paramount necessity we sprout not men but committees. Nothing can be done with any problem till they have gathered to look at it from the front, back, top and bottom, sideways, and upside down.

"These committees lie on the nation like layers of cold poultices. They have brought dither and dally, obstruction and indecision to

science. They have blanketed the initiative, enterprise, and energy of the war. They have slowed down the machine till it can hardly move. Their one important function is to keep the risk of individual responsibility away from those who are terrified to shoulder it. They are a perfect umbrella of incompetence."

When Mr. Churchill displaced Mr. Chamberlain as Prime Minister of Britain, the finance-controlled press printed reams of nonsense about the great stimulus given to the war effort. Changes of Prime Ministers or Governments don't stimulate anything unless the old financial policy is also changed. Churchill hasn't changed it.

That is why there is a rising tide of criticism on this matter—not only in Britain, but right throughout the Empire. (To be continued.)

Economic Collaboration or Economic Dictatorship

(Continued from page 2.) system of government. The following is a summary of seven ways of sabotage: "(a) Restrictions on acreage sown, livestock kept, . . . (b) Restriction on gathering crops, . . . (c) Destruction of part of the crop where production is not easily controlled . . . (d) Restriction of exports . . . (e) Division of markets . . . (f) Financially assisting producers by means of loans, subsidies or compensation schemes to enable them to withhold supplies from the market . . . (g) Financial operations to affect the market price . . ."

And the means to start another war—a large centralised German Reich—is to be kept ready in case people anywhere show signs that they are not yet sufficiently conditioned to accept this tyranny: "Planning" of July 1 says: "We cannot afford to think in terms of carving up Germany—an irrational fear response based on the mistaken assumption that the Germans are inherently willing and inherently able to embark upon aggression, regardless of any measures we may take to prevent it."

Why did not "we" take those measures to stop the present war? "After a second German defeat," says "Planning," "and the creation efficient world controls of common services and raw materials it will not be difficult eventually to develop a Germany as thoroughly conditioned to European co-operation as Nazi Germany is conditioned for aggression. . . ." Precisely, but the people who present a threat to the peace of the world are the people who condition the German people for aggression; the German

people are merely tools. Conditioning them for "European co-operation" does not remove power from those who use the German people, and who can recondition them for war. P.E.P. has told us in plain terms that war and depression are the means for imposing Legalistic con- (Continued on page 8.)

United Democrats' Report

From Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

Apologies: We very much regret that some of our friends came long distances from the country to attend the cancelled Town Hall meeting. Although wires had been sent to the "New Era" and the "New Times," they were evidently too late for publication, and there was no other way to advise intending patrons of the cancellation. The meeting was called by enthusiastic individuals; and although the United Democrats were not officially making the arrangements, we certainly were anxious to see it a success. Therefore, we hope we are not trespassing on the prerogative of others (our own members) in tendering this apology.

Perhaps it is too much to ask these enthusiastic country visitors to call in again on November 13, on the occasion of our quarterly meeting and rally. Nevertheless, we extend to all our friends an invitation to be present on that date. We will meet at 8 p.m., and offer you an opportunity to tell us what you want. Make the 13th a lucky day.

—M. R. W. Lee, Assistant Sec.



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UNDER THE YOKE

A mournful picture of "Paris Under the Yoke" was painted in the London "Times" recently by an officer of the French Air Force who had just reached England. For all that, said the French Air Force officer, the resistance of the French is steadily stiffening and their hate grows deeper. There is little enough they can do if they are not to be added to the long list of people who have been shot, usually for damaging military material or manhandling a German.

"There is little enough they can do" now, under the yoke of a foreign conqueror. There was too little they **did** in the days of "peace," when they were under the yoke of another conqueror quite as foreign to their normal, healthy desires, though so cleverly camouflaged that few recognised him. This conqueror was the international financial power, and it exercised its ruthless rule by money, which was its secret weapon. It kept money short, thus limiting the ability of the people to buy the goods and services, which those same people would have been able and willing to produce in abundance.

The people were consequently kept poor, and at the same time they were denied the work which could so easily have increased production till all material wants were satisfied, for everyone to enjoy. The money weapon, by which this cruel perpetration of "poverty in the midst of plenty" was assured, was controlled entirely by a few ruthless financial dictators who had the sole power to decide how much or how little money reached the pockets of the people, and at what level prices should be kept to make certain that the vast majority never had enough.

But the trouble did not stop there: Another effect of this perversion of money to perpetuate poverty and want was that there was always a "surplus" of goods produced which the people of the producing country could not "afford" to buy. Their incomes were, in the aggregate, chronically short of the prices of the things they wanted. This is a **fact**; and, apart from mathematical proof, which is available, the evidence of common experience proves it. The consequence was that this "surplus" had to be disposed of outside the country. It had to be exported, and the money to pay for it had to be "lent" to the countries where it was sent, in order that the people there could "pay" for it. The "lending" was done by the same international financial power which controlled money everywhere; and the "loans" so made gradually got every country into debt.

In the endeavour to keep debt down, and also because the whole of a country's production could never be bought and paid for by the people of the producing country, there arose keen competition to find new markets abroad. Thus, "economic war" intensified. Social Crediters have drawn attention to this state of affairs for more than twenty years past, and have warned any to whom they could get their message across that economic war must sooner or later lead to military war. All the main channels of publicity were, however, closed to them, and too few heeded the warning.

The alternative to this cutthroat strife was shown to be a simple alteration in the money system, so as to put into the pockets of the people enough money, or "purchasing power," to enable them to buy all the products of their industry. That is still the remedy, and would remove the main cause of military, as well as economic, war. It would, however, eventually give the common folk access to the plenty, which, with the aid of machine industry, they can produce. It would make everyone rich; and if everyone was rich, how could the powerful ones of this earth continue to exercise their power?

Perhaps the shocks and miseries of this present war may cause people to seek the true remedy. It is ready to be put into practice; but the people themselves need not expect those who have power now to do so. The people themselves will sooner or later have to exercise their own sovereign power through the mechanism of democracy, which their forefathers have built up for them, but which they have so far neglected to use. That is the hope, and while it exists there is no cause for despair.

PATRIOTIC PAGEANT

By FOOTLE

No one need ever ask me to sponsor a patriotic pageant again, unless he's fond of talking to himself. I shall absolutely decline to take any notice, and will seize the first opportunity of making an observation on the weather and the way the seasons are changing, before making a calm but hurried exit.

No doubt I am not really a suitable person for such an undertaking, for I always find it difficult to conceive the state of mind which can be moulded to martial purposes by the organised antics of people of non-martial aspect.

To tell you the truth, I hardly know where to start. Concerning the last war, I can see it was possible to pick on a few nice girls and dress them up in the flags of the various nations, and the job was half accomplished. They had the right sort of song too, such as earnest advice to go because of the nice things the girls were going to do to the warriors on their return, and the jovial but insinuating recommendation to lose your troubles by shoving them in your kit bag. Then the tunes were always right. It was not only possible to march to the musical version of a complaint such as the extraordinary distance of London from Tipperary: it was impossible not to march to it. Today we chant lugubriously of rolling out the barrel at the risk of bursting into melancholic tears.

Naturally, the songs of the last war are not all appropriate now. No one, for instance, could sing about keeping the home fires burning without causing every A.R.P. warden in the vicinity to take an oblique view of him; or about not wanting to lose a fellow but thinking he ought to go, unless at any rate there was some idea where he ought to go. All of which is very awkward, you will observe. But I don't think I deserved the scathingly critical attitude of Pongo Pyke on the night of the first rehearsal.

"Who the deuce are all those nondescripts crowdin' around the Charlie Chaplin feller?" demanded Pongo crudely.

"That isn't Charlie; it's Adolph, and you know it," I replied with hauteur; and the nondescripts, as you call them, are going to represent the various schools of thought in the patriotic pageant."

"You pathetic blighter! Don't you know there are only two schools of thought—ours and the other fellow's?"

"That's just it," I remonstrated. "Those are some of the other fellows."

"Who's the chappie in the huntin' boots and clergyman's hat?"

"It isn't a clergyman's hat. It hasn't been blocked to proper shape yet. It's a John Bull topper. He belongs to the American tableau, and represents the school that doesn't believe Germany should be allowed to win the war. The fat johnny belongs to the same group. He is the rentier who doesn't believe Russia should be allowed to win. The thin, cynical looking joker doesn't believe anybody should be allowed to win."

"How on earth are you going to convey that to the audience, and how will it help?"

"The idea is to make everybody ridiculous except the bloke in the peculiar hat. Just a matter of dialogue, you know. I must admit I'm having a spot of bother with the dialogue, though. I've been to three or four gangster movies lately, but the results so far are not promising. Beyond remarking a certain absent-mindedness concerning the removal of headgear on occasions which appear to demand it, and a habit of pronouncing 'girls' as if it rhymed with 'boils,' I can regard my research as fruitless."

"Forget it!" Advised Pongo.

"Oh, yes, that was a common

phrase, too, used principally by dames and guys.

"I'm not talking about the movies now; I'm talking about this American tableau garbage."

"Very well," I said, quite humbly. "If you can do better, I await the favour of your pearls of wisdom. In fact, I'm all ears."

"Nothing to be proud of," asserted Pongo. "It's the space between 'em that counts. But how you can have the immortal gall to drag thought of any kind into a patriotic tableau is something, which offends every instinct and all my experience. All you want is a typical representative of each of the conquered countries. Give the Adolph bloke a pair of massive jackboots. Send him stamping in from the wings shouting some Hun slogan like 'Blut fur Deutschland!' or 'Was fur ein schweinhund ist Churchill!' and they all fall down, all the representatives of the subject races, I mean . . ."

"Like ring-a-roses," I suggested.

"Like ninepins," continued Pongo as if he hadn't heard. "Then, enter Diggers from everywhere. They stand the ninepins up and make Adolph sing 'Australia Will Be There,' and you've done it. That's the sort of thing. Emotional appeal."

"Maybe you're right. But the layout doesn't strike me as very original."

"What of it? War isn't original, either. Oh, and don't forget the anthems of the various countries. Write some topical verses to the tunes . . ."

"Hi, cheese it!" I expostulated. "Our anthem doesn't lend itself . . ."

"Not OUR anthem, you idiot. I mean the others. Haven't you any sense? Well, what else have you thought of?"

"Oh," I replied modestly, "just a little bit of a play to draw attention to the war loan."

"That's the idea! Give me the points."

"Oh, well, I just thought of showing that as we must meet as much of the cost of the war out of current income and savings . . ."

"Goodo!" Approved Pongo.

" . . . Everybody's income should be increased immediately."

"Why, you ass, that's just the opposite of what you've just said."

"How'd you make that out?" I demanded hotly. "If you have to make a whacking great contribution out of income, the obvious solution is to have a whacking great income."

"Look here, Footle, old boy, have you ever heard of such a thing as the war effort?"

"Who hasn't?"

"Well, under your plan, will you be good enough to indicate where the effort comes in. What you're talking about is war without effort, which, as the late unlamented Euclid said, is absurd. Unseemly!"

"I told you and Aunt Ella I was no good at this sort of thing," I complained. "I always find the obvious so hard to disregard. I'm not a bit like you. You'll have to take this thing off my hands."

"You forget," claimed Pongo, "that I am a returned soldier. To produce a show like this would be like handing myself a bouquet. It's your job and if you want to ring the bell, you'll have to move on the lines I have suggested."

"D'you think it'll get by, at that?"

"It might."

And for once I was able to agree that "might" is right.

A Champion of the People In W.A.

Westralian M.P. Renews Demand for Proper Use of Commonwealth Bank

SCATHING ATTACK ON ORTHODOX FINANCE

In the West Australian Legislative Assembly on October 1, the Member for Murchison (Mr. Marshall), who moved the two previous resolutions on national credit carried by the House, returned to the attack with a further resolution and a fighting speech that should make his electors rejoice at having such a courageous champion.

There is no doubt where Mr. Marshall stands in the battle of The People versus The Money Power. We congratulate him and hope that each Westralian reader of this paper will do likewise, by letter—as well as taking the more practical step of writing to his own M.L.A. demanding support for Mr. Marshall in this matter.

The following report, taken from the West Australian "Hansard," is continued from our last issue:

Mr. Marshall: We are carrying on the affairs of the State Parliament only by virtue of sacrificing our assets. That is undeniable. With possibly one or two exceptions there is not a State asset that is not deplorably neglected. Let members take a walk down St. George's-terrace, one of Perth's most beautiful streets, and have a look at the fence round Government Gardens. Let them stroll into the adjacent buildings. The architecture is admittedly rather attractive, but the edifice is badly in need of a coat of paint. I suggest that members have a look at the railway stations.

Mr. Withers: Do not mention that!

Mr. Marshall: Some of them are in a damnable state of disrepair.

Mr. Stubbs: My word!

Mr. Marshall: Some have never had a coat of paint for years. I have said nothing so far about the deplorable state of the mechanical side of the railways.

Mr. Styants: Do not mention the rolling stock!

Mr. Marshall: In some places one can hear the brasses knocking for miles. I have heard them approaching Cue from a distance of four miles.

The Premier: That is on account of the lateral play.

Mr. Marshall: The lateral play has nothing to do with it in this instance.

The Premier: How does the train pass round curves?

Mr. Marshall: By using lateral play; but that does not account for the mechanical knock.

The Premier: I know something about the subject.

Mr. Marshall: I know something about it, too. I know all about big ends and driving shafts. I have had personal experience and I know that when an engine is in a decent state of repair, there is lateral play regulating every turn, but that is not that terrific knock—

Mr. Styants: A knock like a ten-head battery!

Mr. Marshall: That is so. It is useless for the Premier to try to put that suggestion forward. I have had a long mechanical experience and have driven engines in a bad state of repair. I know what knocks are. I know the knock that indicates disrepair and the knock that indicates a little latitude allowed in order to make a turn on a curve. Take the question of coaches. With the exception of a few lately installed, just think of them! Some have been in running for over thirty years. They are obsolete, crude and unattractive, to say the least of them. Let members consider the state of our schools. How many schools have we; and how many more do we require but are not forthcoming?

The Premier: Very few!

Mr. Marshall: That is not so.

The Premier: Why is it necessary to libel the State in order to make out a good case for your motion?

Mr. Marshall: It is not a question of libel at all. I shall speak when the Education Estimates are before us for consideration. One of the most damnable institutions I have ever looked at is the State school at Meekatharra.

Mr. Seward: I can beat that.

Mr. Marshall: It amounts to positive impudence on the part of the Education Department to suggest that parents should send clean and tidy children to such a deplorable school.

Mr. Styants: The Bunbury School is said to be pretty bad.

Mr. Marshall: I do not know anything about Bunbury.

Mr. Stubbs: You had better come over on the Opposition side!

Mr. Marshall: If the member for Wagin (Mr. Stubbs) were sitting on the Government side of the House, he could not do any more. He would not be in a position to control the finances of the State, and, in fact, I think if he were on this side of the House the position would be a damned sight worse.

Mr. J. H. Smith: That is only foolish talk.

Hon. C. G. Latham: Is swearing allowed in the House, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Marshall: I will quote another instance—the school at Tuckanarra. The building is portion of a hotel that was erected fifty years ago.

Mr. Wilson: What is the matter with the member for the district?

Mr. Marshall: The small portion of the hotel that remains—the skillion roofed part—is used as a school. Every time there is a willy-willy in the offing, or the wind blows with a little more than the customary violence, the teacher takes the children outside so as not to run any risk of the building collapsing. I tell the Premier candidly that he is carrying on the government of the State by the expedient of sacrificing its assets. If he were obliged to raise the money necessary to provide the people with all they are justly entitled to, his position would be utterly impossible.

Consider the requirements for water supplies! Look at the water supply at Cue! If the Premier were under an obligation to give effect to the wishes of the people and place the State assets in a decent state of repair and provide others where necessary, millions of pounds would be required. He could not possibly secure the funds. Why not? The Premier will merely go along to the Loan Council cap in hand and practically beg for funds. There is no fight in him.

The Premier: That is not so.

Mr. Marshall: Of course there is no fight in him.

The Premier: You should go to the East yourself; you would find they had a comeback!

Mr. Marshall: That would be no good to me. I would be better pleased to see the Prime Minister and Federal Treasurer, Mr. Fadden, sitting at the opposite side of the table. I always have a comeback. I have never shirked that responsibility, and Mr. Fadden does not frighten me in the slightest. I know that justice is on my side; I know he is wrong, and he knows it.

Hon. C. G. Latham: You are right, and you know it!

Mr. Marshall: This is the man who takes his high salary out of the pockets of the taxpayers in return for what he regards as correct leadership!

Mr. Stubbs: Here we have the candid critic.

Mr. Styants: The caustic critic.

Mr. Marshall: I do not know about that; I am conscientiously of the opinion that my statement is true—I care not who else may believe what I say. I will stand by my expressed opinion. Others may have the protection of a capitalistic press, which can publish its articles, creating little bogeys and Aunt Sallies that it can knock down at its pleasure. All that I say is plain for anyone to see if he but gives a few hours' thought to the subject. Where are we getting to?

Mr. Raphael: I'll be the mug!

Mr. Marshall: The lengthening shadows of orthodox finance are—interest charges. That means taxation—taxation—always taxation. No matter where we may look, taxation confronts us. Those having the authority to alter all this send the highway robber into the homes of the people. He sits at their tables, enters their wardrobes, and makes his choice from their jewellery boxes.

There is taxation on everything we drink or wear; there is nothing but taxation everywhere. It may be all right for members who sit in this Chamber and enjoy some degree of luxury and comfort, but let me warn them that if a change does not come quickly the expression on the faces of some of them will alter appreciably, for current conditions cannot be maintained much longer.

Mr. Stubbs: It will not worry me.

Mr. Marshall: Present conditions cannot continue much longer without the bread and butter of members being affected, as already has been the experience of others in lowlier circumstances. Miners have had to pay from £40 to £60 in taxation. Business people are faced with the necessity, practically speaking, of mortgaging their properties in order to pay taxes. We have reached that confounded state by virtue of the complacent hypocrisy of Governments that lead the people to believe that they rule, rather than high finance. I shall give members some indication of exactly how taxation has increased, but before I quote some figures I desire to reply to a statement made by the Prime Minister, Mr. Fadden, respecting the compulsory loan. The other day Mr. Fadden issued a statement to the effect that the loan would be repaid after the war.

Mr. Raphael: Which war?

Mr. Marshall: We may assume that he meant the present war. Why is Mr. Fadden imposing the compulsory loan upon the people? If he does not propose to use the money, but to hoard it until the war is ended, why impose the compulsory loan? The import is based on the plea that money is required

for war expenditure. If Mr. Fadden is to spend the money, at the end of the war he will have none left. If that is so, how will the Federal Treasurer repay the compulsory loans? The Prime Minister will have an empty treasury. Where will the money be obtained?

Mr. Withers: From the same source.

Mr. Marshall: Presumably the Prime Minister, in his capacity as Federal Treasurer, may say to me, "You paid in £100 to the compulsory loan for the war period and we will now repay it by imposing further taxation on you. If you take the money out of one pocket and give it to me, I will pay it back to you, so that you can put it into the other pocket."

Mr. Hughes: You must have a decent income!

Mr. Marshall: I am not arguing about that. The Prime Minister will have to adopt the course I have suggested, or he may follow the suggestion of Mr. Keynes to its logical conclusion and impose a capital levy so that he may secure the funds from that source. Should he adopt that expedient, what will happen? The war being over, all Governments will be hard-pressed to raise the necessary funds with which to repatriate soldiers and others and enable them to return to civilian life. All that would follow the imposing of a capital levy would be that ready cash and banking accounts would be reduced to a minimum. Those having assets would be forced to mortgage them to the banks in order to pay the levy. That is what the banks desire: it will give them complete control. The banks will have the title deeds of the people's assets, and everyone will be enslaved. Mr. Fadden talks about repaying! He can only repay by extracting more taxation from the people. It is sheer hypocrisy to say that he will repay.

Mr. Cross: There will be a wonderful change in the national debt structure after the war.

Mr. Marshall: Let us consider taxation. Today I read an article by two professors of the Adelaide University, in which they claim that at the end of the present war taxation will show a tendency to decline. Did taxation decline after the last war? Of course not! On the contrary, it rapidly increased, and has continued to increase ever since. True, Governments here and there agreed to small reductions. That happened in Western Australia. The Government did away with the 26 per cent, super tax but within a few years imposed a financial emergency tax. That is how taxation has been reduced! It is all rubbish to say that we can carry the colossal burden of debt under the orthodox system of banking, and still reduce taxation. There must be big changes in the nation's financial arrangements before any tax reduction can be effected. In 1902 throughout the Commonwealth taxation collected totalled £11,500,000, an average of £3/0/3 per head. In 1937 tax collections had increased to £108,300,000, or a jump from £3/0/3 per head to £15/18/4 per head.

Mr. North: Was that State and Federal tax combined?

Mr. Marshall: Yes. In 1937 the national debt stood at £1,400,000,000, and from 1901 to 1937 we paid interest totalling £1,090,000,000, and we have rapidly added to the national indebtedness each year. Let me give later figures to show that taxation has increased. In 1914 taxation collections in the Commonwealth amounted to £23,061,000 and by 1940 the amount had risen to £144,397,000. In other words, there (Continued on page 6.)

A.B.C. POLITICAL TALKS CRITICISED

(Continued from page 1.)

and the last time I rewrote the question clearly and precisely something strange happened. In the question written clearly in front of me was the answer to my question. Naturally, I was very thrilled with the result, but the lesson for us all is equally thrilling and of tremendous importance.

This great world of nature will only give us the answer to questions when we ask the proper questions, and the answers are always quite amazing in their great simplicity.

This unknown A.B.C. speaker who has been attempting to discuss tomorrow's world meets many difficulties because he asks the wrong questions. He says the great question in front of us is unemployment and then goes on to ask how can we cure unemployment.

I have always believed that the most intelligent men, when they are free to choose, only submit to pain, drudgery and toil when they think that by so doing they will eliminate or reduce unnecessary pain and toil for themselves and for others, and so obtain the necessary leisure to do those things of a more creative and satisfying nature.

In some primitive societies where conditions are difficult, the task of obtaining the mere necessities of life is so arduous that there is no unemployment; all hands are required merely to maintain an animal existence.

The object of most invention and improved machinery of production is to create unemployment, or more leisure from unnecessary toil; unemployment is a sign that we are succeeding in producing more quickly and more easily and with less labour. To do away with unemployment means to do away with invention and progress.

The man who asks how can we do away with unemployment is just a plain fool; he is worse than that, he is a dangerous man, because he looks upon men who supply us with unnecessary work as a Godsend. There is very little unemployment just now—thanks to Hitler. Hitler has solved the problem all our politicians failed to solve. There is work for everybody—making shells and blowing them up. Plenty of work, and I hope you like it. You asked for it, and you have got it. Then comes the question: What are we going to do with soldiers and sailors and airmen and munition workers after the war? There will be a terrible crisis, we are told, unless we find work for all these people. But why? All these people are being fed and clothed at present; why can't they be fed and clothed after the war? If we feed and clothe these people just now, with most of the young men on war work of some kind, it should be very much easier to do so after the war.

Oh, you say, but we must find work for them; how can they live without work? Well, the answer to that is fairly simple: We can keep half the men making shells and the other half firing them into the sea. That will make plenty of work and they will all be entitled to some pay, and, therefore, be able to live.

The answer to the unemployment problem is that there is no unemployment problem.

There is a problem of men who have no claim to any income and whose families are living an existence lower than the animals, but that problem is first and foremost a question of food and clothes, and, since before the war, here was an abundance of food and clothes in this country—I don't suppose any listener ever saw an empty shop—there was no physical reason why there should be hungry or ill-clad people in this country. I know quite a number of people who have been unemployed or years; they are quite happy and not at all hungry and very

well dressed; they have a steady income; I am envious of them. The main trouble with the unemployed is not that they are unemployed—it is that they have no income.

This A.B.C. broadcaster, who was supposed to be discussing tomorrow's world, never asked the question: can we feed and clothe and house our people? He never asked that question, because even the dogs in the street know the answer. Why did he not ask that question? Well, we shall see. This political broadcaster who finds it convenient to hide his identity suggests that these monetary cranks fail to realise that there is a snag which limits all their schemes, and that is the limitation of human energy; men can't work twenty-four hours a day. The resources of nature are not unlimited, and therefore infers there cannot be unlimited issues of credit.

First of all, let me draw your attention to this lawyers' trick of putting up a dummy argument in order to knock it down. I have never heard any person anywhere suggesting the issue of unlimited supplies of credit, and such an argument is thoroughly dishonest, especially as the speaker knows beforehand that we, who object to such statements, shall be denied the privilege of stating our case over the national network.

This national network belongs to the people, and I hope some of my listeners will make a complaint about the very unsportsmanlike attitude of the A.B.C.; making provocative and misleading statements without giving us permission to reply.

The producers' problem, the problem of growing wheat, sugar rubber and tea or making motor cars, boots and clothes, is not a problem of finding the necessary labour: it is the problem of finding people with money to buy these things. Our problem is not one of production but a problem of the issue of the necessary money to the people.

Production will go on improving in all its branches; we know that. When we say the problem of production has been solved, we mean that we have the knowledge and the skill and the power to increase our production to practically any desired extent; sufficient at any rate to satisfy the pressing needs of the people of this country. These needs will expand—why should they not? But that is not our problem, nor our concern; that is a question for the next generation to decide for themselves.

Our problem is to see that every man and woman and child in this country is given full access to food, clothes and shelter, and if he is denied them, then we want to know for what reason he and his family are being so severely punished, and by whom, and on what authority.

We consider that no man on this planet should be in a position whereby someone or some organisation can threaten to cut off the means of existence of his wife and children. This is the real problem of the future, and its importance is far reaching, because it means that if a man depends for an existence on a wage only, by cutting off that wage you reduce that man and his family to a state of penury.

It means, under a Socialist Government, that anybody who criticises that government would be likely to lose his employment or, at least, be forced to live under such conditions of servitude and humiliation that no man would be prepared to run such a risk.

In Australia, unskilled workers have suffered mostly from sudden reduction of their income through unemployment, but in Europe and America highly skilled men have periodically suffered a similar fate, and as higher education becomes more accessible, and machinery and organisation becomes more auto-

A CHAMPION OF THE PEOPLE IN W.A.

(Continued from page 5.)

was an increase during the 26 years of 526 per cent. If we take those figures on a per capita basis in 1914 the amount was £4/14/4 and by 1940 it had increased to £20/12/-. I have not the figures for 1941. Thus we are going along in grand style. Now, many millions must be added to this debt heavy and all as it is, under the present system, while the Commonwealth Bank stands there able to act, but allowing this tragedy to be imposed upon the community.

There never can be a vigorous war effort until we get some alteration in the monetary policy. Recent debates in the House of Commons have been enlightening and most encouraging. People are beginning to realise what is happening. They are beginning to realise that they have been sold by the very people who re-armed Germany and made her the brutal and ferocious enemy she is today. England is being held back to equalise matters, and so with the equalisation we shall become exhausted and America will rule supreme. In saying this I do not mean the American people will rule supreme; I mean the Central Reserve Bank of America. That is the direction in which we are being driven.

I can appreciate almost every move. We got from America 50 obsolete destroyers, and we are giving away important positions that America is fortifying and converting into naval bases, so that she will soon encircle us. It is now on record that the war material supplied by America has been paid for in cash by virtue of the securities held by private individuals in America. The Lease and Lend Act has as yet had no tangible effect; we have paid for everything we have received. For the 50 obsolete destroyers, we have given away our heritage. America is arming to the teeth and building a colossal navy. She did not do that during the 1914-18 war, and I feel very sceptical about her intentions on this occasion. Again I refer not to the people of America, but to the secret hand ----

Mr. Speaker: Order! I think the hon. member is getting away from the motion in discussing the American attitude to the war and American armament.

Mr. Marshall: I agree that I may be. I was speaking about a vigorous war effort. We were told that Hitler had to strike hard and quickly, and that if he did not do so within 12 or 18 months, he would be defeated and Germany would be a conquered nation. Let me give another quotation, this one

matic, the struggle for a living amongst the higher-salaried will become more intense. Not long before this war a cargo steamer left England, the entire crew of which held masters' certificates. In Germany the economic condition of doctors had long been pathetic, so great had been the competition.

That men and women from the highest to the lowest should have to submit to constant humiliation, unnecessary drudgery and fear is, in my opinion, neither necessary nor accidental, and it is not caused by the blind and automatic working of our financial system.

The financial system does not work blindly nor automatically; it is controlled from day to day by a few men, and it has been for many years. The system is controlled, operated and manipulated to give certain results. Those who manipulate that system are well pleased with the results, and they have every intention of maintaining the same results, with this exception, they intend to build up an international organisation, which will prevent any nation taking action to alter their results. The name of that organisation is to be called Federal Union. (To be continued.)

from the "London Times," to show how vigorous is the war effort in both countries. Germany was insolvent when she started the war; Britain was positively solvent. The extract says:

"Our financial and economic authorities have been staggered by the miraculous feat of Nazi finance. The achievement has been so surprising that for a long time outside critics were inclined to regard it as an optical illusion. So far, Germany seems to have had no serious difficulty in financing the war. Nothing is ever heard of the necessity of increasing taxation, compulsory saving, or the issue of enormous war loans. Quite the contrary. Recently one important tax was abolished. Hitler seems to have discovered the secret of making something out of nothing, and to have evolved a system based on perpetual motion. These changes may well call for drastic readjustments in our established conventions. In military matters the French General Staff enjoyed up to a few months ago a prestige similar to that of our own authorities in finance and business. A hidebound persistence in methods and doctrines, which were sound fifty years ago, may easily prove as costly in the financial and economic field as in the field of actual war. It might not lose the war; it would almost certainly lose the peace. We should study the Nazis' achievements, prepared to adopt whatever may be useful in them."

What is the secret of Hitler's success? During the period in which Germany spent £5,500,000,000 in equipping armies to defeat the democracies, Britain could manage only £3,000,000,000. We are told that we are out to win the war. Yet we have this huge expenditure by a formidable enemy who was armed by the same individuals as those who restricted Britain to an expenditure of £3,000,000,000.

When speaking on the Address-in-reply, I was challenged by the member for West Perth (Mr. McDonald) to give some indication of the then Prime Minister's holdings in financial institutions in the Eastern States. Seeing that he has been removed from the position of Prime Minister, I do not propose to give them, but I have them.

What I am particularly concerned about is the burden of taxation on the people against which I shall continue to enter my emphatic protest. I do not care whether it is John Curtin or anyone else who is Prime Minister of the Commonwealth; if he fails to utilise the Commonwealth Bank in the correct, though it may be unorthodox, way for the welfare of the people, he will have my opposition. Everywhere we look we are confronted with taxes. I am heartily sick of them.

Members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Raphael: You have our support.

Mr. Marshall: I have not received much support. But for the terrific burden of taxation that has rapidly descended upon us, the hon. member might never have awakened. There is a saying, however, that when the stomach is pinched mentality commences to function. I do not wish it to be said that I am making rash assertions because the Commonwealth Government is anti-Labour. I have already said in this House that Mr. Scullin and Mr. Theodore made one of the greatest mistakes ever committed by a Labour Government. Rather than go to the electors, Mr. Scullin put the bankers' policy into operation. I do not withdraw any of the remarks I made on that occasion. It is high time something was done in the matter, and I refuse to sit idly by and allow taxation to be piled up without voicing an emphatic protest.

(Continued on page 8.)

Watering Inland Australia

(Continued from last issue.)

An outstanding constructional engineer widely known for his part in designing and supervising construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, Dr. J. J. C. Bradfield here outlines a scheme for the solution of the problem of irrigating and developing our vast inland. In his considered opinion the schemes he envisages are practicable.

In particular he deals with four great irrigation schemes in Central Australia and with the harnessing of floodwaters from coastal rivers to be used to develop western Queensland. To hold and develop Australia, projects such as this must be undertaken and carried out with vision and courage.

EFFECTING CLIMATE CHANGES

It is important to impound all water possible, as such water would be added to the water resources of Australia either as stored water above ground or as increased humidity in the air. Some of the impounded water would seep away, strengthening the natural springs and the sub-artesian and artesian waters; some would be used for domestic purposes by man and for drinking purposes by animals; the remainder would be evaporated either from the surface of the stored water or irrigation canals or from land irrigated. The moisture would become the humidity in the air. The higher the temperature the greater is the amount of humidity, which can be stored in the air.

Thunderstorms would become more frequent when the inland air is better supplied with moisture, or, when winds blow over from the sea, the added moisture in the air from off the ocean would augment the inland moisture and make the precipitation of the rain more certain. The rain will evaporate and fall again as rain. In this way the water conserved will be used over and over again, and moisture in the arid inland will be augmented and maintained at such a level that the rainfall will slowly at first but steadily progress.

Once Australia has conservation schemes numerous and comprehensive enough to make an impression favourable to the country, amelioration will become marked. The converse is likewise true. Droughts are cumulative in their results, and as long as there are no projects completed that are of sufficient size to combat and master the drought conditions, they will prevail and become emphasised year by year.

Small irrigation schemes will allow for a limited number of individuals to thrive along the few rivers that are weired up; but the rest of the country will remain stationary or go backwards. Local benefit will accrue from small schemes, but far-reaching schemes are required to ameliorate the climate and rejuvenate inland Australia.

When the rainfall in Central Australia is increased, dewfall will also increase and become constant, soil erosion caused by the winds will cease, as the surface will be-

THAT U.S. AID.

(Continued from page 1.)

good is not perfect. . . . If you listened to these talkers you would think that they alone were virtuous. That is exactly what Germans have been telling themselves for generations, and it led straight to the 'herrenvolk.' Look out, young America, if you are going to be 'superior,' too. There is no room in the world for two superiorities. We believe that there is not even room for one, and we are trying to cleanse the earth of it. But that is your job, too—on your own showing. Yet you would leave it all to us. Do you wonder if the Germans think that the 'brave new world' is so brave after all? Are you even wise? Without us you would have but a short reprieve. You must do more for us and for yourselves. You had better face it. On Wednesday we shall have been in the fight for two full years. It really is worth while."

come clad with indigenous vegetation which will protect the soil and enhance its fertility, and the temperature will be lowered.

STORED WATER AFFECTS CLIMATE

Mr. E. T. Quayle, B.A., Commonwealth Meteorological Department, for many years past has investigated the possibility of improving the rainfall over inland Australia, and reverse the persistent decline of past millennia. Through neglect other nations have ruined their lands, converting them into deserts of drifting sand. We have a new country still largely unspoiled, but which is rapidly deteriorating.

Mr. Quayle gives the following fundamental facts in connection with our inland rainfall:

1. Practically all-important inland rains are of tropical origin.

2. The rain bearing clouds, mostly of higher altitude than in coastal districts, come from some northerly direction, averaging between north-west and north.

3. The surface winds in front of the rainstorms blow usually from some easterly direction, thus feeding the oncoming storms some miles southwest of the evaporation area.

4. In good years, these tropical storms are comparatively frequent and cloud directions correspondingly northerly in direction.

5. In dry years, tropical storms are infrequent, and the general cloud direction westerly.

6. Conditions favouring inland rains originate over the Pacific Ocean, and enter Australia via the northern half of Queensland.

7. Storm systems coming from the west bring rain to Victoria and New South Wales if the upper air over Western Queensland is humid, otherwise they are liable to die away and fail as inland rain producers. Night temperatures (i.e., minimum) are a valuable index to these upper air humidities.

For his researches, "Rainfall Improvement by Human Agency," Mr. Quayle selected two areas in Victoria and South Australia; the first, under the influence of the Great Lakes, Torrens and Frome, and the second, a strip of country in north-west Victoria.

In the former case, it has been reliably shown that for a period of as much as two years after the parched lakes had been somewhat replenished, the areas in the lee of and extending for over 150 miles from the lakes benefited by an increased annual rainfall varying from 10 per cent, to 20 per cent, above the average of the whole country extending in other directions from the lakes.

Elaborating upon this, subsequent investigations over a strip of country extending from Lake Hindmarsh, in northwestern Victoria, to the Leeton irrigation area in New South Wales, revealed sharp increases in rainfall to any areas lying southeast from lakes or river valleys extending in a north-westerly direction. The distance between these limits was 275 miles the elevation throughout was below 500 feet, and the strip may be considered as being remote from the sea with similar rainfall controls. He found that the average rainfall of stations southeast from lakes, rivers, or irrigated cultivations varied by as

much as plus 3 inches over those interposed. The assumed reason for this can only be that increased evaporation induced a greater precipitation from the moisture-laden atmosphere.

There are records which show that the country in the lee of Lakes Torrens and Frome have always benefited when the Lakes were carrying water; on one occasion to the extent of 60 per cent, of its normal amount.

Professor Vonwiller and Dr. Malcolm Fraser have estimated that "in Central Australia the heat received daily by one square mile of the earth's surface is 20 million, million calories; also that the heat lost by the evaporation daily of a quarter-inch of water from a surface of one square mile is 12 million, million calories." Allowing a wide margin for contingencies, this loss of heat would reduce the temperature of the hot air over an area of one square mile by about 30°F.

Saturated air at 100°F. contains 19.8 grains of moisture, at 70° F. the air can contain only 8 grains. Cooling the air 30°F. would cause 11.8 grains of moisture per cubic foot of air to condense and become rain, dew or dense fog. If the saturated air extended to a height of 3200 feet, cooling it by 30°F. could precipitate one inch of rain. These facts bear out the researches of Mr. Quayle, that on the leeward side of lakes, stored waters and irrigation areas rainfall increases. In conjunction with these findings, even greater benefit would be evinced if, in some of our not so dry areas, the natural flora were demolished and crops and grasses substituted. Generally, in the areas approaching desert conditions of dryness, the tree or shrub flora is sparse with scanty foliage. The encouragement of some types of grasses would naturally increase the transpiration of moisture from the ground and set up greater evaporation.

DEVELOPING AUSTRALIA

We need vision to see where opportunity lies to develop Australia's great, though as yet unexplored, resources. New fields beckon ahead, new vistas open before us. Water conservation schemes, large and small; developmental roads, east-west, north-south through north and Central Australia giving access to our arid and so-called desert country, and opening it up by wells worked by windmills or sun engines to bring the sub-artesian water to the surface; developing our mineral, pastoral, and agricultural wealth and manufacturing in Australia the finished products therefrom, steel, aluminium, tin, copper, cotton goods, paper, linen, ginger, arrowroot, etc., spinning our wool, cotton and flax into the goods we require, and in numerous other ways we must develop Australia and bring population here.

The railways throughout the Commonwealth must be standardised to a uniform gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, and strategic railways must be built away from the coast. The railway system from Sydney to Cairns could be easily put out of action by an enemy.

Australia's heart is not dead, heavily sandbagged maybe; it needs rejuvenating. When the all too infrequent rainstorms deluge the desert, it rejoices and blossoms like the rose with its wealth of wild flowers and herbage, alas only for a short period, as they soon dry up and wither away.

I have outlined but a few schemes, there are many others. Four great irrigation schemes Central Australia, Cooper's Creek at Kullymurra Gorge, the Georgina River at Marion Downs, and the Diamantina River at its gates should be thoroughly investigated and, if found satisfactory, constructed in the near future. The cost may reach 40 million

pounds money well spent to increase rain all in our arid centre, as well as irrigation areas where fodder could be grown and stock depastured.

IRRIGATE AND POPULATE

The money spent would all be on labour and materials of Australian origin. Australia has 2000 million acres of land, of which under 10 per cent, are alienated. An expenditure of 5/- per acre, or 500 million pounds, in well thought out schemes throughout Australia during the next forty years would greatly increase the value of our heritage, and add the population we need to hold what we have. To do this we should endeavour to have a population of 40 millions say 50 years hence. We must plan how to get these millions; closer settlement and commonsense in developing our primary and secondary industries will induce people to come here. Australia eventually should easily accommodate 90 million people, 30 per square mile.

Europe has a population of 121 people per square mile; Belgium has 698 per square mile, the United Kingdom 506, Italy 339, Germany 352 and Russia 58 per square mile. Asia has a population of 73 per square mile, Japan 398 per square mile, China and India 200. Africa's population is 13 per square mile, North and Central America 21, South America 13 and Australia 2.3 per square mile. Australia's menace obviously will come from Europe and Asia. It may not come during this war, as the Asiatic Axis partner is unprepared economically; the spirit, however, is willing, but the flesh, measured by money and materials, is apparently weak. But come the menace will.

The life and death struggle, which the Empire is now fighting against the dictators of Europe, will not end war. The peace-loving world hopes that it may be the means of solving some of the economic, financial and social problems of international life, and help in the control of distribution of population and the inauguration of a scheme of international life in which each nation plays or is compelled to play the game, so that the spirit of service and goodwill replaces that of international jealousy, merciless competition and selfishness.

The wars of this century have revealed that man's ability to destroy immensely exceeds his power to create. Australia needs to adopt a long range constructive policy to develop, populate and defend itself, Australia must control her own economic independence, not London. A rejuvenated inland, creating employment and settling a population in comfortable circumstances would be one part of such a long-range policy.

VISION FOR THE FUTURE

We must make no mean plans for our future development, for mean plans have no magic to stir any man's blood or awaken enthusiasm in any one. The cost of the major works should be financed by the Commonwealth without interest, as Australia would be spending money to increase its wealth.

WHITHER AWAY AUSTRALIA?

By a bold, progressive policy of national development rejuvenate our arid lands; provide hydro-electric power for industrial purposes; open up our vast territory by highways, aviation ways and railways; house our people in healthy surroundings; manufacture our primary products into the goods we require; populate, develop and defend Australia; be a free and vigorous people keeping our place in the sun by our individualism?

Let matters drift, do nothing, depend on other countries and nations, watch our fertile soil be eroded by the wind, and our arid inland become more arid, and probably become, fifty years hence, or less, maybe, the helots of nations who are now made to subordinate themselves, body and soul, to an all-devouring State because we cannot defend ourselves?

—Condensed from "Rydge's."

CANADIAN STATESMAN'S VITAL PROPOSALS

(Continued from Page 1.)

nation's needs; and (b) for the administration of the monetary system in accordance with the principles of true democracy.

"2—Banks and Banking: It is manifestly undemocratic that the sovereign power of creating, issuing and withdrawing money or credit, thereby controlling economic policy, should be exercised by private institutions. This power vested in the chartered banks at the present time should be discontinued and the banks elevated to the position of 'servants of the public' under the effective control of the Government.

"Moreover, it is an obvious absurdity that a democratic Government vested with sovereign authority over the monetary system should be obliged to put the nation in pawn to the banks in order to borrow money for national purposes. In point of fact the position should be reversed.

"Therefore, chartered banks should cease to create, issue and withdraw financial credit, except as agents for the National Finance Commission, and they should be required to hold currency or credit certificates, issued by the National Finance Commission through the Bank of Canada, against their total deposits.

"3—Safeguards Against Inflation and Deflation: It is a basic principle of any scientific monetary system that money should be created and issued as goods are produced, and it should be withdrawn and cancelled as goods are consumed. Furthermore, this should be done in such a manner that at all times the public should have purchasing power equal to the collective prices of goods on the market, wanted by the public.

"If the total purchasing power is more than the total prices of goods for sale, a condition of 'inflation' will at once become evident and must be rectified forthwith. If the total purchasing power is less than the total prices of goods for sale, then a condition of 'deflation' will immediately reveal itself, and more purchasing power must be released to enable producers to obtain fair prices and overtake their production costs.

"The principle of maintaining balance between consumer-purchasing-power and the prices of goods for sale to consumers is fundamental to any sound monetary system, either in peace or in war. "Therefore, the National Finance Commission should be required to establish a proper system of accounting, and, from time to time, ascertain the total prices of goods available for purchase by consumers and the total purchasing power of the public. Any surplus purchasing power should be withdrawn by means of an equitable system of taxation and any deficiency of purchasing power should be corrected by reduced taxation or by an increased issue of credit in the most equitable way possible.

"4—Orderly Price Regulations: (a) The prices of primary products and, in particular, agricultural products as required,

should be regulated to provide producers with guaranteed prices equivalent to the average cost of production plus a reasonable profit for their services to the nation.

"(b) A system of price regulation should be introduced to ensure that prices will not be inflated by unwarrantable profit taking. Goods in short supply, either because of curtailed production due to the prior needs of war industries, or to restricted imports for conserving foreign exchange, should be apportioned for the period of war on an equitable basis.

"5—War Finance: During wartime a vast amount of energy and resources are consumed and destroyed in fighting the enemy. This diversion of economic effort and materials used in the production of war supplies constitutes what is called the real economic cost of the war. At the end of this conflict, since this energy and these resources have been all consumed, the real economic cost has been supplied.

"The monetary system, as such, should accurately reflect the foregoing reality. There should be no war debt after the struggle is over, except for external debt, payment for which has not been made in terms of exports.

"Moreover, it should be noted that in the production of war supplies, incomes are distributed to those engaged in these war industries, and, in addition, incomes are distributed to the fighting services. These incomes constitute a demand on the available supply of goods for sale to consumers. If these incomes should cause a 'surplus' of purchasing power, the inflationary tendency could be met by the provision of Section 3, above. In other words, the nation could 'pay as we go' for the financial cost of the war.

"Therefore, it should not be necessary for the Federal Government to borrow for either war or normal expenditures (except for the purchase of war supplies from outside the country, settlement for which is not made by exports). The requisite money should be made available by the Bank of Canada and 'surplus' purchasing power should automatically be withdrawn via taxation. By this means a scientific check against inflation would be in operation continuously.

"6.—Financing Industry and Trade: Industrial and trade requirements would be met, as at present, by means of loans from chartered banks on such terms as the National Finance Commission may authorise as being equitable to both borrowers and the banks. Special facilities should be provided for firms engaged on war contracts."

Mr. Aberhart quoted Demosthenes: "Are you so unintelligent, men of Athens, as to hope that the same policy that has brought our State from success to failure will raise us from failure to success?" He concluded by showing that the responsibility to see that these principles, which alone would avert disaster, were put into operation rested with the people themselves.

Economic Collaboration or Economic Dictatorship

(Continued from page 3.)

trols on the world. The people of the world do not want the Legalistic controls, but the Planners do. Who is it, then, who wants war? Let us keep our eye on the ball.

The Planners want to keep the problem of undistributed plenty unsolved. Social Crediters want to solve it and know how to do so. The battle which is now being fought out has never been summarised better than in the following passage from "The World After Washington":

"... enter a third party, Modern Applied Science and technology, which says, 'I will show you how to place the burden of Humanity on the backs of machines; to harness solar energy, through the

medium of steam, oil, water-power, and even atomic energy so that one man, working under conditions of great comfort and enthralling interest, shall produce for one thousand, both food, clothes and housing.'

"Thus between Modern Science and the Doctrine [if a man shall not work, neither shall he eat] is declared war to the death; for either Science will win, in which case the increasing majority of human beings will, in the nature of things, and not by any legalistic process, be released from the arbitrarily conditioned Employment (which is the stronghold of the Doctrine) or Finance and Legalism will continue, as at present, to

A Champion of the People in W.A.

(Continued from page 6.)

I want the Premier to make another effort by approaching the Commonwealth Government. I remind him that the votes are now more equal than they were at the last meeting of the Loan Council. We are still outvoted by one. I understood that the votes were even, but on looking up the financial agreement I found that the chairman had a casting vote as well as two deliberative votes, making three in all for the Federal Government in the event of a tie occurring. So we are outvoted by one. I am delighted to find that the Labour Party of New South Wales is awakening to the position and is moving in the matter. Throughout Australia, and indeed throughout the Empire, people are beginning more fully to realise the despicable action of permitting private institutions to take complete control of the destinies of the people by utilising, that which belongs to the people, and issuing it to the people as a debt against the people. Something that was said 100 years ago applies just as aptly now as it did then. I shall quote from the "Manchester Guardian" of December 13, 1839.

Hon. C. G. Latham: You have a reprint.

Mr. Marshall: This is the extract:

"The Board will add a reflection upon the subject of undue privileges possessed by the Bank of England. That such a power over property and, as has been seen, the health, morals and very lives of the community should be vested in the hands of 26 irresponsible individuals for the exclusive benefit of the body of bank proprietors, must be regarded as one of the most singular anomalies of the present day. That the secrets of these individuals, veiled as they are even from the eyes of their own constituents, should decide the fortunes of our capitalists, and the fate of our artisans—that upon the error or wisdom of their judgment should depend the happiness or misery of millions, and that against the most capricious exercise of this power there should be neither appeal nor remedy; that such a state of things should be allowed to exist must be regarded as a reproach to the intelligence of the age and totally irreconcilable with every principle of public justice."

I make a final appeal to members. It is no use the Leader of the Opposition talking about the rehabilitation of the farmer, nor is it any use my asking the Premier to provide further school facilities for my electorate; it is no use for any member to make an appeal, because there is no money available. Until we give up grasping for the shadow and take hold of the substance, things will remain not only as they are, but become worse.

Talk about the rehabilitation of the farmer! That poor individual has been misled. He believes he can be rehabilitated by the State Government, which has not a solitary shilling available for the purpose. But the Government, which can help the farmer and make him debt-free, will not take the necessary action. Members must realise that every shilling taken out of the pockets of the people, either by means of compulsory loans or taxation must ultimately be recovered in the price of goods. Therefore, inflation must ensue and prices of goods inevitably rise. We

counter each advance of Science, so that labour-saving machinery will only enable men to do more 'work,' while sabotage and misdirection of effort will dispose of and waste the product, and such time as Science, misused and prostituted by the Captains of Industry, who know everything about their business except what it is for, will destroy civilisation."

Let us keep our eye on the ball.

can only recover money to pay taxation through the productive capacity of the nation.

I shall now quote some figures showing the prices of goods, when England had no debt, in the thirteenth century, and compare them with the prices prevailing in the twentieth century, when England's debt was £8,000,000,000. That was the figure at the time the article was written, but the debt is considerably greater now. The figures are astounding. Members must not forget that taxation must be added to the price of goods. To assert that Mr. Fadden, Mr. Menzies, Mr. Marshall, or anybody else can, by collecting taxes, prevent inflation, is a positive error.

Mr. Stubbs: Your statement is like a dog chasing its tail; you will never get anywhere.

Mr. Marshall: I am not going to argue with the member for Wagin (Mr. Stubbs), because while I might give him information I cannot expect him to have the intelligence to understand it.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Marshall: The following are the prices for the thirteenth century:

Meat: ½d. per lb.

Fat goose: 2d.

Beer: 1d per gallon.

That may interest many people.

Shoes: 4d per pair.

Holidays: 152 a year.

Week: Four days.

Productive power; Man and horse.

Man's achievement: Cathedrals, guildhalls, art, literature.

For the twentieth century the prices are as follows:

Meat: 2/- per lb.

Fat goose: 8/6.

Beer: 6/4 a gallon.

Shoes: 12/6 a pair.

Holidays: 56 a year.

Week: 61 days.

Productive power: Steam, electricity, petrol (about a million times greater than the thirteenth century).

Man's achievement: Slums, crowded hospitals, distressed areas, public assistance committees.

That is the position into which we have drifted, simply because we have not kept control of our own money and credit. I may be severe in my criticism, but we have drifted into a deplorable condition... No wonder our population is falling. It is such facts that make me speak in this strain. The times are serious and the immediate future presents nothing but tragedy. It is no use our talking of freedom, liberty and democracy if this form of taxation is to continue, because we shall never enjoy economic freedom. I hope the Premier will do his best to force the Federal authority to utilise the Commonwealth Bank and national credit in the way I have indicated, as we then might attain to higher things and, instead of degradation, poverty and ultimate economic serfdom, we shall have glorious achievements.

(Motion carried, October 16.)

NORMAN ROLLS IN HOSPITAL

Taking ill suddenly last Saturday, Mr. Norman Rolls was obliged to enter hospital immediately at East Maitland (N.S.W.). We join with his many friends in wishing him a speedy recovery.

BIG RALLY!

CENTENARY HALL,
EXHIBITION STREET.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 8.15 p.m.

Speakers:

DR. JOHN DALE.

ERIC D. BUTLER.

"The Labor Party and the Banks"

Come Early and Bring Your Friends.

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