

ON OTHER
PAGES

AN OPEN
LETTER TO
MR. CURTIN.
(See Page Four.)

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 8. No. 33. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1942.

Now, when our
land to ruin's
brink is verging,

In God's name,
let us speak
while there is
time!

Now, when the
padlocks for our
lips are forging,
Silence is crime.

Whittier (1807-1892).

Spotlight On War-Damage "Insurance"

POINTS TO PONDER

Property owners already know one fact about the War Damage to Property Regulations—the fact that a "contribution" is demanded. Beyond that they seem to be up against a conspiracy of silence regarding obvious questions arising in their minds. They just hope for the best, but fear the worst.

Hereunder we expose to the light of day some extracts from these Regulations. They are worth studying. Comment and emphasis are ours:

WAR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY REGULATIONS, 1942. No. 79. PART II.—WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION,

Clause 10. —A member shall not be personally liable for any act of the Commission or for any act done by him as a member. (Comment: This is common to all Boards and Commissions. Power without responsibility.)

PART V.—VARIATION OF VALUES.

Clause 21. —The Commission may, at any time, and from time to time, review the value given by the person making any return to any fixed property, plant or stock and may, if it thinks fit, increase or reduce that value, in which case the value as so increased or reduced shall be and, as from such date as the Commission determines, be deemed to have been, the value of the fixed property, plant or stock, as the case may be, for the purposes of these Regulations.

Clause 24 (1).—A Valuation Board

to which any such value is referred shall, as soon as may be, review the determination of the Commission, and may either confirm, increase or reduce the value assigned by the Commission.

Clause 25. —A Valuation Board may, for special reasons which it thinks sufficient, at any time reopen any matter determined by it, and may vary any prior determination. (Comment: Just where does the person chiefly concerned, the property owner, stand? He may be assessed, but is not thereby safe, for as can be seen, no assessment is final and he will only be able to apply to abstract Boards without hope of pinning responsibility on any individual—see Clause 10.)

PART VI.

Clause 28 (1). —The rates of contribution in respect of every contribution period shall be such rates as the Minister, from time to time, by order published in the Gazette, declares.

Clause 29 (2).—The Commission

may, at any time, cause to be served on any such person notice of an amendment of any such assessment or of a further assessment or of an amendment of further assessment. (Comment: Forms, forms, and more forms.)

Clause 36 (1). —All contributions due under these Regulations shall be a first charge on the property or goods in respect of which they are payable and may be sued for and recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to the Crown.

(3) The recovery of any contributions shall not operate to prevent any prosecution against the person liable to make the contribution for any offence arising out of his failure to make the contributions within the prescribed time.

Clause 38 (1). —The Commission shall, upon receipt of a claim for compensation . . . assess the amount which, in its opinion, would be the

reasonable and proper cost as at the date of the occurrence of the war damage . . . and shall record the amount so assessed, and the names of the owner and any other person entitled to participate in the distribution of that amount when it is distributed.

(3) The amount of compensation so assessed and recorded shall be TENTATIVE ONLY, and, upon His Majesty's ceasing to be engaged in war, shall be REVIEWED and finally settled in accordance with the principles THEN to be prescribed, and THEN paid to the persons entitled thereto under these Regulations.

Clause 39 (2). —Where the Commission decides to replace, restore or reinstate any fixed property, plant or stock the owner shall, at his own expense, produce and give to the Commission all such plans, documents, books and information as the Commission requires.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIA

Beware of Anti-British Propaganda

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

(Continued from last issue.)

In view of the growing recognition of the part that organised Jewry has played in the history of most countries, particularly in the realms of financial policy, we may, with benefit and interest, set down some facts about Jewish activities in India. The "Jewish Encyclopedia" states:

"The first foreign Jew to settle in India was Jacob Leman, of Baghdad. He settled at Surat about 1680 when the first English factory was built, and was followed by several more from the same region . . . seeing Bombay growing in commercial importance, Leman moved the seat of his business thither. The new settlers in Bombay were very hospitably received by the Beni-Israel (Black Jews). Bombay grew in importance after Solomon Sassoon had established himself there. David Sassoon was born in Baghdad, and founder of the firm of Sassoon. He was treasurer to the Turkish Governor in Baghdad and recognised by the Jews in the Orient as Nasi, prince of the Captivity. Settled in Bombay . . . he extended his business by branches to Calcutta, Shanghai, Canton, Hong Kong, and, obtaining a monopoly in the opium trade, reached out to Yokohama and Nagasaki in Japan. . . . he endeared himself to the British by his attitude during the Indian mutiny in 1857. . . . After the mutiny the entire administration was transferred from, the East India Company to the Crown . . . in November 1858, at a grand Durbar held at Allahabad the royal proclamation was published that the Queen had assumed the Government of India. The suppression of the mutiny increased the debt of India by about 40 million sterling . . . to grapple with this deficit the Government reorganised the customs system, imposed an income tax and licence duty and created a State paper currency."

A further extract from the "Jewish Encyclopedia" is very interesting:

"In the second and third generation they (the Sassoons) married into the Rothschild family. The firm preserved not only its identity as bankers of the Orient, operating in

London (where David's son, Abdullah David, was knighted in 1872 and in 1873 was the first Anglo-Indian to receive the freedom of the City of London), but they were on many occasions hosts for the British Government of Oriental Royalty including the Shah of Persia and Indian princes. Abdullah's son, Sir Edward Albert Sassoon, Bt, joined a 'crack' regiment and became a member of Parliament."

Sir Philip Sassoon, a descendant of David Sassoon, acted as secretary to the British General of the Allied Armies, Haig, during the Great War, and was secretary to Lloyd George at the Peace Conference after.

Another member of this family, Victor Sassoon, has openly suggested that Britain give up her traditional government and sovereign rights and become a junior member in the proposed Jewish-inspired World Federation.

Some Real History

Here is a brief summary of Indian history since the start of this century, by a man who has spent a lifetime studying the Indian question:

Mr. G. N. Andrews, who has lived in India for over thirty years, wrote in the "Free Press" (England) of March 1931:

"Looking back we find that our India policy has been unsatisfactory since the "Liberal" victory in the election of 1906, and that widespread disturbance in India dates from the time during the war when Zionist influence through the medium of its henchman, Mr. Lloyd George (solicitor to the Zionist movement for years) exercised more active control over our national affairs. The overthrow of the Russian Government (Continued on page 2.)

Further evidence of the falsity of the "British decadence" propaganda is to be found in the aircraft production achievement of practical British engineers who have produced the new "Lancaster Bomber," which carries a greater bomb load at a higher speed and for a greater distance than any other Allied or Axis bomber.

Moreover, its production requires less manpower hours than other four-engine bombers. Britain is still the inspiration and backbone of the war effort—and the main support for our less experienced allies, who receive most of the press boost. However, Britain can take it.

FOOD MUDDLE: The Melbourne "Sun," in a sub-leader of August 13, dealing with shortages of essential foods, points out that potatoes are unobtainable, onions are nearing that stage also, eggs have been lacking for some time, apples are priced in the luxury class, butter production has dropped 8000 tons in Victoria alone, milk production has dropped 22 million gallons, and cheese, which is badly needed, has badly declined. The article stresses how disturbing this situation is in the case of Australia—a primary producing country—but says nothing about those responsible. The position did not, like Topsy, "just grow"; it has been caused by the deliberate action of impractical economists and political planners, who do not realise that if you conscript men who produce these commodities into the army, then shortages must occur. Plans or conferences will not correct the position; it can only be corrected by recalling the men from the army. The Army Minister (Mr. Forde) has, in effect, grudgingly admitted that.

WORLD CONTROL: The New York "Times" informs us that "Although Japan's energies are at present directed against Britain and American,

she is equally determined finally to make Germany, Italy and Russia her subjects—and admits that Germany and Japan will have to fight it out for world control." This "Federal Union" idea seems to be the "Big Idea" with all the international gangsters. But it is equally certain that the peoples of the various countries have not decided this policy; so it is to be hoped they will resist it strongly, and that the British people will give a lead in this direction.

METAL MONOPOLY: Startling evidence was produced before the U.S. Senate Committee, according to the "Sun" of August 13, showing that large steel companies refused to supply smaller concerns with raw iron for war purposes. It was also pointed out that "United States Steel Corporation" was blocking the development of rich iron ore deposits on the West Coast by thwarting efforts to get finance privately or through the Government, because such ventures would compete with its own interests. Here is another instance of the money manipulators sabotaging the war effort.

(Continued on page 5.)

ASSIGNMENT IN UTOPIA

Reprinted from the book of that name, by Eugene Lyons, formerly the United Press correspondent in Moscow, etc.

(Continued from last issue.)

BOOK I. PRELUDE TO MOSCOW. The II. Clowning Called Justice. (Continued.)

The trial, as I said, dragged for many weeks. Every time Moore demolished an essential sector of the State's flimsy case, the prosecution got a brief adjournment, and when the court opened again there it was, with brand-new witnesses to bolster up the blasted sector. It was most amusing, and Tulsa chuckled. The two rat-faced yeggs testified in low voices, with downcast eye, how Krieger had hired them and Hall to pull the Pew dynamiting job. They were very convincing in describing how they had stolen the dynamite, but rather vague on the dynamiting itself.

Haywood's defence committee in Chicago was chronically short of funds. Besides, more important legal battles had a prior claim. Our burdens of perjured witnesses, murderous public hostility, and a frankly unfriendly jury were therefore complicated by financial distress. I recall the morning when we all turned our pockets inside out to find that the pooled resources would barely cover coffee and doughnuts. As we chewed the doughnuts, wondering when we would eat again, we smiled over a local eight-column streamer headline "revealing" that a million-dollar fund was at the disposal of the Red agitators defending Krieger.

The dangers and hardships of our situation drew us closer together. They added a tang of high adventure to the routine business of defending another Wobbly in another frame-up. Besides Moore and myself, there

were the handsome Lola Darroch (during the Sacco-Vanzetti case in Boston she became Mrs. Moore); Caroline Lowe, a sweet spinsterish lady lawyer driven by her social conscience to defend deportees and I.W.W.'s and to intrude herself precisely where her primness seemed most out of place; a poverty-ridden local attorney named George Bonstein, a Jewish pioneer of the Indian country with the temerity to tackle the whole Standard Oil caboodle; and a number of roughneck Wobblies whom Moore had saved from gaol or the noose at various times and who hung around like faithful dogs in the hope of serving him. These latter were not too fastidious about the nature of the service, nor was Moore himself too finicky. He had no inhibitions about using the same weapons as the other side, when necessary. The fact that Standard Oil officials tried to buy him into their service before he left Tulsa is some measure of his equipment.

The most melodramatic episode in that unequal battle, perhaps, centred around the enigmatic John Hall, a desperado in the best Jesse James tradition. The State made no effort to bring him from Leavenworth, preferring to rest on the testimony of his underlings. Moore's problem was whether to bring him in as a defence witness. It was hazardous business. If our own witness were to support the other two in their cock-and-bull story, Krieger's fate would be sealed. Moore interviewed Hall in his cell, but elicited only a non-

committal smile. "What I'll say is my own business," Hall told him. "That fellow's a straight-shooter," Moore reported back to us. "He's no rat. I'd stake my life on his telling the truth." But he hesitated to stake Krieger's freedom on his impression. Caroline Lowe listened. A light flared in her meek eyes. She announced that she, too, wanted to talk to Hall before a decision was made. She did, and returned to confirm Moore's impression. There was warmth in her report that made us nudge one another. For years after this Leavenworth meeting, the school-teacherish Miss Lowe and the notorious killer maintained a correspondence. Up until her untimely death, she tried to obtain his release. At least she was spared the sorrow of his end. John Hall was, I believe, the second man to die in the famous lethal chamber experiments in Arizona.

But she had her moment of rapturous pride when Hall, calm, self-possessed and a little contemptuous, was brought into the Tulsa courtroom as a defence witness.

It was a courtroom made for paradox. The judge puffed a big cigar under the "No Smoking" sign crusted with smoke. Spectators with revolvers in their holsters threw "howdy" to their friends in the jury box. Moore was completely in the dark as to what Hall's testimony would be. The prosecution had the post office job as a spur to the witness's memory. But Hall, black as his record was, did not seek safety at the expense of an innocent stranger. I have never seen human creatures tremble and wilt as did the two yeggs when confronted with their gang leader. He withered them with one slow, accusing scrutiny, and never once looked again in their direction. Hall confirmed their story of the stealing of the dynamite, but denied ever having seen Krieger before the latter's arrest. He denied any knowledge of the Pew explosion. No, he knew nothing of the post office job, either.

"Why did you need dynamite?" Flint Moss hammered at him hour after hour.

"Oh, I just wanted to blow some stumps out of the road."

"What did you do with the dynamite?"

"I blew up those stumps. They annoyed me."

He stuck to the story, unsmiling, calm, while spectators guffawed.

Excessive physical courage is not my chief vice. The threat of a tar-and-feather party or worse under which we worked occasionally sent undignified thoughts of retreat through my head. In that week before the trial started, for instance. Perhaps by the way of punishing me for being so young and scrawny when he had expected a full-sized man, Moore had sent me ahead into Tulsa to investigate the state of mind of the community. I decided to investigate first of all the state of mind of the spiritual leaders of Tulsa. I listed all the clergymen in town and started on my rounds. The first of these men of God was a bulky, red-faced cowpuncher in appearance. He listened to my story, then leaned over and gripped my shoulders. There was nothing remotely affectionate about that grip.

"Young man," he said, "I have only one piece of advice for you. Take the next train out of town, or we'll hang you hide on a fence."

In no less picturesque forms the equivalent advice was proffered by seven or eight other muscular vicars of the Lord in Tulsa. That Sunday

ical advancement in India. The British peoples are the only people seriously challenging International Jewish Finance. If the Empire survives this war, financiers are going to get a warm reception. And that includes the Sassoons of India, and others in that country who are working to exploit the internal situation for their own benefit.

* * *

Correction: In my first article on the Indian question, the following: "... a great majority of whom have been educated in England," should read "... a great number, etc."

I was the text of a sermon in one church, I learned from Monday's papers. Only the Catholic priest showed any friendliness or any sane resentment against the local Red baiting. I have had a soft spot in my heart for Catholic priests ever since.

Eventually, I took the stand and quoted the high-minded advice of the Lord's anointed, swearwords and all. We did not get the change of venue we demanded, but we did have the satisfaction of seeing one of the clergymen squirm in his seat. It was the same clergyman who preached sermons to the jury on Sundays, since jurors could not be denied the solace of spiritual uplift, on themes as remote from the case in court as patriotism and foreign agitators.

Scream headlines out of Centralia, Washington, on Armistice Day, when the trial was at its height, did not sweeten the atmosphere for us. They told how I.W.W.'s had "murdered" American Legion paraders, making it clear that Krieger and his friends were part of the same homicidal fraternity. They merely failed to make clear that the I.W.W. boys had shot in defending their union hall against violent invasion by over-stimulated patriots.

My reports of the trial, a little late for lack of telegraph tolls, and much too full of indignant adjectives, appeared in the New York "Call," in the Butte "Bulletin," and in four or five other labour papers. A sizzling summary entitled, with a flash of superb originality, "Tulsa: a Study in Oil," appeared under my signature in the "I.W.W. Monthly." An audience heard the story from me at the Rand School. Then the case entered the limbo of forgotten minor sensations. But in my own mind it remained as sign and symbol of the clowning that goes by the name of justice.

The jury reported eleven to one for conviction. The one recalcitrant juror emerged with visible proofs, that the arguments used on him were the kind that left marks on the body. We learned later that he had had a personal grudge against Standard Oil in some matter connected with a pipeline on his farm. His insistence of Krieger's innocence apparently had no more to do with the evidence than the others' insistence on Krieger's guilt.

In a second trial, which I did not attend, the whole case collapsed and Krieger was freed. The last I heard he was settled down in his hometown as a law-abiding plumber with a taste for solid respectability.

(To be continued.)

THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIA

(Continued from page 1.)

in 1917 . . . was the signal for great activity by Zionists all over the world and resulted so far as India is concerned in the appointment of the young Jewish banker, the late Mr. Edwin Montagu as Secretary of State, who, on arrival was frank enough to state that he was out to deliberately disturb the pathetic placid contentment of the masses. Subsidising through 'Moscow,' the Indian 'Nationalist' movement, the Zionists, from the outset of their Bolshevik success in Russia and their attainment of political ascendancy in Great Britain, proceeded to bring British authority into contempt and subvert law and order through weak government and a liaison established between Mr. Gandhi, the Labour Party and other Indian Revolutionaries and Communists.

"Zionist plans were further aided by the appointment to the Vice-royalty of the late Lord Reading [who, as Rufus Isaacs, was responsible for betraying Britain to the Wall Street Jewish financiers in 1917]. . . . It is only necessary to recall his pampering of Gandhi, the Oli brothers and other agitators, his repeal of the Press Act, the draft scheme for the Indianisation of the Army . . . his control of the policy of the 'Statesman' (India's principal daily newspaper), and last, but not least, the terrible contraction of the currency. . . ."

Indians felt the blast of the deliberate worldwide depression in 1930 like all other peoples. Niemeyer established the Central Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the Jewish International Financiers. Debt and taxation increased, thus creating ideal conditions for the work of Gandhi and other power-lusters. I did intend to deal with the activities of certain international groups in connection with Gandhi and the Indian National Congress, but, in view of the present international situation, it has been suggested to me that it would not be advisable just now. But I can say that Mr. Gandhi has a great admiration for

the "Russian" Revolution. Mr. Gandhi's real aim is, according to himself, a World Federation (report in Melbourne "Herald," August 8). Now, isn't that remarkable!

Apart from providing the Axis Powers with wonderful propaganda, Mr. Gandhi, in a speech to Congress, revealed his real intentions by saying that once the British were removed, "whoever was capable of taking power would do so." (Melbourne "Herald," August 8.) That will be the international forces who desire to remove the British from India. And they are certainly not Indian. That there are some "responsible leaders" outside Congress can be seen even by reports in the daily press, which has never given the public a real picture of the Indian situation.

Here is one press report: "The resolution of the Indian Congress Party's Working Committee about British rule in India has met with strong criticism from the leader of the Indian Liberal Party. Japan would not wait while India formed a new Government. On the contrary, that country, which had prepared to invade India even while British Power was still there, would more easily subjugate India if Britain withdrew. If the Congress Party really desired to serve the interests of India, it should first bring about a settlement of the communal question and co-operate fully with the British Government in fighting the Axis Powers."

But the forces behind the Indian Congress Party are determined to gain complete control in India. No doubt they will, at the conclusion of this war, "plan" India and bring "progress," such as teaching all the Indians to understand the new version of the English language in order that there will be a foreign market for mass-produced radio sets, playing mass-produced Negroid-sex music of the yoo-hoo type.

The only hope of the individual Indians gaining greater personal welfare is a complete British victory in this war, a victory which will be, undoubtedly followed by polit-

U.E.A. Report

The task of classifying and listing contacts is proceeding; over half have received the confidential circular dealing with the present situation, and the outline of present and future action. As far as physically possible, headquarters has endeavoured to answer specific enquiries, and acknowledge financial contributions, but we regret that circumstances do not permit us to deal with such matters as fully as we would like to. However, supporters will understand the need to concentrate on getting the literature out to enable campaigners to get on with the job. Owing to the nature of the work, we have not been able to avail ourselves of some offers of office assistance, but we hope to do so as the campaign progresses. We are enclosing with the circular educative literature, dealing with "uniform taxation" and the move to abolish State Parliaments, which should be distributed as widely as possible. There is a growing realisation of the fact that the Manpower Regulations, which strike at the roots of all freedoms, are among the greater dangers confronting us—and should be dealt with immediately. Therefore, the "Letter Forms" dealing with this issue will receive first priority. If you have not already indicated the quantity you can handle, you are urged to immediately apply for same to the Secretary, United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne. —O. B. Heatley, Campaign Director.

MORE LIGHT ON "THE ROTHSCHILD POLICY"

A Talk Broadcast from 7HO Hobart, at 6.30 p.m. on Sunday, August 9, by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

A war, especially a world war such as we are witnessing today, produces great changes in a very short time. We have seen practically the whole of Europe and the most important part of Russia brought under one control; one government; one currency; one dictatorship.

There is nothing accidental about this. The National Socialist Party of Germany may not have intended to conquer Europe, but somebody in or behind that party did intend to bring Europe under one control. There were money and brains behind the Nazi Party machine, from the first; more money than German money, more brains than the house painter of Vienna possessed.

In other words, the German people were an easily led and convenient fighting machine; the Socialist Party was a useful method of controlling an entire nation, and Hitler the ideal puppet for the job. Because of this war, which was started in Europe, practically the whole world is under military control. Many of life's essentials are now severely restricted, and our whole political and social life is changing in front of our eyes.

The ordinary man or woman, who never had much say in the running of a country, has less say than ever, and some of the great changes now being made are intended to be permanent.

It is therefore important to know about some of the great men who pull the strings behind the scenes; it is also very important to know what is their policy—or, in simple English, what they are after.

Last Sunday we had a glimpse at the Rothschild family, sketched out their many ramifications for over a century; we quoted extracts from biographies by indiscreet statesmen, giving us certain valuable information showing how the House of Rothschild had its agents in every court in Europe. Even when there was a European war, the Rothschild agents were in both camps and financed both sides.

Summing up, I said the interesting things to notice about the Rothschild family were:

1. Having money interests in several countries, the Rothschilds didn't need to worry overmuch who won the war.
2. Their great power was due to accurate information received before other people.
3. Having power to issue and create credits over a wide area.
4. The Rothschilds helped the League of Nations and also helped Mussolini to break it.
5. The Rothschilds helped to finance the Allies in the last war and also to bring about the collapse of Russia just when the Allies needed help.

The important results of the last war were the Russian revolution, the League of Nations and the destruction of England's financial power. And the House of Rothschild was intimately connected with all three, in collaboration with a still more powerful international banking group—Kuhn, Loeb and Co., of New York.

Before the last war there were two great rival financial combines in America—the House of Morgan, and Kuhn, Loeb and Co. For years Morgan's dominated America by means of newspapers, by subsidising universities, economists and the great political parties; they ran the country and the President.

On November 15, 1914, the British Ambassador in Washington wrote Sir Edward Grey the following letter:

"The Jews show a strong preference for the German Emperor (Wilhelm), and there must be some bargain. Since Morgan's death, the Jewish Banks are supreme, and they have captured the Treasury Department... forcing upon him (the Secretary of the Treasury) the appointment of Warburg, the German-Jew, on the Federal Reserve Board, which he dominates. The Government itself is rather uneasy, and the President himself quoted to me the text 'He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.' One by one the Jews are capturing the principal newspapers, and are bringing them over as much as they dare to the German side." (Sir

Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to Washington.)

Just about a year ago Kuhn, Loeb and Co., of New York, bought over the House of Morgan, and are now the most powerful financial combine in the world; and they have been so for the last twenty-five years, and it is safe to say that nothing of political importance happens in this world that they have not a finger in and an important agent on the scene.

Bernard M. Baruch and the War-burgs. (Extracts from "Tax Bonds," by J. Mitchell.)

"The" real rulers of America are the great New York bankers, the leading group being Kuhn, Loeb and Co. The directors of this group are of the families of Jacob Schiff, Warburg (Paul Warburg was well known as the 'Father of the U.S.A. Federal Reserve Board') and Kuhn.

"Before the last war (1914-18) a 'de facto' dictatorship was imposed upon the policy of the United States by the concentration of banks controlled by Warburg. So great was the popular clamour in America in 1912 against this Banking Trust that President Wilson, who was a protégé of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., was obliged to set up a Commission of Enquiry.

"The Report presented by the Commission of Enquiry to Congress contained findings which were alarming: A 'banking Trust' did exist: it included five principal banks, which controlled 112 important banks, as well as numerous financial and industrial groups scattered throughout the United States and other parts of the world; the power of the 'coalition' was enormous. In adding together the capital sums represented by the banks, which formed part of the 'Trust,' and by enterprises dependent upon them, the Commission arrived at the almost incredible figure of £4449 million English pounds. All of which was grouped, in 1912, around Jacob Schiff (then head of Kuhn, Loeb and Co.) and was dependent upon his sole will.

"The Commission of Enquiry was in no way deceived, and concluded its Report in the following impressive terms: "The powerful grip of these men is placed upon the lever which controls all credit, and its wheels turn or stop at their signal."

"The result of this enquiry was the formation of the Federal Reserve Board, Thereby, far from being loosened, the bonds in which Kuhn, Loeb and Co. held the American Government were still further tightened.

The contact of this all-powerful banking group with President Roosevelt is effected through its close associates, Bernard M. Baruch and Felix Frankfurter, who are the President's chief 'advisors.'

"The measure of Baruch's domination of the American Government is evidenced by his own reply to cross-examination at a Senate Official Enquiry, at which he claimed: "I suppose I was the most powerful man in the United States during the war."

"During the war, Bernard Baruch was head of the War Industries Board. In him reposed authority over:

1. The use of capital in the private business of Americans.
2. Over all materials.
3. Over all industries.
4. Over all classes of men to be called to military service.
5. He fixed the remuneration of the capitalist, the wages of the workers, and the prices of the products—prices not only to the

Government for war supplies, but prices to the civilian population.

"After the war, Baruch went to the Economic Conference at Paris as Chairman of the American Commission.

"The power which Baruch yields today is summed up in the two statements which follow:

"One of the key Roosevelt advisers is Bernard M. Baruch, a power in the Wilson administration. In the absence of Secretary of State Hull and the President from Washington, Mr. Baruch is regarded as the unofficial President. (The Brooklyn "Jewish Examiner.")

"Bernard M. Baruch is called into frequent conferences with the President. He has financed many a Congressional campaign; and is surrounded by a praetorian guard of Senators, who hang on his every word. The figure of Baruch is swelling into enormous dimensions on the horizon of public life. He is the Mystery Man of Washington and Wall Street." ("Fortune," the monthly magazine.)

"America's Relation to Russia. The evidence in support of the fact that the Russian Revolution and the subsequent Governments of Russia were financed and controlled by the Banking Interests, which govern America, is monumental.

"It is only necessary here to refer to the chief document treating of the financing of the Russian Revolution. This is the one drawn up by the American Secret Service and transmitted by the French High Commissioner to his Government. It was published by the 'Documentation Catholique' of Paris on March 6, 1920:

"Section 1 states that "If was found out that the following persons, as well as the banking house mentioned, were engaged in this work of the revolution: Jacob Schiff, Guggenheim, Max Breitung, Kuhn, Loeb and Co., Felix Warburg, Otto Kahn, Mortimer Schiff, and S. H. Hanauer." "Kuhn, Loeb and Co. had a complete monopoly of the contracts for the industrialisation of Russia.

"The Banking Interests which govern America and Russia have

the most powerful international connections, How 'unexpected' as well as extensive is indicated by the fact that during the Great War, whilst Max Warburg was the trusted financial adviser of the German Emperor, Max Warburg's brother, Paul Warburg, Director of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., and founder of the Federal Reserve Bank, was playing a similar role at the side of President Wilson. The artful conspiracies and paralysing hindrances, with which the Allies found their path beset, may be imagined.

"It is interesting to record that Max Warburg's partner, Dr. Carl Melchior, was one of the leading representatives sent by Germany to the Versailles Peace Conference, whilst his brother, Paul Warburg, of the same financial house, was one of America's chief representatives."

* * *
My object in placing these quotations in front of you is to show you who really rules the countries of the world.

If the Prime Minister of a country is subject to tremendous outside pressure and his schemes can be held up, frustrated and misrepresented at every turn, how, then, are we to establish democratic government unless the people in their turn can exert greater pressure on their Government? Unless the best men in each country can be induced to give their brains and their time to placing the truth in front of the people and exposing the "yes"-men of international finance, I cannot see how we can take effective action to fight this ungodly power.

I believe the corruption of France, its destruction, subjugation and enslavement, was the plan of campaign mapped out for England. Fortunately for us, the British people, the ordinary man and woman, fought their way through every obstacle and put courage into the hearts of other countries. And if we are going to fight our way through to a new and better Australia let us rely more on our own actions, and rely less on committees, political parties and on men we know nothing except what we are told by the daily press.

DIETITIANS BILL—POINTS AT ISSUE

A circular issued by Mr. Lawrence Armstrong, president of the Consulting Dietitians' Association, contains the following points relative to the Dietitians Bill before the Victorian Parliament:

1. Every form of natural healing is founded on the practice of dietetics, developed by naturopaths over the past 120 years in Europe, England and America.

2. At Melbourne University, medical dietetics have been taught for only four years.

3. Dietitians trained at the University already have a monopoly of all the appointments in hospitals, asylums and Government institutions in Australia; therefore there is no need for this Bill to protect them or their interests.

4. Neither the general public nor the experienced dietitians are asking for this Bill, or regimentation of dietitians in Victoria.

5. Many doctors themselves have expressed their opposition to this unnecessary Bill.

6. A similar Bill was thrown out in England a few years ago—it did not survive its first reading.

7. Only the newly fledged, inexperienced dietitians from the Melbourne University are asking for conditional registration of practising dietitians.

8. Professor Osborne, who lectured on dietetics at the Melbourne University, publicly expressed the opinion that these medical dietitians could not make a living in competition with the experienced dietitians who had pioneered the practice of curative dietetics in Australia.

9. Consulting dietitians, now in practice, have had from 10 to 50 years' practical experience in curative dietetics, at least 90 per cent, of their patients being those whom medical procedure has failed to cure.

10. The consulting dietitians have been trained to work on entirely different principles, using diet so skilfully and scientifically that disease and disease conditions in the human

body can be eradicated without recourse to drugs and surgery. Their work alone speaks for itself, their successes, where other methods invariably fail, bear witness to great service rendered to the suffering public.

11. University dietitians, under their own constitution, have agreed not to give advice on diet to sick people without first referring the patient to a doctor.

This procedure would involve the patient in payment of two fees, one to the medical dietitian and one to the doctor, whereas consulting dietitians have the necessary experience to handle such cases alone.

12. University dietitians are taught only elementary dietetics, suitable for institutions, such as hospitals, asylums, etc., where the matter of dietetic expense to the institution must be given equal importance to the health of the patients.

13. Several of the experienced consulting dietitians have gone abroad to England, America and the Continent to study the latest advanced methods of curative dietetics. Their dietetic procedure, thoroughly tested in practice, is far ahead of anything now being taught in Australia.

14. Consulting dietitians have no objection to University graduates entering the dietetic field on their merits, but they strongly object to this blatant attempt to monopolise a profession, which the school of natural healing has pioneered and made acceptable to the public.

15. Consulting dietitians have rendered a national service to Australia by means of lectures, books and articles that awaken the public to the true importance of nutrition and the vital necessity for eating whole grains and other unprocessed, vitamin-rich foods.

16. A Dietitians' Bill, giving control to a Medical Board, is wholly wrong

(Continued on page 8.)

The New Times

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

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No. 33.

An Open Letter to Mr. Curtin

Dear Mr. Curtin, —You are reported in the Sydney "Sun" of August 9 as having said regarding Australia's war position: TAKE RESPONSIBILITY." This statement is so grotesque, in happier circumstances it would be so mirth-provoking, that we cannot refrain from offering you counsel, of which you would appear to be sorely in need.

In the first place, we would beg of you that while you occupy the highest and most dignified post, that of Prime Minister, you should exercise every care that you speak in a seemly manner, and abstain from making of yourself a laughing-stock.

If the greatness of the office overwhelms you, we would suggest that, as a corrective, you strive to attain a little humility. Towards this desirable end we would suggest that you continually remind yourself that after all, your elevation to your dizzy prominence is in no way due to any outstanding quality in yourself; that your constituents sent you forward by the barest majority; that your Government holds office by a very slender cord—the grace of a couple of Independents. If you will contemplate these facts you may realise that you are only a political accident. Such contemplation may be unpleasant, but it will be wholesome; it may inculcate in you some measure of the saving grace of humility, which, in turn, may preserve you from such bombast as you are reported to have uttered.

Will you bear with us while we counsel you on another score? Please, dear Mr. Curtin, when on some future occasion you feel your greatness swell within you, threatening you with another flamboyant utterance, will you kindly have the grace to utter an original phrase. Do not copy even Mr. Churchill in your inflated utterances.

I trust we do not weary you, but there is one other point we must discuss with you. Please examine your words—"I TAKE RESPONSIBILITY." What is at stake is thousands of Australian lives, perhaps hundreds of thousands. The utmost that you can give is ONE life. With this meagre coin, your all, how can you contemplate discharging the debt (you call it responsibility) you so recklessly assume?

NO, SIR!! These are responsibilities, which no single individual can discharge—neither Mr. Churchill nor his would-be imitator, Mr. Curtin. These are responsibilities which can be discharged only by millions of British people—men, women and children; and they are discharging them, and will discharge them, not by means of, but in spite of, inflated egos. When the people in their anguish turn their attention in irritation to such, you, Mr. Curtin, are reported as describing such action as "squealing." The word, sir, ill becomes you.

When those we have placed in authority (and this, sir, includes even you), begin to discharge their responsibilities with the same sincerity, the same undivided loyalty, the same determination and courage, the same abandon of personal interest, then, sir, it will not be long before we see the whole resources of our land, rich in materials and in capacity of her sons and daughters, being more rapidly assembled to destroy the enemy.

Instead of this, we often see in high places the spilling of a deluge of idle and irritating words; an endeavour to use the pre-occupation of the people in winning the war as a screen to cover the traitorous activity of those who are rapidly pulling down our democratic institutions, which have served us well for many years, and replacing them by totalitarian devices invented by tyrants yesterday; we see control being taken from the hands of Ministers responsible to the people, and removable by the people, to the hands of irresponsible bureaucrats acting as Boards, who are not responsible to the people, and, no matter how irksome their administration may be, may not be dismissed by the people.

These discontents we have voiced are felt everywhere and are rapidly becoming articulate. Their articulation may not reasonably be described as a "squeal," Mr. Curtin. They will shortly constitute a ROAR—the roar of the British Lion, who has too long placed his trust in "Leaders" who forget that they should be servants. —Yours faithfully,

NEW WORLD CHARTER

(To the Editor.)

Sir, —The Executive Committee of the N.W.R.M. wishes to thank Mr. Eric Butler, through the medium of your columns, for his constructive criticism of the "New World Charter." They feel that it is only by such criticisms that progress can be made. With your permission, the executive committee will present their observations on Mr. Butler's treatise in next week's issue of the "New Times."—Yours faithfully, C. K. Cutting, Hon. Secretary.

"THE NEW TIMES."

AGAINST BOARDS

Bendigo Housewives' Association has decided to present a petition to the Government, urging that marketing boards be abolished, as the association considered they involved waste of money, and gave very little help to either producer or consumer. — "Age," 13/8/42.

To complete the job, the housewives and all their friends should write individually to their local Members of Parliament, instructing them to demand abolition in Parliament.

FRAUDULENT DEPRESSIONS

Will We Take Another?

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

(Continued from last issue.)

Sir,—Sir Robert Gibson, who was in regular communication with the Governor of the Bank of "England," refused absolutely to co-operate with the Federal Government elected by the people of Australia, and on 2nd April, 1931, informed all Australian Governments that he refused to provide any further financial accommodation in London, and only another £25 million in Australia. This was final unless the Governments immediately reduced wages, salaries, allowances, pensions and social benefits of all kinds.

To his everlasting credit, Mr. Theodore, who was then the Commonwealth Treasurer, pointed out that the bank had not only refused to co-operate with the Government representing the people, but now proposed, WITHOUT ANY CONSULTATION OR PRIOR DISCUSSION, to cut off money supplies beyond a limit that would be reached in a day or two. He went on to say: "That could only be regarded as an attempt on the part of the bank to arrogate to itself a supremacy over the Government in the determination of the financial policy of the Commonwealth, a supremacy which had never been contemplated by the framers of the Australian Constitution, nor sanctioned by the Australian people. In financial, as in all other matters of public policy, the Government was responsible to the electorate, and not to the banks, and it could not change this responsibility without exposing to grave danger the democratic principles of the nation. The Government would not be a party to any attempt of the Bank Board, or any other authority, to take from the people's representatives in Parliament what had hitherto been regarded as an essential prerogative of the people—the control of the public purse . . . The present financial difficulties had been brought about by circumstances over which the Government had no control, but which had been largely caused by the action of the Commonwealth Bank and the private banks themselves; for they had blindly followed the overseas banks in pursuing a deflationary policy which had forced down prices the world over, and brought in its train a collapse of trade, loss of commercial profits, thousands of business bankruptcies, and the creation of unemployment on a scale wholly unprecedented in the history of the country. THAT IT WAS WITHIN THE POWER OF THE BANKS TO REMEDY THIS STATE OF THINGS COULD NOT SERIOUSLY BE DENIED." (Quoted from "The Story of the Commonwealth Bank," D. J. Amos.)

Notwithstanding the clear fact that it was within the power of the banks to rectify the appalling position, a Committee of Experts (sic) consisting of the Under-Treasurers of the several States, THREE PROFESSIONAL ECONOMISTS, and Sir Robert Gibson as chairman, had already drawn up a scheme of retrenchment cutting £15 millions a year out of wages, salaries, pensions, maternity allowances, education, public health, and charities. One of the three professional economists has since died by accident, but the other two have been lavishly rewarded for their splendid service against the people.

About the same time a loan of £5 million fell due in London by the Commonwealth Government, and after contact with the Governor of the Bank of England Sir Robert Gibson refused to do anything about having this short-term debt funded. Instead, as pointed out above, he informed the Government that he would NOT provide any further financial accommodation in London, and refused to allow any of the gold then at his disposal to be used for the purpose. (This gold was subsequently used to redeem the "pressing" London debt, but not until all the deflationary demands of the banks had been given legislative effect!) The Australian newspapers, almost unanimously, joined the bankers against the people. Sir Keith Murdoch and his chain of papers took a leading part in this treasonable campaign, and Professor Lyndhurst Falkiner Giblin, since made

a director of the Commonwealth Bank Board, was a notorious party to the scheme, having written the infamous letters to "John Smith" for publication in those papers telling the people the lie that what was being done was good for them and quite unavoidable. This man is still giving advice to the Government, not only upon the question of financing the war, but also upon the sort of reconstruction we should have after the war. He did not know how to give hungry people a share of an abundant food supply, but he is supposed to know how to manage a war and establish peace in society!

In the same year (1931), the same foreign financiers were bringing similar pressure to bear on the British Government. The degradation of the people of England was being insisted upon, and as in the case of Australia, the British Government meekly surrendered to foreign dictation. AS in the case of Australia also, the newspapers of England almost unanimously joined the financiers against the people, and the PROFESSIONAL ECONOMISTS lent themselves to the outrage.

For those who look for chapter and verse before they will believe, I quote Thomas Johnston, M.P., Civil Defence Commissioner for Scotland and Lord Privy Seal in the Ramsay Macdonald Labor Government, as follows:

"The City, the financiers, and the moneylenders of New York and Paris refused to put up credits in support of a balanced budget. They wanted humanity crucified on a cross of gold. We declined absolutely and resigned . . . Twenty men and one woman—a British Cabinet—waited one black Sunday afternoon in a Downing Street garden for a financial decision from the Federal Reserve Bank in New York."

Did someone say something about government of the people, by the people, for the people? The Government in the greatest "DEMOCRACY" was, AND STILL IS, merely the agent of the private interests controlling financial policy. Mr. W. Graham, M.P., speaking in the British House of Commons on 10th September, 1931, explained how the British Government had been FORCED to reduce the dole rates at the instigation of Wall Street: ". . . It was specifically put to us (the late Ministers)," he said, "that unless one item in particular—a 10 per cent, cut in Unemployment Benefit, to yield £12,250,000—was included in the programme, it would not restore confidence, and we were told that no other item could be put in substitution. . . . Let the House be under no misapprehension, it was because of an OUTSIDE insistence upon that specific point that the late Government broke." The question is, who controlled the British Government? Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of "England," has declared, "The difference between the British Treasury and the Bank of 'England' is the same as the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee." The next natural question is, if the Bank of "England" controls the British Treasury, then who controls the Bank of "England"?

Before dealing with the international interests of the so-called Bank of "England," it is fitting to place on record another important public declaration. It is from C. H. Douglas, who made the exceedingly important discovery that industry generates costs faster than it distributes money to liquidate them. This is what he said: Some years ago, certain financial proposals I had made

(Continued on page 5.)

(Reprinted from the "Social Crediter," England.)

In an avalanche of details, each potent to strike, if not to bury, the unwary traveller through this vale of tears, two items of the past week's "news" claim attention. One is the discovery by "The Economist" that the chairman of Lloyd's Bank may have been speaking with his tongue in his cheek when, last January, in announcing the inception of "coupon banking," he said that of course overdrafts would not be permitted on these accounts. The possibility of extending points rationing to cover "every mortal thing" seems to "The Economist" to open up the prospect of a "planner's paradise." Unquestionably it does. It is what we have been saying in these pages. When the prospect of that "planner's paradise" is well in view, the war will have been "won," and the planners, or stakeholders will have won it. To win it is the reason for the war. The characteristic flippancy with which "The Economist" discusses this prospect must surely be, to anyone who has the slightest understanding of the "prospect" which the newspaper is discussing, about as offensive as anything that appears nowadays in print. Perhaps Mr. Laski will drop a word to Sir Henry Strakosch about it. Possibly there is something more (or less) than flippant in the suggestion that we may yet hear the cry "back to money" in place of the familiar "back to gold."

The other matter is the resumption, which was expected, of agitation for the setting up of a National Coal Board, which, in the opinion of "The Times," would "clearly supersede private enterprise." The National Council of Labour is of the same opinion, expressed in slightly different words, the plan "would go far to remove the distrust of private ownership which is so widespread among the miners." Since the situation which gives a distant appearance of excuse for the plan has arisen directly, as the public well understands, from the ineptitude of planners, it is not too much to suggest that the production of results appreciable as such, and of the right kind, by the public has now definitely ceased to be the objective, or even one of the objectives of the planners. Planners are now concerned solely with the production of a paradise for planners—and only for planners. The "Sunday Times" pleads with its readers to make the saving of fuel a "matter of conscience" while admitting, "there ought to have been no necessity for the appeal."

Following upon Mr. Lee's rebuke to "The Economist" on the score of its "misleading" and "incorrect" statements, Mr. Arthur Colegate, M.P., has written to "The Times" expressing surprise (it is, by the bye, as much the duty of a legislator to avoid being taken by surprise as it is a sennet's, or any other defender of the realm) that "The Times" omits reference from its articles to the effect on output of Government control on a previous occasion. The Government took control, he says, in South Wales on December 1, 1916, and in other coalfields on February 1, 1917.

"The immediate effect was a substantial reduction in output of coal per person employed . . ."

"Ah, yes," says the 'worker,' "the Cap-pitaliste were getting a taste of

Fraudulent Depressions

(Continued from page 4.)

were put before a British Cabinet Minister of the inner ring by an influential intermediary. The reply received was: "Whether Major Douglas's proposal is sound in theory I do not know. It is a matter of little consequence. I can assure you that no British Government would remain in office for three weeks if it attempted to put it into practice." This leads to another question, who would have put the British Government out of office and how?

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H BROWN

189 Hotham Street,
East Melbourne.

16th August 1942.

(To be continued.)

public ownership, and the 'workers' a fair deal!"

. . . "and a very large increase in the number of days lost in dispute."

Here are Mr. Colegate's figures:—

	Production per person per annum	Output of sole able coal per person per shift.
1914	253	20.32
1915	271	20.45
1916	261	19.41
1917	248	19.08
1918	230	17.23
1919	196	14.96
1920	187	14.36

He says that in each of the two war years of control, 1917 and 1918, more than a million days' work was lost by disputes as compared with 310,000 in 1916, before control, and claims that, notwithstanding the introduction of the seven-hour day, the industry under private management had restored output per person per shift to 18 cwt. (control lasted four years).

In Mr. Colegate's opinion, avoidable absenteeism occurs among a minority of irresponsibles. If it were only a minority of irresponsibles among the products of the London School of Economics who were busy creating the conditions necessary for the inception of

the "planners' paradise" we should be nearer winning the war, and England might soon be a free and happy country, with a prosperous (unrationed) and a contented people.

It is clear that there is ground for "surprise" among men familiar with the industry, who, like Mr. Colegate, are "personally very sympathetic to the miners' present wage claim," at the suggestion that still more "planning" is likely to result in anything remotely bearing upon the realities of the present situation, the essence of which is "more coal with less trouble all round." Government control during the last war meant less coal with more trouble all round.

Social crediters are not unfamiliar with the question (usually timorous, as befits a shaken, if not a shattered confidence in fantastic courses), "Well, what would you do?"

It is not this question so often as the answer given to it, which is improper. The right answer to each questioner must be "according to his folly"—which may not always be very foolish. There is, indeed, nothing foolish in a request for advice. Every member of the community has a duty in this matter, if it is only a duty to himself. But all do not share the same opportunity to weigh the wisdom of advice. Nor do they share the same opportunity to carry the advice into action if it seems to them wise. "Self-expression of the individual is not only the certain even-

tual outcome of these present discontents—it is the only outcome which will make possible a perfect voluntary discipline in execution based on a faith amounting to knowledge that thereby each private in the human army is fighting the fight which concerns every man—freedom of judgment, movement, influence, and work.*

If Mr. Colegate wants to know what he might do to avert the sabotage of a great industry and the degradation of a large body of experts (for to subordinate first-class experts to second and third rate experts, or to busybodies who know only how to "muck up the job," in regard to methods, is to degrade, and to subordinate them, in regard to policy, to anyone at all but the people whose existence gives all the meaning there is in production, is still further to degrade), if Mr. Colegate wants to know what he might do, the Social Credit Secretariat is at his service. But we too greatly fear the effects of inadvertently putting what Mr. Colegate might do into less competent hands than his to broadcast such advice as might be given.

After all, the association between Social Credit and the Coal Question is not new. In 1920, when the Mining Industry was "in extremis and getting worse," A practical Scheme for the establishment of Economic and Industrial Democracy was published by Major Douglas, after private circulation among those prominently interested in mining coal. It was an "exemplary scheme, drawn up for special application to the Mining Industry . . . designed to enable a transition to be effected from the present state of industrial chaos to a state of economic democracy, with the minimum amount of friction and the maximum results in the general well-being." A Committee of the Labour Party "sat" on it for nearly sixteen months, during which time they had the "assistance" of an "expert" in banking (since known to have been Mr. Emil Davies). They then declared, with a degree of truth now beginning to be appreciated (but only beginning) by their disgruntled rank and file, that the scheme was "fundamentally opposed to the principles for which the Labour Party stands." It is. But, just as the impact of war (plus "planning") has recently revealed an Englishman beneath the mask of the Labourite, so further experience may reveal the Englishman's policy at variance with the secret policy of his "representatives." It is not without significance that the industry which "gave" one of the first two Labour members to the House of Commons and whose "workers" now have no fewer than 34 members to advance their cause is the first of the great industries to be brought low, so low that it cannot pay its way, or pay its men, or deliver the goods even in time of war.

—T. J.

"C. H. Douglas, "Credit-Power and Democracy."

"If your morals make you dreary, depend upon it they are wrong. There is no duty we so much underrate as the duty of being happy."

—R. L. Stevenson.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

ANNUAL AFFAIRS: Like the measles, mumps and similar seasonal disease, the usual Press barrage goes over, just prior to the Premiers' Conference (brawl for funds), calling for sacrifice and loan reduction. War-time or peacetime makes no difference; recent Conferences indicated rebellion against the bankers' dole by the Premiers, so a safety measure in the form of "uniform taxation" was ushered in. The right of States to tax gave a measure of independence and a degree of protection against centralised power. The next step is the abolition of State Parliaments. But meanwhile the taxes are not less, as promised, which is the point that needs to be kept in mind.

NO SHIRKERS: An emphatic denial was given by the Vice-Chancellor of the Melbourne University to Mr. Ward's suggestion that "certain wealthy individuals were using the University as a haven for their sons to escape military service." Commenting on this, another University official said "many students were unable to continue courses because of financial difficulties, giving those of wealthy families an advantage." The question of ability seemingly does not enter into this matter; it is simply a question of money.

FORM-ITIS: A small firm in Melbourne had to dissect their records for a month in order to fill in the sales tax and wages-tax forms in triplicate. This firm, engaged in war work, thus wasted much precious manpower and time, and had to forward the huge sum of 6d to the tax-gatherer. This amount was sent in stamps, and a reply is expected to the effect that postage stamps are not legal currency. Doubtless similar wastage occurs in thousands of such cases, which is a good indication that the Government is more concerned about gathering taxes for the bankers' interest-charges than saving manpower. The same firm often receives reams of paper from another Govt. Department, informing them of jobs they have done weeks and weeks ago. Nobody knows what these advices are sent out for, but it is thought to be for practice in "making work" for the post-war period.

GAS PRODUCERS: Super democrat Mr. Beasley is now uttering dire threats against his unfortunate electors who own motor cars—vide Melbourne "Herald" of July 7, wherein he is reported as saying that "owners of cars on essential service work must fit gas producers under penalty of a 75% petrol-ration reduction — unless adequate reasons are forthcoming." As these gas-producer units cost in the vicinity of £100 fitted, the finan-

cial outlay should provide the adequate reason required. Many readers will remember Mr. Beasley's powerful criticism of dictators—when he was merely an aspirant for dictatorial power. Not by their words, but by their actions, ye shall know them.

CLOTHES PRICES: In a genuine effort to reduce the price of clothes, the British Government has decided to remove sales tax from standard, clothes, and so effect a reduction of 10%. If our Government is really sincere in its attempt to lower prices, it will remove the sales tax, and all other indirect taxation. The taxes increase producers' costs, and must inevitably cause increased prices. Until this action is taken, the sincerity of the spoken word cannot be accepted. Incidentally, varying estimates suggest that approximately half of prices consist of indirect taxation imposed by the Government.

SMALL SHOPS: The Gardenvale Traders' Association, when discussing the result of the planners' action in regard to rationing, quoted cases of children being forced to wear worn-out shoes, owing to the closure of repair shops. This body decided to hold a meeting in the Brighton Town Hall, to consider further action. Some time ago a leading article in the "New Times" put forward a proposal for all rationed goods to be allocated to suburbs on a population basis, so that the trade would be equitably distributed and decentralised. The idea is an excellent one; any reader in contact with the Gardenvale Traders' Association or any other similar body would render them a service by bringing the idea to their notice.

FISHY STORY: Another illustration of red-tape bungling is given in the Melbourne "Sun" of August 13, in connection with an extraordinary quantity of salmon trapped in Lake Windon, East Victoria. The haul was about five million salmon, which could not possibly be handled by the canning companies, and would die unless released or used. Application has been made to the Chief Secretary (Mr. Bailey) for permission to send some to Melbourne and Sydney, but he has said that this cannot be done, if the canneries cannot handle them. Of course, the fact that he had been informed previously that the canneries could not handle the situation made no difference to this official. This is indeed a fishy story, and behind it lies one reason why fresh fish are not available in reasonable quantities. It is another case of Government-sponsored monopoly, in the interest of the canneries (which should, of course, only can what the people are unable to consume while it is fresh).

THE HIDDEN HAND

A recent meeting held in the Melbourne Town Hall by people interested in the reform of the monetary system, although it packed the main hall to capacity, was given scant recognition in our daily press.

On a following night, a meeting of the Anglo-Soviet Friendship League held also in the Town Hall, although it did not attract nearly the same attendance, hit the front pages of the newspapers.

What is the hidden connection between the Press Barons and the local Comms?—"Rail Worker," August 1942.

MANPOWER

"An election would cause a one-day manpower crisis, as 30,000 men would be required to serve in 10,000 booths and electoral offices."—"Herald," Aug. 14, 1942.

What about the umpteen thousands employed by Government Boards, who cause a continual crisis?

By GEOFFREY DOBBS, in the "Social Creditor."

FIGS FROM THISTLES
It is a significant fact that Marx wrote to Darwin and asked to be allowed to dedicate his major work, "Das Kapital," to him. The doubtful honour was declined, but the letter is important because it was a confession that Marx believed himself to be applying the Darwinian theory of evolution in the field of political economy.

Now Marx was the son of a lawyer, and his first study was law, followed by history and philosophy. He was a journalist, a pamphleteer, and a voracious reader in the British Museum. His work bears a certain resemblance to Darwin's in its piling up of a formidable mass of detail, but it is a different sort of detail, written, quoted, verbal detail, not the results of observation and experiment, as a large part of Darwin's was. Marx had the formal, lawyer's mind, so it is not surprising that he misunderstood, as so many did, the workings of the empirical mind of Darwin.

It must be admitted, however, that Marx's knowledge of a certain type of economic fact was encyclopedic, and that he marshalled these facts in an overpowering way in support of the theory of change in response to a material environment, which he had taken over, with only verbal comprehension, from Darwin. His Materialist Conception of History is a clear sign of a theory taken over without making the necessary changes, since he dismisses as of secondary importance the critical difference between men and other organisms, namely, the vastly greater development of conscious thought and language in the former, a difference which is obviously of the utmost importance when we are considering, as he was, not physical, but political and economic organisation.

The chief value of Marx's contribution to thought, reduced to its simplest terms, seems to have been that he collected a mountain of evidence to the effect that something extremely evil, which he called Capitalism, was at work in the society of his day, and that this something must develop inevitably into something else which he called Socialism. Had he had any appreciable understanding of living organisms and their processes he would have realised the implications of this statement, which are still not appreciated by his followers.

To establish this important point it is necessary to insert here a longish quotation from Marx's "Capital," Vol.

I., pp. 788-9; from the Chapter entitled, "Historical Tendency of Capitalist Accumulation":

"As soon as this process of transformation has sufficiently decomposed the old society from top to bottom, as soon as the labourers are turned into proletarians, their means of labour into capital, as soon as the capitalist mode of production stands on its own feet, then the further transformation of the land and other means of production into socially exploited and, therefore, common means of production, as well as the further expropriation of private proprietors, takes a new form. That which is now to be expropriated is no longer the labourer working for himself, but the capitalist exploiting many labourers. This expropriation is accomplished by the action of the immanent laws of capitalist production itself, by the centralisation of capital. One capitalist always kills many. Hand in hand with this centralisation or this expropriation of many capitalists by few, develop on an ever extending scale, the co-operative form of the labour-process, the conscious technical application of science, the methodical cultivation of the soil, the transformation of instruments of labour into instruments of labour only usable in common, the economising of all means of production by their use as the means of production of combined, socialised labour, the entanglement of all people in the net of the world-market, and with this, the international character of the capitalist regime. Along with the constantly diminishing number of the magnates of capital, who usurp and monopolise all advantages of this process of transformation, grows the mass of misery, oppression, slavery, degradation, exploitation; but with this too grows the revolt of the working class, a class always increasing in numbers, and disciplined, united, organised by the very mechanism of the process of capitalist production itself. The monopoly of capital becomes a fetter upon the mode of production, which has sprung up and flourished along with, and under it. Centralisation of the

means of production and socialisation of labour at last reach a point where they become incompatible with their capitalist integument. This integument is burst asunder. The knell of capitalist private property sounds. The expropriators are expropriated."

Here we have a statement, expressed with all the dogmatic emphasis of which nineteenth century repetitive prose was capable, of what Marx, and his followers, believed to be the nature of the changes which society has been undergoing. It is a continuous process of expropriation, of the people, of the small capitalist, of the large capitalist, finally of everyone. It corresponds convincingly with the realities, both before, and since, it was made. Even the division of Marx's followers into the orthodox, revolutionary, Marxists, who believe in the violent "bursting of the capitalist integument," and the evolutionary Marxists, following Bernstein, who maintain that the one stage can merge gradually into the other; even this has been borne out in practice, as seen in the development of socialism in Russia and the "democracies." It is true that the precise form, which the process of expropriation and centralisation would take in Germany and Italy, had not been foreseen, but the statement remains a surprisingly accurate picture of the historical tendency of our age.

Though the statement, therefore, must be granted as true, the interpretation placed upon these facts by Marx, and now almost universally accepted without question by socialists, and even others, seems wildly and incredibly nonsensical to anyone who has escaped, or recovered from, the effects of a verbalistic and non-biological education. Anyone who has so much as grown mustard and cress in a window-box, which I doubt that Marx ever did, knows that a mustard seed gives a mustard plant, a cress seed gives a cress plant, and in the world of living things you will never get a "good" plant out of a "bad" seed though you work till doomsday. Yet it is now a commonplace of everyday thought that "Capitalism" is bad, but that by its own "immanent laws" it must give rise to "Socialism," which is good. Thistles are "bad," but when they have completely filled the field and have no more room for expansion, they will inevitably produce a crop of figs! The analogy may be crude, but at least it must be admitted that some type of biological analogy is appropriate. We are dealing, in political and economic matters, not with abstractions, but with organisms, human beings, and their activities, and in particular the changes in their response to their environment. There is no possible shadow of justification for supposing that a continuation of the treatment which has been producing increasingly bad results will, when it reaches its possible limit, start producing good results; as well believe that, if drought is killing your cabbages, the complete desiccation of the soil will revive them!

Doubtless Marx's training in Hegelian philosophy, with its emphasis on "dualism" conditioned him for thinking that "bad" could automatically develop into "good." This idea seems to me applicable enough in the realm of words, but it is quite alien to the world of real, or at least of living, things, though in the inorganic world we are familiar with sudden changes of one substance into another in response to external conditions, e.g., temperature and pressure.

There is also here some psychological "kink" which I have not completely analysed, an escapist belief in the magic powers of the end term of a series, which drives the weak-minded onwards to the practical limit of any course of action in the tragic belief that their difficulties will then automatically solve themselves. The drunkard who believes in a "thorough blind" is a case in point, the chain smoker another, in the field of politics the internationalist who thinks the World State is the solution to "national" problems which are already too large to overcome, and in religion, with a slightly different twist, the Adventist who believes that an increasingly disastrous flow of events will end with the introduction of the Kingdom of Heaven by an external Agency. Indeed, I am inclined to think that this "kink" is associated with most of the unfavourable mass tendencies of the day.

However, to return to Marx, it was the verbal splitting of what was admittedly one process, and an admittedly evil process in its earlier stages, into two parts, the later one of which was represented as desirable, which has worked such damnable confusion on the minds of the people. The obvious corollary is, of course, that it is wrong to oppose the process, which is inevitable in any case, the thing to do is to hasten it towards its longed for conclusion; and if the "collective ownership" which is to be the end-product of a long process of "expropriation" prove to be verbal figment more tenuous and elusive than thistle-down, there will be nothing to do about it, except, indeed, to reverse the whole business, to grub up patiently and laboriously all the thistles, which is a bigger job the longer they are allowed to grow, and to plant figs, if that represents what is wanted.

There is no getting away from it that the whole beastly process, which first came into prominence with the Industrial Revolution, is one; the enclosure, the creation of a landless proletariat, the prey of any tough small capitalist, the wage-slavery both in town and country, the ousting of the small by the large employer, amalgamations, combines, trusts, international cartels, pyramids of power with fewer and fewer people in control, rationalisation, followed by nationalisation, the class struggle for power on the part of the small groups controlling the classes, the ousting of the semi-official Corporation employee by the complete bureaucrat, the State employee, the assumption of the powers of government by the winning power-group, the increase in the area controlled by such Governments, with its logical conclusion in the World State; I say the whole thing is one, whether you denounce it as "Capitalism" with the socialists, or as "Socialism" with the anti-socialists.

Whatever you call it, and I prefer Cobbett's name, "The Thing," not forgetting its personal application, it is one process and it has got to be reversed if any fundamental solution is to be found to our difficulties.

It is a common gibe, in which the mass of socialists have been duly instructed by the literature on the subject, that Social Credit is a superficial "quack" remedy, treating the "spots" instead of the disease, while Socialism goes to the heart of the matter. Yet on Marx's own showing all the socialist has to do is to swim with the tide of the "immanent laws of capitalist production." At the mere suggestion of swimming against them he is horrified, evil as he admits them to be. The thing, he says, is impossible, against evolution, against progress. This does not look like going to the heart of the matter!

There is here another misconception about "evolution." Natural Selection, as applied in the human economic and political sphere, is childishly interpreted as favouring the survival of the strong, the cruel, the cunning and the generally anti-social, since those types have been seen to be encouraged by our economic "system." According to this view, in a state of nature the animal world would soon be dominated by tigers, cobras, tarantula spiders and the like, whereas it is a fortunate fact that these creatures are far from biologically "successful" on the whole, compared with the less offensive types. Instead, therefore, of blaming a state of "laissez-faire" for the encouragement of anti-social human types, the fact of their predominance in positions of power is clear evidence of the absence of "laissez-faire," i.e., of a natural environment, and the presence of some unnatural interference with that environment.

Now, so far as our experience takes us, there is only one sort of unnatural influence in the World, and that is the influence of a wrong idea, i.e., an idea that is out of touch with "nature" or "reality" it is nonsense for people to point to material influences such as machines, solar energy, etc., and to blame them for the trouble. There is absolutely nothing about a flying machine, for instance, which makes it essential for it to be used for dropping bombs rather than for providing transport for people. There is nothing about coal, which has been lying there in the earth for geological ages, which forces it to be used for making a Black Country, or turning out shoddy mass-produced goods.

(Continued on page 7.)

South Australian Notes

From the United Democrats, 17 Waymouth-street, Adelaide.

Plympton Social Credit Group.—At the monthly meeting held on August 6, Mr. Marcus Dodd, President of the United Democrats, spoke on "Taxation—Duty or Robbery?" He presented a full record of the legal proceedings that had taken place between Mr. Benjafield of Tasmania and the legal and judicial authorities. This newest development in pressure politics was enthusiastically received by the meeting.

Pressure politics is the liveliest issue and the real spirit behind a progressive functioning democracy, and demands continual action from the people. Therefore, this group extends an earnest invitation to all social creditors, United Democrats and other interested parties in the districts of Plympton, Glenelg, Glandore and Richmond to join with them. Next meeting: Plympton Hall, Long-street, Thursday, September 3, at 8 p.m. Speaker, Mr. W. K. Tavender, author of the booklet, "Problem or Swindle?" Roll up! and democracy shall yet be established. B. Hancock, hon. secretary, Plympton S.C. Group.

"Victory Road" Campaign. —Several hundred "Victory Road" booklets have been distributed free by Mr. F. Lock to Adelaide businessmen. We wish to record our appreciation of the enthusiastic service he has given to the movement during the past month, and hope the Manpower Director has work for him just as important—if that is possible. Plans are under way for a pressure politics campaign related to the ten points in Mr. C. Barclay-Smith's powerful booklet. If you want action, write in for particulars.

Executive Meeting: Next meeting, Wednesday, August 26, 8 p.m.

Our hard-working secretary, Mr. M. R. W. Lee, is on a much-needed holiday, and we wish him a happy time that will refresh him for greater efforts in the great task that lies before us.

Luncheon Address. — Mrs. Charles Duguid will speak on Friday, the 28th inst, her subject being "Woman and the New Australia."

—M. E. Dodd, President.

THE AUSTERITY BUREAUCRAT

The following is from Lane-Norcott's column in the "Daily Mail" of May 20:—

"Although the number of persons at work in Great Britain today constitutes a record, there are still some 800,000 men unemployed, and probably unemployable."—News item.

How about making them bureaucrats? It is not generally realised that some 800,000 unemployed, and probably unemployable, men can easily be turned into a large and imposing army of highly paid officials.

All that is necessary is to commandeer a number of hotels and engage a staff of typists. One typist to each man would be sufficient—or even one typist to two men if she brought her own tea service.

Think of it; 800,000 happy tea-sodden men, each one a contented square peg in a safe round hole, split up into, say, 12,526 eager boards and 3,971 energetic committees, all actively engaged in registering bees, granting and refusing licenses for storing goats, preparing lists of broken bicycles, measuring kerbstones, filing details, and controlling sawdust.

And the keynote to it all is austerity.

ALBERTA SOCIAL CREDIT BOARD REPORT FOR 1941

The Annual Report of the Social Credit Board of Alberta for the year ending December 31, 1941, signed by Messrs. A. J. Hooke (Chairman of the Board), N. B. James (Secretary), and Messrs. R. E. Ansley, F. M. Baker and A. V. Bourcier (Members of the Board), has been published in "To-day and To-morrow." The following extracts are taken from the full text:

Following the Ordinary Session of the Legislative Assembly, 1941, the Lieutenant Governor in Council considered it advisable and in the public interest to reorganise the Social Credit Board. Your Board, being therefore composed in part of members who had not previously served in this capacity, devoted some time to planning its internal organisation to obtain the maximum of efficiency.

Your Board also gave careful consideration to the provincial situation in the light of existing national and world conditions in order to determine the most effective means of exercising the powers conferred on it by the Legislature.

(The following section of the Report gives a brief analysis of the world situation in terms of economic, banking and monetary policy. The Report then describes the activities of the Board during the year:—)

AN INFORMATION SERVICE

Therefore, if our people are to avoid a repetition of the past history of needless human suffering and torture; if they are to emerge triumphant from the present world struggle and the consequent aftermath of endless disaster, then they must be informed of the true facts of the colossal hoax, perpetrated upon mankind. With every moment of delay, the dan-

ger grows greater. Realising the urgency of the need, your Board carefully prepared an educational programme. A series of public addresses illustrated by lanternslides were delivered in various parts of the Province. In conjunction with this method of disseminating information the Board also prepared and distributed educational literature.

Popular demand for the continuation of the motion picture lectures depicting the development of Alberta industries induced your Board to continue this service . . .

The far-reaching results of this type of educational work cannot be over-emphasised, especially at a time when this nation is at war. Increased production of Alberta-made products to take care of the needs of our armed forces as well as those on the home front relieves the nation, to a considerable extent, of the necessity to import goods that can be manufactured just as well within our boundaries. Hence purchasing power is released for the purpose of importing much needed war materials not available in Canada. Further development of Alberta industry will also cushion the shock, which must follow the termination of hostilities providing employment and incomes to many who

are now in the armed forces or engaged in war industries.

All information services provided by the Board were planned to be in harmony with the following objectives:

(a) To lead to a true understanding of the real nature of the present desperate world conflict, and recognition of the need for an all-out war effort.

(b) To lead to an understanding of the most effective financial policy that could be employed to assure an early victory.

(c) To show the urgency of immediately correcting the evils which exist in the economic system that are the primary causes of wars, and the cause of needless human suffering in times of so-called peace.

(d) To demonstrate the fact that Monetary Reform is essential to Victory and to the establishment of permanent security and Freedom for all people when the war is over.

As the public meetings, addressed by Board members, progressed, public reaction revealed an intense interest in the topics discussed, while increased demands for public meetings of this nature showed a keen desire for this type of timely information. An ever-increasing volume of mail requesting literature and further information was another certain indication of public interest.

(The subject matter of the addresses referred to is then outlined: it includes the condition of poverty in plenty, the money system, the present policy of the banks and the economic causes of war.)

QUESTIONS THAT MUST BE ANSWERED.

There are certain questions, which are of grave concern to our people during this time of world confusion. Through its contact with the people in every walk of life and also in all parts of the Province, your Board has been in a position to determine what questions are uppermost in the minds of our people—questions that must be answered to their satisfaction if we are to achieve a degree of national unity so essential to the effective prosecution of the war and to the establishment of permanent peace. A few of the most outstanding of these questions are listed without comment:

1. Why is it that since we can find billions of dollars for the prosecution of war, we could not find the millions of dollars necessary to relieve needless destitution before war broke out?

2. How will the principal as well as the interest on huge National Debt be paid after the cessation of hostilities?

3. Will those who are now in the armed forces, ready to sacrifice their lives for their country, be expected to return after the conflict and spend the rest of their lives slaving to pay the war debt?

4. When this war is over, will our young people and the boys in our armed forces, again be compelled to ride the box-cars seeking work, or join the long bread-lines when their resources are exhausted?

5. Will we be as unprepared to meet the tremendous problems sure to arise when peace is declared, as we were unprepared for war?

6. Is there not a serious danger, that, while fighting totalitarianism, the increased regimentation required under war conditions might push us into totalitarianism?

7. What is the "new order" so many leaders are talking about, and are we to be consulted to determine if it is what we want or will it be merely imposed on us?

8. Why is there so much reluctance to introduce any measure of social security in spite of all the talk of a new order after the war?

9. What assurance have we that the promises being made regarding what we can expect after the war are not going to be treated in the same manner as promises made during the last war?

10. If the Bank of Canada is a Government owned and controlled institution, why must the Government go to private banks to borrow huge sums of money for war financing purposes?

It has been the policy of your Board during the past year to concentrate its energies to the building of an information service that would arm our people with that knowledge which is the strongest bulwark against the onslaughts now being launched against Truth, Democracy and our most

SOLDIERS' PAY

Sir,—As a result of public agitation, "our" Australian Government has decided to increase the "wages" of the Armed Forces by sixpence a day, and the allotments to their wives by a shilling a day.

Although I am one of those who will receive this slight "benefit," I would like to draw your readers' attention to the fact that the money to pay us is to be obtained by TAXING other sections of the community. We are seeing a typical example of how the feeling for the underdog is being exploited to establish a world of permanent underdogs. It is part of the levelling-down process, so keenly advocated by both the socialists and the bankers.

Soldiers could do with an increase in pay, but not at the expense of the rest of the community. As a matter of fact, every soldier could be credited with £5 a week deferred pay. This money would not be a demand on production now. It would build confidence in the future. After the war, this deferred pay would be the demand, which would switch our great industries from war to peace production. The money can be created debt and interest free.

But the bankers do not want anyone to possess economic security at the conclusion of this conflict. Thus the levelling-down process, using the more economically insecure members of the community to further the attack on those who still possess some security.

Expose it.—Yours, etc.,

ERIC D. BUTLER.

Melbourne.

S.C.M. OF S.A.

The next monthly meeting of the Social Credit Movement of South Australia will be held in the Rechabite Hall, Grote-street, Adelaide, on Thursday, August 27, at 8 pm. After the general business is attended to, a lecture will be given by one of the members to be followed by a general discussion. All members are requested to attend this first meeting after the end of the Movement's financial year.

—J. E. Burgess, Hon. Secretary.

cherished Liberties. The trend of public opinion is moving rapidly in channels of progress. The public is very much awake to the fact that a continuance of the present economic system spells catastrophe. At the same time many do not know what must be done to stave off disaster.

The insidious philosophy of the centralisers is being very subtly introduced into the addresses and writings of columnists, authors, and politicians, in an attempt to turn people's minds towards what they deem to be a benevolent totalitarianism. For example, the advocates of the poisonous pill of Federal Union are sugar coating it with the promise of Free Trade. They disguise the dangerous and treasonable nature of their plans with the cloak of war and democratic terminology. Such propaganda is dangerous in the extreme and must be counteracted by the dissemination of the actual truth. Time is an important factor in this work. Action is necessary if we are to prevent the penetration of the poison too deeply into the minds of our people.

Your Board feels that it can play an important part in this work. Truth alone will release the forces that can overthrow the Money Power. The people's victory over the money power is the victory that will make doubly sure the Victory in the military conflict. Your Board hopes to exert all its energies to further extend its work to promote monetary reform, an all-out war effort and the establishment of a post-war era of permanent peace, security and democratic freedom for all people.

**THE "NEW TIMES"
IS OBTAINABLE
AT
ALL AUTHORISED
NEWSAGENTS**

Figs from Thistles—Continued

There, is nothing about the immensely increased power, which has become available to the human race during the last 150 years, which inevitably tends towards centralisation, beyond, at any rate, a very moderate stage that has been passed long ago. On the contrary, it is not only equally available for decentralisation, but for the first time, by its vast multiplication of human power, it makes decentralisation compatible with the comfort of a high standard of living. The Marxian assumption that the changes in the "forces of production" are alone sufficient to account for the historical process of centralisation and expropriation is shown to be false, in the light of the knowledge that these forces could equally well have been used in the opposite direction. I am afraid that the Distributists will not like to be told that they also have not freed themselves from this Marxian superstition!

If we are looking for an unnatural idea we have not far to seek! Now that Monetary Reform is all the rage in the "best" circles, and even "The Times" (London) refers to money as a ticket system, it is perhaps possible at last to direct attention to the matter without being greeted by shrill cries of "crank!" The absurdity of the idea that the tendencies of the Nineteenth Century were the product of "laissez-faire," "free enterprise," or "individualism" should at last begin to be obvious even to socialists.

I do not know why people still have the impertinence to use these terms to describe a state of affairs in which anyone can do what he likes provided he has a "permit" from the creators of credit. It is like saying that anyone in a prison is free (omitting mention of the proviso that of course he must have a permit to do what he likes from the Governor). Even so, that state of affairs, as it occurred in the Nineteenth Century, in which there was "laissez-faire" for all (subject to a generalised Banker's permit) must be admitted to have contained a greater element of free choice than this, in which, not only the generalised money-permit is required, but also, superimposed on it, a variety of tickets, coupons, passes, licences, each limited in its scope, and covering between them nearly the whole field of human activity. These last have all the disadvantages and

dangers of the money-ticket, in that they confer power to restrict freedom of action, and centralise it in the issuers, and none of its advantages, the chief of which is that, once it is in the hands of the consumer, the money-ticket permits freedom of action in any direction.

When the restrictive powers of paper and ink, backed by legal penalties, have reached their limit, as they have long ago in the first home of Marxism, Germany, and its adopted home, Russia, their place is taken by direct methods, such as barbed wire and machine guns. The end of the process is universal slavery, which is already well on the way. The Nazis' effort, however, to establish it more or less openly under its own name, appears to be doomed to failure; it will have a better chance under the names of universal Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, etc., in which guise it may deceive people longer as to its nature, and so survive longer at the bureaucratic stage.

At whatever stage this increasing interference over people's lives is operating, whether at the monetary, the bureaucratic, or the military or police level, and they are all well mixed up in this country at present, it is clear that there has been no question of the operation of natural selection for many generations. That is to say, we are emphatically not up against "the trend of evolution," the "inevitable outcome of natural law," as the Marxists would have us believe. There is nothing inevitable about it, except, of course, that so long as it is believed to be inevitable no attempt to reverse it is likely to succeed.

What we are facing is a series of actions on the part of certain people whose purpose is to centralise power in their own hands and a vast aura of confused ideas, put about by them, with the aid of their control of the reiterative propaganda mechanisms which has enabled them to carry out their programme so far with impunity. The task of combating these ideas, and the people behind them, is by no means impossible, and has already been undertaken with some success. I find, however, that the majority of people, not merely professed socialists, are now inhibited from seeing the situation as it is by some or all of the Marxian misconceptions, which I have been dealing with.

SPOTLIGHT ON WAR-DAMAGE "INSURANCE"

(Continued from page 1.)

Clause 41 (1). —All compensation assessed and recorded in favour of any person shall bear simple interest at the rate of £2/10/- per centum per annum.

(2) Except where the Commission in special cases otherwise directs, the interest shall accumulate and shall not be paid until such time as the compensation is paid.

Clause 42. —The Commission may, when making any payment of compensation, impose conditions as to the manner in which the amount of the compensation shall be applied, and any person upon whom any such conditions are imposed shall comply with those conditions accordingly.

PART X. —MISCELLANEOUS.

Clause 55 (1). —The Commission may enter into arrangements with any insurance company for the performance by that insurance company of such of the Commission's duties, powers and functions under these Regulations as the Commission thinks fit.

(2) There shall be payable to any such insurance company, as remuneration for its services, such fees and commissions as the Minister determines.

Clause 57 (1). —The Commission may, in relation to any matters or class of matters or in relation to any particular State or locality, by writing under its seal, DELEGATE such of its powers and functions under these Regulations (other than this power of delegation) as it thinks fit, so that the delegated powers or functions may be exercised by the delegate with respect to the matters or class of matters or the State or locality specified in the instrument of delegation.

(2) Where under these Regulations the exercise of any power or function by the Commission is dependent upon the opinion, belief or state of mind of the Commission in relation to any matter, that power or function may be exercised by the delegate upon the opinion belief or state of mind of that delegate.

Clause 59. —For the purposes of these Regulations, any person thereto authorised by the Commission may, at all reasonable times, enter any premises and may inspect those premises and any goods in those premises, and any accounts, books and documents relating to those premises or those goods, and may, if he thinks fit, take copies of any such accounts, books and documents.

Clause 65 (1)—A person shall not

give or accept or offer to give or accept any insurance against the occurrence of war damage, to any property or goods to which these Regulations apply.

(2) Subject to these Regulations, any provision, expressed or implied in any contract of insurance, which purports to insure against the occurrence of war damage any property or goods to which these Regulations apply, shall, to that extent (a) if the contract was entered into prior to the commencement of these Regulations—be void as from the time of that commencement.

ODD ITEMS

(Prom the "Social Crediter," England.)

Have you noticed the steady conversion of this country into a Police State? Of course, we don't have the Gestapo or the OGPU here—dear me, no, Clarence. We have "well-known Inspectors from Scotland Yard to deal with the Black Market." You see the idea. You make a law, which creates a batch of new crimes, and then you install the Og—I mean, the Well-Known Inspector.

For the last forty years, the public has been fed on detective stories to "condition" it for "snooping."

The existence of a "black market" indicates that there is more available for distribution than the bureaucrats wish you to obtain. Its organisation provides the necessary "agents provocateur."

You see, we're not fighting the dear Germans; it's the system we're fighting. You have to fight the devil with fire, you know, Clarence. Hence the Gestapo—I mean the Og—tut, tut, the well-known Inspector from Scotland Yard.

"The intensification of armaments, the increase of police forces—are all essential for the completion of the aforementioned plans. What we have got to get at is that there should be in all the States of the world, besides ourselves, only the masses of the proletariat, a few millionaires devoted to our interests, police, and soldiers." —"Protocols of Zion, No. 7."

General Ludendorff, the outstanding strategic and political brain of Imperial Germany, refers to those persons who cannot recognise the existence of long-standing plans for the domination of the world, as "mayflies." Till his death, he was a bitter oppon-

ent of Hitler and National—and International — Socialism, and described with startling clarity its intention of plunging Europe in war.

The destruction of historic buildings in Bath and York, and the threat that other Gothic and Tudor buildings will be attacked, although they have no military significance whatever, is further proof, if any were needed, that "Hitler's policy is a Jewish Policy." The raids are an attack on monuments of a culture, which it is desired to obliterate from memory.

"There is another reason also why they will close their eyes: for we shall keep promising them to give back all the liberties we have taken away as soon as we have quelled the enemies of peace and tamed all parties. It is not worth while to say anything about how long they will be kept waiting for the return of their liberties."

—"Protocols of Zion, No. 11."

Our valued contemporary, "Truth," refers to "the home front (on which a secret battle between the English and the Planners is being fought)."

We could not have put it better, ourselves.

"Soviet Russia has demanded specific territorial concessions in Eastern Europe, and has asked her allies to endorse these demands in advance. . . . The Russian dictator, according to Sir Stafford [Cripps] intends to keep everything he got by his pact with Hitler in 1939. This means portions of Finland, Poland and Roumania, and all of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, which were independent States. Everything in Eastern Europe is now settled, according to Sir Stafford, with the possible exception of the Polish frontier."

—"Saturday Evening Post," U.S.A.

You didn't know all that, did you, Clarence? But its all been published in America long ago.

"Chaplin [Charlie Chaplin] rumbled his snow-white hair.

"People," he said, 'ask, will Communism sweep the world after the war? My answer is, so what?

"Undoubtedly we are in the era of collectivism."

—"News Chronicle," May 20, 1942. Congratulations to Charlie on his amplification of the technically correct retort (vide The Pictures), "So nuffin!"

Dealing with post-war problems, in a recent speech, Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State, said:

"It will be the wish of the people who will die in this war to insist that the United Nations undertake the maintenances of an international police power in the years after the war to ensure freedom from fear to peace-loving peoples until there is established the permanent system of general security promised in the Atlantic Charter."

And just think, Mr. Welles, even if they should wish otherwise—they will be dead.

The "Seven Oaks News" of May 7 reported that, in April, Sir John D. Laurie, Lord Mayor of London, was in Masonic circles promoted to Past Grand Warden of England, and at a subsequent meeting of the Grand Lodge of London was invested by H.R.H. the Duke of Kent.

In its gossip columns the "Manchester Guardian" writes: "When it was announced that a fine collection of London books . . . has been presented to the Ministry of Works and Buildings, which is to be entrusted with the planning of London and the rest of the country, gossip associated . . ." etc.

Just like that, between commas.

SECOND FRONT?

Arising from a discussion on the much-publicised "second" front, Lady Astor, British M.P., is reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of July 3 as saying: "I am grateful to the Russians, but they are not fighting for us; they are fighting for themselves. After the Battle for Britain, it was America who came to our aid; the Russians were then allied with Germany. It is only now that they are facing the Germans that they have come into the fight. To hear people talk you would think the Russians came to us in our dire need. It was America; don't you forget it."

Dietitians Bill—Points at Issue

(Continued from page 3.)

when medicine has not pioneered the science of curative dietetics. Dietitians should be controlled by a Board comprised of consulting dietitians in the majority.

17. For these reasons we, the consulting dietitians now in practice in Victoria, consider this Bill contrary to the public interest, and ask you to have it vetoed, or to exempt us from its unfair provisions. Only thus can the vital democratic principles for which we are fighting today, be preserved in Australia.

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A. J. AMESS, 390 Mt. Alexander Rd. (next Tram Sheds). Motor Garage. Just Price Discount — Repairs and Supplies.

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WATCHMAKER and Jeweller. Barnes, 82 Main Street. Repairs,

CITY.

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