

ON OTHER PAGES:

NO AUSTERITY
FOR THE BIG
BUREAUCRATS!

(See Page Four.)

THE NEW TIMES

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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).

Lord Mayor of Brisbane Speaks Out

"What of the Future?"

An address by the Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of Brisbane, ALDERMAN J. B. CHANDLER, to the Rotary Club, Brisbane, on Monday, 8th June, 1942

A year or two ago we were hearing on all sides talk of a "New Order" to follow the war. Probably that was a natural reaction, as one of the effects which war has is to focus our minds on the shortcomings of our social, economic and political structure. Later, the theme shifted to—winning the peace—a cry put forward in some quarters I suspect either as a sop to conscience or in order to conceal a lack of desire to advocate an all out war sacrifice.

Today, however, one hears much less of the "New Order" and still less of winning the peace, it having now been very definitely forced upon us that we must first win the war, or there will be no opportunity either of winning the peace or for the construction of ANY Order—new or otherwise.

Notwithstanding, however, that the thoughts of, and the determination to win the war must and should be uppermost in our minds, I feel that we should be lacking both in vision and in duty if we did not give some serious thought to those problems which we must invariably face when hostilities have ceased, as well as to the problems which are already arising, brought about in the main by war conditions, the effect of which, in the stress of wartime needs, we are apt to overlook.

Today we are fighting abroad for national or international democracy,

but there is also a fight to be waged **HERE AT HOME for individual freedom, liberty and justice.**

I suggest that under the guise of wartime necessity we are gradually but surely being deprived of that liberty, while the principles of justice which should be applied equally over the whole mass of people are daily being abrogated.

If you doubt this, what explanation can you give for a position where action is taken against a coal owner on the slightest suspicion of an offence, while coal miners can openly and flagrantly flout the self same law with impunity?

With the enemy hammering at our gates, it is obvious that normal living cannot and should not prevail, that a great degree of regimentation is essential to the prosecution of a vigorous war effort: indeed, the tragedy of it is that it should have taken nearly three years of war to bring us even to a partial realisation of such necessity, but what we should now do is to direct our thoughts and our energies towards preventing the imposition of restrictions on our liberty which are unnecessary as a war measure, and to make sure that these restrictions which it is necessary to impose do not remain for one single instant longer than is necessary after the purpose of their imposition has been accomplished.

It is, of course, an admitted fact

that certain elements of the community, unfortunately in some cases very prominent and forceful ones, are working with the definite and avowed object of the socialisation and regimentation of ALL forms of activity. Steadily, insidiously, but insidiously, this regimentation is taking place, and I suggest that unless we realise just what is happening and take most vigorous action to prevent its occurrence, we may some day awake to find, not what the New Order is going to be, but that the New Order IS already here, and that we as units of a system are bound hand and foot, powerless to alter or perhaps even oppose it.

Socialisation—the sharing of wealth (other people's wealth) when it was propounded as an abstract theory with all its attendant claptrap and its attractive catch-cries, was a most attractive bait to wave before the unthinking exponents, but ask your recognised exponent of the theory whether he wants HIS particular home, or HIS particular property, or HIS own special share of the wealth which he has collected, socialised and divided, and he will, in a moment of confidence, tell you that he wants nothing of the kind, yet the fact re-

mains that unless progress of the snowball is stopped the day must surely come—probably sooner than most of us expect, when socialism in our time is an accomplished fact.

Of course, if we are able to concede that the nationalisation of all forms of wealth is in the interests of the country, then let us not oppose its passage but do everything within our power to accelerate it. But IS such a policy in the interests of this country and its people? IS it likely to make the people happier or more prosperous? Will it quicken our progress as a Nation? Will it improve either our physical, mental or spiritual well being? Is it likely to cause a rapid increase in our population and enable us better to withstand or re-pulse attacks from outside enemies? Will it give us greater strength and courage with which to face the problems of life? I doubt it. Would not just the opposite be likely to eventuate? The very essence of mass control must be to crush individualism, but if you crush individualism will you not also destroy initiative, which is the very foundation of progress? Of course the experience of Russia may be cited. Just what progress has

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NOTES ON THE NEWS

There is a noticeable effort on the part of the press (intentional or otherwise) to lower the dignity of British representatives by picturisation and description emphasising Mr. Churchill's vagaries of dress.

He is used as a straight advertisement for cheap-jack "victory suits," and other queer garbs, such as a "siren suit," followed by a lot of hooey about a "Tom Mix hat." Just how far Churchill willingly lends himself to this buffoonery is not known.

ELECTION BLUFF: The daily press has been using the snarls and yaps of the rivals for political power to convey the impression that there is a real difference between the stated policies of the respective parties and that an election is impending. The people, however, have learnt by experience that, in peace or war, irrespective of which Party is in office (not power), the results are the same—namely, higher taxation, more attacks on their liberty, and more bureaucratic Boards to restrict and destroy their production to make it fit the bankers' money scarcity. When the electors get an opportunity to discharge those who have betrayed their trust by imposing these conditions, it is to be hoped that some genuine Independents will be available for election.

GAMBLING DENS: Further developments in opening up Stock Exchange gambling activities are to be seen in the following press report: "There is an increasing tendency for members to report off-the-room dealings on 'white-slips' instead of on the secret 'pink slips.'" It is not difficult to believe that the nature of the secret transactions is securities and bonds being bought or unloaded by the banks through their "dummy" finance houses. In this connection it is worth noting that those church dignitaries who are always "sooling" the police on to the stay-at-home "two bob" punters, are strangely silent about the gambling activities of the Stock Exchange.

NON-ESSENTIALS: Commenting on the Government's latest statement about the inadequacy of manpower transfers, Mr. Withall, of the Associated Chamber of Manufacturers, said: "It was difficult to escape the impression that it was an attempt to

pass the buck on to the public." He also suggested that, if the Government is in earnest about manpower, tens of thousands could be obtained from wartime departments that are engaged in non-productive red-tape work. Side by side with this report is one to the effect that "recruiting of W.A.A.F.'s in South Australia is to be discontinued because of a shortage of women for factories." The manpower officials' headhunting activities have reached the stage of being a national menace.

MYSTERY FUNDS: The National Executive of the British Labour Party is reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of September 3 as having circulated affiliated organisations, warning them against "the Communist Party's subversive activities under the cloak of friendship for Russia." Continuing, the report says: "The fact must not be lost sight of that the Communist Party is supporting the war effort, not because Britain is, or has been in danger, or because freedom and democracy are at stake, but solely on account of Russia. Labour members must not be led astray by the expensive propaganda of a very small political organisation mysteriously commanding large funds." Well, Well! Truth, like murder, will out.

MONOPOLY RACKET: Under the new potato control reported in the "G. & N. Co-operator," of August 27, the Victorian wholesale produce merchants have appointed a regional broker to represent the primary group of merchants. Growers are not permitted to sell their own potatoes except to registered merchants. The Commonwealth controller has kindly consented to, as far as possible, permit growers and merchants to trade

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DIETITIANS BILL HAVING STORMY PASSAGE

In the Victorian Legislative Assembly, on Wednesday, September 2, the much-debated Dietitians Bill was subjected to further unfavourable criticism from many different speakers. The main theme, to which members returned again and again, was the undesirability of appointing a doctor to the proposed Board, which would be set up and financially maintained by the dietitians of Victoria.

It was contended that such a medical man would inevitably be elected chairman, and that he would not take an impartial view of the claims set before him by "lay dietitians" when applying for registration.

Many members expressed themselves as being favourably disposed towards the Bill, provided that the Board was composed of dietitians themselves. "If there are a doctor, a dentist, and a nurse on the Board, which is to consist of five members, what control will the dietitians have?" was the query of Mr. Reid (Oakleigh). "My desire is to ensure that dietitians who have been practising with success for many years are not refused registration." Mr. Mackrell, Minister of Public Health, then gave an assurance that such dietitians would be registered and that right of appeal against non-registration would be allowed. "I doubt the wisdom of having on the Board a representative of the medical profession," stated Mrs. Weber, in answer to a question from Mr. Cain. Mr. Hollins (Hawthorn) was even more emphatic in his disapproval of

such a proposal. "I should take strong exception to the appointment of a member of the medical profession as chairman of the Board," he declared; "the interest of doctors is vested in the ill-health of the community. If any new theory of dietetics is introduced, there is a tendency for these medical practitioners to look with suspicion upon the proposal." Mr. Hollins then went on to state that many practising dietitians, who had had wide experience in Australia, Europe and the Old Country, might be refused registration under this bill. Once again Mr. Mackrell gave an assurance that their claims would be recognised.

Many other members having spoken along the same lines, the Bill finally passed its Second Reading, with a proviso that a select committee be appointed to amend certain clauses, particularly that dealing with the constitution of the proposed Board. Consultant dietitians now confidently expect that a formula will finally be arrived at satisfactory to all the various parties concerned in this Bill.

THE WORLD'S MOST AMAZING BOOK

"THE PROTOCOLS OF THE LEARNED ELDERS OF ZION"

(A Talk Broadcast from 7HO Hobart, at 6.30 p.m., on Sunday, August 30, by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.)

Last Sunday I quoted extracts from the world's most amazing book, the "Protocols of Zion." Nobody knows who wrote this book or who gave it its name. A decision was given in Switzerland in 1935 that the book was a forgery, but the decision was annulled in 1937, and the court rejected the conclusions of both sides.

Mr. A. N. Field, in his introduction to the "Protocols of Zion," writes: "It is necessary to bear in mind that while the Protocols purport to be a Jewish plan, they are at the same time one which contemplates riding rough-shod over common Jews in the attainment of its end."

The two most important facts about this book are that the book was in existence 36 years ago, and not only does it outline what was to happen, but gives details of the means and the exact methods used to bring about the events we have ourselves seen happening.

For many years now, we and our Governments have been in the possession of a great deal of very valuable information: information, which if used for the benefit of the people, would create a vastly different kind of world to that we know today.

For example, we have known for a long time how to stop financial depressions and the economic and social chaos and personal tragedies, which follow them. One would have thought that our daily press would have published such valuable information; that our public men would have used their many opportunities to give publicity to it; that the A.B.C. would have sponsored talks on it. But, strangely enough, not only do we find no such things happening, but, on the contrary, any person who speaks on such things finds most avenues of publicity closed to him.

Men of experience and learning can do much to help forward constructive ideas, and in clearing a way through the avalanche of trash writing which pours upon us. There are plenty of wise men in Australia, and other countries, but these men are not wanted; their works are unknown to the vast majority. There is no publicity given to them; their names are hardly known. The avenues of publicity are only opened when it is necessary to pour ridicule upon them.

These facts are all clearly outlined in the "Protocols of Zion." I quote from Protocol No. 5:

"In order to put public opinion into our hands we must bring it into a state of bewilderment by giving expression from all sides to so many contradictory opinions and for such length of time as will suffice to make the Goyim lose their heads in the labyrinth and come to see that the best thing is to have no opinion of any kind in matters political, which it is not given to the public to understand because they are understood only by him who guides the public. This is the first secret.

"The second secret requisite for the success of our Government is comprised in the following: To multiply to such an extent national failings, habits, passions, conditions of civil life, that it will be impossible for anyone to know where he is in the resulting chaos, so that the people in consequence will fail to understand one another. This measure will also serve us in another way—namely, to sow discord in all parties, to dislocate all collective forces, which are still unwilling to submit to us, and to discourage any kind of personal initiative, which might in any degree hinder our affair. There is nothing more dangerous than personal initiative: if it has genius behind it, such initiative can do more than can be done by millions of people among whom we have sown discord. We must so direct the education of the goyim communities that whenever they come upon a matter requiring initiative they may drop their hands in despairing impotence." Again, in Protocol No. 12: "We shall deal with the press in the following way: What is the part played by the press today? It serves to excite and inflame those

passions which are needed for our purpose or else it serves selfish ends of parties. It is often vapid, unjust, mendacious, and the majority of the public have not the slightest idea what ends the press really serves. We shall saddle and bridle it with a tight curb; we shall do the same also with all productions of the printing press, for where would be the sense of getting rid of the attacks of the press if we remain targets for pamphlets and books?"

Again, in Protocol No. 7:

"We must compel the Governments of the goyim to take action in the direction favoured by our widely-conceived plan, already approaching the desired consummation, by what we shall represent as public opinion, secretly prompted by us through the means of that so-called "Great Power" the press, which, with a few exceptions that may be disregarded, is already entirely in our hands."

THE EDUCATION PROBLEM

Answer to an Albertan Correspondent

By B. M. PALMER, in the "Social Crediter" (Eng.).

You say that meetings are being held throughout the Province asking parents and teachers to give the Department of Education some advice on the new High School curriculum that is being prepared. I have read the pamphlet you enclose* and I entirely agree with you that it is "monstrous" to ask parents to give their opinion on METHODS of education.

Not that some of them might not be quite capable, but it is not their responsibility. The object of the pamphlet is to encourage parents, teachers and school administrators throughout the Province to form study groups for the purpose of preparing the ground for the revision of the High School programme. The subjects set forth for study cover the whole field of education, from the philosophy on which it rests to the technical details of choice of subject and the desirability or otherwise of examinations. It seems to me that this programme is fundamentally incorrect from the first item marked for discussion:—

"To what extent does the subsistence of a democratic social order depend on its system and programme of education?"

The functioning of democracy is not related to the education of the people concerned.

And the second question is even worse:—

"Is it possible to build a democratic society with the traditional system and programme of education?"

You cannot "build" a democratic society in any sense of the word.

It is a question, as Major Douglas has recently pointed out, of each individual's power of veto and his ability to contract out.

We will suppose for a moment that these study groups are held, that the long programme of "basic principles" and "practical solutions" is gone through, and the findings

•Revision of the High School Programme:
A Bulletin outlining a project for Study Groups. Printed by A. Shnitka, Edmonton, Alberta.

It doesn't require much political shrewdness to see that many of the great new ideas which grew out of the nineteenth century have been heavily exploited, and, exploited by the massive forces of international propaganda, forced into a direction altogether at variance with the original discoveries.

Some of the theories and conclusions mouthed by thousands of reformers have no relation whatever to the experience of men, and no basis in fact. In Protocols Nos. 2 and 9 we find:

"The intellectuals of the goyim will puff themselves up with their knowledges and without any logical verification of them will put into effect all the information available from science, which our agentur specialists have cunningly pieced together for the purpose of educating their minds in the direction we want. Do not suppose for a moment that these statements are empty words: think carefully of the successes we arranged for Darwinism, Marxism, Neitzscheism."

"It is from us that the all-engulfing terror proceeds. We have in our service persons of all opinions, of all doctrines, restoring monarchists, demagogues, socialists, communists and Utopian dreamers of every kind. We have harnessed them all to the task: each one of them on his own account is boring away at the last remnants of authority, is striving to overthrow all established form of order. By these acts all States are in torture; they exhort tranquility, are ready to sacrifice everything for peace; but we will not give them peace until they openly acknowledge our international Super-Government, and with submissiveness."

Protocol No. 5 tells us what happens to those who try to sift out the truth from the false:

"Were genius in the opposite camp it would still struggle against us, but even so a newcomer is no match for the old-established settler; the struggle would be merciless between us, such a fight as the world has never yet seen.

Aye, and the genius on their side would have arrived too late. All the wheels of the machinery of all States go by the force of the engine, which is in our hands, and that engine of the machinery of States is GOLD. The science of political economy invented by our learned elders has for long past been giving royal prestige to capital."

Protocol No. 2 tells of the kind of men chosen to carry out the work of administration:

"The administrators, whom we shall choose from among the public, with strict regard to their capacities for servile obedience, will not be persons trained in the arts of government, and will, therefore, easily become pawns in our game in the hands of men of learning and genius who will be their advisers, specialists bred and reared from early childhood to rule the affairs of the whole world."

When the foundation of society is rocking at its base; when people are sick of wars and depressions; when industry is completely handed over to speculators, then we shall find the international press filled with statements something like this found in Protocol No. 5:

"What form of administrative rule can be given to communities in which corruption has penetrated everywhere, communities where riches are attained only by the clever surprise tactics of semi-swindling tricks; where looseness reigns; where morality is maintained by penal measures and harsh laws but not by voluntarily accepted principles; where the feelings towards faith and country are obliterated by cosmopolitan convictions? What form of rule is to be given to these communities if not that despotism which I shall describe to you later? We shall create an intensified centralisation of government in order to grip in our hands all the forces of the community; we shall regulate mechanically all the actions of the political life of our subjects by new laws. These laws will withdraw one by one all the traditional indulgences and liberties, and our kingdom will be distinguished by a despotism of such magnificent proportion as to be at any moment and in every place in a position to wipe out any who oppose us by deed or word. We shall be told that such a despotism as I speak of is not consistent with the progress of these days, but I will prove to you that it is."

And after all that— what happens? It is all laid down here — listen to this:—

"We appear on the scene as alleged saviours of the worker from this oppression when we propose to him to enter the ranks of our fighting forces — Socialists, Anarchists, Communists — to whom we always give support in accordance with an alleged brotherly rule (of the solidarity of all humanity) of our social masonry. The aristocracy, which enjoyed by law the labour of the workers, was interested in seeing that the workers were well fed, healthy and strong. We are interested in just the opposite — in the diminution, the killing out of the Goyim. Our power is in the chronic shortness of food and physical weakness of the worker, because by all that this implies he is made the slave of our will, and he will not find in his own authorities either strength or energy to set against our will. Hunger creates the right of capital to rule the worker more surely than it was given to the aristocracy by the legal authority of kings."

This takes us to Protocol No. 3, which states:

"Remember the French Revolution, to which it was we who gave the name of "Great": the secrets of its pre-

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This is perceived by a certain number here. Children must be under control, and even bad parents are usually preferable to the best institution.

It seems therefore that as the Social Credit increases there will be greater demand for variety in educational establishments, to correspond with the greater power for contracting out. Parents will wish to see the different systems in working order to assess results, nor does it seem likely that, in the present stage of development, we shall be united as to the policy of education for some time to come. To try to enforce some kind of artificial unity, by placing the onus for technical decisions on the parents, as these study groups would surely do, is a definitely retrograde step.

World Revolution Comes to Focus"

We take the following article, by "Spitfire," from "To-day and Tomorrow" (Canada):

Breaking the News

The first of a series of feature articles by Bruce Hutchinson received great prominence in the press a few days ago. Bruce Hutchinson is described as "Political Writer of the Vancouver Sun"—not a very creditable title in these days of slimy politics.

Bruce Hutchinson, ignoring Dorothy Thompson's warning about Washington, apparently crossed the continent to make some world-shattering discoveries—at least, so we are asked to believe, judging by the breathless language he uses in making his revelations known to the Canadian public, whom, no doubt, he thinks are just waiting with their tongues hanging out, thirsting for the information he has to impart.

Anyway, if you have not read this remarkable article, here is how it starts:

"WASHINGTON, D.C., June 1.—The thing we call the world revolution comes to focus here in Washington. From here the largest productive machine ever built by men is being painfully converted from peace to war. Here a new way of life is being shaped for the American people. Here a new system of society, its shape still unknown, is being erected almost over-night. Here a new international order is being planned. Here the United States is finally making up its mind to underwrite the post-war world.

"Of all the great revolutions in human history this is the largest in its ultimate effect on the whole human family. Yet a stranger would never suspect from the outside look of Washington what is under way."

Evidently Mr. Hutchinson is no stranger there. He must have been led into those inner sanctums where the "new INTERNATIONAL order is being PLANNED."

So it is unlikely that our roving journalist arrived in Washington by chance—for then he would have obtained only the stranger's view.

Who, then, got him to Washington—that is to say, who were the persons able to let him into what is going on behind the scenes?

And why are they so anxious that we in Canada should be told all about this world revolution?

Wonder Man

"World revolution"—where have we heard those words before? Ah! yes, of course—that is what the Third Internationale, world H.Q. of Communism, has been promising us for the past twenty years. And now we are told that it "comes to focus" in Washington.

In fact, Washington, according to our inimitable Mr. Hutchinson, is an altogether remarkable place. From there, he tells us, "The largest productive machine ever built by men is being painfully converted from peace to war." Presumably the rest of the U.S.A. is doing nothing about it—it's all being done in Washington.

This seems to bear out Dorothy Thompson's acid comment:

"Faces in Washington are haggard with strain. Lights burn half the night."

Now, isn't that interesting? While the American people are engaged in war "to preserve their way of life," a bunch of bureaucrats in Washington is shaping "a new way of life" for them.

Blueprint for Tyranny?

Well, there are just two "ways of life" in the sense of a social system. The totalitarian, based upon the Supreme State and the subjection of individuals to its dictates; and the democratic way of life, based on the inalienable right of man to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The way of life for which the American and British people are fighting is the latter—but some anonymous authority, vaguely termed "Washington," is preparing a new way of life for Americans.

And the people do not even know the kind of new society, which is

being shaped for them, so we are told.

This can mean only that whatever is in store for the people is going to be imposed upon them FROM THE TOP. The only kind of social system, which is imposed from the top, is dictatorship.

"Anyway, what's that got to do with us in Canada?" you may ask at this point.

A whole lot, if our own Canadian mouthpiece of all this propaganda is to be believed. He goes on to say that in Washington "a new INTERNATIONAL order is being planned" and "the United States is finally making up its mind to underwrite the post-war world."

The implication of that statement is that the American people have ceased to be of any consequence.

The mind of the United States is now located in Washington and whatever is decided there represents the mind of the United States.

This Washington mind is planning a new world order. The people of Canada have not been consulted; neither have the peoples of Britain, Australia, France, Denmark, Norway, Brazil, New Zealand, or any other country.

So this new international order is not going to be what the people want. It's going to be what a bunch of planners—bureaucrats—think will be good for the world.

And presumably by "under-writing the post-war world" is meant that they will "boss" it.

Wanted-A Showdown

"Of all the great revolutions in human history this is the largest in its ultimate effect on the whole human family," writes this indescribably naive minion of our press.

If that is what we are fighting this war to have put over on us, the sooner we have a showdown the safer it will be for the future of humanity.

The only kind of "international order" which can be "planned" by some anonymous group of men behind closed doors in Washington.

The Price of Liberty Is Eternal Vigilance

All readers are urged to keep in mind our warning on our front page last week, and to maintain eternal vigilance. Do not say, "It can't happen here." Curtin's socialism is becoming more oppressive. People have been thrown into prison without a trial, and kept there.

Perhaps you have not heard of the following item in the Sydney "Bulletin" of September 2:

Eight months ago nobody would have imagined that a native-born Australian who served on Gallipoli could be interned and ruined, in business as well as reputation, without being placed on trial on any charge, and under a Labour Government at that! But it can happen here. It HAS happened here!

The case of Harley Matthews, returned soldier, condensed:—

B., North Sydney, 1889; father, b., Grafton (N.S.W.), of British parents; mother, b., Concord (N.S.W.), of Australian-born parents.

On August 26, 1914, I enlisted in the 4th Battalion, A.I.F., for service abroad, landing on Gallipoli on April 25, 1915. My name was mentioned in General Walker's dispatches. Subsequently I was evacuated to England after being wounded. After a period in hospitals I was returned to Australia and discharged as medically unfit in January 1918.

In March 1918, I joined the editorial staff of the "Sun" newspaper. In October of that year was published a volume of short stories written by me entitled "Saints and Soldiers." This work has been described by Mr. H. M. Green, of Sydney University, as the one piece of writing really depicting the Australian soldier as he is.

In 1922 I went on the land and established a vineyard at Morebank (N.S.W.), where I have resided ever since.

About 4.30 a.m. on March 10 I was awakened by two men. They said

London, Moscow or anywhere else, to be imposed on a war-exhausted world, must, by the very manner in which it is conceived, be a dictatorship—and the chances are that in its final form it would be indistinguishable from the hideous tyranny involved in the Federal Union proposals of Messrs. Streit, Warburg and Co., or the "New Order for Europe," of Hitler, Goering and Co., which are fundamentally similar in pattern.

At least Bruce Hutchinson has performed an invaluable service to the people. He has warned them frankly what kind of "devil's brew" is being concocted for them as a reward for victory over the forces of totalitarianism.

But he goes further. In a few vivid words he describes the surroundings in which these supermen are planning the future of mankind: "This probably is the most luxurious town in the world—every public dining-room filled at fabulous prices, every bar flowing with torrents of liquor, every street packed, every taxi-cab crammed, every store doing more business than ever before, everyone with money in his pocket." But that is not the pattern of "the new way of life" being prepared for the American PEOPLE. Oh! no. That stuff is only for the "planners" who are going to decide how the mere people—the masses they would call them—shall live their miserable lives.

Prophesy or Threat?

The article proceeds:

"No wonder that the thoughtless man cannot see through this weird facade to the stark shape of America behind it, the shape of a nation headed for poverty, the danger of economic disaster just a short way off the awful crisis of a war which can be lost before the leaves fall again."

Well, there is plenty of food for thought in that, but thought will be of little use if it does not lead to action.

The rest of the article deals with the tough time coming for the Ame-

rican people during the war, the dangers they have to face and the apparent lack of a realisation of these.

However, compared to the dangers of what they may have to meet AFTER the war, if these planners have their way, it will be child's play.

Bruce Hutchinson should stop worrying about the American PEOPLE and do a little more worrying about their fate, and the fate of the British Empire at the hands of those infernal international planners, busybodies and would-be-Hitlers-in-embryo.

The American people are basically sound—and thank God that they are; otherwise it would be a grim outlook for this continent.

Is it not curious that the "planners" and, of far greater importance, the super-planners behind the planners, seem to think that they can manage the affairs of the whole world, when they made such a ghastly mess of the pre-war U.S.A.?

It seems to be a characteristic of aspiring dictators that even though they are incapable of organising their own household, they are quite prepared—in fact determined—to organise the whole world.

Men of that mentality, when they get power, are more dangerous to humanity than a universal epidemic of The Black Death.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

From the United Democrats, 17 Weymouth Street, Adelaide.

PLYMPTON SOCIAL CREDIT GROUP: Meeting of September 3: By courtesy of Mr. T. Payne, a good gathering met in his home, and Mr. G. K. Tavender gave a very stimulating address on "Demesmerising the People," in which he established a definite case of mass delusion through the mammoth monopolised sources of misinformation and mis-education, such as press propaganda, radio publicity, pulpit persuasions, as well as an educational system which is controlled by vested financial interests through the medium of the "State" abstraction. He pointed out the task for social crediters in demesmerising the mass conception of economics, through continued letters to the press, members of Parliament, meetings (public and private) and individual contact. The address aroused enthusiastic interest and promoted wide discussion. Mr. Tavender was heartily thanked by the meeting and instantly responded to a further invitation to address the group shortly on the subject: "Must Human Nature Be Changed?"

Next meeting: Plympton Hall, Long Street, Plympton, at 8 p.m., October 1. Speaker: Mr. B. Hancock. Subject: "On Reality." Will all interested social crediters, friends and economic and social reformers generally in all districts around please take notice of this announcement—as it may not be made again before the meeting—and come?

—B. Hancock, Sec. P.S.C. Group. MARRIAGE: We are pleased to report the marriage of Mr. Arthur J. Munyard to Miss L. E. Holden, on August 17. Mr. Munyard decided to marry during the secretary's absence on vacation, otherwise this note might have appeared before. We would not let this event pass without noting it. Mr. Munyard is one of the oldest members of our movement, and has held executive positions almost continuously. To these he has always brought ability and enthusiasm. No task he has taken up has ever been left till satisfactorily completed. Mr. Munyard has made his influence felt in the world of affairs, and we feel sure he will still do excellent work now that he is with the military forces. It was only recently that Miss Holden came amongst us but the circumstances of the coming were particularly auspicious. She has recently become an enthusiastic supporter of our ideas, as well as the wife of one of our chief supporters. We wish them both well.

—M. R. W. Lee, Hon. Secretary.

(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 in the midst of plenty.

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No Austerity for the Big Bureaucrats!

This week we have decided that the most worthy use we can find for this editorial space is reprinting without comment (which would be superfluous) the following item from the Melbourne "Herald" of September 2, wherein it appeared under the heading, "No Austerity In Arms Executives' Offices": —

"SYDNEY. —Investigation today of the furnishings of new war departments in various Sydney office buildings shows that little expense has been spared on executives' offices,

"The Munitions Department has taken four floors of a building which formerly housed some big stock broking and accountancy businesses, and thousands of feet of highly polished maple has replaced the plain oak that satisfied administrators of pre-war business.

"For many days vans and lorries have lined up to deliver heavy furnishings. In large reconditioned rooms, all previous fittings have been replaced, even to the electric wires.

"Commonwealth police officers (men and women who get £5/15/- a week) are on duty, and ask callers their business.

"Big rolls of underfelt stand outside executives' offices, while clerical staffs are settling down to business in rooms not yet completely furnished, and with bare floors.

"Not far away is the building housing the Allied Works Council, under the directorship of Mr. E. G. Theodore, and his big administrative staff. No member of the public is admitted to Mr. Theodore's private office or to that of his right-hand man, Mr. Bradshaw.

"The Department of the Interior arranged much of the accommodation and furnishing for the Allied Works Council, but when high Council officers came into the premises, heavy and extensive panelling and all fittings, were ripped down and re-arranged to suit a new taste.

"Department of the Interior officers have felt themselves badly overshadowed in all these problems of reaching adjustments with Allied Works. Allied Works has overridden many decisions reached by Interior.

"One special waiting room for Cabinet Ministers wishing to see Mr. Theodore was described to an investigator as "the last word in richness and taste." Callers to the outer offices in this hush-hush section see office fittings and woodwork probably without equal in Sydney.

"But on the ground floor of this Allied Works Council headquarters are five long forms in a huge room. Men called up to work in the Civil Construction Corps sit on uncomfortable wooden seats for hours, waiting to be medically examined and get their papers to leave for distant jobs."

WAR FOR GOLD

The following letter appeared recently in the "Edmonton Bulletin" (Canada): —

Sir, —A Member of Parliament now is telling eastern audiences that: "We are not in this war to defend British Imperialism (Sovereignty) as we were in the last war. Twenty-five years ago I would have opposed conscription." Twenty-five months ago would have been nearer the date line for this member. At that time Britons —men, women and children—and their homes were being blown to pieces. Britain and her Empire stood alone in defence of all the world against Nazi and Fascist, but it needed Russia's misfortunes to stimulate this member's enthusiasm for our war effort.

According to Dr. James, principal of McGill, and chairman of committee for post-war reconstruction, "The value of the 20,000 tons of U.S. gold is at stake. If Britain wins, gold will control the world's money, whereas a German victory would render the U.S. gold valueless."

That statement was made before "Pearl Harbour." Possibly Dr. James now would enlarge his estimate of war

aims to include the safety of the lives and property of the citizens of the U.S.A. But, apparently, the lives and property of British citizens were not an issue when Dr. James addressed the American Bar Association in 1940.

It should be noted that Britain owns no gold, or will not by the time she has paid for the privilege of safeguarding the 20,000 tons under Fort Knox.

According to Dorothy Thompson and her "Union Now" satellites, we are fighting to bring about a world Government, a world currency based on gold (under Fort Knox), controlling a "world" police force of bombers.

All these planners and plotters have a common objective: The destruction or surrender of the sovereignty of the British Empire, and with it the sovereign independence of the British people, as the essential preliminary to the centralisation-world dictatorship—of all effective political and economic control. That, also, is precisely the objective of Hitler.

Nazism, Fascism, "Communism" (so-called) and "Financism"—all are totalitarian—hard-boiled, fried, stale, rotten—all are eggs out of the same slaves' basket.

Norman Jaques, M.P.,
Mirror. Alta.

FRAUDULENT DEPRESSIONS

Will We Take Another?

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

(Continued from last issue.)

Sir, —Although this review of the nature and cause of depressions has necessarily been brief, it has been sufficient to show that since the death of Sir Denison Miller the banking system in Australia has followed the lead of the Bank of "England"; that the Bank of "England" controls the British Government as the Commonwealth Bank controls the Australian Government; that the Bank of "England" follows the lead of the Money Trust in America; and that in the period of the Depression the British Cabinet actually took instructions from the Federal Reserve Board in New York.

It now only remains to see if we can discover something about the control of what is known as "international finance" and how the depression was actually started by the Federal Reserve Bank.

Since the last war-to-end-war, central banks have been established in no less than 32 countries, and in each case the policy of the bank is outside the control of the Government of the country in which it has been established. This central bank scheme, as previously mentioned, came from Paul Warburg, and an examination of the history of this gentleman is illuminating. He went to the United States from Germany, and in 1913 succeeded in establishing the Federal Reserve Board there. His entry into American finance was through the firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., which has been founded during the last century by Jacob Schiff, who was closely identified with many American financial crises.

Soon after Woodrow Wilson became President of the United States, in 1912, Congress set up a commission to inquire whether or not there was a money trust in the United States. This commission was known as the Pujo Commission, and in March, 1913, it reported that there WAS a money trust, and that the following were the inner ring and directing force:—

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.

Through interlocking directorates these five banking houses controlled 112 banks and financial institutions with resources exceeding FOUR THOUSAND MILLION POUNDS. J. Pierpont Morgan and Co. were the recognised leaders, and the report declared "this powerful grip of these gentlemen is on the throttle that controls the wheels of credit, and on their signal those wheels will turn or stop." Will you please read that again? All that was necessary was a SIGNAL from them and the wheels of credit would stop. The report went on to say: —

"The acts of this inner group . . . strike at the very vitals of potential competition in every industry that is under their protection . . . The gentlemen constituting this inner circle, however, violated no law in what they have done so far as we can discover, but that is rather because the law has not yet properly safeguarded the community against this form of control."

Six months after the publication of the Pujo Report, the Democratic Party brought in a bill to establish the Federal Reserve System. The bill was introduced by Mr. Carter Glass in September, 1913, and was put forward as a measure "that would free the country from the toils of the money trust." The House of Representatives passed it by 287 votes to 85, and as passed by them it contained the instruction that the discount rate should be made so as "to promote stability in the price level." For some unexplained reason, however, this instruction was deleted from the Bill before it reached the Senate, and efforts to have it incorporated by amendment have so far proved wholly unsuccessful. Can you believe that this Bill was actually framed by the very men who had

been officially denounced only a few short months previously as the controllers of the money trust? Well, it WAS, and it gave them power to increase or decrease the circulating medium of the country at will. Whilst thinking that he was taking steps to curb the activities and unbridled power of such men, President Wilson had actually handed over the control of America to the self-same financiers, who have continued to exercise control to this day.

These extraordinary facts are confirmed in "The Intimate Papers of Colonel House," published in 1926. Paul Warburg worked through Colonel House, who was adviser-in-chief to Woodrow Wilson. Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury at the time under notice, was a former partner with Paul Warburg, who, with Jacob Schiff, made use of Mr. Dodge, president of the Y.M.C.A., for their nefarious purposes. President Wilson and Colonel House were mere putty in the hands of these astute financiers, and while thinking they were freeing America from an octopus, they merely fastened its tentacles more firmly than ever on the people of the United States and created an organisation which has enabled the money trust to dominate not only America, but the commerce and industry of the ENTIRE GLOBE.

In the war period, you will remember, Britain was obliged to go to America for loans. Try to visualise the position. According to the letters of the late Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador at Washington from 1913 to 1917, the Jewish bankers were supreme, and they had forced on the Secretary of the Treasury the appointment of Paul Warburg to the Federal Reserve Board "which he dominates." "One by one," wrote Sir Cecil, "the Jews are capturing the principal newspapers . . ." and the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. was active in everything of interest to Germany. Mr. Wm. Jennings Bryan, one of America's most ardent fighters for monetary reform, at first believed that the establishment of the Federal Reserve System would be beneficial to his countrymen, and therefore supported it. Before he died, however, he said that that was the one action in his political career that he regretted. In 1923 he wrote:

"The Federal Reserve Bank, that should have been the farmers' greatest protection, has become his greatest foe. The deflation of the farmer was a crime deliberately committed, not out of enmity to the farmer, but out of indifference to him. Inflation of prices had encouraged him to buy and then deflation delivered him into the hands of the moneylender. The Federal Reserve Bank can be a blessing or a curse according to its management. If the Wall Street speculators are in control of it, they can drain the agricultural districts and keep up a fictitious prosperity among the members of the plunderbund. It would be better to repeal the Federal Reserve Bank law than to turn the Bank over to Wall Street and allow its tremendous power to be used for carrying out the plans of the money trust."

In 1926, the leader of the United States' Farmer-Labour Party, giving evidence before a Congressional Committee, declared that unless a certain group of men had their power

(Continued on page 5.)

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. IV. I, Defend Sacco and Vanzetti.

Before the end of that week I was on a boat bound for Boston, where Sacco and Vanzetti had already been condemned to death. Billy, whose picture had struck a paternal spark from a Sicilian heart, was on the boat with me, uninvited, but gloriously welcome. She was nearly seventeen now, and magically ripened to womanhood during my long year of absence. Her beauty seemed to me to transcend even the high promise of her loveliness as a child, which had captivated me just ten years before. The mysterious half-realised attraction touched by adolescent embarrassment which had drawn us together across the chasm of six years' difference in age suddenly acquired a name: love. In a few weeks we were married.

Our fourteen months in Boston were hectic with excitement, as an obscure and seemingly dull murder case expanded into a worldwide "cause celebre" unparalleled since the Dreyfus affair. They were filled, too, with the bitterness of defeat and frustration, as we bruised ourselves against the unyielding granite of laws and precedents and prejudice in the sanctimonious robes of formal justice.

But they were months edged with the ecstasy of young love. We were pleased to find a small, inexpensive apartment right in Back Bay. Gradually, reading newspaper reports of police raids on adjoining houses, it dawned on us that we had settled in a "red light" district. Far from being distressed, the discovery provided a filip of amusement to the enchantments of our young marriage.

A Supreme Court Justice, though he knew nothing about it, solved the great problem of furniture for our two-room home. Mrs. Elizabeth Glendower Evans, the hundred arms of whose mothering instinct embraced everything young and helpless in sight, had become aware of the problem. She had the key to the Brookline cellar where Justice Brandeis stored some old furniture on moving to Washington. We selected everything that an impecunious

couple could desire to feather their nest. When I met Justice Brandeis at his Cape Cod summer home the following year and confessed the theft, I discovered that Mrs. Evans had not overestimated his generosity.

The arrest of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti on May 5, 1920, was not mentioned outside the local press. Their conviction on July 14, 1921, rated exactly seven and a half inches on an inside page of the New York "Times." Their execution six years later, on August 23, 1927, received five full pages in the same newspaper, several of them recording the sorrow and anger of millions of men and women in every country in the world.

A thousand different factors contributed toward that extraordinary growth of the case. The obscurity of the simple, uncouth protagonists; the unctuous smugness of the Brahmin New England which rallied against them; the fury of Red-baiting in America in the post-war years—everything combined to give the drama and the players a heightened significance. The protracted struggle achieved a peculiar symbolic quality for all men in their own lives. It challenged their institutions and tested their professed ideals. It ripped the varnished surface off American life and revealed the deep fissures of class and race antagonisms underneath. A simple murder case, it evolved into a complicated and terrifying sacrificial rite.

In a book called "The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti," published immediately after the men were electrocuted, I wrote:

"These aliens by a strange chance combined in their obscure persons all the things that most offended and frightened a smug New Englander. In a section where family pride and an ingrown sense of racial superiority flourished Sacco and Vanzetti were from the lowest social layer of wops and hunkies and polaks. At a time when Bolshevism gave householders nightmares Sacco and Vanzetti were by their own confession reddest of the Reds. With the textile industry drifting to the South and the shoe

industry to the West, in a period of strikes and discontent, Sacco and Vanzetti were self-confessed labour agitators. Amidst a raging blood-fed patriotism, they were slackers. In Puritan New England they were atheists.

"It required no special effort or apparatus to generate fear of and hatred for the two men. They attracted the fears and hatreds already in full play. The belief of some that agents of the Department of Justice and of the State of Massachusetts got together and decided to electrocute them, innocent or guilty, is naive.

"It was not a frame-up in the ordinary sense of the word. It was a far more terrible conspiracy: the almost automatic clicking of the machinery of government spelling out death for two men with the utmost serenity. No more laws were stretched or violated than in most other criminal cases. No more stool pigeons were used. No more prosecution tricks were played. Only in this case every trick worked with a deadly precision. The rigid mechanism of legal procedure was at its most unbending. The human beings who operated the mechanism were guided by dim, vague, deep-seated motives of fear and self-interest.

"It was a frame-up implicit in the social structure. It was a perfect example of the functioning of class justice, in which every judge, juror, police officer, editor, governor and college president played his appointed role easily and without undue violence to his conscience. A few even played it with an exalted sense of their own patriotism and nobility."

Many of those who were outraged by the deaths of Sacco and Vanzetti resented this interpretation. They preferred to regard it as a deliberate "plot to railroad two workers," and themselves as the heroic if unsuccessful rescuers. But their hero-and-villain pattern seemed to me false and petty against the reality of vast inchoate forces at play on both sides. To me the whole thing shaped up not as melodrama, but as epic tragedy though I did not formulate it in these terms until I had attained the perspective of time. I think that I sensed the epic quality from the first. All of us who defended the two Italians were wholly and deeply convinced of their innocence. Yet it was profoundly right that the question of innocence and guilt should become, as it did, of secondary importance to both sides because the issues involved were wider than the character or destiny of two men. Those who rallied to our side, a relatively small and despised group

at first, did so as inevitably and often as irrationally as the others who leagued against us. The case, I felt, was a catalytic agent that crystallised forces until then held in a deceptively unified social solution.

Fred Moore was at heart an artist. Instinctively he recognised the materials of a world issue in what appeared to others a routine matter. A socialist newspaperman spent a few days in Boston and returned to New York to report that "there's no story in it... just a couple of wops in a jam." Not one of the members of the defence committee formed immediately after the men's arrest suspected that the affair was anything larger than it seemed. When the case grew into a historical tussle, these men were utterly bewildered. But Moore saw its magnitude from the first. His legal tactics have been the subject of dispute and recrimination. I think that there is some colour of truth, indeed, to the charge that he sometimes subordinated the literal needs of legalistic procedure to the larger needs of the case as a symbol of class struggle. If he had not done so, Sacco and Vanzetti would have died six years earlier, without the solace of martyrdom.

With the deliberation of a composer evolving the details of a symphony, which he senses in its rounded entirety, Moore proceeded to clarify and deepen the elements implicit in the case. And first of all he aimed to delineate the class character of the automatic prejudices that were operating against Sacco and Vanzetti. Sometimes over the protests of the men themselves he cut through legalistic conventions to reveal underlying motives. Small wonder that the pinched, dyspeptic judge and the pettifogging lawyers came to hate Moore with a hatred that was admiration turned inside out. He was not "playing the game" according to their sacred rules.

Perhaps his most difficult task, and therefore his most creative achievement, was to show the two Italians as types and symbols of workmen everywhere. Labour elements in other countries recognised Sacco and Vanzetti as their own long before American workers consented to this identification. American labour, and especially the proportion organised into conservative trade unions, at first rejected violently the implication that these two foreigners—self-confessed anarchists, internationalists, atheists—were in any sense representative American workers. Their social views were "un-American." To accept them as brothers was to throw doubt on the middle-class delusions of the "bona fide" labour movement.

(To be continued.)

Fraudulent Depressions—Continued

curbed, the world would be plunged into another war compared with which the last war would be like a picnic.

In his book, "America Conquers Britain," published in 1930, Mr. Ludwell Denny, a prominent American author, wrote:—

"Many nations may laugh at our State Department, but all must tremble before our Federal Reserve Board. High money rates in the United States in 1929 forced an increase in the official discount rates almost at once in England, in ten European countries, in two Latin-American countries, and two in the Far East, and in almost every case that action restricted business and brought suffering to millions of foreign workers. . . . That blow hit Britain hardest of all and checked her trade revival. As a result, the British Board of Trade index soon showed a decline in commodity prices, which the British correctly attributed to the rise in European money rates owing to the necessity which devolves upon central banks to withstand the pull of high call money rates in America."

These high money rates in America were neither accidental nor natural. They were callously and deliberately engineered by the money trust. At the annual meeting of shareholders in the Midland Bank, London, in 1928, the chairman declared that "the American price level is controlled by the policy of the reserve banks in expanding or contracting credit." This was confirmed by Professor Cassel, one of the world's foremost authorities on foreign exchanges, as follows: "The Federal Reserve authorities control not only the general level of prices in

the United States, but also the price level of all other gold standard countries in the world. . . . consequently the world price level is actually regulated by the leaders of the United States bank policy."

The fall in world prices, which had such disastrous effects for Australian exporters, was preceded by what the newspapers described as "an orgy of speculation on the New York Stock Exchange." This orgy of speculation was started by the FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD when it lowered the re-discount rate, AND IT WAS STOPPED BY THE SAME BOARD WHEN IT PUT ITS DISCOUNT RATE UP AND USHERED IN THE DEPRESSION. This led Professor Cassel, in 1931, to write to the "Financial Times" as follows: "Practically absolute power over the welfare of the WORLD has been placed in the hands of the Federal Reserve Board, and one is appalled to see the apparently haphazard manner in which the Board uses this power, how ignorant it is of the aim which OUGHT to dictate American monetary policy."

So now we know! The same few men are still in supreme control and, so far, have been allowed to control even our war effort. The war effort must fit in with the money supply! Similar financial methods are being observed in all Allied countries at the dictation of international financiers, and the people at large are being overburdened with debt and taxation.

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE H. BROWN.
189 Hotham Street.
East Melbourne,
September 6, 1942

ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN SYDNEY

In opening the Annual Conference of members of the D. C. Association of N.S.W., held in Sydney on August 23 the chairman, Mr. J. M. Macara, delivered the following address:—

"Friends, in these days of confusion and mixed loyalties, I believe you will agree that it is desirable that we should be very explicit as to what we stand for and to whom and to what we are loyal.

Constitutional authorities all agree that the greatest of all British institutions is the office of our Sovereign. He is above all parties. All who are desirous of the preservation of the British way of life can find in him a focal point around which they can rally. While this keystone remains undisturbed, the arch of British solidarity is secure. The Sovereign is a lodestone, which draws to himself support from all loyal Britishers.

"When we look over the sorry mess which is Europe today, we may congratulate ourselves that we have in our Sovereign a simple means of applying an acid test to all policies. For this reason, it is much more difficult to camouflage treachery in Britain than elsewhere. We are not devoid of treachery, but it would be much more successful if the throne were demolished. Therefore, those who advocate any proposals, which would result in the lessening of the prestige of His Majesty, are to be

regarded with the gravest suspicion, and observed with utmost caution."

[In the light of the foregoing, Mr. Macara then submitted certain resolutions, which we intend to publish next week.]

"Having disposed of these resolutions, I would like to welcome you to the conference. We are not many. But we are very selective. I believe that the characteristic, which distinguishes us here, is that of discrimination. Discrimination is the power to distinguish the real from the unreal. No one can emerge from a sincere study of the writings of C. H. Douglas without finding that his vision is clarified. Clarification is the keynote of the world today. We here have reached a certain degree of clarification by thought. If we do not think out our way clear, then reality physically falls upon us. This is what is happening in the world today. If the mind will not move of itself, then it will be moved by events. The enemy resists clarification. He relies upon confusion. As the battle draws to a climax, the enemy will more and more strive for confusion. To this end he will use our words and our phrases. The wolf will come in sheep's clothing. Only discrimination can save you from the wolf this coming year. To this end I would counsel your careful study of our circular letter, 'Dear New Zealander.'"

NAZI TECHNIQUE OF CONTROL IN FRANCE

Because Mr. Thomas Roman's "Report on France" is a record of a conscious attempt to impose an alien policy on a conquered people it is a valuable guide to those politer techniques of centralised control of policy, which in a "freer" country are more or less concealed.

While ruthlessly pursuing their pre-determined policy, the Nazis in France seem to have avoided the grosser brutalities in favour of fostering, as far as possible, genuine collaboration in the New Order by propagandist means. "To do this Germany must return to France at least a certain measure of her sovereignty," says Mr. Kernan, "... France will be conceded the maximum appearance of independence without entailing a too great concession of actual independence."

The nature of the policy to be imposed on France is involved in the German conception of France's role in the New Order—that she should supply the rest of Europe with vegetables, wines and luxuries, and, transforming herself into a huge amusement park, "recreation."

Germany's methods in taking over French assets were, according to Mr. Kernan, planned in advance to the minutest detail, and in the event operated smoothly and swiftly: "The Nazi economic plan, with every detail worked out years in advance, has hog-tied the average Frenchman without giving him the slightest chance to squeal or struggle. He has hardly realised what is going on." This is acid comment on the effectiveness of "planning," per se, in strangling freedom!

The various devices deliberately used to control the policy of institutions may well remind us to look again at the operation of these same methods in this country: the manipulation of money, the taking over of some businesses, coercion into surrendering control of others, the purchase of majority holdings in yet others; the strict control of radio, cinema, press, and public meetings; the complete detachment of all power from the individual Frenchman, other than the power to sell his labour for just enough to live on. To him, German control of industry is not obvious—the German economic commissars are in contact only with the "higher-ups"; in the heavy industries the German overseer works through the manager. "In the case of the smaller industrialist to whom no special German commissar has been assigned, he deals with the same French officers and directors when he goes to his bank. Through these bank officials, however, the Nazi supervisors direct his policy as much as they require. Under these circumstances the French workman, at the bottom of the pyramid is not aware of the control which the Germans are exercising over French industry."

Mr. Kernan gives another example which shows how well aware the German economic experts are that the money and banking systems are as potent instruments in the furtherance of their policy of tyranny as they would be for a policy of freedom: "As soon as they [the Germans] moved in, a German commissar was placed in each French bank. He went through the books and noted demand loans outstanding of certain interesting companies . . . that by mutual consent the banks had no intention of calling without ample warning. The German commissars calmly told the French bankers that this loan, and that one, and the other, should be called at once." The debtor corporations could not pay at such short notice, business being so bad, and were offered the alternative of issuing more stock to be taken up by "financial sources with which the commissar had contacts." Intermediaries appeared and subscribed the issue, thus gaining foothold in the company, and several directorates. This was the method used to secure control of such enterprises as the great. Having Advertising Agency the Kuhlmann Metal Works, and the Pechinay Aluminium Company. A dis-

patch from Vichy reported, in 1941, that a large number of companies had increased their stock issues, making room for German shareholders.

Mr. Kernan also gives an account of the undermining of the French spirit, which was one of the main causes of the collapse of France, and the measures of social reform introduced by Vichy France to counteract it. While Mr. Kernan's own opinion is that Marshal Petain's social reforms have probably been "good for France, whatever the reason for their adoption. A reform is a reform, even if the devil makes it," social crediters would distrust any reform planted on people without their consent, even were its source less Satanic, and the emphasis on work for work's sake and discipline for an arbitrarily decreed end (as opposed to that accepted as necessary for freely-chosen ends) cannot be expected to impress any who hold it as fundamental that policy

should be determined by those individuals subject to it.

"In the hierarchy of the French civil service to be a Mason meant that one was earmarked for the inner sanctum and the fruits of power. The Masonic road was the inside track to the prefecture and other high offices. The healthy bonds of fraternity which unite men in fraternal orders had, in the instance of French Freemasonry, calcified into a selfish and aggressive top layer that restricted the highest posts to a group of politicians who 'belonged.' That explains why men like Camille Chautemps, Albert Sarraut, Yvon Delbos, Edouard Daladier, Vincent Auriol, Pierre Cot, Marx Dormoy, and Jean Zay, some of them incompetent and some of them corrupt, had such long and profitable careers in French politics.

"Vichy dissolved French Freemasonry as a secret society on August 2, 1940, and the Gestapo promptly descended on the general headquarters of the Grand Orient in the Rue de Varenne, Paris, and on lodges in other northern cities, seizing such documents as had not been removed. Their confidential archives, however, had already been transferred to New York, where they now repose."

These extracts are not the least interesting of Mr. Kernan's "Report." —E.S.E., in the "Social Crediter," England.

Lord Mayor of Brisbane Speaks Out

(Continued from page 1.)

been made in that country is impossible to tell. It is a fact, however, that notwithstanding the efforts to spread those theories and foster their growth in other countries, Russia has never yet opened its doors in a free and untrammelled manner to visitors from outside and said—here, this is what we have done: come and see it for yourselves. There is very grave doubt whether even they have not thrown overboard a great deal of their original conception of the social structure, and at least some reason to believe that a considerable degree of what amounts to capitalism is practised there. But, even without taking this into account, even allowing that some progress HAS been made, how far do you think Russia would have advanced if they had not had the knowledge, the technical skill, and the resources of capitalistic countries to draw upon? Who organised their mines and factories? Who directed and built their large undertakings? From whence came the machinery, which has played such an important part in their development? Not from inside but from OUTSIDE Russia: from countries, which have been developed by the exercise of free initiative under a capitalistic system.

We have a number of Government and municipally controlled enterprises in Australia: some of them are quite successful, but how much have these industries contributed to the development and progress of the sciences by which they exist? Can you point to even one new industry, which has been fostered and developed by Government or semi-Government enterprise?

Today Australia is in the fortunate position of being able to turn out an endless stream of munitions and equipment, largely as a result of the capacity and efficiency of its steel production, but is there anybody in Australia who honestly believes that this industry would have reached anything like its present stage, if its growth and development had depended upon the tender care of the Governments of the day. Does anyone believe that but for private enterprise and initiative our textile mills, our woollen manufacturers, our metal works, our electrical industries, and all the thousand and one things that now make up the industrial production of this Commonwealth would ever have reached their present stage of development? Australia's steel industry is the artery through which the lifeblood of the nation flows, yet what is the reward of its management in public estimation? You have heard this industry attacked again and again

—how many times have you heard it PRAISED? Have we not reached the stage where in a great many quarters the reaction to successful enterprise is not public esteem but public obloquy, and the paradoxical situation that the more successful the enterprise, the greater becomes its danger. You may say, this is only amongst the unthinking people, and it may be true but the unthinking constitute the majority, and it is that unthinking majority which provides the most fertile ground for the claptrap of the demagogue.

Does anyone really believe that the politicians and civil servants who have made such an egregious mess of things during the past few months or more could run the industries of this country more successfully than the people who have founded, nursed and nourished them, laboured over them day and night until they reached their present stage of development.

Consider the petrol muddle—remember the holiday regulations, the regulations concerning land, housing-stock exchange and other matters made, altered, withdrawn, rescinded almost times without number. Above all consider the "recent clothing debacle, then imagine what sort of a mess the people who are responsible for these things might make of the industrial life of this community if they were let loose upon it.

Equally, do you believe that the politicians with their horde of hangers-on are going to let go easily when this war is over, now that they have got their teeth into the ripest, sweetest, juiciest orange they ever sucked. If I know my politician, with his barnacle-like proclivities, I would say that it will take one of the mightiest political upheavals this country has ever seen before his grip is even loosened. And the time to prepare for this upheaval is NOW, before it is too late.

They tell us the trouble with private enterprise is that it makes a profit, and this being told in so many ways, in so many places, with so many embellishments that the people are coming to accept it as something that is fundamentally wrong. But IS there anything wrong about making a profit? It may be that some profits are too high; some are probably too low, but that does not alter the principle.

There is no principle you can introduce that will not be abused in some way or another. Call it "profit making," "private enterprise," "capitalism"—call it what you will, the fact remains that the system has been in vogue with modifications for almost countless centuries. I put it to you, could anything survive the cease-

less changes throughout the ages unless it was inherently sound in principle? Systems of society cannot be ordered ready-made, nor are they suddenly created, but gradually grow and develop. Has it occurred to you to think what a colossal conceit any person must have to imagine that his puny mind can conceive and create in one lifetime something that has baffled the wisdom of the centuries?

Private enterprise has many faults—it needs many modifications, many alterations—possibly many restrictions—nevertheless, it has been one of the greatest developing factors in this world, and has been responsible for most of the achievements and progress of our material civilisation. In our present stage of development the greatest incentive to effort and initiative is some form of self-interest.

How did material civilisation start? Do you think that the man who built the first surface shelter or house built it for the community, or for himself and his family? Do you think that the man who was responsible for one of, if not THE greatest, inventions of the ages—the wheel, was motivated by the desire to help other people or to lighten the loads that he himself had to carry?

A reward of some kind, some form of self interest controls virtually our every action, whether we be a businessman or a coal heaver, a politician or a ploughman, a minister of the Gospel or a secretary of a trades union, the principle still applies. But there is no reason that I knew of why this self interest should not be harnessed and controlled so as to serve both the individual and the nation with great benefit to both; indeed, is not that in fact the principle embodied in the fifth object of Rotary?

But today the principle and practice of private enterprise is being attacked from all sides. Slowly, perhaps, but steadily and surely private enterprise is giving way to the onward march of socialism or some other isms whose practices vary little, although their precepts may. Private enterprise is fighting a rearguard battle and losing ground steadily step by step, and unless something is done to rally its forces and stiffen its defences it must inevitably end in being overwhelmed and defeated. The time has come when the only hope of its survival is to strengthen its forces, to gird its loins, sharpen its weapons, overhaul its equipment and become the ATTACKER instead of the attacked. It must carry the offensive into the enemy's camp and beat it on its own ground or else finally submit to the inevitable cataclysm.

How is this to be done?

First of all I would say, by positive and constructive thought. Too long have we been on the defensive—have thought in an entirely negative way. We have thought and talked and written oceans of arguments against the enemy's proposals instead of pointing out the merits and advantages of the system we believe in. Have we gone out into the highways and byways as protagonists of the most useful system ever conceived by man? Instead of being positive and constructive have we not just sat back and snarled? The plight of our social structure is to a large extent a case in which judgment has been given by default—the system's OWN default.

(To be continued.)

THE WORLD'S MOST AMAZING BOOK

(Continued from page 2.)

parations are well known to us for it was wholly the work of our hands."

"At the present day we are, as an international force, invincible; because if attacked by some we are supported by other States. It is the bottomless rascality of the goyim peoples, who crawl on their bellies to force, but are merciless towards weakness, unsparing to faults and indulgent to crimes, unwilling to bear the contradictions of a free social system, but patient unto martyrdom under the violence of a bold despotism—it is those qualities which are aiding us to independence. . . From the premier-dictators of the present day the goyim peoples suffer patiently and bear such abuses as for the least of them they would have beheaded twenty kings."

MR. ABERHART ON THE DISALLOWANCE OF THE ALBERTA DEBT LEGISLATION

We regret that we are unable, in the space at our disposal, to publish the whole of MR. WILLIAM ABERHART'S statement on the arbitrary disallowance by Ottawa of three more Acts passed at the 1941 Session of the Provincial Legislature for the protection of debtors of Alberta against the seizure of their property by the money-lending corporations. His main points, however, are included in the following extracts:—

In these critical days the people of Alberta, and in particular our debt-ridden farmers have been putting our national war effort before everything else. Very naturally we all have given our whole-hearted and unstinting support to the Federal Government's policies in their conduct of the war effort, often against our conviction that they have not always been the best. That is as it should be, for the Federal Government has to accept full responsibility for the results of their policies.

According to a press dispatch from Ottawa, the disallowance of the Acts was at the request of the Dominion Mortgage Association, the Canadian Bankers' Association, the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce and the Calgary Board of Trade, all of which represent Eastern financial interest. On the other hand the overwhelming majority of the debtors in this province have received no consideration whatsoever from the Dominion Governments presumably because they have not the means to hire highly priced legal luminaries to lobby for their interests in the halls of Parliament.

We cannot accept the interpretation that the constitution justifies, particularly at a time like this and without consulting either Parliament or the people, the high-handed action of the Federal Government in setting aside acts of the Alberta Legislature passed a year ago, reflecting the will of the people of the province and dealing with matters coming within Provincial responsibility—just because they were asked to do so by vested interests which have been the curse of this country.

The Federal Government must be fully aware of the voracious blood-sucking operations of the financial octopus of our land. Everyone knows that these corporations pressed loans on farmers when wheat was \$1.20 or more a bushel at the elevator, at interest rates ranging from 8 per cent, to as high as 10 per cent, and 12 per cent. The Federal Government surely realises what the devastating effects upon the farmer must be when, as a result of financial manipulations, the markets collapsed and prices fell. Take the case of a farmer who borrowed \$5000 at 10 per cent, when wheat was \$1.20 a bushel at the elevator. It took about 416 bushels to meet his annual interest, payments. When the price slumped to 30 cents, at the elevator it took about 1664 bushels or four times that quantity of wheat to pay the same interest charge. In other words, the moneylenders' returns were increased to the confiscatory and usurious rate of 40 per cent, interest and the buying power of the principal amount was increased four times, in terms of the farmers' products.

How, then, could we expect the farmer to meet his obligations?

In these matters the Federal Government has always acted against the Province and the people, and for the financial corporations. They have swept aside our debt acts—presumably on the grounds that these constituted an invasion of what they considered Federal preserves. At the same time they have refused to do anything themselves about the debt situation.

Is it not strange that, while at all times the Federal authorities have been most anxious to carry out the minority wishes of the financial corporations, they have never taken the slightest notice of resolutions passed by the Provincial Legislature in regard to these matters?

I wish to make it plain that it is not the policy of this Government to block the collection of just debts. It is our policy to bring about an equitable readjustment of debts.

However, we have been obliged to adopt emergency legislation of a more drastic nature because of the selfish tactics of the money-lending corporations and their unreasonable attitude.

One after another of our acts have been swept aside until we are being forced into the position where only two courses of action, both unquestionably within Provincial jurisdiction, are left to us.

The first is to declare a blanket moratorium on all debts for the duration of the war, at the end of which the situation can be reviewed in the light of the circumstances then existing.

The second course, and one which we would adopt only as a last resort, is to cancel the principal of all debts contracted before a certain date.

The Government has the whole matter under consideration. We realise that agriculture is an essential war industry and that it is not getting a square deal. We are determined that so far as it is within our power we will not permit the farmers of this province to be harassed and bullied.

I know that I shall have the support of the people of Alberta in this matter—and I ask our farmers not to permit this unfortunate affair to detract from their whole-hearted concentration on the war effort. We are going to clean up this financial racket, but first we must finish dealing with the military gangsters we are fighting.

N.W.R.M. to Hold Another Mass Citizens' Meeting

HAWTHORN TOWN HALL,
OCTOBER 6.

An active committee has been formed from the organisation and discussion groups, which have been meeting fortnightly at Griffith Bros. Tea Rooms, off Little Collins Street. (Next meeting will take place on September 15.)

The Hawthorn sub-committee held a special evening to raise funds last Saturday, September 5, and has now proceeded to book the Hawthorn Town Hall. All supporters of the N.W.R.M. who are able to help in either the Hawthorn, Kew, Camberwell, Auburn or other nearby districts, are asked to contact Mrs. Abbott Smith (Haw. 2290), or Mr. Cutting (C. 5001).

IN BRITAIN'S PARLIAMENT

APRIL 30.

NATIONAL WAR EFFORT.

Workers (Place of Residence).
Major Sir Jocelyn Lucas asked the Minister of Labour whether, in order to save rubber and petrol, he will take action, to implement his powers to compel war workers to live near their work if hostel or other accommodation is available?

Mr. Bevin: I have no power to prescribe the place at which workers shall live, but propose to discuss the matter with the Ministers concerned.

Sir J. Lucas: Is the Minister aware that there are hostels at one place that I know of with accommodation for 2000 people, and that there are only about 400 people there, a large number of others being brought long distances every day to work?

Mr. Bevin: There have been difficulties with regard to some of the hostels. It depends to a very large extent upon hostel: reserved for use where the work is developing. If we have to fill up with mobile women from outside, I prefer as many to live at home in the district as possible.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

in the normal way, but it may sometimes be necessary for the regional office to instruct growers as to which merchant he shall consign his own potatoes. Further, each registered company in the racket has to pay a fidelity bond of £1000, and each registered individual merchant £500, but the committee (the merchants) are asking for a further guarantee of £500. So the machinery is all complete to bleed John Citizen properly, and note how the guarantees are fixed to kick all the small men out.

CONVICT ARMY: An American convict, ironically named Harry Justice, has suggested the formation of an Army Division consisting entirely of convicts. The report, which appears in the Melbourne "Sun" of April 28, says there are 200,000 convicts in America whose physical fitness is probably above average. It is a curious thought that, while free men are conscripted, prisoners are free to volunteer, and that they are better conditioned physically than free men. It will be somewhat of a shock to those who have regarded the U.S.A. as Utopia, to learn that its rules of the game of life are such that they prevented an army of 200,000 from "making the grade."

SUGAR RATIONING: Mr. Curtin, in giving "reasons" for sugar rationing, made it quite clear that production was in excess of requirements, that production would be increased, and that sugar producers and the Queensland Labor Government would not suffer financially by rationing. It certainly is a queer explanation, since it demonstrates there is no scarcity, and hence no reason for rationing. However, it does pacify the growers and the Queensland Government; but as for the consumers—well, would he worry about them?

MISLED WORLD: In a special article, the Melbourne "Herald" of August 8 published special dispatches on the theme that the world had been misled into believing that enormous American supplies had been pouring into Australia. The article says that the story told by the press was taken for granted, although no facts or figures had been revealed. Here is an admission that the daily papers misled the people by publishing sensational stories, which had no factual base. Under such circumstances, is it surprising that they are accused of being irresponsible? This situation can only be remedied by holding the persons who circulated these false reports personally responsible. This idea should appeal strongly to Sir Keith Murdoch!

COMMUNAL HOSPITALS: A distressing report on the conditions of the communally owned "Royal Melbourne Hospital" showed that although this institution is engaged on vital war work in addition to normal

activities, it was doing so under grave financial difficulties, and had a crippling overdraft of £37,734. It is common knowledge that these institutions often have to use inferior treatable substances because of price considerations, while the Banker-Shylocks continue to draw their rake-off on the misery and death of inmates. Our socialistic hospitals are certainly not a good argument for those who advocate State ownership.

CHRISTIAN WAY: In an appeal for a return to the Christian way of life, six Church leaders urged that "we should search for the fundamental cause of this universal distress among nations, seek out the remedy, and apply the remedy individually and collectively to the task of arresting the present deterioration, and commence the work of reconstruction." Fine sentiments indeed, but unlike He Whom they profess to follow, these men do not denounce the money changers, whose man-made money system has prevented Christianity from being practised; and again, unlike the Nazarene, Who "came that we might have life more abundantly," these men did not denounce the anti-Christian Boards that restrict and destroy God's bounty.

U.S. OPINION: A recent Gallup Poll taken in the U.S.A. discloses that Roosevelt's popularity has reached its lowest point since Pearl Harbour. Commenting on this, the "Herald Tribune" says the nation is slowly becoming aware of incompetence in military and naval planning, and that this is behind the sense of frustration, which so many Americans feel. From this comment it would appear that most U.S. citizens have no knowledge of the real financial power behind their Parliament. It is curious to note how the orthodox papers always direct the blame on the army and naval leaders, who in reality are only the administrators, who have to do what they are told, and have no say in determining policy.

MANPOWER MESS: Despite the dangerous situation already created by conscripting vital food-producers into the Army, we are informed by the daily press "further ruthless action is to be taken to fill the trenches, and there is even a threat of conscripting women." Side by side with this in the Melbourne "Sun" of September 1, is a report that to meet the breakdown in the dairying industry a survey is being made of labour requirements with a view to releasing the necessary men from the Army. Here we have confusion confounded and positive evidence of the inability of the super-planners to handle the situation. Maybe these planners would do a better job if they were put "in the trenches."

FOOD FAMINE: Turkish newspapers predict a severe food famine in Europe this winter; and worldwide reports point to the need for tremendous food stocks to meet the situation after the war. Despite these warnings we are informed that certain individuals met and concluded an arrangement to restrict wheat production on an international basis. Neither the wheat producers, nor the peoples of the countries committed, were consulted on this matter, which raises the question as to whether or not the people concerned can be bound by an unauthorised act. It is an important question, which should be resolved; it should be remembered that the people do not invest their paid representatives with "power of attorney"—they retain the power to ratify representatives' actions.

—O. H. B.

THE "NEW TIMES"
IS OBTAINABLE
AT
ALL AUTHORISED
NEWSAGENT

(Continued on page 8.)

IN BRITAIN'S PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 7.)

post-war problems with determination to establish economic conditions based on justice, security, and a greater degree of social unity than we have hitherto enjoyed. A great deal of work has already been done in thinking out these problems and preparing suitable measures, but it is not too early to say certain things. One of our main objects in the post-war period must be so to direct the change-over from war to peace conditions as to maintain conditions of full and active employment and thus to avoid the foolish waste of our productive resources. For this purpose it will be essential to avoid anything in the nature of deflation, but it will be no less essential to avoid what is likely to be the more immediate danger—namely, a serious inflationary movement. In order to secure these objects, it will be essential, as I have already said to continue into the peace, with suitable adaptations, much of our war-time system of control. I think it is generally recognised that we made a mistake after the last war in sweeping controls away too rapidly. We must not make that mistake again.

Mr. A. Edwards (Middlesbrough East): . . . I have a word to say on the Excess Profits Tax, a subject with which a good many speakers have dealt today. The hon. Member for Streatham (Mr. Robertson) quoted a very important case in which a firm, by doing Government experimental work in the vital years on which their standards are based, lost an enormous amount of money in the hope of recovering it at a later stage. He tells us that the Government encouraged them to go on at a loss because Government orders at a later date would bring the profits. As a result, when they are earning big profits, they have hardly anything left. Take the case of other firms who, in those vital years, were trading with the enemy, selling munitions of war and raw materials to Germany and thereby building up enormous profits. What a ludicrous position we are in. Firms which built up the might of Germany made big profits in those vital years 1935-36-37, and because they built up that might, which is now endeavouring to destroy us, they are guaranteed those enormous profits for the period of the war, while other people who developed our own might and deliberately lost profits have to suffer, and are now working practically at a loss . . .

I should like to put on record another case of real hardship. A certain firm started with hardly any profits in 1937. In 1938 they made very substantial profits through a very useful invention. In 1939 they made still larger profits. They have no pre-war standard, but just a profit standard. Last year, in order to cope with the increasing demands of Government departments, they incurred £9000 capital expenditure. All they had between three directors to provide the new capital was £5500. That was a terrible gamble for a comparatively small company. Some firms, if asked to increase their production, would have declined to do any extra work for the Government, but this firm did not. The correspondence is available. Then the Inland Revenue Department demanded payment of Excess Profits Tax. The firm said they could not pay. They were threatened, so they said, "You can have your Excess Profits Tax, but we shall close down about half our output so that we can collect some money; or you can have 100 per cent. output from our factory and wait for your E.P.T." Fortunately, the department showed good sense and decided to wait for the E.P.T. That is the proper way to deal with such matters; but how unfair it will be if such firms find they have no capital left at the end of the war. Many of them may be made bankrupt. They might not object to that if it were not for the fact that other firms who traded with the enemy in the vital years built up vast fortunes and have great advantage now from doing so. . . .

Dr. Russell Thomas (Southampton): . . . So I would come to my last point.

So far we have endeavoured to finance this war by orthodox methods; the Chancellor has proceeded in an old-fashioned way. Undoubtedly a big burden has been laid upon us. We have been told today of no future scheme or plans. We have been told about the control which will be laid upon us after the war, but about no scheme to cope with this great millstone which will be round the neck of the people. I remember saying in my speech last year on the Third Reading of the Finance Bill that war finance and post-war finance were not even interlocked or intertwined, but fused together, that you cannot tell where one begins and the other ends. The Treasury should be considering this now and should be giving the House some idea of what it has in mind. Some people say this problem could be solved by the nationalisation of the banks. I do not agree with, them. I believe the joint stock banks fulfill a very useful function, and that they should be paid for what they do, as indeed should everyone, but that no one should get much in this world unless he is prepared to give service or accept responsibility. So I do not accept that method.

There are many theories put forward as to how this might be solved. No doubt Mr. Keynes, who has had so much to do with the Budget proposal, will, as usual, bring forward some scheme. Mr. Durbin has a scheme of progressive inflation as the war goes on. Major Douglas has a social credit scheme. I do not believe that any of these schemes are foolproof. There is another scheme frequently associated with the hon. Member for East Edinburgh (Mr. Pethick-Lawrence), to whose speeches we listen with such delight on this matter but who afterwards seems to end his dissertations with a smile of complacency as he mounts his lame and sorry nag the capital levy. I have heard monetary doctrines, the multiplicity of which I have marvelled at and the complexity of which I have never been able to unravel by the hon. Member for Clackmannan (Mr. Woodburn) do not believe that any of these will solve the difficulties we shall have to face.

I would ask the Treasury, however, and I do not intend to commit myself about it, whether they would consider a statement which has been made in this House and which has been made by many eminent men like Abraham Lincoln, Mr. McKenna, who was once Chancellor of the Exchequer, men like the President of the Reserve Bank of the United States of America, supported by Mr. Hawtrey the Treasurer, and by the Encyclopedia Britannica? I am not qualified to give judgment on this. I possess neither the ability nor knowledge to give judgment one way or the other, but it does seem to impress the mind of these men that banks make and destroy money—the Financial Secretary has probably heard all this before—or as the Encyclopedia Britannica puts it banks lend by creating credit and that they create the means of payment out of nothing. I think that the Treasury should consider and go into these matters.

I am not in a position to come to a conclusion myself—I have not the ability or the knowledge. I am not a financial expert, I hope not a pundit, and I trust in Providence I shall not become a crank. So I would say this, in much more serious vein, that our young people are now perhaps to be called upon this year to make the supreme sacrifice. Let us see to it that they do not come back and find a great millstone hanging round their necks, because if they do, they will be disillusioned and will soon consider that perhaps their sacrifice has been in vain. So I will end by quoting the words of the Prime Minister of one of our greatest Dominions, a Dominion which stretches from ocean to ocean, which contains great mineral wealth, great agricultural capacity, a Dominion which, as we are sinking in population and will have to get our raw materials abroad as a debtor country, may be the one to carry the flag of British culture and British civilisation—that is, the Dominion of Canada. So let me give the words

of Mr. Mackenzie King to his electors in 1935:

"Until the control and issue of money and credit is restored to the Government and recognised as its most conspicuous and sacred responsibility all talk of the Sovereignty of Parliament and Democracy is idle and futile."*

MAY 6.

ATLANTIC CHARTER.

Mr. Ellis Smith asked the Prime Minister what steps have been taken to put into operation the Atlantic Charter; to prepare plans for the post-war economic rebuilding of Britain in co-operation with the other United Nations; and has he considered the advisability of setting up a national resources planning board in order that plans can be ready at the end of hostilities?

Mr. Attlee: The Atlantic Charter is a joint declaration of the principles for which the war is being waged rather than a statement of action to be taken during the war.

"The subsequent behaviour of Mr. MacKenzie King's Government towards Alberta's efforts to control her own credit shows that Mr. King has not only not backed up this sentiment, but actively worked against it.—Ed.

Plans for post-war reconstruction, both internal and world-wide, are being actively prepared under the general guidance and control of my right hon. and learned Friend the Paymaster-General, who, of course, has in mind the question of post-war international economic co-operation. I have drawn the attention of my right hon. and learned Friend to the suggestion put forward in the last part of the Question.

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE

(Continued from page 3.)

of the present Commonwealth Government and I have never uttered or written any statement in variance with that policy.

Because of my arrest and imprisonment a large quantity of wine on my Riverside vineyard has become spoiled and unfit for use and a large quantity of grapes went unharvested.

Since my imprisonment the Liverpool Council has served me with a summons for the recovery of rates, and through my not being able to dispose of my grapes and collect moneys owing to me I could not satisfy the debt and am now informed that judgment has been signed against me.

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