ON OTHER PAGES

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THESE CONSTITUTIONAL AMMENDMENTS. (Page 3.) M.P's SHOULD NOT JOIN THE FORCES (Page 3.)

NOTES ON THE STATUTES OF WESTMINSTER (Page 4)

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

Now, when our

lips are forging, Silence is crime. Whittier (1807-1892).

Four Freedom's": Are They Enough

Pertinent Broadcast from 7HO

Of course we all approve of the "Four Freedoms." they go far enough? Are they specific enough? Don't they omit altogether the most important aspect of real freedom? . . . These and other questions are asked and answered, with deep understanding of the fundamental point-of-view of the ordinary man and woman, in the following talk by Mr. James Guthrie, B.Sc., broadcast from 7HO, on Sunday, November 1:

new freedoms. Dr. Evatt suspects that some of us may object to his new brand of freedom, and he is going to take the precaution of preventing any person going into court to challenge the Governments new laws. We shall be forced to accept our new freedoms, but we shall not have the freedom to question them or object to them. Freedom is to be imposed upon us, if need be against our will, by the force of the state.

President Roosevelt says we are to have, after this war: Freedom of Speech, Religious Freedom from Freedom from Want, and Freedom from Fear. Now that sounds very nice, but what does it mean - or has it any meaning?

What, for example, does freedom

any meaning?

What, for example, does freedom of speech mean? After all, we hear a great number of different men broadcasting over the national network; but after they have all had their say what have we learnt? Where do we get to? I have tried to get on the national network, but always without success. I think I am more entitled to speak "on the air"

Various public men throughout the world are vieing with each other in promising everybody (after this war) quite a selection of freedoms; in fact we are being threatened with so many freedoms that perhaps it might be useful to find out exactly what we are being offered.

Dr. Evatt is the latest to enter the lists with a new kind of freedom. He wants to change the constitution of this country so the Government can do anything it likes to give us new freedoms. Dr. Evatt suspects that some of us may object to his new

When Dr. Evatt socialises all the broadcasting stations I shall no longer be allowed to speak; I shall have to get permission from Dr. Evatt to criticise Dr. Evatt—and, if my experience of Broadcasting Commissions is any guide, or if the experience of other Socialist countries is any guide, or if Dr. Evatt's new Constitution is any guide, then I would say that the probability of Dr. Evatt giving permission to me to criticise Dr. Evatt over the national network would be over the national network would be so small as to be considered negligible. Or, to put it in plain English, I wouldn't have a dog's chance.

What I have said about National Broad-What I have said about National Broad-casting you can apply with variations to the daily press. The press give a fair amount of freedom and latitude to certain people, but not to me. That might just be my bad luck; I might be unfortunate in choosing my subjects. It appears one can speak about a great variety of subjects. In fact, anything from baby's milk bottles to the winner of the 3.30. One can even speak about freedom, as long as one doesn't speak

freedom, as long as one doesn't speak about the kind of freedom you and I want. One can even speak about the Labor Party, as long as one doesn't speak about the men who finance the

ADOLF HITLER A JEW?

By ERIC D. BUTLER

One of the great enigmas of contemporary history has been the relative lack of knowledge about Hitler's birth and early background. His attitude towards the Jews was, until the last few years, taken at its "face value."

I should like anybody with a memory to bear these titles in mind ("The, Extermination of the Jews in Germany) and recall them when this war is over, he will find that the Jews in Germany have mit that the Jews in Germany have neither been annihilated or exterminated, but that the majority of then are still there, trading and practicing, and I shall be glad in about five years from now, if anybody is still interested, to substantiate this statement with chapter

These and many other facts started closer investigation into Hitler's own ancestry, and certain facts of a strange nature were brought to light. Investigators stated, that, like many other recomment man incide the Nazi machine. prominent men inside the Nazi machine, Hitler was of Jewish origin himself. This did not surprise me. Thysden, one of the big German industrialists who backed Hitler in his climb to power, and who was forced to flee from Germany upon the outbreak of war, dealt with the matter in one of the most astonishing books of modern times "I Paid Hitler," Thysden should know; I will quote in full:

"It is in any case, difficult for any foreigner to understand Adolf Hitler's character. Sometimes, indeed, his intelligence is astonishing. The peasant's son (for such at least he pretends to be) often exhibits miraculous political intuition, devoid of all moral sense, but extraordinarily precise. Even in a very complex situation he discerns what is possible, and what is not. It is hard to believe that the scion of an Austrian peasant family should be endowed with so much intelligence. One is less

puzzled, when one discovers an important gap in Hitler's ancestral line.

According to the published records, Hitler's grandmother had an illegitimate son, and this son was to become the father of Germany's present leader. But an inquiry once ordered by the late Austrian Chancellor, Engelbert Dolfuss, yielded some interesting results, owing to the fact that the dossiers of the police department of the A ustro-Hungarian monarchy were remark

Douglas Read is most emphatic about the Jews in Germany in his book, "A Prophet At Home."

I chould like graphed with the country and the family, in which the unfortunate about the country and the family, in which the unfortunate about the country and the family. Viennese family. For this reason she was sent back to her home in the country. And the family, in which the unfortunate country girl (afterwards Frau Schickelgruber) was serving, was none other than that of Baron Rothschild. This circumstance throws a new light on the story. The Rothschilds, who in the course of a century had risen from nothing to the position of one of Furone's great families. position of one of Europe's great families, certainly did not lack a prescient intelligence—at least not in business! And it is this very type of intelligence that Hitler has been shown to possess in politics. Moreover, this presumed Jewish ancestry of Hitler might also give us a psycho-analytical explanation of his anti-Semitism. By persecuting the Jews, the psycho-analysts would say, Hitler is trying to cleanse himself of his laying the state of the second se Jewish 'taint.'
"However this may be,

prepared a document in which all these facts were established. After his assassination, his successor, Dr. Schuschnigg, took possession of the document. Through his spies, Hitler was informed of this compromising inquiry. When he asked the Austrian Chancellor to When he asked the Austrian Chancellor to come to Berchtesgaden, in February, 1938, he intended to get possession of the document. In order to get hold of it, he began by ordering the arrest of Countess Fugger, Chancellor Schuschnigg's friend, who later — after he was taken prisoner by the Gestapo—became his wife. The by the Gestapo—became his wife. The compromising document was then given to Baron von Ketteler, the secretary of the Fuhrer's Ambassador in Vienna, Herr von Papen. It is quite possible that Papen took care to have the incriminating papers photographed before having them carried to Realin by Kettelor It is clear that in to Berlin by Ketteler. It is clear that in these circumstances the unfortunate Schuschnigg, faced by his terrible adversary at Berchtesgaden, was deprived of his one weapon against him—the threat to publish the Dollfuss document, which would have revealed Hitler's true origin

to the world.
"Incidentally a copy of the document in question is said to be now in the hands of the British Secret Service. At the financial system, as long as one doesn't mention the names of the men who wangle the financial system.

Freedom of speech! Where is this freedom of speech for Government officials in peace time and what happens when everybody becomes a Government official under Socialism? What happens to a member of

Parliament if he criticises the Party Bosses? What does President Roosevelt mean by freedom of speech? Can any listener give me a satisfactory answer?.

"Freedom of Speech"; well, even slaves may chatter.

So long as they're unarmed it doesn't mat-

"Religious Freedom"; well, what are the odds? So long as Mammon heads the list of Gods?

"Freedom from Want"; no breeder would deprive

Good cattle of the means to keep alive.

"Freedom from Fear"; a counsel of perfec-Not if there's always ample police protec-

tion. Freedom to act, to choose or to refuse? Ah, that's a very "different pair of shoes!"

'Excalibur" ("Social Crediter, England). Freedom from Want! Before this war started there was a great deal of discussion

Labor Party. One can even speak about about malnutrition and lack of proper feeding, and even in a country like Australia, where the food supply was ample, the majority of the people were not properly Ample supplies of health-giving foods, such as butter, milk, eggs, fruit and vegetables were beyond the reach of the average wage-earner. True, many families could have had more of the expensive foods if they cut down other semiluxuries. But, then, of course, men and women are not prepared to do that, and they are never-likely to—and why should they? In a war emergency, yes, if it gives better results, but for a man's entire life—No.

One can have nothing but approval for those men and women who are trying to teach the people the need for a better balanced diet; but the fact remains that the need for a better diet exists in its most acute form where the choice of food is a choice of cheap food. In fact, where there is no choice at all—that is, in the houses of the majority of the Australian people. But here I want to protest most emphatically against this polite fiction that is encouraged in official quarters, that you can make healthy and happy men and women by pouring the necessary vitamins and carbohydrates down their throats.

It is a piece of gross hypocrisy to suggest that a man or woman can be physically fit when they are mentally distressed or diseased. A man must be vastly ignor-

(Continued on page 4.)

NOTES ON THE NEWS

An indication that newspaper headlines do not reflect the people's opinions is found in a London "Daily Mail" report of interviews with hundreds of U.S. citizens, which shows clearly that they are not even interested in Britain's management of

Many of those interviewed wanted to know what would happen if a British politician lectured U.S. on the voting status of Negroes in the Southern States. Most agreed that Britain was justly entitled to fight for her Empire—as U.S. was entitled to fight for hers—and that in doing so they were joint partners against the common enemy. Fair enough! Fair enough!

"LEGAL LEAKS": There is danger in the internationally inspired one-sided propaganda, being circulated at the public's expense, to indoctrinate them into believing that "legal leaks" exist in our Constitution which would prevent post-war reconstruction. Our present Constitution serves to prevent the remnants of power being filched from the people by would-be dictators. In effect, our soldiers, sailors and dictators. In effect, our soldiers, sailors and airmen are fighting and dying to preserve that foundation of our democracy. Under these circumstances it would not be right to even attempt to alter it behind their backs.

BUTTER BLUFF: Reports in the provincial press disclose hostility to the principle of the butter subsidy from the merchandising section of the industry—not from the actual producers. So, we find the selling section (middle-men) endeavouring to increase butter prices—for their benefit. Strangely enough, the executives of many so-called dairymen's associations are enoughing called dairymen's associations are opposing the producers' interests by defending these dairy-produce combines. Dairymen should send them a "please explain."

HOLLOWAY'S HOOEY: Addressing the South Melbourne branch of the Australian Labor Party, Mr. Holloway, M.H.R., is reported as saying that the Government proposes to build 10,000 houses a month after the war as part of the post-war plans. Evidently he thinks the politicians are bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, etc.—in short, that Governments DO build houses. Which is just plain hooey, of course. This propaganda is simply put over to represent the Government as a fairy godmother, who must look after the foolish little chilwho must look after the rooms name condens. It is a confidence story de-luxe. If the people get enough MONEY they will build their OWN houses, and make their OWN adjustments in the post-war period.

COUNTERFEITING: The Melbourne "Herald" of October 20 reports the so-called "Sound" Finance League as now admitting that banks create credit: "The trading banks have expanded credit; they have taken up £28 million in Treasury Bills and £35M in Government Securities, but their advances (overdrafts) have been reduced by £37M (overdrafts) have been reduced by £37M., leaving the net credit expansion at £26 millions." Since the "Sound" Finance League is the mouthpiece of the bankers, this may be regarded as a public admission of counterfeiting, because this credit expansion (cheque money) serves as an equivalent for legal tender (Government money). There is a penalty of 15 years "hard labour" for counterfeiting.

CONFIDENCE: Under this heading the London "Financial Times" says: "For weeks past Australian banks have been in the financial refrigerator, but by degrees investors are gaining confidence, and are looking with kindlier eyes on Australian securities." It is to be hoped that Australian citizens will not look with kindlier eyes on overseas "investors" obtaining further securities (pawn tickets) over Australia's assets. lia's assets

U.S. ELECTIONS: Two curious New York press comments appeared in our dailies: Firstly, Mr. Willkie's coming clash with President Roosevelt may result in a demand by the latter for the management of the Peace Conference. The second comment was that "unless the Democratic Party repudiates the socialistic wing now in possession of the Party, a Republican landslide would seem inevitable." (It is pleasing to note there is an active section alive to the evils of bankerism, alias socialism.)

ALIEN REFUGEES: The Melbourne ALIEN REFUGEES: The Melbourne "Sun" of November 5 reports that the West Australian State Government favours the establishment of a Jewish, settlement in West Australia after the war, and that a committee at the Melbourne University, consisting of "leading" citizens, will assist the project. A curious aspect of alien settlement proposals is that sponsors of such ment proposals is that sponsors of such projects apparently ignore the plight of our own nationals. For example, the wheat-farmers and other primary producers of Western Australia—and other parts of Aus-tralia—receive no such consideration from such sponsors

TALKING OF TANKS: The evening press of October 17 quoted a Russian Major-General thus: "General Grant tanks are out-ranked by Soviet and British tanks of similar size, and they burn like torches." He pointed out, however, that they were "very comfortable and very handsome." Well, that's something in their favour, anyhow. Perhaps they might be useful for the Collins-street spruikers, if the war urgency does not require them (the tanks. urgency does not require them (the tanks, of course) to be melted down to make new and better tanks—which is not the case, judging by the idle tanks that some young-sters thought were defending the banks' premises in Collins-street.

RUSSIAN DIET: An item in the daily press says: "The Russian soldiers seldom miss their meals, even during the heaviest engagement." The report also claimed that the Red Army gets three hot meals a day, whilst the Germans only get one. This sounds like a clumsy piece of well-meaning propaganda on the part of the press scribe, because, if the recent German effort in Russia was obtained on one hot meat a day, what would have happened if they too, had been given three hot meals a day?

SENATOR DARCEY'S BUDGET SPEECH

(Continued from last issue.)

Senator Collett—Is there any mention of banking in the Old Testament?
Senator Darcey—Under the old Jewish law usury was not permitted. Money-lenders were not allowed to charge interest on advances. There is also a record that in New Testament times usurers were driven out of the temple at Jerusalem. In an ad-dress which I delivered, in the presence of dress which I delivered, in the presence of a number of university professors, at a meeting of the Economic Society at Hobart, I said that the great English financial institution known as the Bank of England, was started by a Scot named William Paterson, in the reign of William of Orange, who was a Dutchman, and the most authentic work on the history of the Bank of England was written in French by a professor of the University of Athens. I claimed that that was evidence of the international character of the bank. The Bank of England is no more the Bank of England than it is the Bank of New York. Neither in Australia nor in any other country do Governments govern, there is a power over and above Governments.

Senator Collett—That is most obvious at the present time.

the present time.

the present time.

Senator Darcey—The Labour Government in the Commonwealth is doing well indeed, considering all the circumstances. Governments of the same political parties as are represented by the Opposition got this nation into debt, and when the Labour Government came into office it started with a big handicap. A population of 7,000,000 people was faced with a national debt twice as great as the national debt of Great Britain in 1914. The problem confronting Australia is whether the banks are to be allowed. as the national debt of Great Britain in 1914. The problem confronting Australia is whether the banks are to be allowed any longer to create hundreds of millions of pounds out of nothing, and lend it to the nation at 3½ per cent., or whether the national, credit shall be utilised for the purpose, through the Commonwealth Bank. Senator Lamp—Tell us about Professor Cooland

Senator Lamp—Tell us about Professor Copland.
Senator Darcey—I know Professor Copland well. At one time I was his pupil in the University of Tasmania, which was the first Australian University to establish a commerce course. I joined through the Workers' Educational Association.
Senator Collett—Since then economists have been almost as numerous as raphits

Senator Darcey—The orthodox economists is well paid; but why the Government employs economists when there are 75 members

in the House of Representatives and 36 members in this chamber I do not know. If we were capable of doing our job properly, there would be no need for the Government to employ Professor Copland. It is the duty of the legislature to understand finance, for it is perfectly true that "finance is government and government is finance." No Government seems to be able to carry on except by a policy of continual borrowing. and government is finance." No Government seems to be able to carry on except by a policy of continual borrowing. At a recent meeting of the Loan Council, the Treasurer of Tasmania, Mr. Dwyer Gray, made a remarkable statement, but the Hobart "Mercury," which is an excellent newspaper in many ways, deliberately suppressed his remarks, although they constituted the most profound statement ever made at a meeting of the Loan Council. Nevertheless, the same newspaper used a full column to report the speech of the Leader of the Opposition, in which he said that Mr. Dwyer Gray's fantastic proposal did not have the support of any Labour Premier at the Loan Council meeting, notwithstanding that resolutions had been passed by the Parliaments of some States urging that the Commonwealth Bank should be used to finance the war. The Leader of the Opposition said that his party believes in leaving financial matters to the experts, who are seldom members of Parliament. He was right in that statement.

(To be concluded next week.)

BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT

BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT

In a recent broadcast from England to America, Mr. Oliver Lyttleton made some comparisons between production in Britain and production in the United States. The population of the United Kingdom is one-third that of the United States. If allow-ance is made for the difference in population—that is, if the figures are worked out on a per head basis—even in the first quarter of this year, Britain produced more than twice the volume of army munitions produced by the United States, and about twice the weight of combat aircraft. Of every 100 occupied men and women in Britain, about 55 are working for the Government in the forces, in factories, or in other Government service. In spite of the Lend-Lease provisions, Britain has still paid for the greater proportion of the supplies received from the United States. Absolutely, of course, American output is already ahead of British.

EIRE'S CENTRAL BANKBILL

In our issue of ----- we reprinted an interesting article on this subject from the "Irish Review."-----information is hard to obtain, but some will be found, together with criticism of the Bill, in the following article taken from a journal published in Ere:

Apart from the present war-dislocation, whenever one advocates food-production, housing, drainage, afforestation and the like, one is immediately confronted with the financial problem. There is no use in saying: "We have the idle men and we have the land, the quarries, the cement." In the complicated world today, based on multilateral exchange, men and materials cannot be brought together without the manmade mechanism called money—bits of made mechanism called money—bits of metal, pieces of paper, book entries. We in this country (Eire) profess to have social principles which avoid the extremes of individualistic capitalism and of collectivist Communism. If we are serious about them, if we are not content to relegate them to study clubs and debating societies, we must, as a clubs and debating societies, we must as a responsible self-governing community, provide ourselves with the means of carrying them out. God has given us the men and the materials. It is for us to provide the finance. "It is a question of finance," said J. M. Keynes, the economist, a year ago. "The humbug of finance is not what it was. It rears a very cautious, timid head to-day, and I don't believe it will be the obstacle it was in 1919 and the succeeding years."

If we allege that we lack the required

If we allege that we lack the required workers or the necessary materials and machines, the excuse may or may not be valid, it can be investigated. But if we say we haven't the money, we are humbugging ourselves; it is our job to provide it

WHAT IT SHOULD DO.

The Central Bank Bill just introduced The Central Bank Bill just introduced to the Dail is the first measure professing to be at least the beginning of a financial system under our control. The supreme organ of control is called a Central Bank. The function of a Central Bank is to create the legal tender required in the country, to control the creation of bankmoney by the trading banks, to regulate their activities and charges, to keep such a balance of gold and foreign assets as may be required by the fluctuations of our international trade. our international trade.

Any measure claiming to provide this is of vital interest to every citizen, to social reformers, to business men, to fanners, to workers. The Bill deserves our closest scrutiny. It is a matter of indifference what political party supports or opposes the Bill. We acknowledge no party as regards a measure upon which the wel-fare of our people rests.

EXPLANATION. The explanatory notes provided with the text of the Bill read like extracts from an old-fashioned text book. They are oozing with the orthodox respectability. The majority report of the Banking Commission is quoted with reverence and apologies are profuse when, on minor points, it is

is quoted with reverence and apologies are profuse when, on minor points, it is departed from.

"Following recommendations of the Banking Commission, it has been decided by the Government to set up a monetary authority." Did not the "Tablet" say at the time that "The primary mystery—a mystery—a was why Mr. de Valera ever entrusted the task of reporting on his policies to a body of men notoriously so unsympathetic to them." And the "Journal of the Institute of Bankers in Ireland" declared that "the proposal to invest the Currency Commission with the power of a Central Bank will make no real change in the banking structure of the country" but will merely provide a "brake upon unsound or unorthodox practice"—i.e., upon what would displease "College Green."

Therefore, we don't like the auspices under which the Government claims to act And our scepticism increases as we read the document.

the document.

NO NATIONAL CURRENCY.

NO NATIONAL CURRENCY.

In the text of the Bill we searched for any signs of the national currency which the Central Bank was to control. No sign, but also no disturbing references to sterling which might damp patriotic fervour. Finally, on careful search into the tabulation of the First Schedule, we discovered by inference, by comparison with the Currency Act of 1927, that we are still 100% "on sterling." How gently was the news conveyed! So every individual and every bank in the country is free to demand the creation of extra Irish money mand the creation of extra Irish money "Safeguarding the integrity of the currency" (alias sterling), and the chant about "the control of credit" in the interests of "the welfare of the people as a whole."

"It shall be lawful for the Bank to buy, hold or sell (1) Securities of or guaranteed by the State and issued not less than two years before being bought by the Bank; or (2) securities of or guarantee by the Government of any other country"

The "Bank" may buy security issued

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER VERSUS **AUSTRALIAN CONSTITUTION**

By D. J. AMOS, F.A.I.S.

In introducing his Bill to amend the Constitution, Dr. Evatt recently stated in Parliament that its object was to entrust the Commonwealth with power to carry into effect the war aims and objects of the United Nations as embodied in the Atlantic Charter, to which, he stated, Australia, like all the other United Nations, was pledged.

According to one viewpoint, the Atlantic According to one viewpoint, the Atlantic Charter may be regarded as a preliminary step to the establishment of an international form of Government, superseding national Governments in all important matters, and practically removed from popular control. This viewpoint is the one generally taken in an interesting little book called The Eight Points of Post-war World Reorganisation," compiled by Julia E. Johnsen from newspaper articles and books by various authors, and from speeches of public men; printed by the H. W. Wilson Co., New York, 1942, and referred to in this article as "Eight Points."

as Eight Points.

Hereunder are the points laid down by the Charter, with comments in brackets by the present author or from "Eight Points":

Point 1. The United Kingdom and the United States seek no aggrandisement—territorial or other. ("There is, however, pand for an interrutional or expension of the control of the co need for an international organisation to replace independent States, with adequate police forces and world-wide economic pointe lottes and world-write economic sanctions, to prevent aggression and to support international covenants."—"Eight Points," p. 48.)

Point 2. No territorial changes, except in

Point 2. No territorial changes, except in accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned. (It is not stated how the people are to express their wishes. Would a newspaper squeal, financed by vested interests, be taken to represent "the freely-expressed wishes of the people concerned?— Author." Eight Points objects to referendums—says they can be faked—and states: "It may be necessary to make territorial adjustments in order to lay a better foundation for the international organisation." foundation for the international organisation that will be needed. It might even be necessary for them to seize certain strategic points for their own protection." P. 48.)

Point 3. Peoples to choose their own form of Point 3. Peoples to choose their own form of Government. Sovereign rights and self-government to be restored to those who have been deprived of them. (Is Germany to remain Nazi, Italy Fascist and Japan Militant if they wish to do so? Is Belgium to retain its sovereign rights in the Congo, Holland in the East Indies, and Great-Britain in Africa, India and Burma, or are coloured peoples to be allowed to choose their own form of Government?— A uthor.)

Point 4 With due respect to existing ob-

Point 4. With due respect to existing obligations, all States, victor and vanquished, to have access on equal terms to the trade and the raw materials of the world. (This, apparently, means universal free trade and the abandonment of all high protective tariffs, but the first six words somewhat nullify it— Author.)

Point 5. All nations to collaborate in the economic field, with the object of securing for all improved labour conditions, economic adjustment and social security. ("The Atmissible in the condition of the condi adjustment and social security. ("The Atlantic Declaration looks to a world in which foreign exchanges are stable, making possible long-term commercial contracts and financial undertakings. The only monetary system which the world has found capable of meeting these conditions is the gold standard. The Atlantic Declaration looks finally to a world in which nations do not attempt to maintain prices artificially above world levels."—"Eight Points," page 86. What a charming world!)

Point 6. The signees hope to bring about a peace that will allow all men in all lands to dwell in safety within their own boundaries in freedom from fear and want.

Point 7. Freedom of the high seas and oceans to be given to all men. ("But it may be necessary for Great Britain and the United States to police the seas for a hundred years to come."—"Eight Points," p. 48.)

Point & Nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside their borders to be disarmed. Force to be abandoned in international relations. Crushing burden of armaments on peace-loving peoples to be lightened. (In short, Federal Union, loss of National Independence, and the International Air Force.—Author.)

Among the reasons why Australia is in the present war are three-neither of which

the day before by Britain or by Ruritania but it can buy Irish Government securities only if they are at least two years old, Mark in return for sterling or to cause the cancellation of Irish money by asking for sterling. After which we were not so impressed by the pious talk in Section 6 about 17.5 Safourarding the interity of the court is so were not so impressed by the properties of the court in the interity of the court in the c Irish Government loans is to continue to be dependent on the good-will of the Irish Banks' Standing Committee. But the really amazing feature of Section 7 lies in what it deliberately omits. After consultation with whole."

NATIONAL DISCREDIT

Looking over the "new powers" we have failed to discover how in actual fact advances to the Government or to buy they differ from those already possessed Irish Treasury Bills. The only bills whose by the Currency Commission. In particular purchase is contemplated are "bills of exchange, we direct public attention to Section 7" which are, in the opinion of the Board, firstwhich are, in the opinion of the Board, firstclass commercial bills."

It really seems incredible. Can Government really intend to foist such a contraption on us as a Central Bank?

We realise the danger of our Government fobbing us off with a parity machine glorified as a "Central Bank." We are in danger of being cheated with a little vocabulary.

is concerned with the points of the Atlantic Charter. These reasons are:

1. To keep Australia White. 2. To keep it free. 3. To make it prosperous.

Nobody, perhaps, cares a hoot for these three things except the people of Australia so that the more Australia learns to rely upon itself, and less reliance it places upon overseas nations or international bodies, the less danger there will be of it being let down. Of the eighteen constitutional alterations the eighteen constitutional alterations submitted to the people since the inauguration of the Commonwealth, only three have been accepted and we have reason to be sorry that even those three reason to be sorry that even those three received popular approval. Any proposals submitted to-day should state, not in vague general terms, but specifically what is intended to be done with the powers conferred, and anything in the nature of a "blank cheque" presented to the people for their signature should be definitely turned down by them.

REPEAL OF WAR

The ffollowing recently published letter to the Editor of the "Social Crediter" (England) contains an excellent suggestion which is equally applicable to Australia.

Sir,—I notice that a section of the press is demanding an "authoritative" statement from the Government of its post-war aims on the grounds that such a statement would galvanise the flagging energies of war workers everywhere.

It has interested me to see such demands printed side by side with news demands printed side by side with news on correspondence relating to the extinction of this or that or the other trade, either under the burden of general war-time legislation, or as the direct result of some particular war-time enactment which throws the trade concerned to the bureaucrats. In actual fact nothing would galvanise and unify the electorate and the war-weary at this time more effectively than a campaign with this single objective. than a campaign with this single objective:

That all war-time legislation of any kind shall be automatic repealed over a stated period after the war and none re-enacted except with the consent of a re-elected parliament.

Such a campaign carried out now, would not only give hope to the warworkers who see the way of life they know and love being wiped out behind their backs—it would put new life into the idea of democracy. Perhaps the the idea of democracy. Perhaps the first election after the war, though fought under Party labels would be a vote for results. Yours etc., W. L. BARDSLEY.

LORD STRABOLGI'S **VIEWS**

That Lord Strabolgi's recently expresses disagreement with "every sentiment the noble Duke has expressed" concerned the Duke of Bedford's advocacy of a negotiated peace, and not his reported adhesion to some of the economic views of Social Crediters, may be clear from the following published statement by Lord Strabolgi.

"That the public as a whole would ever

statement by Lord Strabolgi.

"That the public as a whole would ever agree to any one system of monetary reform is doubtful; and that is why I personally, find myself in agreement with the policy of the majority of Social Crediters to-day—namely, to demand RESULTS and to leave it to the experts to decide HOW these results are obtained. The great Electoral Campaign, under the leadership of Major Douglas and the Social Credit Secretariat, for the abolition of poverty through the issue of the National Dividend is however, making even more rapid strides than perhaps even the most optimistic of than perhaps even the most optimistic of us would have dared to hope. The leaders of the campaign have reason to results of their work and the spread of their ideas, and those of us who are on the Left in politics are at one with Social Crediters in the desire to see poverty and want removed from our midst, and the danger of war removed. We want the real cause of war—the power of private and monopolistic finance—swept away." -Tree," No. 4 March 1937.

SMALL TRADERS

Accountants and others striving to defend the last reserves of small shopkeepers against the encroachment of the defend the City of London (Tweedledum to the Treasury's Tweedledee) are finding it hard to compete with the salaries paid to English girl typists of twenty by the Army Movement Control. (U.S.A.) which are £5/10/- a week in the province and £350 a year in London "Social Crediter," A ugust 8.

THESE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

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

Sir, -- Many people are in doubt regarding the necessity for the proposed amendments to the Commonwealth Constitution or the likelihood of their proving beneficial, and in my view there is good reason for this doubt. Hitherto, I have had faith in Dr. Evatt, and I hope this faith has not been misplaced, but I must confess that there is a lot about the Constitutional Amendment Proposals I do. not understand.

then we are governing ourselves and getting the things we want; but if we are getting the things we do not want then we are not governing ourselves, and Australia is not a Democracy. The things we want are economic security, freedom to exercise our purposition of the control of the cont own initiative, freedom from debt and taxes, own initiative, freedom from debt and taxes, social justice and peace; but the things some people are getting are poverty, unemployment, disease, debt, higher taxes, higher living costs and war. It is therefore obvious that these conditions are being imposed upon us against our wish, and that we are the victims of a dictatorship. that we are the victims of a dictatorship. This dictatorship is exercised through FINANCE, and the instrument through which Governments are controlled is the BUDGET. Budgets are prepared in the BUDGET. Budgets are prepared in the Treasury according to the prevailing financial conditions, and financial conditions are determined by monetary policy. The PEOPLE are not consulted. Here is a significant quotation from the Melbourne "Argus" from 7th November.

"Mr. Chifley is that strange

"Mr. Chifley is that strange phenomenon of a politician who shuns publicity. Incredible as it may seem, he doesn't want to see his name in the newspapers. There are, of course, occasions when he has to submit, but he does so out of a sense of duty. Associated with the Treasury is an efficient loan publicity organisation, which insists from time to time on dragging the reluctant Treasurer into the limelight. Then we see pictorial representations of a Lincoln like figure advising Mr. and Mrs. So-and-so what to do with their surplus."

The point is that things not wanted by the community have been imposed upon it through financial policy, and this has come about because financial

Because of this lack of understanding I find myself full of doubts about the proposals themselves and suspecting the motives of those who have put them forward; consequently I cannot recommend them for acceptance in the present form.

The position as I see it is simple. Australia is a Democracy or is it not a Democracy. If Australia IS a democracy, then we are governing ourselves and getting for the financial institutions in the form of for the financial institutions in the form of interest payments on privately-created money, we should reverse the policy so that it will provide benefits for all members of the community in the form of publicly-created money available for Government use without debt or interest, thus enabling the distribution of puschesing payments and to the full contract. purchasing-power equal to the full con-suming-capacity of the nation without in-creasing debt and taxes. In other words, money would be produced and used as a medium for facilitating the exchange of goods and services, and not as the commodity controlling all other commodities.

The plain fact is that it is already physically possible to give all families a higher standard of living, to heal the sick to a far greater extent than is now being done, to release every man and woman from mental anxiety regarding the means of subsistence in the evening-time of their lives, to reduce the working week to 30 hours, to raise the school-leaving age to 18 years, to provide every family with an adequate and comfortable home, and, in fact, to do anything that a civilised community desires to have done. The only thing standing in the way of the accomplishment of these desirable things is the financial system, under which the public credit is manipulated by a private monopoly. This is a fact, not an opinion; and yet the proposals put forward by Dr. Evatt for the amendment of the Commonwealth Constitution make no reference whatever to this aspect of the matter.
Why? If existing financial methods are
continued the Constitution alterations would be no more effective than the present provisions. — Yours faithfully. BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham-street, East Melbourne, 8th November, 1942.

(To be continued.)

THE VIEWS OF M.H.R. FOR FLINDERS

Hereunder we publish a letter to one of his electors from the M.H.R. for Flinders (Vic.)—Col. E. S. Ryan, C.M.G., D.S.O. This revealing letter shows an attitude that is more democratic than that of most politicians, and in the last paragraph it seems to indicate that if the RESULTS required by the electors of Flinders are NOT being demanded in Parliament, then the fault is not Col. Ryan's. but the fault of the electors themselves, because they have apathetically neglected to

inform him of those requirements by individual letters.

When a sufficient number of the electors of Flinders shake off their political apathy, when a sufficient number of the electors of Finders shake off their pointed aparty, and UNITE, on a non-party basis, in demanding those results which would benefit all of them (not abstract "labels" or party catch-cries), they will really start to "get somewhere." We commend to them, as a slogan, the main front-page heading of our first issue: "Don't Blame Your M.P.—Tell Him!" We . . . but this introduction threaten to expand into an editorial!

Col. Ryan's letter, written from Berwick on September 8, was addressed to Mr. W. C. Wilson, of James-street, Dandenong. It reads as follows:

Dear Sir,—I would like to assure you that I am giving very considerable attention to the matters mentioned in your letter to me of 29th August.

Like yourself, I am entirely opposed to anything approaching socialisation of this country. I am a firm believer in the principle of individual initiative, and I am convinced, from what I know of our people, that the great majority are of that opinion. I am, therefore, resisting, and will continue to resist, such things as over-centralisation of control, compulsory unionism, and abolition of State Parliaments.

I believe, at the same time, that it is necessary for the Commonwealth Govern-

ment, during the critical times through which we are passing, to assume a greater control over affairs than would be the case in peace. This, I think, is essential in order to obtain uniformity and intensity of effort throughout Australia, but this should not mean, in my opinion, that the Government should intervene in local or State matters unless it is forced by events to do so.

I have also noted what you say in regard to the arrest of individuals after acquittal by the courts, and would add that I am in general agreement with your views.

In conclusion, I would like to thank you for the expression of your views. I can assure you that the expression of views is a real help to me, and that it is not often that people take the trouble to write. I imagine that they expect their Member to work them out for himself.—Yours faithfully, R. S. RYAN.

YOUNG CHILDRENAND THE WAR

So much emphasis is being placed upon the war effort that even mothers of young children are leaving them at clinics and crèches while they spend the day working in factories. Thousands of young mothers are doing this in England, and there is every intention of adopting the same system in Australia.

children, are most unhappy—that young children do not thrive away from the affection that only a mother can give. The

following cable from London bears this out;
"Hundreds of nurseries have sprung up in Britain for the care of evacuated babies and children, but it would be better to divert the large army which staffs nur-series to factories and return the mothers to their true job. This is the view of Dr. Bakwin in the current British Medical Journal. He is a psychologist, qualified by years of experience in American hospitals.

Twenty-five years ago infant mortality in foundling institutes was nearly 100 per cent. Later, adoption of the Fosterhouse system lowered this rate. But the failure of the children to do well in the hospital remained a mystery and a grave problem.

It now transpires that the results, for the hildren, are most unhappy—that young hildren do not thrive away from the afection that only a mother can give. The

Some pined away.
"Dr. Bakwin hit upon the idea of returning the more desperate cases to their homes. Miraculously they got well, despite the unhygienic and poor conditions. After that the nurses were encouraged to fondle and play with the infants, and the mor-tality rate, which, logically, should have

"This is confirmed by Anna Freud, who is in England. This psychologist daughter of the famous Dr. Freud, unlike her father, insists on the value of a mother's individual attention and love to an infant, especially from birth to five years."— "New Era.")

M.P.'s SHOULD NOT JOIN THE FORCES

By ERIC D. BUTLER

Considerable publicly has been given to the recent controversy between Mr. Falstein M.H.R., who is also a member of the R.A.A.F., and Air Force officials. The whole incident has been most regrettable, mainly because certain fundamental principles of democratic organisation have been neglected.

Representative democracy cannot function the armed forces however laudable such a step may be. Furthermore, the fact that a Member of Parliament is a member of the dangerous situation, as witnessed by the

important but fundamentally different parts policy and administration. I have dealt with this matter time and time again in the past, but I make no apologies for returning to it. It is a lifeand-death matter. This war is going to decide policies, demand what they want, or whether they are going to have even less say than they are having now. Policy, the results required by the people, must be decided by the people. Their representatives should only exist for the purpose of finding out what their electors want and seeing that all unnecessary difficulties constraining administrative experts are appointed removed. Now, while policy (i.e. what the people want) must be democratic, administration, (i.e. the methods by which the results required are obtained) must in each case be left in the hands of an expert, who must make his own decisions as to how he will achieve results. He is a dictator on methods. Let us now consider the conduct of this war.

It can be truthfully said that the majority of the Australian people are in favour of winning this war, that is their policy. We have military experts whose sole jot it is to obtain the people's policy, subject to supervisory control only by the people's representatives. These experts have decided that, to obtain results, they must have certain discipline, that certain men must be given responsibility to give orders and the power to see that they are carried out. The communist idea of running an Army by committee control is absurd nonsense. Now, when the ordinary man joins the Forces, he understands that a certain discipline is necessary and that superior officers are meant to give orders. Should he feel that he has been treated wrongly, there are protective military channels available to him through which to make his complaint. He can even take a case right through to the Governor General in Council. Mr. Falstein has this, but he preferred to use his Parliamentary privilege to make a bitter attack on Air Force officials. Many senior members of the Air Force feel that if particular airmen are able to make derogatory statements in public, morale will be affected.

If a Member of Parliament is doing if the paid representatives of the people is in his real job, he will be very busy in keeping in touch with his electors and ascertaining whether they are satisfied with the results being achieved Armed Forces can produce a ridiculous and by military and other experts; he will be seeing that no difficulties are being placed in the way of those experts, and that there are no Democratic organisation is divided into two causes for complaint within the Armed Forces. But he cannot be a representative of the people and a member of the Armed Forces at the same time. If all Members joined the forces the people would have no representation of whether the people are going to frame their own their policy at all. And we would probably see more cases of Members using their privileges to interfere with and oppose military experts thus producing unsavoury incidents, such as we have seen in the Falstein case. If M.P.'s desire to join the Forces, they should resign their seats in order that new representatives can be appointed to see that the policy of the people

PLANNERS VERSUS **INDIVIDUALISTS**

"The next Liberal split may be between the planners and the individualists. Both sides will be in action at next week's conference of the party at the Caxton Hall, which Sir Archibald Sinclair, the party leader, will

In a long resolution defining the 'Liberal goal' the executive maintains that the proper function of the State is to insist on the conditions necessary for the free development of individuals, and not to direct the whole economic and cultural life of the nation.

"In an even longer amendment, Mr. Clement Davies, M.P., will call for economic planning under a Minister with an economic general staff.

Another amendment in the name of Capt George Grey, M.P., asks for planning—but planning for consumption, not production The-----will come on the discussion on freedom ------with Mr. T. L. -----M.P.-----the planners."

-- "Peter----- in The Daily Telegraph, London, August 26.

PRIMARY PRODUCERS BEING CHEATED

Throughout Australia primary producers are appalled at the raw deal they are receiving at the hands of the Canberra Bureaucrats. Whatever primary commodity the Government has attempted to control—potatoes, onions, prunes, oranges, carrots, etc.—the result has been disastrous.

robs the producer of a fair price, and by discouraging production denies the consumer of his supply.

The primary producer is being cheated out of his very modest income by the freezing of his crops and unjust and callous price-fixing." said the chairman of the local War Agricultural Committee, Mr. W. H. Spinks, at a meeting at Windsor (N.S.W.) The recent order to orchardists to supply citrus fruit for juice purposes at £15 a ton for oranges and £13/10/- for lemons, was not only breaking the morale of the producer, but killing his incentive to make a maximum war effort, he said. The consequence could only be lost pro-

The public seemed to think that primary producers were making a rake-off because of the high retail prices, Mr. Spinks said but it was not the farmer who

was benefiting by the prices.

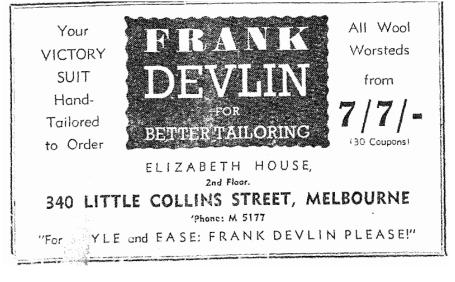
The confiscatory methods of the Department of Supply in regard to both fruit and vegetables were deserving of censure, as well as its policy of fixing vegetable contract prices on a basis below production costs. All these prices should be reviewed immediately, and adjustments made thev were too low. The increase costs of all materials used in the production of primary foods, the loss of efficient labour of primary foods, the loss of efficient labour of the liberal concepts of law and creation of law and creatio

Prices have been fixed on a scale that restricted transport, difficulty of obtaining materials for combating diseases and pests, and numerous other disadvantages, should eliminate the averaging methods of arriving at price fixation, said Mr. Spinks. As it was not feasible or possible to apply this system with justice to contract production under the existing conditions, the agricultural industries should be placed on an equal footing with all other industries.

The plea of financial inability to remunerate sufficiently the farmers could not be accepted, because it was a myth. Every rural worker should be paid as liberally as his fellows working in munition and other essential work. To enable him to pay a just wage, the farmer must receive adequate prices for his products, concluded Mr. Spinks.— ("New Era.")

JOHN BULL'S RECORD

Commenting on the tactless remarks of Commenting on the tactless remarks of some U.S. writers, regarding Britain's war effort and Empire policy, the "Christian Science Monitor" reminds U.S. of their own unsolved problems in Alaska and Puerto-Rica, and says: "A little study of history here would evoke a livelier appreciation of the liberal concepts of law and order established around the global by John



NOTES ON STATUTES OF WESTMINSTER

By D. J. AMOS, F.A.I.S.

THE PREAMBLE: (1) Lays down the principle that as the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the British Commonwealth of Nations, any alteration in the law touching the succession to the throne requires the consent of all the members. (2) Provides that laws passed by the United Kingdom shall not extend to other members of the British Commonstate of the Bri wealth of Nations except by the consent of those members. (NOTE: Menzies stated in 1931 that whether there was legislative force in this preamble or not, there was completely binding constitutional force in completely binding constitutional force in it. Baldwin had to obtain the consent of the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations before he could compel Edward VIII. to abdicate.)

SECTION 1: Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations are Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Irish

Free State and Newfoundland.

SECTIONS 2 to 6 Apply automatically to Canada, South Africa and the Irish Free State, but do not apply to Australia, New Zealand or Newfoundland unless adopted by their Parliaments. They may be revoked by the Parliaments in question after they have been adopted (Section 10)

SECTION 2 The Colonial Laws Validity Act 1865 (Section 2)—which provides that a Colonial Statute repugnant to the terms of any Imperial Statute applying to that Colony shall be null and void—shall no

longer apply.

SECTION 3 Members of the British
Commonwealth of Nations are given power
to make laws having extra-territorial
operation. (No one seems to be quite certain as to what the last three words may or may not include. It is possible that they may give the right to make treaties with, or grant concessions to, foreign nations independently of the United King-dom. It is probably because of the powers

given by this Section, that the Curtin Administration have adopted the Statute in the midst of a World War.)

SECTION 4: Merely gives legislative power to the second portion of the Pre-

amble.

SECTION 5: A bolishes the power of veto given by the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 (Sections 735 and 736) to the Imperial Government on Navigation and Shipping Laws passed by any member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

SECTION 6 Abolishes the right of the British Admiralty to set up their own courts in nations which are members of the British Commonwealth of Nations or the British Collimonwealth of Nations of to suspend any Colonial Court of Admir-alty. (This Section apparently throws the duty of defending their own coasts and territorial waters upon the member nations, and may have been the reason why the Statute was not adopted in 1931.)

SECTION 7: Applies only to Canada. SECTION 8 Forbids Australia or New Section 8 Forbids Australia or New Zealand to repeal or alter their Constitutions otherwise than in accordance with existing law. (This is why the Curtin Administration has to appeal to the people by Referendum to give them certain powers not given by the Constitution. They cannot confer those powers on themselves by Regulation under the National Security Act.)

SECTION 9: Preserves the rights of the SECTION & Preserves the rights of the States in Australia as against the Commonwealth, and provides for the operation of any Imperial Law with respect to any matter within the authority of the States of Australia. (This apparently safeguards the rights of any Imperial Company operating in the States by State Law or by Imperial Charter—i.e., Van Diemens Land Co., South Aus. Land Co., and certain Imperial Banking Companies and Insurance Companies.)

ance Companies.)

SECTION 10 Deals with the voluntary adoption of Sections Nos. 2 to 6.

"ASSIGNMENT IN UTOPIA"

(Reprinted from the book of that name, Press correspondent in Moscow, etc.)

The description of the storms of a real revolution.

"I shall not pander to these with the storms of a real revolution."

(Continued from last issue.)

BOOK I.. PRELUDE TO MOSCOW.

V. Working for the Soviets.

Durant's eye-witness report on his return heightened my expectancy. He had been not only in the capital and in Leningrad but in Soviet Karelia. Everywhere he found the reigning proletariat joyous, enthusiastic, perhaps a little bewildered by its perhaps a little bewildered by its unaccustomed, glory and freedom, but adjusting itself to its new dignity. I recall his description of the anniversary demonstration on Red Square as Erraps. Evans, Billy, and several others of us drank Chianti at a little Italian restaurant in Greenwich Village. Through his eyes we saw the Caucasian horsemen dashing across the square, the massed banners, the flood of exultant workers, and our own romantic and too-willing imaginations added high colours to the recital. He told a few touching homely anecdotes of lowly peasants and workmen whose, eyes were still blinded by the incandescence of the revolution

blinded by the revolution.
"God! Those are the things I want to write when I get there!" I exclaimed,
"How do the other correspondents fail to report such things? They're worth tons of statistics!" of statistics!"

If anyone ever went to the Soviet realm

If anyone ever went to the Soviet realing with a deep and earnest determination to understand the revolution, to slough off and dig down to the hard, petty detail and dig down to the hard, enduring core of a great event in human history, it was the newly-appointed United Press correspondent. My problem, I felt, would be to tone down the rhapsody to the humdrum level of American journalism. I was not deserting the direct service of the cause for the flesh-pots of capitalism. (The United Press, as a matter of fact, was paying me only a few dollars more than Tass.) I was accepting, rather, a post of immense strategic importance in the further service of that cause, and doing so with the wholehearted agreement and understanding of my chiefs in Tass and, therefore, presumably of the Soviet Foreign

If I was aware of a congenital ineptitude for fanaticism it was a secret and guilty awareness. I reckoned it a serious flaw in my nature, a lurking enemy who must be shown no indulgences. Mine are the faults. I explained to myself, of a too idealistic

OUR RUDE ANCESTORS

"We are apt to talk in a very unceremonious style of our rude ancestors, of their gross habits, their want of delicacy in their language. No man shall ever make me believe that those who reared the Cathedral of Ely (which I saw the other day) were rude, either in their manners, or in their minds and words. No man shall make me believe that our ancestors were a in their minds and words. No man shall make me believe that our ancestors were a rude and beggarly race when I read in an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Edward the Fourth, regulating the dresses of the different ranks of the people, and forbidding the labourers to wear coats of cloth that cost more than two shillings a yard (equal to forty shillings of our present money), and forbidding their wives and daughters to wear sashes or girdles trimmed with gold or silver. No man shall make me believe that this was a rude and beggarly believe that this was a rude and beggarly race compared with those who now shirk about in canvas frocks and rotten cottons."

— "Advice to Young Men" (written more than 100 years ago), by William Cobbett.

radial education, an abstract idealism too frail

I shall not pander to these weaknesses. "Truth," I told myself, "does not consist of so-called facts A picture may be "true" in detail yet compose into a nightmare lie in its totality. My task is to devote myself to the underlying truths rather than the surface facts. Mine must be the larger objectivity of history in the making."

The farewell party arranged by my friends included the cream of the communist intelligentsia, with not a deviationist in the

They were sending off one of their very own, proudly aware of the determination to use the opportunity for spreading the gospel whose fountainhead was in the Kremlin.

The following evening December 31st 1927, n New Years Eve_I sailed with Billy and our five-year-old daughter Eugenie, for the land of our dreams.

(To be continued.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From the United Democrats, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.)

Our President: We are pleased to see our president Mr. Dodd, in somewhat better health after his return from his holiday. Prior to going on leave, he had not been too well, due, possibly— as in many other cases— to overwork. We are glad to see that he was able to return in time to take the chair for the quarterly meeting.

Quarterly Meeting: The number present and

the spirit of the meeting, was the best that has been achieved for some considerable time. Our Treasurer Mr. Day made it clear that our finances were in a fairly satisfactory condition. Mr. Dodd in outlining our recent and future policy made it quite clear that our progress was always upwards, and, like climbing a mountain, as soon as one escarpment was reached there was another one that was higher still in front of us. Mr. Dodd said that whilst we were not doing anything spectacular we were nevertheless sowing some good seeds, and we were constantly seeing the results of this. Mr. Brock said that the most important form of action is said that the most important form of action is to adjust our minds to the matter of policy, which must be dynamic. Our problem is which must be dynamic. Our problem is not so much a matter of reforming the money system, it is a matter of control. Mr. Allen reminded us that since we are endeavouring—according to a motion carried at the annual meeting—to keep in line with a policy laid down by the English Secretariat, it was up to us to expose and oppose Bureaucratic Socialism. Mr. Munyard said, "We must keep our eye on the ball." He also expose and oppose Bureaucratic Socialism. Mr. Munyard said, "We must keep our eye on the ball." He also supported Mr. Allen in a move to foster the formation of various policy associations. Mrs. Chappel suggested that we may be able to do something to assist the friends and relatives of saldiers who the friends and relatives of soldiers, who have their problems. A letter from Mr. Barclay-Smith was read at the meeting in which he referred to disabilities from an old war injury. A resolution moved by Mr. Brock reads: "That members of the United Democrats, at the quarterly meeting held on November 4, extend to Mr. Barclay-Smith sincere sympathy and best wishes for a speedy recovery." Mention was likewise made of the Editor of the "New Times", who is also working against tremendous odds with very little assistance, and we likewise trust that these difficulties will soon be somewhat lightened, if not removed.

M. R. W. Lee Hon Secretary

THE WORK AND EXPORT MANIAS

Recent articles and correspondence in "The rimes" (London), on post-war planning have made it clear, to quote one correspondent, "that expansion of consumption is the main post-war

This is a remarkable conclusion, considering all the energy that has been expended in impressing of the people of Britain how poor we shall all be after the war! But it seems that the consumable goods are not to be consumed by those who are threat-ened with poverty, but to be exported in the traditional way for the benefit of primitive peoples specially educated to consume them, in order that the industrial poor may get the benefit of the WORK! "The backward communities must be instructed in better modes of life; primitive peoples provide no market either for themselves or for

other communities. Attention might be called to what Great Britain is doing along the lines of community education in her colonies, as it is an important contribution to the solution of the world problem of consumption. The colonial peoples are be-ing systematically educated in such things as the improvement of housing, sanitation, hygiene, foodstuffs, local industries, and in marketing. . . It is suggested that this British policy might be followed with advantage in all backward countries as a means of extraditing world consumption.'

By ignoring the real markets existing internally in the great industrial countries in favour of "educating" natives into buying things they don't want, not only is "inex-orable economic law" (that you must be employed before you may eat) upheld in the home country, but its rule is extended.

"Four Freedoms": Are They Enough?

(Continued from Page 1.)

ant of this world he lives in if he thinks that any person who works in a factory or an office eight hours a day for ten, twenty or thirty years can be anything else than culturally warped, mentally dead, and physically decrepit. If you don't believe me, stand on the post office steps in any large town and watch the people go by: look carefully at all those over thirty. You will be shocked and surprised; you will be horrified. There you will see printed large upon the faces of the people the marks of this so-called civilisation. If there is any word written express the faces of these

word written across the faces of these people it is the word "CHEATED."

These people have been cheated; they are not healthy people; they have been young once, "but now they are old—old at thirty—they have been broken, and they no longer resist. Some of them might have tried to think once or twice when they tried to think once or twice when they were young, but it probably got them into trouble, and they gave it up as unprofitable. Others found that thinking made them discontented with their lot, so they flung thought overboard, turned on the wireless, and had a drink of beer.

I protest emphatically that you can't send a man into an office or factory for life at a monotonous job in which he cannot, after five years, have the slightest interest, and expect that man to remain sane, happy and healthy. What is the use of talking about Freedom of Speech, Religious Freedom, Freedom from Want and Freedom from Fear, if a man, as most men are, is condemned to be a wage-slave for life: condemned to be a wage-slave for life: con-demned to be in the one spot during the best hours of each day and the best years of his life, doing something that you wouldn't make a person do unless by vio-lence and fear of death. Even if a man is an enthusiastic engineer, doctor or scientist, to keep him on a specialised job for twenty or thirty years without a break is marely cruelty to a

without a break is merely cruelty to a dumb animal. For the sake of his friends, his family and the community, he ought to be saved from himself, otherwise he must be saved from finisely, otherwise is finest become twisted and warped and narrow, and therefore a danger to the community. There is no more pathetic sight than a highly-trained specialist who is as ignorant as a babe in everything but his own tiny—

of activity. It is no argument to

say you cannot force such men_out of their grooves; of course you can't. They would probably die of fright if they had to change out of it after twenty years—it is probably too late then.

Why can't we break down all this hy-

pocrisy about the four freedoms and realise and talk about the freedom ordinary men and women want? Here we are in men and women want? Here we are in this twentieth century with the machinery and the knowledge and skill to produce abundance of everything the ordinary man and woman wants, and practically every statesman is talking about the problem of making work for us after the war. I don't want any man to make work for me: I have been working hard ever since I left school: want any man to make work for me: I have been working hard ever since I left school; and as I grow older my work gets harder and my pay buys less with the passing years. I don't want more work; I want a rest for a while. I want time to think; time to fill my lungs with fresh air; time to do real work, a man's work, and do away with this time-serving, superannuated footling in factories and offices.

Physical jarks and a few vitamins won't

Physical jerks and a few vitamins won't make healthy men and women of wage-slaves. What they want is a belief that they are on the march to somewhere; that however uncertain the future is, honest toil will bring an honest reward; they don't want a certainty, but they do want a sporting chance. And the ordinary man and woman is not getting a sporting chance. That's what kills him (or her).

We were told that the last war would end all wars, but it didn't. We were told that the vote would bring justice to the ordinary man and woman, but it didn't. We were told that science and invention would give men more freedom and make life less irksome, but it hasn't. The men who left Europe to pioneer the new countries thought they would get away from outworn ideas, intolerance and privileges and vested interests—they didn't. Those of us who thought that Reason would conquer over ignorance have been sadly disappointed. In the last 25 years we have seen in action what can only be described as the technique of frustration

If you take an animal and stop it doing everything it wants to do, make its every adventure a failure, allow it to do every-

"PUBLIC" OR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP?

We are constantly hearing of the conflict between private property and public ownership. There is no such conflict, because there is no such thing as public ownership. It is simply a device to expropriate the individual.

It is possible to have successive use of but its effect on the land over which it a toothbrush by a large number of persons, and most people would agree that the attraction or value of the toothbrush would not thereby be enhanced. That is not an proportion to the amount of land subject to it. exceptional case. The exclusive use of property at will is not something which has a value which is increased by sharing—on the contrary, it disappears. A right-of-way may be a necessary arrangement in our present rudimentary stage of development,

thing but bring its adventures to a satisfactory end—do this long enough, and you break its spirit. The time will come when you leave its cage door open and it will not have enough initiative left to walk out. The animal is then disciplined. If it were a man we would call him an educated and respectable citizen, well fed and nothing to fear, and free to think and say what he likes. He would have what is called the Four Freedoms."

Freedom to act, to choose or to refuse? Ah, that's a very "different pair of shoes."!
Freedom to Act, to choose or to refuse that is freedom. When a man is free to decide for himself whether he will take part in any enterprise; then he is free. That is real freedom, and not just ballyhoo. That is what everybody wants, everywhere in the world and perhaps that is why no statesman ever mentions it anywhere

passes is invariably, not merely to decrease its money value which is a matter of most importance, but to reduce its real value out of all

The use of property is an externalisation of the user. So far from the continual encroachment on the inviolability of property rights being an index of progress cause of insecurity. Its the root philosophical basis is Judaism.

The problem of the immediate future is to render property rights absolute. Rights, a pure delusion fostered for interested purposes and arising out of the finance system that it is impossible to endow more than a small number of the population with a reasonable and increasing amount of property. Had one-tenth of the effort which has been devoted to attacking property (of which the present war is the largest scale effort so far) been applied in increasing it, the "property" problem would have disappeared centuries ago."

The first stage to a better world is to stop using words which have no meaning such as "the public". We're not fighting the Germans, you know— just Germany.

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