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EVERY FRIDAY

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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).

## Beware of Plans For Centralizing Power!

### We Should Combat The Centralizers—Now!

A recent review in the Sydney "Bulletin" of C. H. Douglas's series of articles, "The Big Idea" (now published in book form), underlines the necessity and provides the opportunity of again dealing with that all-important issue: the rapid introduction of greater centralisation everywhere. The "Bulletin" concludes its review of "The Big Idea" as follows:—

"Though violent in tone and reckless in its history, the diatribe's purpose is not at all clear. As good a guess as any is that it is aimed against any sort of centralised organisation, particularly of nations or sections of nations. As related by the Major at full length, it was the Federal authority of Canada that scotched his little pranks in Alberta."

The "Bulletin" obviously considers it right that, in spite of the fact that the great majority of Alberta's 750,000 citizens desire certain specific results, they should be forced to have exactly the opposite by a centralised Government hundreds and hundreds of miles away. Many others, particularly influential bankers—and Hitler—are also in favour of this undemocratic policy. And the bankers are using the present war emergency to implement their anti-social ideas. In Canada we have the above-mentioned perfect example of tyranny by centralised control; a form of tyranny which the International Bankers, Federal Unionists and others of the same ilk propose to introduce on a world scale. Bankers have found from experience that they can control one centralised Government more easily than many decentralised Governments.

There has long been an ever-intensifying tussle in both Canada and Australia between the central Government and the State or Provincial Governments. The fight emerged into the open in Canada when the people of Alberta, through their Government, attacked Finance. That was in 1935. It was in the same year that Lord Tweeds-

muir (John Buchan), late Governor-General of Canada, wrote in "A Prince of the Captivity":

"There is a great and potent world which the Government do not control. That is the world of finance, the men who guide the ebb and flow of money. With them rests the decision whether they will make that river a beneficent flood to quicken life, or a dead glacier which freezes wherever it moves, or a torrent of burning lava to submerge and destroy. The men who control that river have the ultimate word."

Very appropriate words! And they were proved correct by the fact that, although the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, said that he would do all in his power to give the Aberhart Government every opportunity to implement its policy, he has done the opposite. Which proves that "the men who guide the ebb and flow of money" control the central Government in Canada.

They do likewise in this country, and, as in Canada, they are working desperately to destroy all local Government and centralise control. Dr. Evatt is doing all in his power to further the plan. If it is fully implemented in Australia, we may well see a section of the Australian people—the people of West Australia, for example—all in favour of a certain policy, but the Central Government at Canberra opposing that policy because of its "sectionalism." Having no power to legislate for themselves, the West Australians would have to conduct a campaign to persuade the people of the

other States that they should support their policy. However, as different sections of the people have different problems and interests, the people of the other States probably wouldn't be interested. Neither would the West Australians be interested in problems of sections in other States. All sections of the people would be at the mercy of the Canberra bureaucrats, who would be trying to decide problems which only local groups could properly understand. And behind and above the great bureaucratic machinery we would have the financiers, who, as Lord Tweedsmuir wrote, "have the ultimate word."

If we extend our argument to a "World State," we see what tyranny the World Planners offer us. Suppose their "New World Order" were introduced: Even if every Australian desired and demanded similar results to those demanded by the people of Alberta, the World Government could ignore our wishes by saying that 7,000,000 Australians were only an infinitesimal proportion of the world's population. Well, we could hardly educate all the people of

the world—including the hundreds of millions who can neither read nor write!—to agree with our desires. The only other alternative would be to legislate for ourselves. This would be called "rebellion," and would be quickly subdued by the International Air Force.

Centralisation means tyranny. Fight it now. Write to your State Member, your local Councillor, and your Federal Member, stating your opposition to any further centralisation of political and economic power. Forget all the vague sweet phrases about "social justice for all." Actions alone count. Don't forget what has happened in Canada. And remember that Dr. Evatt, who stated before his election to Canberra that he was a monetary reformer, has agreed to the policy of pawning Australia to the debt-merchants. His policy of centralisation of political power will clamp bureaucratic shackles on us. It's best to fight before the shackles are imposed, not afterwards. Retain your State Parliaments. And use them.

—Eric D. Butler.

## NOTES ON THE NEWS

**"HANSARD" HOWLER:** "Hansard" reports that Mr. Abbott, M.H.R., answering an accusation that whilst pretending concern for primary producers he was pleading the bankers' cause in the Mortgage Bill debate, gave the show away completely by saying: "I have no interest in the associated banks or any other bank—EXCEPT THE INTEREST I PAY ON MY OVERDRAFT." (Most politicians uphold the bankers' racket. It would be interesting to know just how many of them are indebted to the banks. It should be remembered that bankers make a special point of getting politicians, newspapers and churches in their power by granting overdrafts to them.)

**PECULIAR POLLS:** "Gallup Poll" No. 110 reports that 50% of Australians questioned consider "work" as the first requisite for the "New Order." The Poll presented five questions, but omitted the all-important question of leisure. A peculiar feature of these Polls is the framing of the questions, which in most instances preclude intelligent answers; for example, "leisure" was not offered as an alternative to "work." All circumstances considered these Polls would be better described as Gull-poll.

**GOLD GOSSIP:** According to the Melb. "Herald's" finance writer (March 13), doubts on post-war use of gold are being rapidly dispelled. Bankers' agent Keynes has presented an international currency proposal to be known as "Bancors" (near enough to Bankers), which looks like an alias for Gold-Standard, and a new international bank is proposed, with main offices in New York and London—yes, just as easy as that: without the people concerned even being consulted! A necessary requisite for the success of the plot is that participating countries must be willing to sacrifice (blessed word) some of their autonomy in monetary affairs. We can now expect considerable "Bancor" propaganda; it is the usual practice to inform the public—after everything is fixed.

**BANK BILL:** An unsuccessful attempt to place a limit of 3% on advances by the new mortgage department of the Commonwealth Bank was defeated by 44 votes to 7. The

only members to support the motion were Mr. Wilson, Mr. Guy, Sir Earle Page, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Badman and Mr. Blackburn. Not one Labor hack voted for the motion! That shows quite clearly the influence exerted by the bankers over the Labor Party. Another motion to obtain a concession of at least 1% for soldiers was also rejected—which shows the extent of certain politicians' concern for returning members of the fighting forces. Note the difference between words and actions.

**V.C. VICTIM:** Mr. Collins alleged in the House of Representatives that a V.C.-winner of the last war, because of impaired health and financial difficulty, was found recently walking through country towns begging for food. One would think that in these times he could at least be given a job on the recruiting staff.

**FARMER'S FATE:** Recently a farmer refused to leave work on his own farm to go fruit-picking at Shepparton. His exemption as a farmer was cancelled, and he has been instructed to report for Army service. Commenting on this, Mr. Ward (Minister for Labour) said: "No individual farmer or anyone else could make a decision about where his services could be best used." Well, who could be better fitted to determine such a matter than the individual concerned? Certainly not the bureaucratic manpower officials who at best could only point out how much manpower was wanted.

**ROOSEVELT'S RUSE:** This exponent of globaloney is in hot water about his bankers' socialisation plan (under the guise of social security). This is evidenced by the following U.S. press comments: "It is a ground plan for an American Fascist State." "The most fantastic conglomeration of bureaucratic stupidity ever sent to Congress." "Fortunately, Congress has indicated that it will not accept the plan—which closely resembles the Beveridge plan, but is even worse."

**POLITICS AND DRUGS:** Now that the Patent Medicines Bill has been rejected, Mr. Holloway informs us that conservation of drugs for war purposes (which was the ostensible purpose of the Bill) may now be achieved by other means. If this is so, as seems likely, Parliament has wasted valuable time on the measure. Further, it indicates the probability of an ulterior motive. Perhaps Health Officials inspired the Bill to obtain a monopoly over medicinal products. A wary citizen nowadays pays little regard to ostensible (stated) reasons, but looks very hard for the nigger in the wood-pile.

**TUNISIAN TEST:** Commentators are now showing an appreciation of the skill and gallantry of the British Eighth Army against the same foe that proved too experienced for the green U.S. troops in the early part of the campaign. Although it is gratifying to note this belated appreciation, more than this is desirable; it at least indicates that the proven and more experienced British commanders should be in complete command. ---O.B.H.

## Autocrats of Bureaucracy

Under the heading of "Democracy's Old Man of the Sea," "The Watchman," in his News Behind the News talk from 3UZ recently drew attention to the steady whittling away of the people's liberty as a result of the growing tendency to extend the process of regimentation through Government regulations. The great danger of this was, he contended, that restrictions accepted as a wartime necessity might be perpetuated in the post-war period, and thus become a permanent way of life. Inter alia, he said:—

On all sides are to be heard complaints, which are also now more frequently than formerly being voiced in the press, of the growing regimentation exercised through the control of public affairs by Government departments. At every turn if a member of the community wants to do anything in the way of exercising his ordinary rights or privileges as a citizen, he finds himself faced with the necessity of registration, or of obtaining and filling in some form and obtaining the consent of some Government department.

It is, of course, admitted that some of this regimentation is essential in wartime, and most of the trouble and inconvenience which is required is borne patiently, though not cheerfully, on that account. But it is felt that much of it is unnecessary, and is the result of a bureaucratic desire to control and dictate without much consideration for the victims of the autocratic methods employed, and often with a very irritating exhibition of authority.

Even the wartime restrictions, however, are objected to on two grounds. First, that there seems to have been erected a network of special departments overlapping and duplicating their duties, which leads to the inefficient discharge of their functions and to great waste of time and money.

A business friend of mine recently told me that to obtain information to enable him to tender for a quite simple Government war requirement, he called first on the person who had been publicly announced as controlling the matter, and was referred to another official, and in turn passed on to no fewer than four offices all widely dispersed over the city. He spent an entire afternoon before he could obtain the information wanted. Such cases could be readily multiplied.

Recently, a book was published in England which was prompted by the fact that this war has revealed the same weaknesses,

wastefulness and unimaginativeness in public departments as were evident in 1914-18. It gave a typical case which may be quoted: "In the summer of 1940 the Ministry of Home Security issued a Defence Regulation calling on certain factories to establish strong points for their own defence during an invasion. On August 14, one firm applied to the Ministry of Supply for a license to buy the necessary steel plate. In time it received a form which it filled in and returned. The Ministry then told the firm it must apply to the Ministry of Home Security. It did so on September 9, and on September 11 that Ministry said it must apply to the Director of Works and Fortifications at the War Office. On September 26 the firm did this, and was told the application had been forwarded to the Western Command, to whom it should have been sent originally. On October 23, the Western Command wrote to say that it must apply to the Ministry of Supply." And so it was a case of "As you were!"

I am sure that amongst my hearers are many who can from personal experience testify that this is not an exaggeration. My correspondence has brought me several equally glaring instances.

If, in the confusion and haste of war such things are unavoidable, what about their continuance in peacetime? That is the serious question which is being asked, for British people have a strong individualism, and resent being pulled here and pushed there, and believe that the country which is least governed is best governed.

That is the second ground of anxiety regarding this regimentation. There is no more common object of public ridicule than the type of official whose great object in life and source of pride is apparently to devise a new and complicated form with which to plague the public. The book I have referred to is not the only attempt, either by ridicule or argument, to check

growing departmental abuses. Some years ago the Lord Chief Justice of England wrote a most thoughtful and comprehensive volume to condemn the rising evil of Parliamentary functions being delegated to the Civil Service. This is done by the disinclination of Parliamentarians to give close and continuous attention to measures in detail, so that Bills are partaking more of the nature of mere skeleton enactments, the flesh and sinews of which have to be afterwards attached to them by departmental regulations.

The volume of regulations issued every year is positively appalling, and quite beyond public capacity to read.

I was recently told that as regards our own National Security Regulations, each of us unconsciously breaks about five of them every day. I cannot vouch for that, but truly the liberty we pride ourselves on is now a threadbare thing, and the danger is very real that the post-war world will perpetuate this state of affairs, and that in the new world so pathetically awaited the Civil Service will be one of the most grievous burdens on the community.

A curious point to note is that one of the recent critics of Bureaucracy is Professor Laski, the well-known Socialist, who fails apparently to recognise that departmental administration is the inevitable effect of the growing application of Socialism, resulting from the growing demands for the Government to do things instead of our doing them ourselves.

—"Listener In."

## A NATION WITHIN A NATION

By NORMAN F. WEBB, in the "Social Creditor," England.

The duration of mediaeval Jewry in England was, historically speaking, very brief, and the expulsion which terminated it peremptory and complete. It is extraordinarily instructive to examine what the Jews had achieved in little more than two centuries, and particularly what it was that produced their dismissal. The short answer to that first question, apart from all other considerations, is that they achieved a remarkable anticipation in miniature of our present financial set-up. Operating on exactly the same self-destructive mental principle, it was as hampering in every way to real statesmanship, and as little enjoyed by the individual citizen as to its practical results as in our own day.

What exactly had the Jews done to the land of their adoption to merit such abrupt ejection back to the Continent of Europe in 1290? Technically, the Jew had done nothing to England—except act according to his nature. It might be argued that no one can do otherwise. That may be so; but if a man's "nature" is a thing never to be questioned for one moment, or to be trimmed or modified by time or circumstance—i.e., experience, trouble of some sort must inevitably be his share, and the more "real" his environment the quicker the retribution.

The history of the mediaeval Jews' two hundred years sojourn in England is the financial history of the country for that period—neither more nor less; and I suspect the same holds good of the Jew anywhere and everywhere. Mr. Roth\* says that the "English" Jew took to usury because he was debarred by law from holding property or following a trade, but I long ago ceased to believe in that well-worn argument. It holds no water. In the present instance its weakness is shown up by Mr. Roth himself; for when finally at the end of Henry II's reign the Gentile population was prohibited by law from pledging land to the Jews, who thereby lost their job, they, the Jews, took to trading in wool and corn—buying up "futures" on the harvest. At a later date, this practice appears to have been a speciality of the Quakers (vide William Cobbett). The Jew has an unerring eye for bottle-necks—or for the point at which they can be created!

If I say that the Jews take to usury under the same compulsion that a duck takes to water, I hope Mr. Roth won't think me personal or prejudiced. I am, I believe, getting past any such feeling where his race is concerned. But all evidence on this matter is on my side—even his own remarkably lucid and unbiassed history. As far as nine-tenths of the enactments against Jews are concerned, they amount in practice to nothing. For the truth of the matter is that the Jews are by nature legalists. They appreciate "law" for its own sake; laws against anything and everything, even (or most of all) against themselves. Because, I suppose (to paraphrase a famous indictment of them) being themselves "lawyers, and the father of it," they instinctively know that the law has not yet been framed round which they cannot get—if they want to. Their whole history proves that. And if there is anything they don't want to do—i.e., abandon usury, manipulating financial values, why, laws against their taking up honest pursuits are manifestly and palpably useful.

In a surprisingly short time after their first appearance at the Conquest, individual Jews rose to prominence in their particular field. Isaac fit Rabbi, although his race was technically debarred from holding property, received the manor of Ham in the reign of Henry II., for services rendered. And prominent along with him was Jurnet of Norwich. After 1166 came Aaron of Lincoln, who at his death "was reputed to be the wealthiest person in England in liquid assets" (blessed word!) as well as one of the first financiers in Europe.

As time went on these Financial Houses extended their associations to cover the whole country, and very soon an interlocking system, on the lines of our own Financial Institutions developed to embrace London, Norwich, York and Bristol. The Jewish community created and accepted the function of financial sponge, soaking up all available liquid assets. With increasing frequency the Crown, in its straits for cash (the King's shortness must certainly have been in part due to the Jewish accumulations), contracted the wholly bad habit of periodically squeezing the Jews. Gradually this proceeding became systematised, particularly as the Crown now made a practice of confiscating

\*Cecil Roth: "History of the Jews in England."

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the estates of deceased Jews, and Gentile officials were appointed to what came to be called the Jewish Exchequer, a branch of the Great Exchequer, upon whom it devolved to regulate the whole Jewish community, and operate all special taxation.

Further and inevitable developments followed. On page 15, Mr. Roth says, "The favour and protection enjoyed by the Jews under the first Plantaganet kings was not due . . . simply to their importance as taxpayers . . . they were at the same time what may be termed Treasury Agents, advancing large sums to the Crown to defray day-to-day expenditure or unexpected calls, and being paid by drafts on the sheriffs, secured on the "ferme of the shire," or county revenue. . . . For convenience as well as security certain capitalists found it convenient to pool their resources and to work together. Hence, after the middle of the reign (Henry II.) "we find a few prominent consortia of Jews dealing with the Treasury, the heavy advances being reflected by orders for repayment in due course out of county revenue."

That, surely, has the authentic "City" ring, and along with it was growing up all those unhealthy results and abuses that seem to be inseparable from money manipulation. When they first came over the Jews were regarded tolerantly by the Anglo-Saxon. "Religious" feeling was not acute as on the Continent. The crusading fervour had not yet reached England, and when it did, was never so bigoted. But as time went on the Jew became fully identified in the public mind with usury and alienation of property, and Gentile tolerance began to wear thin. Jews were being maltreated all over the country. A considerable number of them were "burnt out" of York Castle. "Ritual murder" charges, false or authentic, were levelled against them. Raids were made on the Jewish "Archi" (chests)—card-indexes really, of indebtedness both public and private, kept by the big "Houses," which were prized by the Government as the only Public Records in existence.

When civil disturbances broke out, three forces—Government, Jews and the mob

—all made a bee-line for the local Archa, which was either borne off to safety like the Ark of the Covenant, or went up in flames, according to who got there first. The really bad feature in all this, however, was that it was identifying the Government, and by implication, the Crown, more and more in the public mind with Jewry. The impression created was inevitable and not unjustified. Even if most of the taxation was squeezed from the Jews, the cash derived in the first case from the people and they knew it. It was a vicious circle. The more the Jews were attacked, the more, the authorities had to act in their defence, and the closer the identification between the two became.

But that was not the end of the trouble. Land tenure was becoming confused, and land alienated to such an extent as to threaten the whole feudal basis of the State. The alienation was not directly to the Jews, of course, for they were theoretically debarred from dealing in land. The baronage who borrowed from the Jews on their only security, land, when their loans became due, were forced to sell for cash. Those who bought were those who had "access to credit," and who tended naturally to be the bigger, and "sounder" of the land-owners. The cash that was to satisfy the original Jewish lender was in fact advanced by himself, or one of his interlocking confreres, to repay himself.

Modern finance is no stranger, of course, to such "mazy dances" as that. But the net result of all this was that the balance of power between the State and a nicely adjusted baronage (all with relatively equal holdings, and hearty scrap-

pers among themselves) upon which the Plantaganet kings relied, was seriously upset by the growth of a number of predominant estates and titles, which by their weight constituted a menace to government, a parallel to the trusts of our own day. In addition, the Crown, as ultimate landlord, found itself less and less secure of its rent—i.e., the armed fealty of the barons, and thus at a disadvantage both actually and relatively.

There has been no drawing on the reviewer's imagination in this picture, the stages and phenomena of which present such a startling parallel to what we are familiar with to-day. There has not been one point made that could not have been given in Mr. Roth's own words, although, to him the picture presented is just the familiar one of a much-abused race striving against adverse circumstances. "The value to the modern student is the simplified texture of the whole thing in an isolated mediaeval community, and its smallness of scale, which permits us to see it as a whole. It was that, too, combined with an admirable native realism, and an absence of confusing propaganda, which without doubt enabled the government of the day to face its problem and act with a decision that in 1290 freed the country of its whole Jewish population in the space of four months.

One can't help regretting that we to-day are deprived of the invaluable asset of experience which a comparatively unbiassed official history of these events, and many others, would have given us. The conclusion is, however, that if the history had been unbiassed it wouldn't have been official.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF "UNION" IN AMERICA

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

Most of the advocates of Federal Union claim the U.S.A. as their ideal model. We are told that the principle of "Union" grew and was put into practice as a result of the desires of the American people. Nothing could be further from the truth. Sufficient evidence has been produced from time to time in these columns, to show that powerful groups, working principally, although not exclusively, through the banking system, are making a desperate effort to force the peoples of the world into accepting a Central World Government backed by an International Police Force.

It is my desire to show that the imposition of "Union" in America was the work of banking interests, who were determined to centralise all Government, mainly for the purpose of crushing the Southern States. The slavery question was not the fundamental issue, as every well-informed person knows. In conversations with educated Americans from the Southern States, now in this country, I have found that they are

under no delusions as to what happened. The Civil War was for the purpose of bringing the Southern States under the complete domination of the Money Power of New York; although the New York bankers were, at that time, merely agents for the Rothschilds and other powerful European groups. The Rothschilds made it perfectly clear that they were backing the centralisers, and that they preferred economic slavery to chattel slavery. Clauswitz, the famous German who preached the gospel of power politics, once said that war was the pursuit of a definite policy by different means. The international groups, who desire to smash the British peoples and their institutions, found their policy thwarted during the years of peace, so totalitarian nations were built up to introduce war. Once the war started there was great enthusiasm in certain circles for a "new order." Strange, isn't it?

The American Civil War can be studied as a minor, although important, campaign in the pursuit of the policy of centralised tyranny.

Now, in order to understand what happened, it is necessary to outline briefly certain facts about early American history. Right from the start the people of British stock who set out to open up the American continent were in touch with reality, and they had no false educational system to close their minds to certain truths which had been deliberately camouflaged in Britain. The power of money was generally recognised, and it was unpopular. During the 1820's Andrew Jackson was the leader of the fight against the Money Power. He said that it was "more formidable and dangerous than the naval and military power of an enemy." He was elected to the White House in 1828, and again in 1832. He bitterly fought the United States Bank, whose charter he refused to renew. The bank replied with all those tactics with which we are familiar to-day. So-called patriotic orators, like Daniel Webster, were in the pay of the Bank. Jackson, like many others who have fought the Money Power in the past, did not know enough to win.

All this time the comparative prosperity and the independent attitude of the Southern planters were causing concern. It was decided that the only way to attack the Southerners was through an increase in tariffs, which meant that the prices of all articles on the home market were raised, while the price of cotton, dependent on the British markets, remained the same. The planters' profits were thus drastically reduced, and they were forced to go into debt to the New York bankers. Horace Greeley estimated that, at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1860, the Southerners owed 200,000,000 dollars to the New York bankers alone. A great many Southerners could see that they were headed for ruin. Leaders of the Southerners, such as Calhoun and Hammond, understood the confidence trick of bank-created credit and its manipulation. And they were not easily cowed. The Southerners had two weapons which they threatened to use: To either secede from the Union, or expose the bank racket in the North. One, John Randolph, put the matter clearly: "Northern gentlemen think to

(Continued on page 3)

## RED ARMY DAY AND ANZAC DAY

Making a virtue of political necessity, the British Government took charge of the Red Army Day celebrations in the U.K., and did the job very cleverly. In the Prime Minister's absence . . . Mr. Eden was the star performer, and colleagues came to light with effective reminders of the immense British help given to Russia at great sacrifice, notably in men and ships—from the beginning of October, 1941, to the end of December, 1942 2947 tanks, over 3000 aircraft, 70,000,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition, 50,000 tons of rubber and vast supplies of machine tools, metals, small arms, boots, clothing materials and trucks.

All this and more spoilt the Communist party's efforts to steal the show, and the Coms. had other causes for chagrin. Renewing their overtures to the Labor party, they were snubbed with even greater emphasis than on previous occasions, and were acidly reminded that, "before Russia entered the war they dishonestly exploited every possible grievance, not only in the workshops but even among the people who sought refuge in underground shelters." Labor supporters were asked to "visualise the wide difference between the prospect now before us and the unrelieved agony which the world would be enduring if the Labor policy of standing up to aggression had been submerged by that of the Communist party."

Snubbed also was the Communists' new champion, Beaverbrook. Rising in the Lords, that newspaper baron, who after the war will have to answer for his part in leaving Malaya with a miserable 150 planes, largely Brewster Buffaloes and Wirraways, demanded that his hard-pressed country should undertake two immediate invasions—"we must now invade North-western Europe and we must invade the Mediterranean, too." According to the Melbourne "Herald's" London correspondent, this foolish old proprietor of vulgar newspapers not only got no support from any quarter, but was "sharply attacked, even by the Labor party's spokesman, Lord Listowel, who had come from the army," and "stingingly rebuked by the Lord Chancellor."

Lord Simon slashingly attacked him for apparently overlooking what the British Navy, Army and Air Force had done in drawing off the Germans from Russia. Declaring that "Second Front" was misleadingly used as a catchpenny phrase and slogan, Lord Simon said, addressing the peers, "I hope you will help to get rid of mere slogans based on ill-informed clamour, and will not hesitate to denounce any influence which is stoking up this clamour."

In Australia there was no need for Labor Ministers to take charge of the Red Army Day proceedings. They left that job to the same old mob of Communists, trade-union bosses and Parlour Pinks, coming in as humble instruments. In Sydney there were a Sunday procession, Domain meetings and

another in the Town Hall, and Tuesday brought a demonstration in Martin-place. Before and after and in between, writing boys and radio uncles let themselves go. A.B.C. having a sort of Red Army Week of its own. Mingled with all the rant and gas and gaiters (Bishop Burgmann supplied the gaiters) there were the usual demands for a Second Front in Europe "to beat the Japs," and flags were flown on public buildings at the instance of Premier McKell.

As is the way with "comrades," the business was sinfully overdone. People remarked with indignation and shame that there had been no Singapore Day commemoration, no public message of pity and hope to the 16,000 Australians among the captured garrison, nor any Tobruk, El Alamein, Papua, B.E.F., Royal Navy, B.A.F. or R.A.A.F. Day. Those whose memories were still bitter recalled that the Anzac Day ceremonies had been cancelled in response to an appeal from Mr. Curtin, and Old Diggers of the R.S.L. moodily turned up his words:

"The fact that the enemy is on our threshold [he still is, Mr. Curtin insists, and 40 hours before the Sunday procession a hostile plane was over Sydney] will make it desirable that any large congregations of people outside the normal should be discouraged. Accordingly it is the desire of the Government that marches of returned soldiers through the streets and other outside gatherings at memorial services should not be organised."

As Premier and Minister controlling the Police Department, Mr. McKell did some discouraging on his own account. A week later, with Mr. McKell's sanction, the streets leading to the Domain were given over to a vulgar May Day procession, and, as "S. M. Herald" recorded, "25,000 people attended the subsequent meeting in the Domain," where shouts for a Second Front in Europe "to beat the Japs" rent the atmosphere—though at one stage, as A.B.C. petulantly noted, "the voices of the speakers were drowned by the roar of low-flying aeroplanes engaged in ill-timed war exercises."

In Sydney the official verdict is: Reds, first; Diggers, Tommies, seamen and airmen, not in the race.

—Sydney "Bulletin," March 3

## DR. CALVERT BARBER AND CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ORDER

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

Sir.— One of the most forceful speakers on February 26 at the Methodist Conference in Melbourne on the subject of "Post-War Reconstruction" was Dr. G. Calvert Barber, B.D., Ph.D., Professor of Theology, Melbourne University. Like so many others, however, he seemed bent on making the "problem" appear more complicated and difficult than is really the case. He derided the idea of a Christian Social Order with men as they are, and declared quite seriously that it is impossible to have a Christian Social Order until we have Christian men throughout the world.

Coming immediately after Cyril Walklate's pathetic reference to "fallible human nature," I wondered whether these ministers of religion derive personal pleasure from reminding God so often of this weakness in His scheme of things. They maintain the impression that God made a bad job of human nature at the time of creation, and, apparently, has had to watch it deteriorate ever since. Might it be that "men are as they are" because they have not been PERMITTED to be otherwise?

Is it not a fact that for generations millions of Christian men in different countries have been prevented, and are still being prevented, from putting their Christian principles into practice? And is it not a further fact that if a majority of men in the world were Christian they would still be unable to practise Christian principles unless the present financial system were changed? In other words, if all the world were Christian except the controllers of FINANCE, and the Christians allowed the controllers of finance to function as they are permitting them to function to-day, it would still be impossible to operate Christian principles under what is called "sound finance." Notwithstanding this FACT, the Church as an organised body continues officially to support this so-called "sound finance," which actually is the most UNSOUND and un-Christian thing in the world. Indeed, the very Church in which Dr. Barber made the statement has thousands of pounds "invested" in its name, and is thus an actual beneficiary in the unholy

system of usury. It would be a good thing if more preachers took notice of the warning in Psalm 15 in this regard.

Just before the outbreak of war a leading business man found his business declining, and was forced to the realisation that unless he did something about it his position would be serious. The FINANCIAL results were so poor that he was approaching insolvency. Now that man was a Christian. He was a Sunday school superintendent, a local preacher, an active worker in various charitable bodies, and an example in every way of what a citizen ought to be. But he was obliged to improve the FINANCIAL results of his business, and so he journeyed to another city for the express purpose of "capturing the trade of a competitor." This necessity had come about because, in consequence of a change in financial POLICY, the volume of purchasing power available to the people was falling, and so the "demand" for his goods was falling also. This meant intensified "competition" for a greater share of an inadequate supply of money. And so this Christian gentleman had to force a competitor out of business so that he himself could remain in it. He succeeded. His competitor (also a Christian!) lost everything and was obliged to apply for the dole. The FINANCIAL results immediately improved, but the human results were disastrous. In business circles the successful man was applauded for his acumen!

When I asked him how such conduct measured up with his preaching he looked amazed. I reminded him that the basis of his preaching is this: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and mind and soul and strength, AND THY NEIGHBOUR AS THYSELF." He admitted that that was so. Then I said: "Well, how can you reconcile that with the way in which you treated your neighbour in business? You fought him. You not only fought him, but you did not care a jot what happened to him. Is that loving your neighbour as yourself?" He replied: "But business is business. Was I to sink without a struggle?" I said: "Quite so. Business IS business. But you fought the wrong man. The BANKER had determined that one of you had to go, but evidently you did not even suspect that HE was the CAUSE of your falling trade. In any case, why preach Christian principles when you know that the conditions under which business must be conducted won't allow you to practise them?" He thought for a moment and then admitted that that aspect had never struck him before. He went further, and declared that in future he would assist in exposing a financial system which imposed conditions of needless stringency and made it impossible for Christian men to practise what they professed.

Now I put it to Dr. Calvert Barber that every shady trick in business has for its object the improvement of the FINANCIAL results of the business. Sharp practice and cheating are the product of financial considerations! Every business is judged successful or unsuccessful according to its financial achievements, not according to the number of Christians employed. And the financial results depend not on the needs of the people or the health-giving value of the product, but on the financial policy of the money controllers. In the same way, international relations have been controlled by financial policy, and financial policy is not determined by "the people" whether they be Christian or otherwise. As a fact, many Christian men are actually employed at high salaries to impose the policy of the Devil himself, and the Wesley pulpit is made available to assist them.

The general practice of Christianity is an impossibility under present financial conditions, and so long as those financial conditions are permitted to continue so long will the Lord's Prayer remain ineffective. In these circumstances, I appeal to Dr. Barber not to take part in the unworthy and misleading habit of seeking to focus attention in the wrong direction. Too many Church "leaders" are already doing that, and, whether they realise it or not, are serving Mammon, even though they may think they are serving God.—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham-street, East Melbourne, 14th March, 1943

## THE PLANNERS VERSUS THE PEOPLE

### Compulsory Sterilisation of the Workers?

#### It Will Come if Planners' Schemes are Not Nipped in the Bud

At a recent session of the B.B.C. Brains Trust, it was asked whether a method of predetermining sex had not been discovered. Sir William Beveridge, who was present on the occasion, is reported to have replied that there were some things concerning which he would prefer the public to be ignorant. We do not propose to comment on these words further than to state that they recall a passage in the British "Hansard," of two years ago. As we do not share this meddlesome concern for "the public's morality," the passage is reproduced below:—

Dr. Morgan (Rochdale): We are told that this is an international war of ideas. There are many sides to German philosophy. The hon. Member for Bridgwater (Mr. Bartlett) has stressed the need for propagating ideas in belligerent countries with a view to breaking down the power of German philosophy. With the permission of the House, I should like to stress the question of certain ideas which have been prominent in the writings of some pseudo-scientific writers in this country, and which have not, up to the present, been repudiated.

It is the custom in democracy for every subject to be discussed, and that ideas, however bad, should be considered, whether amoral, revolting or Christian. There are certain men to-day to whom the Government appeal for medical advice on almost every subject like the Chinese Abacus and, therefore, when certain popular individuals are being asked to give that advice on health and scientific problems, it is as well that this House should have regard to it, and should know what is being sponsored and advocated outside. . . . In Poland to-day Germany is giving expression to her racial ideas by sterilisation of males. Even in Russian Poland they have not stooped to this revolting and sordid practice.

I want to stress specially one particular instance—that of an ennobled and very good physician, a very popular personality, who is frequently called in by the Government to give advice. The House may not be aware that in a book called "After Us," published in 1936, this ennobled physician, with the ear to the Court, the ear to Cabinet Ministers and facilities to the microphone, sponsored certain views. I propose to read one or two extracts from this book, because in my view the ideas are the converse or the reverse side of Hitler's philosophy of perverted science. . . . Certain Labour Members have asked that this gentleman should be appointed Health Commissioner with certain compulsory powers for London.

On page 52 of this book, sponsored by this great physician—and here I wish to say that I have nothing to say against his medical knowledge; he has treated me personally with great consideration, and I am only stressing my personal views and not those of any organisation or of my employers—views are expressed upon which I feel most deeply. I think that these pseudo-scientific, bastard philosophies should be stopped as soon as possible. On page 52 it states:

"There must be allowed no matings between the sexes to result in the birth of children, except where and when such births are desirable from the racial point of view. This is a very big step in the control of human beings."

On page 54 we find:

"The best way to put eugenics into practice is to make it compulsory for all male children to be sterilised soon after birth. . . . Certain male children of selected strains will be exempt from compulsory sterilisation. THESE children will be selected carefully by a thorough scientific study of their pedigrees."

WORKING-CLASS PEOPLE KEEP NO ACCOUNT OF PEDIGREES! The book continues:

"Their actual parents will not be so important as their ancestors for two or three generations back. One child in every 100 or 200 will be left unsterilised, and these children will become the fathers of the next generation."

On page 26 it is stated:

"Any woman desiring to have a child will have to apply to the Eugenic State Authority for the necessary permission. She will be obliged to produce the required facts relative to her own pedigree for two or three generations back. These will be verified and studied, and, if it is found that there is no hereditary taint, she will be granted the necessary permission. If that is satisfactory, a list of suitable sires will be given her to choose from. She will then spend a few days in hospital, where she will be artificially inseminated."

This is a book written by Mr. Lockhart-Mummery. Now I should like to quote a phrase upon democracy:

"Democracy is stated to be breaking down everywhere because it is essentially wrong."

This is the same democracy for which we are fighting for our very lives in this war. My last quotation is,

"No new ideas, however beneficial, can be introduced without opposition. One so radical as the official control of child-birth"

(Continued on Page 4.)

### A Brief History of "Union" in America

govern us by our black slaves; but, let me tell them, we intend to govern them by their white slaves."

In 1860 Lincoln became President as a Republican, although he only polled 1,857,000 votes against 2,804,000. However, the division among his opponents allowed him to carry the day. Now, the Republicans stood for higher tariffs, the bankers' policy. In protest, the South, led by South Carolina, seceded. Lincoln, whose sincerity for the principle of "Union" cannot be doubted, was, in my opinion, only a suitable man for the powers behind him. Many who fought on the Northern side did so for various reasons—but the result of the war was to crush the independence of the South and strengthened the bankers. Lincoln himself obviously had some knowledge of banking, but he did not know enough to realise what was happening. While a liberal banking policy was pursued during the Civil War, I would like to point out for the benefit of over-enthusiastic supporters of Lincoln's supposed monetary radicalism, that Lincoln, during his first year of office, borrowed 8.52 dollars for every dollar that he could raise by taxation. The national debt increased from 74,985,000 dollars to 2,846,000,000 dollars. The Civil War certainly made the "Union" permanent, but it placed the bankers in such control that they have produced a state of affairs in America which no thinking person can accept as a model for the "new world order." Misery, poverty, unemployment and suicides were growing before the war.

It is interesting to note the attack on State rights in this country, not as a result of civil war, but as a result of a war which was only made possible by international finance. The real lesson to be learnt from America's Federal Union is the necessity of fighting its introduction into this country.

A close study of the campaign to abolish State Governments in this country reveals the directing hand of the Money Power linked closely with its main supporters, the "planners." Don't let us be apathetic; let us start to fight these enemies of democracy now. Write to your Members of State and Federal Parliaments. And get your friends to do likewise.

### AVAILABLE SHORTLY

#### Major Douglas's Latest

The new series of articles by C. H. Douglas, entitled "The 'Land for The (chosen) People' Racket," now appearing in the "New Times," is also being published in book form by The Democratic Federation of Youth, Room 9, Floor 3, 296a Pitt-street, Sydney, N.S.W., to whom orders and remittances, for copies of the book, should be addressed.

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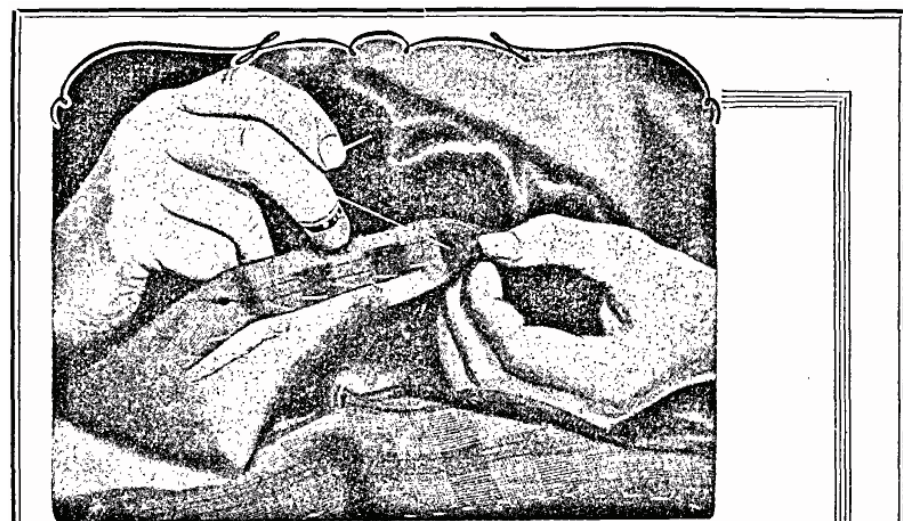
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## THE FEAR OF LEISURE

Extracts from an address to the Leisure Society, England, by A. R. Orage.  
(Continued from last issue.)

Let us consider the case of the Leisured first, since their resistance is more active than the relatively passive resistance of the Unleisured "masses." Assuming that your Society had before it the plenipotentiaries of the Leisured class, and had undertaken the task of persuading them, not merely to consent to, but also to demand with you, the endowment of Leisure for Everybody, how would you set about it? (I am assuming, of course, that the practical possibility had already been established in their minds.) What are the points you would have to make, both to allay their fears and to stimulate their hopes?

I know that this kind of preparation for attack may sound to some of you absurdly formal; but, as an old student of psycho-analysis and psycho-synthesis, I am convinced of its value. The "cure" of the psychological morbidities, the phobias and manias, of society, requires a technique at least as carefully thought-out as the "cure" of neurotic individuals. And to a very great extent the methods for both are the same.

Well, then, here is our patient enemy, the Leisured class, and here is your Leisure Society commissioned to "cure" it—what, I repeat, are the points you would have to try to make?

I do not claim to have enumerated them all or in their proper order of importance, in the following summary. In fact, I have set them down more or less as they came into my mind when I was thinking on the subject. They appear to me, however, to fairly cover the case.

The first point, undoubtedly, to make is that, in the absence of a continuous series of wars (the final outcome of which would in all probability be the return of the world to barbarism), the increase of Leisure, resulting from the constant decrease in the demand for human labour, is inevitable. This forced Leisure, as has been said before, can take one of two forms—Unemployment with all its servile and threatening implications, or Leisure proper; that is, the guaranteed condition of optional and voluntary activity. Our Leisured classes must make up their minds to a fateful choice; the dilemma cannot be dodged.

My next point, I think, would be to show that Leisure, restricted though it has been, has nevertheless given us all the values of Civilisation, as well as some of the values of Culture. Civilisation may be said to be the creation of Leisure, just as Culture may be said to be the right use of Leisure. The fact that we are tolerably civilised and only very elementarily cultured is due to the relative restriction in the past of economic Leisure. Civilisation is the work of a Leisured class. Culture is the achievement of a Leisured people. If history is any guide we might expect the world, as Leisure became universal, to pass from the epoch of Civilisation into an epoch of Culture.

Apropos of Culture, I think we might very effectively point to the preciosity of Culture restricted, in its full possibility, to a privileged class. There is inevitably something parasitic, something—I would almost

say guilty—in its expression. I think it can safely be said that the world has never yet seen a complete Culture; but the approximations to it have certainly been in communities most nearly approximating to real commonwealths.

Then we can confidently reply to the charge that the "masses" would probably make a "bad" use of their Leisure by pointing to the fact that the behaviour of our working crowds on holiday—good on the whole as it is, as compared with the behaviour abroad of some of our Leisured barbarians—is no criterion of what their behaviour would be in the assured circumstances of Leisure, any more than the fact that popular Education has been made compulsory is evidence that the masses have no desire for education. They know very well that their present hours of Leisure are only enough for recreation, they are not enough for education. The education they receive certainly gives them a taste of values; but the certainty of insufficient Leisure turns it bitter on their tongues. Holiday from Servility, and Leisure from Forced Labour, are two entirely different things. The one is a kind of intoxicant; the other is a food.

Next, I think we can make the point that in the circumstances of a common Leisure, the already Leisured, with all the advantages of a long start, would, for the first time in history, have a serious function other than that of maintaining their privileges—the function namely, of inducting the newly-Leisured into the ways of Culture. I know nobody who has ever tried to spread sweetness and light among the

"masses" who has not sooner or later broken his heart over the pathetic futility of his efforts within the existing framework of the Work State. It is not in the least that there has been no response. It is that the response has, in the majority of cases, been frustrated by the absence of Leisure. I have often remarked to artists, teachers, writers, the clergy, and the professed representatives of Culture, that their real task will only begin when everybody has the means to Leisure. Up to the present they have been, as a rule, only entertainers of the Leisured and the polite police of the Unleisured. One of the commonest fears—in all senses—of the Leisured class is their fear that, in a Social Credit Commonwealth, they would be unable to obtain personal service. Our reply to that is the obvious and unanswerable one, that real ladies and gentlemen (I am, of course, not confining myself to Debrett!) have never found any difficulty in procuring personal service, and that the rest do not deserve it. Indeed, one of the tests of Culture is precisely the ability to command service without forcing it.

My final endeavour would be to comfort them a little by remarking that, after all, the diffusion of Leisure would in all probability be gradual. I am not saying that it should be. I am simply saying that, in the best of circumstances, it is likely to be. And I do not think I am being merely lukewarm in my wish to see the actualisation of the Social Credit Commonwealth, when I say that the sincere promise of it, its adoption as the ultimate goal of society, would reconcile me to a good deal of apparent delay in its actual establishment. In short, the more fearful among the Leisured classes of to-day may console themselves that they will be dead before their Ordeal by Merit is imposed upon them.

I hope you are not under the impression that I regard my treatment of each of these points as complete. I have, in fact, little more than barely enumerated them. Each of them obviously contains material for a whole essay, or, if you like to say so, Sermon, addressed to the Leisured.

(To be continued.)

## THE "LAND FOR THE (CHOSEN) PEOPLE" RACKET

By C. H. DOUGLAS, in the "Social Crediter," England.

**I do not think that it can be reiterated too often, at this time, that except as a purely legal fiction, the common ownership of the soil by 45,000,000 individuals is not a subject for debate—it is a factual impossibility. In the sense in which it is understood by the ordinary man, ownership means control. Forty-five million people never yet controlled anything. If they can't control the Post Office, or the Army, Navy, or Air Force, and can't even control their individual and collective involvement in a war they didn't want, and don't understand, how can they control sixty million acres varying from limestone rock to watermeadows?**

So far as the produce of the land is concerned, that is available to anyone who has the money. Has anyone suggested that "the People" should have the produce of the money-making machine?

Conversely, do the agitators for common ownership yearn to pay the taxes now borne by land? Ask most of the farmers who bought their farms during and immediately after the 1914-1918 war period how they like their bargain, from the business point of view. If the older conditions of estate management were so unfair to the tenant, how was it that farmers' sons had to wait years before they could get a vacant farm, and had to be well known to be thoroughly competent farmers, or they would never get one; while nowadays there are hundreds of once-famous farms going begging, and every day good farmers are throwing in their farms in disgust at the ever rising tide of interference without responsibility?

If the farmers are worse off, the "owners" are ruined and dispossessed, "the people" are getting worse produce at higher prices, and the land itself is impoverished and "farmed out," quis beneficius?—who is better off?

To understand and to recognise without peradventure exactly what has caused this situation, let us consider Professor J. H. Morgan, K.C., writing in "The Quarterly Review" of January, 1929 (pp. 187-8): "When I once asked Lord Haldane why he persuaded his friend, Sir Ernest Cassel, to settle by his will large sums on . . . the London School of Economics, he replied, 'Our object is to make this institution a place to raise and train the bureaucracy of the future Socialist State.'"

It will be remembered that (a) Lord Haldane said that Germany was his spiritual home, and (b) that Sir Ernest Cassel was the "alter ego" of Jacob Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb and Company.

Now there is no room for discussion as to what has caused the disastrous state of British land and everyone connected with it. That cause is grinding and punitive taxation.

And this taxation has for the most part been concocted either directly or indirectly by the London School of Economics—a good deal of it by Sir William Beveridge, who we are to entrust with the building of our New World, "half way to Moscow," as he puts it so engagingly. An understanding of the main principles of current taxation is indispensable to anyone who claims to hold views on the future of the soil. In the first place, it is necessary to recognise three classifications of the surface—agricultural, industrial, and residential.

The question of minerals underground is closely interwoven with the surface classification, but may be left for subsequent consideration. It is a question which, if possible, is less understood by the average

land agitator than that of the surface.

Now, land taxes begin with a series of recurrent capital levies at each inheritance, thinly disguised under the names of Legacy Duty, Estate Duty, and so forth. It must be borne in mind that (in spite of nearly unworkable alternatives of recent date) these have to be paid in money, and land does not grow money. Generally, this money is borrowed on mortgage or otherwise. These "Duties" may range from 10 per cent., in the case of very small properties, to sixty or seventy per cent, in the case of very large ones.

In effect, these taxes are confiscatory, consequently whatever is the state of the land at the present time, that state is the result of a change of effective "ownership." Subsequently to the capital levies paid by the legatee, but not by anyone purchasing the land, Income tax at the current rate, (now 10% in the £) is paid on the ownership of the land, not on the return it makes, but on an arbitrary assessment which goes up if the land is improved. This assessment is generally made by the local rating authority who levy their own distinct taxes, called Rates, on it; and these go up if the land is improved. But if the owner also occupies "his own" property, he pays Schedule B as well as Schedule A and Rates, also at the current rate. (The foregoing statements are subject to certain modifications in respect of Scotland, and to the vagaries of Derating Acts.) In effect, the owner-occupier of his "own" property pays, at the present time, more in rates and taxes than he would have paid in rates, taxes and rent, sixty years ago, as a tenant. It is a sound legal, as well as common-sense axiom, that a man must be presumed to have intended the logical consequences of his actions. The logical consequences of the taxation just roughly summarised can be seen to be what they have in fact been. They have made the use of land for agriculture only precariously possible by treating as soil income what is in fact soil capital; thus fostering overseas imports of easily grown food.

They have made the "ownership" of land, as an administrative profession, impossible by imposing what is in fact an intolerable nationalised rent. And they have made the improvement of real property an expensive form of altruistic philanthropy (many land-owners have accelerated their ruin by persistence in it) by penalising every improvement either to site or buildings by an increased assessment, so that whoever doesn't get the rent, the tax or rate-collector does. A short survey of the bearing on all this of what were called "Mineral Rights" will enable us to pass on to a consideration of why once Great Britain is unique in its taxation, the objective of it, and who benefits. That will clear the ground for the possibilities of a reasonably sane system. (All rights reserved.) (To be continued.)

## ABERHART SUMS UP BEVERIDGE PLAN

In the course of a comment on the Beveridge proposals, Mr. Aberhart, Premier of Alberta, said:—

"Sir William's plan pre-supposes, and therefore admits, that want exists. Such want exists obviously because the people have insufficient purchasing power. How can it be possible, therefore, to drain off 10 per cent, or 11 per cent, of the existing purchasing power, and, by re-distributing it, eliminate want? That would be an attempt to abolish poverty by spreading it over a greater number. It is on a par with borrowing ourselves out of debt, or lifting ourselves by our own boot-straps."

Mr. Aberhart concluded that the Beveridge plan "will have the effect of stimulating us all in this country to give more thought to this question and to take action in the matter—doing so with vision, courage and wholesome respect for realities and for the freedom for which we are fighting."

## WEST AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN, 81 Barrack-street, Perth.)

We held our usual monthly meeting at the above address on March 11, and it was resolved that, should the effective demand be sufficient, we will conduct a series of BROADCASTS from probably 6 A.M. or 6 P.M., or both, if possible.

A fund to enable us to make these broadcasts has been opened, and a sub-committee of four members, consisting of Messrs: Willcocks, A. Cook, W. A. Cadwallader, and Miss Carroll, in collaboration with our secretary, will endeavour to find "ways and means."

We are frequently asked by members, "What are you doing?" Well, this is an answer, but it is up to YOU to make it possible.

If you supply the means, we will guarantee to broadcast some very dynamic and constructive talks, over one or more stations in the near future.

To that end we have already solicited and obtained permission from Mr. J. Guthrie, of Tasmania, to re-broadcast some of his very able talks.

We feel that the talks from 7HO are worthy of a very much wider circulation, and, apart from the fact that they will help us out of a difficulty, we feel sure they will be very much appreciated by people who otherwise would be debarred from hearing them.

The smallest contribution will help in this good work, and all monies received will be used exclusively for broadcasting, and on no account will they be diverted into other channels.

IF YOU WANT THE TALKS, FIND THE AMMUNITION.

—Wm. F. Andrews, Hon. Sec.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From THE UNITED DEMOCRATS, of 17 Weymouth-street, Adelaide.)

Quarterly Meeting: This is to be held on Saturday, April 10, at 8 p.m. This will be primarily a business meeting, as there are many important developments to discuss. However, members are cordially invited to bring friends.

Executive Meeting to be held on Wednesday, March 31.

Good Books are to be had from our office. Now is the time to give your friends "THE ANSWER TO TAX SLAVERY" (1/1 posted), "VICTORY ROAD" (3d. each, or 2/9 doz.).

Fighting Forces Protection League: It was a pleasure to watch the Electoral Campaign in action in the Adelaide Market. The demand was a popular one—"STOP TAX ON DEFERRED PAY"—and six voluntary workers were kept busy collecting signatures. Many people joined up and lots of donations were received. Over the day hundreds of signatures were collected.

## S.C.M. OF S.A.

The next monthly meeting of the Social Credit Movement of South Australia will be held in the Rechabite Hall, Grote-street, Adelaide, on Thursday, March 25, at 8 p.m. After the business of the meeting has been dealt with, Mr. E. Sellers will address the members.

—J. E. Burgess, Hon. Sec.

## Not Essential?

"One undertaker said he had trained a woman to prepare coffins. She went to another job after 18 months' service, and he could not compel her to return, because it was not an essential service."—Daily paper.

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## The Planners v. the People

(Continued from page 3.)

would produce violent antagonism. The method of sterilisation of males, however, will not cause such a revolutionary change in human relationships as the method suggested by Haldane of an ectogenic baby, where the ovum from the ovary, removed from a selected woman, is impregnated artificially in the laboratory, and the embryo is grown in artificial serum in an incubator till the child is developed sufficiently to be brought into the air. On the other hand, there is the method suggested by Thompson, of introducing the artificially impregnated ovum of a woman into the womb of a cow, and allowing the poor old cow to find a new phase of usefulness by acting as the mother, as well as the foster-mother, of the human baby."

I hear some laughter. Ridicule and ironical laughter are the proper way to deal with such subjects; but there is the tragic side. I went into my constituency and read some of these quotations to a working-class mother. I said, "What do you think of this?" She said, "Is this a book written not by doctors for doctors, but by a doctor under high sponsorship for reading by the public?" I said, "Yes." She said, "All I can say is that it is a disgusting, nauseating, revolting doctrine, and I would not have them standing on my doorstep." The House may ask, as an hon. Member asked, "What has this to do with the subject under discussion?" It is, in my view, of tremendous importance if we are fighting this war for certain spiritual values and to prevent science being perverted against the working classes. If Christians are making a fight for things that matter, these spiritual values are worth fighting for.

\* \* \* \* \*

Readers are asked to consider what would be the first steps needed to usher in the Age of the Science of Eugenics. Without doubt control would be the first essential—control over the individual (freedom from idleness), control over the children and the family (family allowances), control of would-be and expectant mothers (State medical services). We need not ask whether the sponsors of Eugenics will support the Beveridge Plan. It is their first step.

"Ridicule and ironical laughter are the proper way to deal with such subjects"—but the laughter must ring from one end of the land to the other and liberate the spirit of the people.

—B. M. Palmer, in the "Social Crediter," England.