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EVERY FRIDAY

# THE NEW TIMES

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

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

Now, when the  
padlocks for our  
lips are forging,  
Silence is crime.  
Whittier (1807-1892).

## Making Democracy Work Between Elections

### "What Can I Do About It?"

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

**How often we hear the above question! Time and time again we all meet people who say, "Yes, yes, I know that things are as you say, but what can I do about it?" Unless social crediters can not only persuade people that they CAN do something concrete to save themselves from the political and economic dangers now threatening them, but can also show them HOW they can take constructive ACTION, we may as well give up the fight now.**

While monetary reform still has its place in our work, our major and immediate task is to retain what freedom of action we still possess. Let me emphasise the phrase, "freedom of action." There is no other freedom so important. We hear a lot about "freedom from want." Sheep in rich clover have it; but they have no freedom of action. Then there is "freedom of thought." Prisoners in gaol can think as they like; but they have no freedom of action. And there is "freedom of speech." Slaves may chatter about the fact that they are slaves; but unless they have freedom of action, of what value is their "freedom of speech"?

We may talk about monetary reform as long as we like, but, unless we take action while we still possess freedom to do so, we will find that bureaucratic socialism will so strangle us that we will be little better than serfs.

What action should we take? We must oppose the menace of bureaucratic socialism, the main threat to our freedom of action. But, more important, we must give our fellow electors advice on their own power in association. They can only gain consciousness of their own power by actually acting for themselves. They can no more develop control over their political institutions by apathetically letting party juntas push them around, than a weakling can become an Atlas by watching a strong man exercise himself every day. The weakling can only become strong and gain consciousness of his strength by acting for himself.

To-day the electors are political weaklings. They must exercise; they must learn to force their will on their political representatives; they must feel their power by

working in association. Then, and then only, will democracy be saved.

Over five years ago in Australia, a comparatively small group of people who had grasped the real problem confronting organised society set out to make the following points clear to their fellow electors:—

(1) All institutions, political and economic, only exist to serve individuals. (The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath.)

(2) All policy—i.e., desired results—should be formulated by the electors. They should associate to state what results they desire, starting with the results most desired by all.

(3) Members of Parliament are the paid servants of the electors and must, if they believe in democracy, RE-PRESENT in Parliament the policy of their electors.

(4) If electors were to state in signed letters to their Members what results they desired, and made it clear to them that they would have to obey their wishes or lose their seats at the next election, democracy could be made to work, and all anti-social groups be defeated.

Many people thought the job too big. But the small group of individuals started. It was heart-breaking work. But success came, slowly but surely. Members of Parliament started to discover that more and more of their electors were taking an interest in their actions. Many electors were writing them letters and stating their desires. The weak connecting link between electors and Members was being strengthened. Soon the electors had a big victory; they successfully opposed higher taxation

camouflaged under the name of National Insurance. They have had other victories; their last big victory being the opposition to Evatt's Powers Bill.

But still more victories are urgently needed. More electors must forget their academic discussions about reform theories and take action with their fellows in an endeavour to get control of Parliament as the first essential to saving democracy in this country. We must retain our freedom of action. What action have you taken? Merely going to mass meetings and applauding the speakers will get us nowhere. I remember once meeting a man after a big meeting in a country centre; he was very enthusiastic. I met him two years later. "By Jove," he said, "I enjoyed that address of yours. What a pity the people wouldn't wake up and do something." I asked him what he had done about it during the intervening two years. He had done exactly nothing, except to mention the general idea of my address to several others. He hadn't even taken the trouble to write to his Member of Parliament. And he wondered why "other" people didn't wake up!

Do you write to your Member on various issues? Do you get your associates to do likewise? Or do you merely ask why "the people" don't wake up? You are one of the people. Influence your fellow electors by your actions. Write to your Mem-

ber. (Don't be worried about your grammar or fear that your power of expression is weak. We are engaged in a vital struggle, not an academic discussion on English.)

Keep a copy of each of your letters. Pin your Member's reply to it. Produce your letters on every suitable occasion. Influence your fellow electors to take similar action. If your Member's reply at any time is undemocratic, i.e., if, for example, he says that he isn't interested in the wishes of his electors—endeavour to make the matter public through your local papers.

Expose and oppose every move to weaken and discredit democracy. Many who are not interested in monetary reform are bitterly opposed to bureaucratic socialism. Show them how to fight it.

Start to-day. Elections offer us an opportunity of dismissing those who have disobeyed the clearly stated wishes of the people. The war will probably end before next Federal Elections. Start to-day to help your fellow electors to act in such a manner that, any politician betraying the cause for which we are fighting—individual freedom of action and individual security—will be dismissed when he next comes before his masters.

When someone asks, "What can I do about it?" be in the position to say: "This is what I have done about it. What about doing likewise?"

## NOTES on the NEWS

**The election result, if accepted as a reasoned selection by citizens, presumably indicates that most of them are opposed to a National Government Having obtained a majority in both Houses, the Labor Party has lost its alibi for not giving effect to the principle of debt-free finance. The result debunks the accuracy of the Gallup Poll, which predicted only a 3% swing to Labor on the eve of the election. The poor support given to Independents illustrates the need for more intensified educative work. Electors should immediately contact their new Members by letter, to bring before them the most important issues overlooked in their election manifestoes.**

**LEISURE LOGIC:** Mr. E. J. Holloway, M.H.R., was reported in the Press of August 8 as saying that "Australia has 1,522,000 men in the fighting forces or in auxiliary services." The civilian population has been able to keep this host fed, clothed and equipped—without drastically reducing their own living standard. In fact, the living standard for many thousands has been improved; because before the war they were without decent clothing or food. From this simple illustration it should be clear that leisure—not work—is possible after the war to a degree not previously visualised. Under these circumstances the parrot-cry of "work for all" is obviously absurd. We have yet to hear of anyone who joined-up to fight for "work for all."

**BOND BOOST:** London stock-exchange reports "rising prices of securities of enemy countries. A year ago most of these securities could be bought at any price. Buyers believe that European countries will still have enough money to meet obligations to bondholders. Some of these bonds, now worth £28, were bought for £7." There's an object lesson here. The bankers and their ilk, by control of the Press, could in the first place "doctor" the news to cause panic selling. They could then step in and buy. In due time they could alter the Press tune—boost up the victory news—and then sell. John Citizen is not likely to suspect that waves of good news or bad news may be exaggerated to suit international bond manipulation. Even press-magnates may sometimes be unaware of being mere pawns in the game.

**SUBSIDY SCHEMES:** Mr. Amery, leader of the British food mission, says that "total subsidies in England worked out at £180 millions a year ago, and included bread, flour and oatmeal, £35 M.; meat, £23 M.; potatoes, £23 M.; national milk and school milk, £17 M.; milk to ordinary consumers, £11 M.; eggs, £13 M.; and sugar, £16 M. Finance for this subsidy scheme is, of course, taken from the people by taxation, and is in the nature of a socialistic levelling down process. Although it may provide a slight benefit for the lower income groups, at the expense of the higher groups, it is indisputable that the over-all living standard cannot be increased by this method of financing the subsidy. However, trial and error will probably develop the idea of consumer-credits paid direct from the Treasury to each individual, and consisting of new money created for this special purpose.

**BRITAIN'S PLEDGE:** Certain difficulties of Britain, now and in the post-war cleanup, are emphasised by Hanson Baldwin, in the "New York Times," thus: "The Russians refused to grant use of the Krasnodar base for the recent bombardment of Roumanian oilfields, thus compelling Allied bombers to use the longer route from

Egypt, thereby entailing unnecessary losses." Continuing, he points out that "Post-war difficulties are apparent in Russia's determination to annex the Baltic States, probably Eastern Poland, Bessarabia, small parts of Poland, and possibly northern Iran." These, he says, are her minimum territorial ambitions. The difficulties will be appreciated when it is remembered that Britain is pledged to restore the 1939 Polish frontiers.

**CLOSED COURTS:** Another timely protest against the closing of courts to the general public was made by Mr. J. M. Cullity in general sessions when he commented thus: "I always believed that 'star chamber' methods had disappeared from British courts of justice." Continuing, he said that "another judge has also expressed very definite views on the matter." The war and air-raid dangers were used as a pretext to further the practice of closing courts, which is just another form of taking evidence "in camera." If our legal institutions are to remain free from the tainted practices of socialistic gestapo, they must be kept open, and any judge who lends himself to a violation of this principle is false to his trust.

**GLOBAL GAMES:** From the endless stream of the international bankers' spruik-ers, who get free publicity in the "free" press, comes the following (Melbourne Herald, August 11): "The Wall Street Journal" says that the U.S. Treasury has rough blue-prints for the international control of prices and supplies of essential commodities and raw materials." Fancy that, now! And these proposals for controlling them have NOT been submitted to the people or the Parliaments of the countries concerned. It is apparent that another bad bankers' brew is being concocted. Now that we have a brand-new Parliament, electors should welcome their respective members of Parliament (whether they voted for them or not) and request of them that they obtain a statement regarding the extent Australia has been committed—and to urge them to insist that such proposals be submitted to the people before being ratified by Parliament.

**PALESTINE PROBLEM:** Two interesting co-related articles appeared in the Melbourne "Sun" of August 13 under the titles: "Allied Plan To Kill Zionist Cause" and "Soldiers' Gun-Burning Plot." The first item reports Mr. Emanuel Celler as saying that "the U.S. State Department and the British Foreign Office will shortly issue a joint statement silencing all discussion of the Arabian-Jewish question in Palestine." The other item concerns the conviction of two British soldiers for large-scale gun-running to Palestine. It is not stated whether they were acting for the Jews or the  
(Continued on page 2)

## British M.P. Condemns Banksterism

The following interesting and informative speech was made by Mr. R. R. Stokes (Ipswich) in the British House of Commons recently:—

I do not propose to indulge in comments on some of the speeches that I have heard to-day, though I should particularly like to exchange greetings with the hon. Member for Hastings (Mr. Hely-Hutchison) [a bank director.—Ed.] who gave a most gloomy account of the state of penury to which the banks have apparently been reduced.

I almost got my handkerchief out to shed a tear for Mr. Montagu Norman! The object of this Debate was to be unorthodox and to stimulate new thought in the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In war-time we discover that money does not matter. There is plenty of it, and nothing is to be allowed to hinder the progress of the war.

I want him to realise that never again in peace-time are we going to be told that constructive things cannot be done because there is no money available. The country will not stand it. For that reason, I was most disappointed when I heard the Paymaster-General the other day giving voice to this:—

"Let me say a word as to my understanding of this complicated question of finance. Most of us will agree that finance must no longer be our master. It has to be our servant, but let us not forget that a servant may be ill-treated or over-worked. All our plans must be subject to the limitation of our financial resources."

I interjected, "Nonsense." I repeat that never again are plans of a constructive nature to be obstructed because of this absurd thing, money, which is only created for the purpose of allowing people to exchange goods and services.

I should like also to draw attention to another series of fallacies given vent to by the Bishop of Rochester. He said that we should not interfere with a financial system which had carried us safely through the 1914-18 war, helped us over the 1931 slump, and now was successfully getting us through this war.

It seems to me that he proved conclusively that it is quite time we upset a system which led us into the first war, pitched us into the slump of 1931 and

landed us in this war with the added knowledge that German rearmament was to a large extent financed by the City of London. (Interruption) I will not quote Mr. Montagu Norman again, but German rearmament was very largely financed in the City of London.

The first object of this Debate was to try to persuade the Chancellor to go in for rather cheaper finance in war time. One point on which I have quarrelled with him is that he will not encourage people to lend money free of interest to the Government.

I had some controversy with him and finally, at his request, wrote him a letter. Judge of my surprise when he wrote back that he really could not ask people to do something they could not afford. What an astonishing remark from a Chancellor of the Exchequer!

I wonder whether he will have that forbearance with me if I find that I cannot afford to pay my Income Tax. He will go to any lengths to advertise for War Loans but not for free money.

I was visiting the other day some wretched people detained under regulation, and written across the prison wall even, were the words, "Lend to defend your right to be free."

Secondly, I can see a case for paying interest on genuine savings, but there is none whatever for paying interest on bank-created credit. While I do not want to deal with the question of the £1,000,000,000 gap, it seems to me absurd that the banks should be allowed to convert their own made money into a permanent loan of 2½ per cent, and why the Chancellor cannot instruct the banks to reduce the Bank Rate to one-half per cent. I do not understand.

His counterpart in New York has found it possible to do so, but we get no satisfactory answer from him except that he will ponder over it. I know him well enough to know that that means that he is not going to do anything about it.  
(To be continued.)

## WHAT IS THE NEXT URGENT MOVE?

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

Sir,—Now that the people have dismissed a lot of the bankers' agents from the Commonwealth Parliament, their next job is to have similar agents dismissed from the Commonwealth Bank Board. Until this is done, or determination of financial policy taken out of this Board's hands, the Government will be without real power, and the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction measures will be seriously impeded if not entirely prevented. We have already had a "warning" from Sir Claude Reading that this will be so. He explained that he gave this "warning" in his "personal" capacity, not as chairman of the Bank Board. That makes it necessary for us to understand something of his "personal" interests.

As most readers of this paper know, the Bank Charter Act under which the Bank of England operates provides that in all its dealings it need have regard only to its own advantage and need not be concerned at all with public welfare. In much the same way, though not in such specific terms, the Commonwealth Bank Board is now similarly endowed. This was brought about by the reasonable actions in 1924 of Mr. S. M. Bruce and Sir Earle Page and the subsequent incorporation in the Constitution Act of the provisions of the Financial Agreement, under which, when the war terminates, the Commonwealth Parliament will automatically become subservient to the Loan Council, and the Loan Council will be subservient to the Bank Board. The Bank is publicly-owned but privately-controlled, and those who control it are in no way answerable to those who own it.

It is a demonstrable fact that those who control finance control EVERYTHING, and that finance in Australia is controlled by the trading banks through their representatives on the Commonwealth Bank Board. For example, Sir Claude Reading is not a member of the Board because of any expert knowledge of finance or banking, but entirely because of the interests he represents, i.e., a "personal" matter. The same applied absolutely to his predecessor, the late Sir Robert Gibson. And if there was ever any doubt regarding the real purpose of the presence of Sir Claude as a member of the Bank Board it was completely removed by his specially-prepared statement concerning the use of bank credit after the war. This statement was given nationwide publicity last week, and brought forth a mild rejoinder from Mr. Curtin. But this time, I think, Sir Claude went a little too far, and his latest "warning," obviously designed to influence voters, should lead to his removal from the Board.

For purpose of reference the circumstances should be recorded. The Prime Minister, in the course of his election activities, made a pledge in the name of the Government that in peace time all the money needed would be found to provide work for all who wanted it. Sir Claude then prepared the special statement for the "press," containing the following:

"A large volume of credit has been found necessary for war purposes, and has been issued. Further large issues for war purposes may be necessary in the future. For this reason, in my opinion, there must be a strict limit placed upon use of bank credit in the post-war period FOR ANY PURPOSE. . . . Work for all who can work is a laudable objective to which all can subscribe. Bank credit in certain circumstances can help to achieve it, but if used without full justification can defeat it and

### BOOKS TO READ

(Obtainable from The United Electors of Australia, Room 9, Floor 5, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C. 1.)

"The Big Idea." By C. H. Douglas. A masterly survey of the underlying factors at work in the modern world. Your education is incomplete unless you have read, re-read, and thoroughly digested this book. Every social creditor should have a copy for frequent perusal, and other copies for "widening the circle." Price, 2/7½d. posted.

"The Tragedy of Human Effort." By C. H. Douglas. Indicates how to make democracy work. Specially recommended for distribution at the present time. Price, 7d. posted.

"Federal Union Exposed." Exposes the international bankers' plot to dominate the world through a World Government. A complete analysis and a most important reference book. Price, 1/1½d. posted.

"Money." Tells in simple language what money is, who creates it, and how the people are controlled by those who manipulate it. Packed with authoritative, irrefutable references. Price, 1/1½d. posted.

"Alberta's Road to Freedom" is the answer to false statements about Alberta's attempt to overthrow the bankers' tyranny. Describes the Treasury Branches scheme. Price, 9½d. posted.

"Answer to Tax Slavery." Shows taxation as the instrument by which bankers dominate Government policy—and the lives of the people. Contains valuable statistics of taxation increases—and indicates a way out. Price, 1/1½d. posted.

"Red Glows The Dawn." A well-documented record of the disruptive anti-British activities of Communists in Australia. Price, 7½d. posted.

"Banks and Facts." A remarkable presentation of the banking swindle. The banker states his own case—and is answered paragraph by paragraph. Price, 7½d. posted.

"Frustration of Production of Motor Fuel in Australia." A compelling array of facts, showing that motor fuel resources are abundant in Australia—certain interests preventing the development of same. Price, 7½d. posted.

do incalculable harm. Instead of work for all, there could be work for none."

Note particularly the three words I have emphasised, and note also that if he is permitted to remain in a position in which he can DICTATE to the Government as the late Sir Robert Gibson dictated to the Government, we shall have conditions after the war far worse than those which preceded it. In this regard it is not without significance that Sir Alfred Davidson, of the Bank of New South Wales, has also warned us that conditions after the war will be difficult, and that we should expect a "temporary" lowering of our already low standards. There is an important "personal" connection between these knights which will become clear as we proceed. What I can't understand is the inference that credit is a good thing for producing war work but would be a bad thing for producing "peace" work. We, of course, desire to see a reduction of manual effort by making machines do the "work," but that is another story.

Now, the simple truth is that the Commonwealth Bank Board will be in the posi-

tion to impose another period of deflation after the war UNLESS IT IS STOPPED BEFORE THE WAR ENDS. That means NOW. To get an idea of the way in which this Board converts a publicly-owned institution into a mere instrument for oppressing its owners, it is necessary to examine the "interests" behind it. Right at the outset its personnel consisted of "financial magnates," each of the three monopolies which control Australia being directly represented. These three monopolies are known as the SUGAR MONOPOLY (which includes gas and tobacco), the METAL MONOPOLY, and the OVERSEAS LANDED GROUP. The Bank of New South Wales is part of the Sugar Monopoly, and Sir Claude Reading, with extensive tobacco interests, represents that monopoly on the Bank Board. This monopoly includes three of the trading banks, namely, the Bank of New South Wales, the Queensland National Bank, and the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney. He (Sir Claude) is also connected with the Metal Monopoly, as a Director of Trustees, Executors, and this monopoly includes three more of the trading banks, namely, the Commercial Bank of Australia, the National Bank of Australasia, and the Bank of Adelaide. The third monopoly includes the remaining three of the trading banks, namely, the Bank of Australasia, the English, Scottish and Australian Bank, and the Union Bank of Australia, all of which have their headquarters in London with direct representation on the Bank of England!

(To be continued.)

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN,  
189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C. 2.  
22nd August, 1943.

## AGRICULTURAL HOUSING IN BRITAIN

In the House of Lords, on May 4, Lord Brocket said:—I should like to suggest . . . that the priority—if I may use that blessed word "priority"—for building labour for erecting these new cottages [the 3000 promised by the Government] or for reconditioning old cottages be moved up. Small builders all over the country cannot compete either in building new cottages or in repairing or improving old ones with the larger firms, because they have no labour. In many cases, unfortunately, the little man who runs the firm has no labour left except himself. I sometimes go round, where repairs are being done, and say: "I am sorry that you cannot get on more quickly, because I want to put a new worker in this cottage." Then I am told, "I have no one except myself; all my people have been called up, so what can I do?" This is happening all over the country. These little firms cannot now estimate for new cottages, although in pre-war days in many cases their estimate would have been much lower than that of a bigger firm, because the man works himself and has not big overheads. These small firms are almost driven out of existence, and many have been driven out of existence already. I should therefore like to make a plea on their behalf to the Minister of Labour and National Service, and ask him to take a more sympathetic view before calling up the men employed by these small firms, and to make it possible for some of the men who have been called up, but are not in the A1 category, to be returned to them so that they may carry on with their work. . . .

I particularly want farmers and landowners to be able to build these cottages, because many of them should be built near the farms and not necessarily all in the villages. I know that in the past this matter of the tied house, as it is called, has sometimes been regarded as a political battle cry. In theory it is very nice to be able to say that tied cottages should be abolished. . . . But where you have an outlying farm, and that farm has stock and

horses, you must have your cowman or your horseman living in the cottage which goes with the farm, and which is a tied house. If that cowman or horseman has to go because he is inefficient, or if he wishes to leave because he does not like the farmer, you cannot build another house for the next cowman or the next horseman, and have a sort of avenue of houses for ex-cowmen and ex-horsemen living in them. They have to go somewhere else, and therefore in my view the tied cottage is very necessary, especially near farms for certain members of the farmer's staff. I hope that the political antagonism to the tied house will not prevent some of these new cottages being built, either by landowners or farmers, near the farms themselves, because it is absolutely necessary, particularly for cowmen in these days—and cows do not always calve in the daytime—to live near the farmhouse.

There is another point about the appearance of these cottages. I am sorry to say that council houses in the villages have almost always been the ugliest and most unattractive houses in the whole village. If one is motoring about the country and asks how to get to a certain place through a village one is told, "You go up to those ugly council houses and turn right." And it is a fact that the material that has been used is in many instances awful. In the beautiful village of Broadway, in the stone country of the Cotswolds, houses were put up with red roofs. You have these hideous council houses all over the country. I am not sure that the new edition is going to be any better than the old. I do not know what are the materials or the actual colourings, but I must confess I do not like the flat roof variety I see in the papers. I do not think that type fits in at all well with the English landscape. I would like to make this plea: the building material of the county should be used, and cottages should be of stone in stone counties and of brick in brick counties, whether they are built by local councils, landowners or farmers. . . .

### PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS

"We execute Masons in such wise that none save the brotherhood can ever have a suspicion of it, not even the victims themselves of our death sentence; they all die when required as if from a normal kind of illness." (Emphasis in original.)—"Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," XV., 9.

Anyone in doubt as to the attitude of Freemasonry, Socialism and Big Business, to Social Credit, should read the notices of the death of Mr. Aberhart in the "Express" newspapers.—"The Social Creditor."

At the beginning of this year, the late William Aberhart broadcast from Edmonton, Alberta:—

"For three years, a lot of people, myself included, have kept quiet because, mistakenly, we felt that we might hinder Canada's war effort, if we spoke our minds. Events have proved the contrary. . . . Silence on the part of those best informed has begun to sap public morale. . . . We are going to start a series of broadcasts dealing with the war and post-war issues."

The broadcasts were given, and were discussed and applauded all over Canada, and much of the United States.

pressed from time to time that the United States might acquire some permanent vested interest through defence works undertaken, although this was not the intention of either the United States or the Canadian Government.

## Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

Arabs, but it does seem that the powerful influences using the British Government to implement the usurpation of the Arabs' country are likely to involve Britain in serious trouble. The first item may indicate that Britain at last realises this fact.

**CANE CUTTING:** Some indication of how consistently the Labor Party protects wage-standards can be gleaned from a Sydney report published in the Melbourne "Herald" of August 7, which stated: "Young soldiers had been sent to 'little Italy' in Queensland to cut cane for Italians—under an Italian ganger." It was also reported that "Alderman Murphy said that the owner of one farm where the soldiers were working had two sons interned." Alderman Speers said "that his son had been drafted (conscripted) along with many other lads, to cut cane at £22/- per week—a job for which the Italians would receive £18 to £20 a week." Who said the Labor Party defended the workers' wage standards and their liberties???

**FEDERATION FAULTS:** The British Secretary for India (Mr. Amery) threw a few spanners into the "world federation" plot (Federal Union) in New York recently by simply suggesting the British Empire's voluntary association as a successful model. He also said that "Federalists" under-rate the reluctance of nations to surrender any portion of their sovereignty to outside authority. The "Yorkshire Post" took up this criticism of the world-plotters, and stated that "sentiments of nationalism are gaining rather than losing ground." Well, it looks as if the bankers' plot is not going exactly to schedule—which means they will redouble their efforts. The answer to this is for YOU to communicate your objection, in writing, to your newly-elected M.P.

**MISSING MILLIONAIRES:** We are informed by the daily press that two Italian industrial millionaires have been lynched by the revolting Italians. It is also stated that they were extreme Fascist collaborators. This report presumably is intended to convey the idea that the Italians are punishing those responsible for imposing Fascist socialism on them. However, unless the lynched millionaires happen to be the financial controllers of Italy when the Fascist regime began (Counts Volpi and Pirelli), the hangman has missed the real crooks who foisted their puppet, Mussolini, on Italy. It is unlikely that the big fish who operate socialism in various countries under different "isms" have been caught.

**WOMEN WARRIORS:** The daily press of August 8 reported the growing opposition of British women in the 46-50 group against being conscripted into the Services. The spirit of freedom still lives. Correspondence from constituents ("pressure politics") has convinced Commons that there is strong feeling against the plan, and 100 Members are supporting a motion urging the Government to reconsider the decision. It is believed that, in view of the opposition, the Government may drop the idea. Here is another case of employees (politicians) passing regulations which their employers (electors) do not want; it also illustrates the power of the electors to get what they do want, provided they apply the Electoral Campaign technique. It is of no consequence which political Party is warming the seats.

**PACIFIC PROBLEMS:** The anti-British multi-millionaire editor of the "Chicago Tribune" (Colonel McCormick), who recently suggested that certain British Dominions should become American States, is reported (free of charge) in the Melbourne "Herald" of August 12 thus: "British territory in the Pacific reconquered from the Japanese by American troops becomes United States property." Apparently this chappie has not heard that the Allies have declared singly and conjointly (Russia excluded) that annexing territory is not among their war aims. The sooner his mischievous statement is publicly denied by the U.S. Government the better.

—O. B. Heatley.

### PRE-ELECTION PRESSURE

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—It is encouraging to Electoral Campaigners to observe their technique being copied by others. It is obvious we are advancing towards the time (if the rules of the game be not changed) when the People, not Representatives, will determine policy. The following item is from Sydney "Sun" of August 15—

"Cleric Seeks Pensions Pledge. An undertaking from all Federal election candidates to move for an immediate 5s. increase for old-aged and other pensioners is being sought by the Rev. S. W. McKibbin, Newtown Methodist clergyman. Mr. McKibbin has prepared a circular letter, containing a series of questions, which he will send out tomorrow to N.S.W.'s 158 aspirants for Federal political honours."

—Yours, etc., JOHN M. MACARA, Sydney.

Responsibility for all unsigned election comment in these columns is accepted by H. F. Allsop, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne, C. 1.

## ROOSEVELT'S REMARKABLE MISTAKE

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

**Now that socialistic planning has brought about a real shortage of some essentials of life, we are being inundated with propaganda designed to prove to us that after the war we must submit to the dictates of "international experts" if we are all going to have sufficient to eat. Surely the methods of mesmerism have never been more cunningly used! Dr. Goebbels must be feeling envious.**

Even President Roosevelt's broadcast to delegates to the recent United Nations' Food Conference contained statements that are typical of the nonsense being poured out to the public by every conceivable high-pressure medium known to this "progressive" age. Perhaps his broadcast was drafted by Bernard Baruch or Samuel Rosenman? Otherwise, what can we think of a man like Roosevelt saying that "no nation ever had enough food to feed its people properly . . ." (Melbourne "Herald," June 8).

Every Australian who knows anything about his own country knows that Mr. Roosevelt's assertion is incorrect. During the course of tens of thousands of miles of lecturing tours throughout Australia, I saw, over a period of years, vast quantities of food destroyed. And I know that every section of the farming community could have produced a greater quantity of food if it could have sold it. We have some of the finest food-producing experts (our own farmers) in the world. Given reasonable incentive to produce, they can easily flood this country with food. They don't need international "experts" (who probably couldn't tell the difference between a Hereford steer and a billy-goat) to tell them how to produce.

Not only are Mr. Roosevelt's words incorrect regarding modern conditions; they cannot be accurately applied to any civilised era in British countries. The "progressive historians" are always trying to make us believe that our ancestors invariably lived on the verge of poverty. Perhaps they could explain, then, how it was that during the one hundred and fifty to two hundred years prior to the Black Death in England (1345), the English people were not only able to feed themselves adequately, but worked less days in the year than we do, and erected some of the most beautiful buildings in the world.

Early last century, William Cobbett, a practical English farmer and a man who knew English conditions better than any man living at that time, had some interesting things to say about food production. In 1826 he visited the village of Milton, in Wiltshire, and investigated the productive capacity of that village. The population was 500 people, including women and children. He wrote: "The land of this parish produces annually about 3000 quarters of wheat, 6000 quarters of barley, the wool of 7000 sheep, together with the pigs and poultry . . . leaving green or moist vegetables out of the question . . . and saying nothing at present about milk and butter." ("Rural Rides.")

After working out a liberal dietary for each family, he found that the village was able to provide food for 2510 people. What was true of Milton was approximately true of every other village. And yet now, after the use of agricultural sciences for over

100 years, we are told that "no nation ever had enough food to feed its people properly!"

Now, let us look at a few simple facts: Food, clothing and shelter are the three primary essentials of life. It is possible for a very small number of our people, working reasonable hours, to provide the essentials of life for every man, woman and child. Our financial system can be easily reorganised to ensure that this is done. Once every individual is freed from the fear of insecurity, we can progress towards producing things which help to make life fuller and richer. Individuals should be free to associate to produce what they most desire. If individuals desire to associate to erect cathedrals, or to make and play musical instruments, or to manufacture and use motor cars, or to do anything else which is physically possible, they should be free to do it. But no one should be compelled to do these things if he doesn't want to do them.

The powerful financial interests lurking behind President Roosevelt know that food production was successfully solved long ago, that all the essentials of life can be produced in super-abundance, and that a Leisure Age is possible. They propose, therefore, to mesmerise the people so that they will believe that the great majority of them must be forced to work on erecting great factories all over the countryside, even if only to manufacture radios to export to the Indians, while the rest of the community is forced to produce only the amount of food decided by the "international experts." This programme will keep the people in perpetual slavery.

No one has been able to tell me why I can't eat a loaf of bread which can easily be produced, without first drudging eight hours a day, six days a week, producing radios for Indians. Presumably, Mr. Roosevelt unconsciously revealed what the Wall Street gentry are aiming at when he said: "Increased food production was necessary throughout the world, but it must be backed up by larger industrial output. . . . in God's name, why?"

Australians must face this issue frankly and courageously. They can either decide to demand that our farmers be permitted to produce sufficient for us all, and that the production be distributed to the people irrespective of whether factories are being built or not, or we can be herded into the Slave State like a lot of sheep (or should I have said cattle, because that's what the inner circle of Jewry calls us?). If the "enemy within" gets away with this, if we allow ourselves to become victims of "the greatest campaign of mesmerism the world has ever seen, we are doomed. Our fight is to de-mesmerise the people. I hope that you are doing your part?"

## CHURCHILL AND THE GOLD STANDARD

Speaking in the British House of Commons on April 21, 1932, Winston Churchill made the following statement:—

"When I was moved by many arguments and forces in 1925 to return to the gold standard, I was assured by the highest experts . . . that we were anchoring ourselves to reality and stability; and I accepted their advice.

"I take for myself and my colleagues of other days whatever degree of blame and burden there may be for having accepted their advice. But what has happened? We have had no reality, no stability.

"Is the progress of the human race in this age of almost terrifying expansion to be arbitrarily barred and regulated by fortuitous discoveries of gold mines here and there, or by the extent to which we can persuade the existing cornerers and hoarders of gold to put their hoards again into the common stock?"

"Are we to be told that human civilisation and society would have been impossible if gold had not happened to be an element in the composition of the globe? These are absurdities, but they are becoming dangerous and deadly absurdities.

"They have only to be asserted long enough, they have only to be left ungrappled with long enough, to endanger that capitalist end credit system upon which the liberties and enjoyments and prosperity, in my belief, of the vast masses depend.

"I therefore point to this evil and to the search for the methods of remedying it, as the first, the second and the third of all the problems which should command and rivet our thoughts."

Will Mr. Churchill after this war repeat the same mistake he made in 1925? Will he again listen to the arguments of "the highest experts" and again plunge Great Britain into the depths of still greater chaos than that which followed the last war?

Are we also to follow the advice of "the highest experts" who have been un-

able to find anything better for our young men and women before the war started than the damnable scourge of "relief." . . . Are we going to fall into the trap that is now being prepared by "high experts" in both Great Britain and the United States—the proposed international monetary schemes based once more on gold?

Let us remember as Churchill did, that human civilisation and society would still be possible even if gold had not happened to be an element in the composition of the globe.

—"To-day and To-morrow," Edmonton, Canada.

## ADVANCE AUSTRALIA!

(To the Editor)

Sir,—Thus spoke Mr. J. L. Webb, as chairman at the annual meeting of the Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ("Herald," (Melbourne, 19/8/1943):—"No doubt, Australia will take its rightful place in any international currency system ultimately decided upon. Our entire economic structure and the standard of living of our people are dependent on international trade and world conditions generally."

No doubt at all, Mr. Webb—unless "Australia" wakes up in time to make its own choice rather than allow "itself" to be pushed into place by persons Mr. Webb might have named, but did not.

"Australia" apparently is to him a short term for seven millions of people incapable—physically, mentally, or both—of eating the food they grow, wearing the clothes they make or living in houses they build, and so depending for continued existence on "international trade," etc. So the lines from the old Scottish grace, "I ha' meat and I can eat, the Lord be thankit for it" should read" . . . world trade be thankit for it!"

If Mr. Webb had hung us all from the bastions of international "finance" instead of "trade," he would have scored a bull. However, as he did not, the most appropriate comment is—SCAT!  
—Yours etc., F. H. Ault, 69 Strathalbyn St. East Kew, E.5. 30/8/1943

## BRITISH CHANCELLOR SHIELDS CREDIT MONOPOLY

In the House of Commons, on May 25, Mr. Stokes asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he is aware that £1,500,000,000 new money has been created by the banks since the commencement of the war until the late autumn of 1942 and whether he is in a position to state what it costs to create this money?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Kingsley Wood): "I do not agree with the implication in the first part of the Question, nor do I follow the figure there given. I can only refer my hon. Friend to the answer I gave him on May 11, to which I do not think I can usefully add."

Mr. Stokes: "Arising out of that most unsatisfactory reply, may I ask my right hon. Friend whether he is aware that the figure given in the Question had been computed by a well-known authority on this subject, and if I put another Question down to my right hon. Friend, will he state specifically what he considers the amount of newly-created money to be?"

Sir K. Wood: "No, Sir. As I guessed it, the figure had come from Stokes's Encyclopaedia of Phrase and Fable." (Laughter.)

Mr. Stokes: "This is not a laughing matter. Has my right hon. Friend taken the trouble to assess for himself the amount of newly-created bank money since the war started? Does he not think it is one of his duties as Chancellor of the Exchequer to do so?"

Sir K. Wood: "I have given my hon. Friend an answer."

Mr. Stokes: "But that answer was totally unsatisfactory."

## THE "MONEY MYTH"

The letters reprinted below appeared in the "Scotsman" following the letter of Major Douglas on this subject which was reprinted in the "New Times" of July 23—

Sir,—I do not like to take issue with Major Douglas, who has probably done more for monetary reform than any man presently living. He, however, is so satiated with his own orthodoxy that he will not investigate any other. Anyway, it should not be necessary for me to explain that the stable price-level is the relation of all money to all wealth, or the method of assuring that there will always be sufficient purchasing power in existence. It will then be possible to see that any one article or service will always have a proper and just relation to all other articles and services. It is an honest way of equating money to wealth by preventing slumps, as there would be no deflation.

We know from experience that fluctuating prices have ruined far more producers than low prices, and if we wish to accomplish anything worth while in the adoption of a better monetary system, I think all reformers should concentrate their efforts on the necessity for regulating money in circulation to suit the people as a whole and not, as at present, to suit financiers. What we have to guard against is finance being in the hands of private vested interests who profit by fluctuating prices. The regulation of money in circulation should therefore be in the hands of an independent Government Authority, or we will one day all be debt slaves to international money-lenders.

—Yours faithfully, W. D. CLARK, May 12 1943

Sir,—I am grateful to Mr. Clark for the kindness of his opening sentence in your issue of Saturday, and I accept with, I trust, becoming meekness, his mild rebuke. I have always contended, more in hope than expectation, that I ought to be regarded as orthodox, but I derive the impression that Mr. Clark feels I am rather old-fashioned.

The point I had wished to emphasise is one which, so far from involving a contest of "schemes," pleads for suspended propaganda for any scheme. My reason is, I think, an important reason. We are, in this money matter, in grave danger of "tipping out the baby with the bath water."

While commodity-money, gold and silver, was always unsound in principle, it had the immense psychological strength that nearly everyone believed that it was insulated from politics. The "sound money" advocates always realised the weight of this argument, and in this particular, if in no other, they were wholly right.

The fact that it is possible, without derision, to head a letter as this letter is superscribed, is evidence that the effect of arguments that a money system should be used to do this, that, or the other; that it should be a governing system, not a reflecting or accounting system, has been to create the growing impression that a money system is simply a political device, which at the moment is true; and that it cannot be prevented from being a political device; which is not true. If this idea becomes widespread, no money system will work, because no one will work for money.

—I am, etc., C. H. DOUGLAS, May 17 1943

## STRANGE IRONY

The German philosopher, Nietzsche, wanted the physical superman. In a world of physical supermen he would have been the first to be exterminated, for he was a helpless invalid kept in existence by means of those virtues he despised, the charity and mercy of a self-sacrificing sister.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From THE UNITED DEMOCRATS OF 17Waymouth Street, Adelaide.)

**POLICY ASSOCIATIONS:** We South Australians have now arrived at what may be termed the third stage of the Social Credit philosophy. The three stages are:—

1 The study of the technical side of the philosophy or the monetary-reform stage.

2 The negative or "don't" stage—DONT DO THIS, DONT DO THAT—e.g., when we used Electoral Campaign tactics to defeat such measures as the National Health Insurance Scheme, the Commonwealth Bank Amendment Act, etc.

3 The positive or creative stage—where we are campaigning to bring Parliamentary Representatives under the direct control of their constituents so that electors may demand the results they want. Briefly, we plan to do this by sponsoring the formation of small decentralised "Citizens' Policy Associations." The members of these associations will meet regularly or as occasion demands to discuss public and national affairs, the theory being that if electors are organised thus it will remove any feeling they may have that theirs is just a voice in the wilderness. This will encourage them to take the continual and active interest in their own and other people's welfare that is so vitally necessary to make Democracy a functioning reality.

We urgently request old friends and stalwarts to rally round and help make this stage of our activities a real success. CALL AT OUR ROOMS, OR WRITE, WE HAVE SOMETHING POSITIVE FOR YOU TO DO!

**MONTHLY MEETINGS:** Starting from Wednesday, September 15 (8 p.m.), we intend to hold monthly meetings in our club rooms, to discuss cultural articles in the "Social Creditor." We feel that members can thus derive a lot more advantage from the articles than they do just from a casual perusal thereof. These meetings will also give members an opportunity to compare notes on their Citizens' Policy Association activities. KEEP THIS DATE FREE. Everyone welcome.

We have stocks of the following books, by C. Barclay-Smith, on hand:—"The Answer to Tax Slavery," price 1/-; "Federal Union Exposed," price 1/-; "The Victory Road," price 3d. (Postage 1/4d. on above prices.) Have you read these books? Would you care to give a friend a copy?

—F. Bawden, Hon. Secretary.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING

In about five weeks' time the Federal Government will receive the opinion expressed by members in our State Parliaments either for or against compulsory daylight saving. In the country, farmers and others who start work early regard daylight saving as a curse. In the cities, milkmen, shift workers and hard-worked housewives find in daylight saving a nightmare.

Such persons may either exercise their political right to choose or suffer the consequences of the old "order." Workers in factories and offices could, if they so desire, arrange with employers to start work an hour earlier, and so exercise their choice. The policy of compulsion for all results in discontent and inefficiency.

When members of Parliament are made aware of what is wanted they vote accordingly. Therefore all voters who do not wish to become the victims of compulsion should, in their own interests, write to their members in the State and Federal Parliaments requesting them to vote against daylight saving.

Realising that this is the only alternative to compulsion, groups of prospective victims have decided to act in conjunction with their friends in the country. The following letter is in use:—

To Mr. -----, M.H.R., or M.L.A. Dear Sir,—I am opposed to daylight saving, and I desire you, as my elected representative, to do all in your power to prevent its introduction. Yours faithfully,.....

(Please note: Time is on the wing.)

## ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

(Obtainable from New Times Limited, Box 1226 G.P.O., Melbourne.)  
"THE ENEMY WITHIN THE EMPIRE," A short history of the Bank of England. Price, 6d. Postage 1/4d. (4/- per dozen, post free.)

"THE MONEY POWER VERSUS DEMOCRACY," The best "hand-book" for Australian democrats. Price, 9d. Postage 1/4d. (6/- per dozen, post free.)

## MR. BRUCE H. BROWN

to speak on

"FINANCE, AND A MESMERISED COMMUNITY."

Tuesday, August 31

at 8 p.m.

NEWCHURCH HALL (Opp. St. Patrick's Cathedral), Albert Street, East Melbourne.

New World Reconstruction Movement

[—Advt]

## PROGRAMME FOR THIRD WORLD WAR

By C. H. DOUGLAS, in the "Social Creditor," England. (Continued from last issue.)

The claim that "all men are born free and equal," if anyone makes it, clearly rests, even to be arguable, on the proposition that each new birth is a new individual, "ab initio." This idea meets with little support nowadays. Without calling in the various doctrines of reincarnation anyone who will spend a little time observing half a dozen babies of about twelve months old must admit wide differences, not to be accounted for by either health or environment. The human infant almost certainly begins a new day with certain individualities, however acquired, and "equality in individuality" is one of those combinations of words which have to be translated into usable form to be believed.

As to all men being born "free" it is, in these days, difficult to grasp what the claim meant. Obviously every infant is under compulsion to breathe and to be fed. That it comes passively under the human laws which claim to protect it from murder, cruelty, and neglect, is just as much a negation of the statement that it is born free, as if these laws imposed a handicap upon it.

While the phrase "equality of opportunity" is being substituted for the cruder idea and freedom has moved out into mid-Atlantic, the claim is in essence still much the same. It is that, by passing Education Acts, sterilising the unfit, punitive taxation, Planning the Land, and killing initiative along the well-tried lines developed in the Post Office, we are ushering in the age of the Common Man, whom God must have loved because he made so many of him. (At this point, the organ will please play "Land of Hope and Glory.") In the meantime, however, we are unfortunately unable to find a cure for the common cold.

There is, of course, a radical difference between the repudiation of the idea that all men (and women) are equal or are born equal, which seems to me to be demonstrably untrue, and the "non sequitur" that the differences in economic and social status in individuals which exist at the present time are correct reflections of individual differences. They certainly are not. There are "reincarnation" theories which appear to claim that they are—that every individual has created the circumstances in which he now lives by his actions in the past. Apart from many other objections to this idea in the realm of philosophy, it appears to be logically indistinguishable from determinism.

But what is true and important, I think, is that the ideas being so widely propagated by Marxists and others, that the characteristics of a race, not to say an individual, can be revolutionised in a lifetime, are not merely nonsense—they are deadly, dangerous, nonsense.

I do not believe that the individual character is much changed in one lifetime. People become a little wiser, or a little more foolish, a little kinder, or a little harder, a little more reliable or a little less honest. They may and do take veneers, but the real wood changes slowly. I do not believe there is any ascertainable difference in the Russian of to-day, and the Russian of the Czarist period, other than the disappearance of a travelled and at any rate superficially cultured class who were certainly more decorative.

As the logical, as well as factual consequence of this, the comfortable idea that the human race has made great progress in the past five hundred years is largely dispelled. Dr. Tudor Jones expressed this opinion (I think on anatomical and biological grounds) several years ago. My own opinion is based on a closer study of fourteenth century documents than has been feasible to me until recent years.

This fact, if, as I believe, it is a fact, goes right to the root of social science. It is an immediate and devastating answer to the idea that you can conceive, or "Plan"

### PSYCHOLOGICAL DISEASE

Modern civilisation was physically congenial for living, as evidenced by the falling death rate, but the grim spectre of psychological disease threatened a complete breakdown unless the tide were stemmed, said Dr. C. I. McLaren, in the Sir Richard Stawell Oration, read at the British Medical Association, Albert St., East Melbourne, in 1941.

Mental diseases were caused by unsolved conflicts in people's minds, especially from frustrations of desires, and these conflicts led to neurotic states, he continued. What applied to individuals applied also to the national psychology. The world's madness was due to mental conflicts.

People who were "spillovers"—that was who expressed their inner emotions in outward forms—were less likely to suffer from mental disease than those who repressed their feelings.

Psychologists such as Freud, Adler, and Jung had differed as to which frustrated desires caused neurosis. Freud had emphasised sex; Adler the desire to dominate. Freud was a giant but his way of looking into the minds of people afflicted with mental diseases was not good. He used a technique of psycho-analysis, which showed immense ingenuity, but explained only obvious things in an obscure way.

Not only did mental conflicts cause mental disease, but frequently caused organic troubles. Gastric ulcers could be caused by worry and mental conflict.

a social system, and then fit people into it. You simply haven't got the people, and can't get them before your gim-crack system breaks down. Still further, you get increasing maladjustment of the "progressed" individuals who do exist, and you open the way to exactly the kind of leadership from which the world is now suffering—and not only in Germany.

It is really astonishing how irrational and mutually exclusive are some of the current ideas of a new society. For instance, "competition" is held up as wasteful and anti-social. Yet if "equality of opportunity" means anything at all, it means that anyone is free to compete for anything, on a scale far beyond such competition as now exists. It may be noticed in passing that "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" is a phrase admittedly of Masonic origin. Yet the very essence of Masonic organisation is inequality, "degrees," "craftsmen," "Masters," and "Grand Masters," and the extraordinary technique of secrecy and remote control.

Fifty years ago, the number of General Managers of British Railways ran into hundreds. Admittedly some of these were very minor posts, but the simple fact is that hundreds of railwaymen had a chance to obtain a type of experience they coveted. I doubt if, in the old sense of the word, there is one General Manager of a British Railways nowadays. There are, for the moment, four obedient employees of the Bank of "England" who may, for all I know, use that title. I hope they like their job. I don't like their railways. The ordinary railwayman has about as much chance of becoming G.M. as of becoming Lama of Tibet.

The conclusion to be drawn from all this is the same conclusion at which one arrives, so far as I can see, by every route. The problem to be solved is not to provide a world for heroes, which by experience not merely requires a hero to live in it, but ensures that he shan't live in it long. It is to prevent the heroes from turning the world into a monopoly for heroes, so that old ladies can do a nice bit of knitting without being blown through the window by a hero practising.

Which brings us to Columbus.

(All rights reserved.) (To be continued.)

### WHYS AND WHAT FORS

Sir Keith Murdoch, in one of his touching articles on Mr. Curtin, drew a vivid picture the other evening of the loss suffered by Australia because the Prime Minister would not permit the Seventh Division to be diverted to Burma. Under the sub-heading, "The Whys and What-Fors," Sir Keith exclaimed: "No one can tell what would have happened had these splendid men taken part in the Burma campaign." (In parenthesis, that seems to be Mr. Curtin's point.) "But the prize offered to Australia, and to all the world was tremendous," continued Sir Keith. "Had we held Rangoon, for example,—it is just there near Thailand; what we might have done to Japan, how we might have helped China, how we might have saved"

"multitudes of the finest lives of Australia, Britain and America," and shortened "the long years of toil, death and separation which assuredly stretch ahead." Well, yes, possibly! Maybe! But there is something else that might have been saved though Sir Keith, in his knightly style, did not mention it. It happens by an odd coincidence that there is something like £100,000,000 British capital invested in Burma. "Shares are widely held throughout the Empire." ("Herald.") Likewise, "It is estimated that Australian investors have more than £12,000,000 at stake in tin mining companies in Thailand and Malaya . . . Melbourne companies have large interests." ("Herald.") It is remembered, too, that at the time of the Japanese advance in those regions, "City interests, despite the acknowledgment of the success of the 'scorched earth' policy in Russia, are strongly opposing a similar policy in regard to Malaya tin and rubber, which form part of the city's considerable dealings and speculation." ("Age.") Now, Sir Keith is, of course, above reproach, but there is a suspicion about that the anxiety of certain gentlemen for the conscription of Australian manpower "to serve anywhere" would somehow prompt them, had they the power, to hustle off every available soldier, sailor and gun to Burma and the Malay Peninsula. "Why and What For?" The gentlemen want to liberate our boys, of course. They cannot bear to think of their installations being "scorched" or "damaged" and so cannot possibly think of our boys being damaged or injured merely to save the gentlemen's tin. Their zeal for Burma is purely strategic. But if they are too insistent they may be misunderstood.

—Melbourne "Advocate," Aug. 19

### ODD ITEMS

"When we stood alone . . . in May, June, and July . . . shotguns, sporting rifles, clubs and staves were all they could find for weapons . . . it was not till July that we ferried safely across the Atlantic the 1,000,000 rifles and 1000 field guns which were given us by the people and Government of the United States in an act of precious and timely succour. . . . You will remember how you worked night and day to clean them from the grease in which they had been stored for a generation, you will remember how we hardly dared to fire a round for practice. . . ."

—Mr. Churchill: Broadcast from Washington.

Beautifully put, Sir. But we doubt whether it will penetrate.

Steinhardt, the American Ambassador to Moscow, was, previous to his appointment, a junior member of the Jewish Law firm of Samuel Untermyer, New York.

There are two lots of people who must be beaten in this war—the Germans and the English pseudo-intellectuals. . . . The contrary view I leave to fish and Fabians.

—Lord Vansittart.

### L'IDEE GAULLISTE

The following sentences are quoted from an article by a Correspondent published in "The Economist" for May 12, 1943—

The collapse of French Parliamentary democracy has been followed by the failure of Petain's pseudo-authoritarian regime. The vacuum is now being filled by what may be called the "mystique Gaulliste."

From June, 1940 to November, 1942 . . . General de Gaulle's name was the only symbol of France's will for survival and rebirth. . . . For the first time since the collapse of the Second Empire, one personality took an exclusive hold of the centre of the political stage within the "pays reel." The "pays legal" was represented by Petain. . . .

The "mystique Gaulliste" dominates the underground press of nearly all political shades. . . .

The feeling that the old parties failed and that each of them had its share in responsibility for the military break-down is very strong. A "sense of guilt" weighs on all attempts at the revival of the party system. . . .

The aureole which, in the eyes of Frenchmen in France, must surround General de Gaulle, can hardly be dismissed by references to the much-discussed shortcomings of the leader of Fighting France. . . .

But this is only one element in the "mystique" . . . General de Gaulle has the almost unconditional support of the resistant wing of the "Croix de Feu," of the Catholic Trade Unions, and of the C.G.T., of Radicals, Socialists and Communists. . . . General de Gaulle's strength lies at least partly in the vagueness of his politics, which lends itself to the most divergent and contradictory interpretations. . . .

In the detached atmosphere of exile—in "partibus infidelium"—contradictions need no unravelling; and the "mystique" is—like every other "mystique"—growing with an element of "malentendu" in it. . . .

In the series of meticulously polite letters exchanged between Carlton Gardens and Algiers, some notes of a strange nationalist egocentrism can hardly be missed. But it would be a fallacy to believe that the growth of the "mystique" could at this stage be prevented or hampered by any artificial devices or by the fostering of any rival myths. The only effective reply to the "mystique" can be provided by the wholesome political prose of a liberated and free France. . . . But, if and when it is accomplished, there will be no room left for any independent "idee Gaulliste"; and General de Gaulle can only retain his well-merited and honoured place in French history if he parts with the highly controversial "ism" that has been affixed to his name.

### DEVOLUTION OF THE COMINTERN

Co-operation between the Common Wealth Party and the British Labour Party "on a reciprocal basis" was offered by Sir Richard Acland, leader of Common Wealth, speaking at West Hartlepool in support of his party's candidate in the Hartlepool by-election. Common Wealth's experience, he said, had proved that it could win a certain number of people whom Labour could not win and some constituencies which the Labour Party had never contested.

—"Social Creditor," May 29

### COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

The Communist Party of Australia (says a special correspondent in the "Morning Herald," Sydney), owes its present flourishing condition chiefly to a remarkably well organised propaganda system which leaves no field unexploited. It imprints Red doctrine on the sensitive adolescent mind, employs, on a large scale, the recognised vehicles of radio, press, and public speaking, and by means of "cultural" and "aid for Russia" bodies enlists the unintentional help of society women, professors, and church dignitaries. The mystery of the source of the large sums required for this work gives rise to curious conjectures.

## THE GREAT MYTH

(Norman F. Webb's review of "The Rape of the Masses," by S. Chakotin. Continued from previous issues.)

What seems evident is that, to Mr. Chakotin's simple, Russian mind (and perhaps not alone the Russian mind), the more recent, external, material trappings of Western civilisation, those arising particularly from the application of mass production, have been confused and identified with culture—which seems a strange mistake for a noted biologist to make. Western culture for him resides in its cinema, and radio, and its clever adaptation of peasant arts, and its slick advertising presentation of the emotional creations of previous generations and epochs; its intellectual aptitude for pre-digesting and "pep"-toning, and dishing-up, and exploiting the work of others; in short, in living by abstraction. To all that Mr. Chakotin has been taught to respond as representing culture, just as he himself taught Pavlov's dogs to salivate to luminous discs as if they were food.

In the notes on the Russia of 1939 in her book, "Looking for Trouble," Virginia Cowles remarks on the constant and pathetically inept use of the adjective "cultured," as, for instance, when the waiter recommended roast chicken as more cultured; and one recalls the sickening reiteration of "Kultur" in the early days of our last little difference with Germany. This, it may be, is Russia's Blue Bird, her myth, the fruit of long racial suppression and frustration; of "conditioning" by adepts in Experimental Psychology. Just as generations of subjection of the simple individual German to the "conditioning" influence of Prussia (or whoever inspired Prussia) has given birth to the Nazi Blue Bird (Lord Vansittart calls it a Bird of Prey)—the ideal of racial world domination.

Men must believe in reality—ultimately, in the sanctity of the individual human consciousness. The mechanistic creed is not a creed at all. Those who adopt it are led into the spiritual wilderness and left there to die. Listen, finally, to this, from Mr. Chakotin's last paragraph (half-way to London and meeting Sir William Beveridge, "half-way to Moscow"), as he struggles with the problem of Life More (or less) Abundant.

"One must be ready to say, if long life is incompatible with culture, it is life that must be sacrificed; better renounce perfect biological health than the spiritual felicity we gain from culture," Alexandra Alexandrovna.

"Such is the philosophy of what we might call 'compensated pessimism.' Culture leads ultimately to destruction, but it gives us compensations," Nicholai Nicholaiovich.

"Let us, then, be guided by the Great Myth of Socialism, of love of humanity, of Liberty," Alexandra Alexandrovna.

It was another investigator of biological truth, and of the possibility of realising abundance, who asked, "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" Or, it might be added, succeed in lining warm nests with Blue Birds' feathers? But, then, the founder of Christianity placed no reliance on propaganda, or myths—even the myth of Liberty. He approached the problem in the right and only way, from the point of view of the individual soul and not of the "group" soul. What he said was, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." First things first, in short.

—"The Social Creditor."

### SOCIALISM IN GERMANY

The "Sunday Times" (London), of May 2 reported that "The closing down by the Nazis of shops and independent craftsmen has affected millions of Germans. Most of these Germans are over 50 and will find it difficult to change their mode of life. In some districts Government orders have caused disturbances . . . reports in the German Press indicate that at a special meeting in Hamburg recently, attended by managers of trade groups and of the retail trade, and Dr. Wolff, a high official of the Ministry of Economics, the fate of individual trade enterprise was sealed, and that the trade group leaders, usually Nazi party officials, will now be personally responsible for the fulfilment of the programme."

### A TEST OF GOOD GOVERNMENT

"The people of England have been famed, in all ages, for their good living; for the abundance of their food, and goodness of their attire. The old sayings about English hospitality had not their foundation in nothing. And, in spite of all refinements of sickly minds, it is abundant living amongst the people at large, which is the greatest test of good government, and the surest basis of national greatness and security."—William Cobbett. (Written more than a century ago.)

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