

AUSTRALIA'S POST-WAR PERIL. (Page 2)
ALBERTA GOVERNMENTS POLICY. (Page 3)
TRADERS' PAPER ON GOVT. CONTROL (Page 3)
PROGRAMME FOR THIRD WORLD WAR. (Page 4)

EVERY FRIDAY

THE NEW TIMES

PRICE—FOURPENCE

Vol. 9. No. 46 MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1943

Registered at the G.P.O. Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.

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).

Trend Toward Dictatorship in Trade Unions

A Union Official Explains

To the Editor: Sir,—I enclose herein a copy of the amendments to the rules of the Arms, Explosives and Munition Workers' Federation, which have been adopted by the Federal Council of that body. The proposals indicate an alarming growth in the powers of the governing body and the virtual powers of dictatorship which these rules confer. I enclose also some observations on the changes proposed in the rules which may be of interest to you, since I understand you are interested in the tendency toward dictatorship in the trade union movement, and the amended rules might be of interest to your readers, if you felt disposed to publish them. Will you please return the typed copy of the amendments, as it was only with great difficulty that I obtained it.

—Yours truly, ARTHUR LEWIS, Secretary, Clerical Sub-branch, Arms and Explosives Union.

We hope to find space next week to publish the actual text of the amendments referred to by our correspondent. In the meantime, here is his explanation of them and commentary thereon, which, to the general reader, will make the matter much clearer than the actual text:—

The first amendment proposes that one of the objects of the Union shall be to affiliate, federate or amalgamate "or otherwise combine with any trade or industrial union or association or organisation having objects similar in whole or in part to the objects of the Union. Also, to establish joint organisation and joint finances with other trade unions as a step towards amalgamation. There are several objections to this amendment, the first being that persons joining the Union (Arms and Explosives) may ultimately find that they have become members of another organisa-

tion to which they do not desire to belong, and for admission to the membership of which they have not made any application. The rights and interest, property and persons of the members of the Union may be disposed of by decision of the committee of management like so much goods and chattels. It further places in the hands of the committee of management power over the disposal of the funds of the Union without reference to the members. Further, it should be noted that the Union may affiliate, federate or amalgamate, with not only a trade or industrial union, but with any other organisation or association having similar objects. This might easily be construed into power to affiliate, federate or amalgamate with the Communist party, upon the grounds that both bodies are seeking to "promote working-class unity," and therefore have similar objects. This power

is the more dangerous when considered in conjunction with other proposed amendments to be considered in their turn.

The second amendment deals with the powers and duties of the Federal Council. Under this proposal the Committee of Management is empowered "To take such action as it shall think fit to carry out all or any of the objects of the Union . . . to vote and expend such money as may in its opinion be necessary," and to delegate any or all of its powers to a joint executive composed of representatives of this Union and another trade union. The power of the Committee of Management is absolute and unchallengeable, not only with respect to the disposal of the funds of the Union, but also with respect to the exercise of its powers or their delegation to some other body, of which at present we know nothing whatever. All these powers may be exercised without reference to the members of the Union, whose only part in the affairs of the Union will be to pay and obey. This proposal is still more dangerous when considered in relation to the proposed amendment to rule 8, which deals with the appointment of a Committee of Management by the Federal Council. Remember that the Committee of Management is the supreme governing body of the Union, and members of the committee will hold office until replaced by the Federal Council. The presence of five members of the Committee of Management shall form a quorum. This proposal virtually constitutes the Committee of Management a permanent body in complete control of the powers and functions of government of the organisation. This arises from the fact that by deletion of Rule 23 the members of the Federal Council shall no longer be elected annually, as formerly, under Rule 23, but the appointment of future delegates will be a matter for the State executives, since the rules are silent upon the mode and manner of the election of future

members of the Federal Council. On this important issue, the election of delegates to the Federal Council, from which the Committee of Management must be chosen, the whole membership of the Union is to be disfranchised. Truly a wondrously democratic proposal! The position is further aggravated by the concentration of all power in the hands of the Committee of Management (at a meeting of which only five persons are necessary to constitute a quorum), because far-reaching decisions affecting the interests of thousands may be decided by three persons—three being a majority of five.

Amendment to Rule 9 provides for power for the Committee of Management or the Federal Council to suspend or expel any member of the organisation for any of the following reasons: Any breach or infringement of the rules, any misconduct or dereliction of duty; or non-compliance with or disobedience of any order or resolution of the Union or for any conduct unworthy of a member. For any or all of these reasons a member may be suspended, expelled or fined £5. The member fined has the nominal right of appeal, but the right of appeal is conditional upon the payment of the penalty. This offends every canon of decency and principle of British justice. In any court of law where notice of appeal is given the penalty remains in abeyance and is non-enforceable pending the hearing of the appeal. This basic principle of British justice would thus be abolished so far as this Union is concerned. The proposal to expel, suspend or fine a member for non-compliance with or disobedience of an order contained in any resolution is very far-reaching. Assuming, as the amended rules give the Committee of Management power to do, it decided to affiliate with the Communist Party. The committee may carry a resolution requiring its officers and members to support

(Continued on page 4.)

Bare Bears and Bankrupt Banks

By MARK S. GRANBY.

Hungry bears and hungry banks were, by coincidence, featured in adjacent columns on page 3 of the Melbourne "Herald" of Nov. 15.

I visited the bears the day before, on Quail Island, where they had been absent-mindedly marooned on what is now a desert island by an otherwise amiable bureaucracy.

Fisheries and Game to me has never worn the features of a bureaucracy, because, owing to an association-of-ideas hang-over from my childhood, I envisaged it as a thin old bushman with a long white moustache and a habit of spitting between the ears of a patient chestnut mare, on which (I assumed) he ate, slept, and carried out all the little businesses of his forest vocation.

But a department which can't even inspect an island 30 miles from Melbourne without long-winded "arrangements" taking a fortnight; which leaves the urgent task of alleviating the distress of the starving koalas to grandmothers, expectant mothers and mothers with prams, as well as a host of other unofficial actionists—such a department is a bureaucracy.

I am sorry to say that it has killed stone dead my symbol of the gruff old bushman. So another childhood fancy bit the dust because I saw the hungry bears.

I have also seen the hungry banks. How my heart bled for them the other day as I drove up Collins-street, looking for a parking space! How guilt suffused my eyes with sudden tears as I saw the ramshackle hovels which house the sorrows of these victims of society, and realised that the blame for this was partly mine. Even the thought of my promised struggles of the future for the New World Order, where a bank will be able to hold high its head in pride behind doors of gold, instead of the beastly bronze makeshifts we see on every hand, even these thoughts failed to ease the burden of my guilt.

But now the ardent championship of the "Herald's" newest cub reporter, encouraged by the fatherly cheers of sub-editors and managing directors, warms my heart. Can the "New Times" do less than re-print this plea for justice? Of course not! Here it is:—

"OVERDRAFT REDUCTION SINCE WAR."

"CANBERRA.—Since the war bank clients

have reduced their overdrafts by more than £50,000,000. This is regarded by the Commonwealth Treasury as a striking evidence of the abundance of ready money in the community.

"Information has also reached the Commonwealth Treasury that private mortgages are being rapidly reduced as a result of the flow of easy money caused by war expenditure.

"The private banks are believed to be expressing concern to the Commonwealth Government at the rapid reduction of overdrafts which, because of National Security banking restrictions, makes it impossible for them to maintain the normal ratio of advances to deposits and other funds and investments.

"Before the war customers of the private banks owed about £322,000,000 by way of overdrafts and mortgages. This total is now well below £200,000,000.

"Serious For Banks.

"The effect on the banks is reduced income from overdraft, made worse by the fact that they are forbidden to invest funds in Commonwealth loans, as they did in the last World War.

"They are believed to be anxious for permission to invest in war loans to an amount at least equivalent to the overdraft reduction, which would give them something like an equivalent income. For mortgages, of course, the interest rate is much higher than that on Commonwealth loans.

"The Government is understood to be examining the situation, realising the unusual predicament of the private banks.

"Funds deposited with the Commonwealth Bank by the private trading banks under the banking restrictions imposed when the Curtin Government took office bear interest at the nominal rate of 15/- per cent."

Read it again, dear reader! Do you realise that at 5% the banks are foregoing £6,000,000 a year in interest? You, John Citizen, who in your heartless extravagance have paid off your overdraft, do you not feel shame? You, Mr. Curtin, leader of a great and glorious nation, will you not act? You dare the challenge of history, Honest John; because instead of allowing the banks to play their part in the financial battle for Australia, you only swap them Treasury Bills for their cheques; forbidding them to invest in the War Loan; and you know the fact that I can't see the difference is quite irrelevant. And you, Mr. Chifley, I'll tell you what you must do:

"First you must increase the staffs of the costing sections of all Government departments and get them trained by the one who calls on me and tells me: "If we find you making a profit on a job, we'll take it from you, if you make a loss, we'll let you keep it." Then you must bring in more Con-

NOTES on the NEWS

The idea of the World Police (Naval Section) is advanced further according to the Melbourne "Sun" of November 9, which says, inter alia: "U.S. Naval forces policing the Pacific may use Rabaul and Fremantle as naval bases after the war." Now that the matter appears to be finalised, maybe the Australian Government will be consulted, and perhaps they in turn will obtain the necessary permission from their employers (the people). Perhaps!

MENZIES' MISSION: Messiah Menzies is doing a big job—with the aid of Press, Pulpit and Radio—spreading the bankers' gospel of oodles of work and no money as the post-war reward of the long-suffering Australian people. Addressing the U.A.P. female crèche (the A.W.N.L.), as reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of November 9, he told them that "more than half the Australian population now held the fallacious belief that as much money could be raised and spent in peace as in war," and that "there was no substitute for work." Menzies never seems to have outgrown that infantile complaint, "wind." Perhaps some of the elders of the A.W.N.L. could prescribe for this.

PEAS AND POTATOES: The daily press of September 9 reported Mr. Ned Hogan, ex-Minister for Agriculture, as saying that "a grower in one district had 20 acres of potatoes that could not be dug because there was no labour to dig them." So the spuds were there and were sabotaged by the manpower bureaucrats! Coming now to the Melbourne "Herald" of November 2

we find that "crops of peas in the Goulburn Valley would have to be ploughed in because there was no labour to handle them." So the peas are there! But so, unfortunately, are the socialistic Planners. As long as these Planners are in control, this sabotage will continue.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM: While the front page of the Melbourne "Herald" of October 6 devoted heavy type to featuring the battle for Italy, in which British and American soldiers were laying down their lives in the cause of freedom, the same paper, on its back page, stated in small print that "American Senators pledged secrecy when Mr. Morgenthau submitted the scheme for the establishment of an International Bank" (which would finally destroy the freedom of the British and American peoples to control their own economic conditions). It was not stated whether or not the Senators were sufficiently mesmerised to support the idea. Australian democrats on the home front can fight for freedom by writing to their representatives at Canberra and insisting that Australia be kept out of the scheme. "Back the Attack."

ARRANGED APPOINTMENTS: Considerable criticism (from whom not stated) is reported in U.S. at the "unexpected (?) appointment of Mr. N. E. Stettinus as Mr. Cordell Hull's Assistant Secretary of State." Later information discloses that Mr. Stettinus is a son of a member of the banking group of J. P. Morgan. Is it, or is it not, curious how these bankers' stooges are ushered into positions where they can influence and even control national policy, and where they can pass out inside information in advance?

(Continued on page 2.)

Currency Talks

Dr. Keilhau goes to Washington to discuss with Mr. Cordell Hull and various representatives of the smaller nations the Keynes and White currency plans. He says he hopes that whatever plan is adopted will safeguard the position of these nations on some points, and also of the central banks. He hopes for the adoption of what is good in both plans.

Dr. Keilhau came over in the cruiser "Devonshire" with his King after the invasion of Norway.

—"John A. Lee's Weekly," N.Z., August 18, 1943

Can't Be Canned

Criticising the proposed pre-fabricated home in post-war house planning, Mr. Richard Coppock, general secretary, said at the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives' conference, at Blackpool, England, recently, that we had not got to the stage when we would be canned like peas. "We do not want tinned houses. We want designed houses produced by craftsmen. We will adapt ourselves to new methods and new technique, and we will use the machine tool, but we will not be lashed to it."

AUSTRALIA'S POST-WAR PERIL

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

Sir,—If things keep going as they are going at present the next Peace Conference will be only a formal affair. Before the Conference takes place, the various countries of the world will already be effectively tied up by "agreements" drawn up by men who in the past have shown little regard for reality. Some of these agreements are actually completed and signed in the name of the people, but without their understanding or expressed approval. All the men who speak for our Department of Post-War Reconstruction show similar disregard for reality, and keep on telling us that everything is to be based on "FULL EMPLOYMENT AS A WORLD POLICY." I was hoping that the members of the Government would repudiate such insanity, but Dr. Evatt has actually declared in Parliament for the same thing, when he referred to the problems having to be viewed "in the light of the overriding postulate of full employment." Mr. Churchill has said something similar, and only last week in his address at the Mansion House, told the people of the world that the object towards which they are looking is food, work, and a house for all. That is what we already provide for horses, slaves, and prisoners!

Nothing is said by these "leaders" about better INCOMES, increased LEISURE, or personal FREEDOM. These, of course, are impossible unless finance is changed from master to servant, and that is what the International Financiers are against. They do not intend that we shall have better incomes, more leisure, or genuine freedom, for in that case they would not be able to DICTATE to us, and that is why only "suitable" men have been "selected" to implement THEIR policy. Some men would refuse to put their compatriots into slavery, but others would not refuse.

Whose policy is it that is "guiding" our experts? It is not yours, and it is certainly not mine. Whose policy dictated the last Peace Conference, and whose policy has been imposed ever since?

In trying to find the answers to these questions, we have necessarily to keep in mind the words uttered by different men who have been officially described as "great." Take four. Karl Marx said: "The domination of the proletariat can most easily be accomplished in a war-weary ... country, i.e., in a worn-out, will-less, and weakened land." Israel Moses Sieff said: "We have started from the position that only in war, or under threat of war, will a British Government undertake large-scale planning." Lenin said: "Our salvation would be more readily assured if the Imperialist powers became embroiled in a war." (26/1/20.) Joseph Stalin said: "The Political Bureau is definitely convinced that a new world war is absolutely inevitable, but explains this as an obvious preparation for the world revolution." (21/2/35.) Now the question is, did these great men speak the truth or did they lie? Let the FACTS provide the answer.

Wars do not just happen. They are the result of a policy. The purpose of the

THE JEWISH PROBLEM

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I am greatly perturbed by the Jewish problem in Australia, which, as each week passes, grows larger. In a Sydney paper dated September 28 appeared a reference to statements made by Dr. Mowll under the caption of "Anti-Semitic Fraud."

Dr. Mowll in no way attempts to deal with the growing problem of the Jews; but by his statements regarding the "Protocols of the Learned Elders," merely confuses readers of the paper and places the real issue—a land for the Jewish nation—under a smoke screen.

It is apparent that the spokesmen for the Council of Christians and Jews believe that disproving the alleged origin of these unique documents is more important than the fact that the contents of the "Protocols" are being fulfilled in detail. They are not concerned with identifying the promoters of the scheme or plot to enslave the peoples of the entire world. I have noticed also that Dr. Mowll, in association with others, has persistently advocated that the Jews who are being dispersed from Europe should be given a haven in the British Empire. Did Dr. Mowll and his associates ever urge the British Governments to provide a refuge for the Russian people who were robbed and enslaved by the Jewish coterie which seized power in Russia in 1917—the number of Russians actually murdered being many times the alleged total of all Jews in Europe? I think he did not.

It is becoming clear to the most casual observer that no amount of refuting aged documents will solve the problem we have with the Jewish race in this country. Remember that many of these Jews were partly instrumental in reducing Europe to chaos; and now, by their unique gift of dispersion, are here in this country.

"God has granted to us, His chosen people, this gift of dispersion, and in this which appears in all other eyes to be our weakness, has come forth our strength which has now brought us to the threshold of sovereignty over all the world," etc.

Dr. Mowll would do well to remember that the position he holds as an Anglican Archbishop is a position of trust. Not only trust in reference to posterity, but trust in relation to past events. The Archbishop of York in 760 had good reason to ban Christians from associating with Jews. "Their ways are not our ways," neither are their "laws our laws."

Why were the Jews exiled from England en masse twice in less than three centuries?

This, I reiterate, was not without cause, and I would be very pleased to acquaint Dr. Mowll and his associates of the cause of their "the Jews" expulsion from England. Surely he is not so befuddled as to support the Jewish philosophy in preference to the Christian he allegedly represents.—Yours, etc., J. STIRLING, "Jai-thon," Gynea Bay-road, Gynea, N.S.W.

"New Times," November 19, 1943—Page 2

policy which brought about the first World War was three-fold, viz., revolution in Russia, financial subjugation of Britain, and establishment of the League of Nations.

In the beginning of the present century there was a war between Japan and Russia, and in this regard it is interesting to recall the words of Benjamin Disraeli: "That mysterious Russian Diplomacy which so alarms Western Europe is organised and principally carried on by Jews." Please note that it was not I who said so. It was Benjamin Disraeli.

Jacob Schiff, recognised as the leader of the Jews, and director of the international banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., had a direct hand in the affair, and his banking house assisted the Japanese Treasury. Why should he do such a thing? He did it to bring about such a condition that "menaced with internal revolution, Russia had to accept the mediation of President Roosevelt, and to send Count Witte to Portsmouth to deal with the Plenipotentiaries." That was in 1905.

In the same year, Jacob Schiff wrote to Count Witte as follows: "Jewish influence in the United States, especially political, already carries great weight and is steadily increasing, being constantly recruited from the large emigration of Russian Jews. Can it be expected that the influence of the American Jew upon public opinion will be exerted to the advantage of the country which systematically degraded his brethren in race? ... Thus it appears quite evident that the Russo-Jewish question must be settled in Russia." And settled in Russia it was!

Just as an item of interest in passing, it should be stated here that in the following year (1906) at a political meeting in England, Mr. N. Laski said that any Jew who voted against Churchill was a traitor to the common cause. It is a strange thing that Mr. Churchill has never raised his voice for the liberation of his people from financial bondage. But more of that later.

A letter from the German Imperial Bank in Stockholm, dated 21/9/1914, read as follows:

"Dear Comrade,—In conformity with a telegram from the Westphalian Rhineland Syndicate, Max Warburg & Co.'s Bank informs you that an account is open to Comrade Trotsky's enterprise.—I. Furstenberg."

At that time Felix Warburg and Paul Warburg, brothers of Max Warburg, were co-directors with Jacob Schiff of the New

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(FROM THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN, 81 BARRACK ST., PERTH, W.A.)

On October 27 we completed twenty-four broadcast talks, one each week, from Stations 6A.M. and 6P.M., at 9.15 to 9.30 p.m. each Wednesday, without a break. Owing to Liberty Loan propaganda by the Commonwealth Government, we were not on the air on Wednesday, November 3 but arranged to resume on the following Wednesday at the same hour.

We have been approached by several listeners (by letter and otherwise) concerning A CHANGE OF TOPIC in our talks. It has been suggested that as our talks have adhered strictly to the subject of money, over rather a long period, there should be a change of subject. Some suggest one thing, and others another, but we have not yet had a sufficient demand for a change. While at all times we endeavour to give listeners what they require to know, it must be obvious that unless there is a considerable demand, we are unable to judge the trend of desires. We ask all interested listeners to WRITE TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS, stating their desires regarding the subject matter of future broadcasts. Broadcast talks take a considerable time to prepare, and entail a deal of thought, so if you have any suggestions to make, DO IT NOW. Events are crowding upon us, and there must be a large variety of subjects that are confusing, and puzzle the minds of many listeners. We want to help you, and broadcasting is the cheapest and quickest way. Incidentally, although every penny received is devoted to paying for "air space," we are still working from hand to mouth, so to speak, re FUNDS, and if these broadcasts are to continue, we must have FUNDS.

PAMPHLETS: We have a very large assortment of pamphlets on sale at our rooms. They are full of vital information, and we will be pleased to send to any address, upon receipt of an order and cash for same. (Add postage to payments for books, etc.)

CIRCULATING LIBRARY: Our Library is still available to all members, and the rates are small, viz., 2/- per annum membership, and 3d. per book per fortnight. Country members are expected to pay postage on books both ways, and are requested to supply a small credit of not

York Banking House of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. American Civil Service Document 65th Congress, 3rd Session, contains the following:

"It was found that the following persons, as well as the banking house mentioned, were engaged in this work of destruction: Jacob Schiff, Guggenheim, Max Breitung, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Felix Warburg, Otto Kahn, Mortimer Schiff, and S. H. Hanauer."

The "work of destruction" referred to was the subsidising of Russian Revolutionaries.

A British White Paper, issued in April, 1919, informed the world that Mr. Oudendyke, Dutch Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, had written thus:

"Unless Bolshevism is nipped in the bud immediately it is bound to spread, in one form or another, over Europe and the whole world, as it is organised and worked by Jews who have no nationality and whose one object is to destroy for their own ends the existing order of things."

With the foregoing in mind we have now to recall that in addition to Bernard Baruch and the two Warburgs (one representing the United States and the other representing Germany), the secretaries of three of the Great Powers at the Peace Conference had Jewish secretaries, while a fourth was himself a Jew. I find difficulty in accepting it as mere coincidence that representatives of such a small minority of the population in the several countries should be so strongly in force in positions of such vital concern affecting the control of the lives of so many millions of human beings. The difficulty is increased when regard is had to other significant FACTS preceding and succeeding the Conference.

From "The Intimate Papers of Colonel House," published in 1926, we may gather some surprising information. Colonel House was adviser-in-chief to President Woodrow Wilson, and it was through him that Paul Warburg worked for the grand objective of World Domination through Finance. That was why he sought to have a "Central" Bank established in every country. Mr. McAdoo, who was Secretary of the U.S. Treasury at the time, was actually a former partner of Paul Warburg, who also, in conjunction with the recognised leader of the Jews (Jacob Schiff) made use of the President of the Y.M.C.A. for their purposes.

President Wilson and Colonel House were mere pawns in the hands of these astute financiers, and while thinking they were freeing America from an octopus they merely fastened its tentacles more firmly than ever on the people of the United States, and created an organisation which enabled the Jewish Section of the Money Trust (for particulars see the Pujo Report) to dominate not only America, but the commerce and industry of the entire globe.

May I repeat that—it enabled the Jewish Section of the Money Trust to dominate the commerce and industry of the entire globe. They aim to continue doing so after this war.

—Yours, etc., BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2 November 14, 1943

(To be continued)

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

SOLDIERS' SUSTENANCE: Federal "Hansard" for September contains some sad stories of the plight of discharged soldiers. At the end of the financial year there were 285 still looking for their "reward" (work). It appears that even those in a financial position to re-establish themselves have to get permission from some stay-at-home bureaucrat. However, they are privileged to go on the soldiers' dole for three months. It's just as well for the bureaucrats that discharged soldiers are safely disarmed.

SOCIALISED SUFFERING: Further evidence given at the enquiry into the management of the Lidcombe (N.S.W.) State Hospital, reported in the press of September 23, shows that a former inmate suffering from an incurable disease said he would rather suffer and try to earn his own living than return to the institution. Outcasts (criminals and stand-over men) had such control in the place that anyone who paid them could get fed like a lion; those who could not pay got scarcely anything to eat. Previous enquiries into the affairs of other State institutions of a similar nature have proved that a similar state of affairs existed in these socialised State-Health-And-Welfare-Gaols. Who wants more socialism?

WOMEN WORKERS: Arising from a decision of the Women's Employment Board, 400 women workers recently ignored the advice of their Union executives (their employees) and went on strike until they received 90% of the full wage. Once more we find that money is the problem, and we find so-called "workers' leaders" endeavouring to support the attempt to keep down the living standards of the women, many of whom are the wives of front-line soldiers trying to supplement their meagre allowances, and trying to preserve wage levels. Is it strange, or is it not, how some of these Union Bosses play their part in the bankers' levelling-down process. Of course, such Union Bosses would say that they are opposed to embarrassing the Labor Government. To them, embarrassing the workers is of no consequence!

FAMINE FEARS: Although so far as is known no Parliament has ratified any international food arrangements, President Roosevelt is reported in the daily press as saying that 44 nations had signed an agreement to feed Europe. At the same time we are informed that 2,000,000 people in India have died as a result of the present food shortage, and it will be remembered that, according to the daily press, China has been, and is, suffering millions of deaths from famine. Both these countries are our active allies, yet the international food-planners are apparently not concerned with them; their only concern seems to be Europe. It would be interesting if India or China have signed the agreement to feed Europe!

POULTRY PROBLEMS: A new regulation now permits a householder to keep 40 laying hens—without registration and without any restrictions on disposal of surplus eggs. This restoration (in part) of our British rights, has displeased the Editor of the "Victorian Poultry Journal," who suggests that "because of this freedom, all Egg Boards in the various States will be unable to carry on." He laments this doubtful but desirable possibility, and evidently thinks that the maintenance of bureaucratic Egg Boards is more important than the right of the individual to own his

(Continued on foot of next column.)

demand forms printed so that the headmaster could give every child a copy to give to his parents to sign, and send to their Member. This was done, and three weeks later the school was again starting at nine o'clock—the only school to date that is doing so. The demand forms were given out on Monday, October 4, and on that date the abovementioned Electoral Campaigner wrote to his Member stating that he required that he (the Member) should move that the school hours again be altered to commence at nine o'clock instead of nine-thirty. The next day (before the demand forms could take effect), he received the following letter from his Member:

"Mr. W. A. C. Matlock Street, Mt. Hawthorn.

"Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and to advise that I have referred the matter to the Hon. Premier, who states that the alteration of half an hour in opening schools was agreed to on advice from the Transport Board of W.A. In view of the very great difficulty in coping with the City transport requirements, he proposes to give the innovation a trial. I regret, therefore, that your request cannot be acceded to.—Yours faithfully, H. Millington, Minister for Works, and M.L.A. for Mt. Hawthorn."

The above speaks for itself: PRESSURE POLITICS. The people, in association, can get what they want. That is, if they go the correct way about it.

—Wm. F. Andrews, Hon. Sec.

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.)

THE ALBERTA GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

Hereunder we conclude a report of a recent speech by Mr. Manning, the new Premier of the Province of Alberta, Canada. This second half of his speech begins with a continuation of his statement about the Money Monopoly:—

"WE WILL NEVER GIVE UP."

We are determined to continue to do everything in our power to break this vicious monopoly in accordance with the mandate given to us by the citizens of Alberta in 1935 and again in 1940. We will fight it in Alberta and, if necessary, we will carry the fight across the entire Dominion of Canada, but we will never give up until effective control of the monetary system has been restored to the democratically elected representatives of the people themselves, and is being used for the purpose for which a monetary system should exist—namely, to provide every man, woman and child with sufficient purchasing power to enable them to enjoy a secure standard of living, commensurate with the productive capacity of the country of which they are citizens. Only thus can we hope to enter the post war era without a repetition on a far greater scale of the disastrous years which followed the last war and preceded the present conflict.

And so I give fair warning to those who still champion the old order of "poverty amidst plenty"—the old order of excessive rates of interest—of combines and of monopolies. My colleagues and I do not intend to stand idly by and see a repetition of pre-war conditions foisted on the men and women of our fighting forces, when they return from risking their lives, that tyranny and oppression in any form might be banished from the earth. And so we solemnly pledge ourselves to pursue with unabated and renewed vigour, as a duty to our country and our province, the great crusade for social justice initiated and carried forward by our late beloved leader with such inspired devotion, courage and faith and for which in the end he gave his life.

I now come to the third phase of government policy. While we are carrying forward the fight for permanent social justice and economic security, it is our fixed intention to give you the very best possible administration of your public affairs. You have my unreserved assurance that it will be our earnest endeavour to give you the very best in good, sound, honest and efficient administration in every department of government, and to conduct your business at all times on a high plane, in accordance with your collective will, and in the best interests of the province as a whole.

We are not here to rule over you. We are here to serve you, faithfully and to the best of our ability. You may not always agree with my judgment. I do not expect you to, but please be assured of this—Every decision that I make which concerns you will be that, which, in my honest conviction, and in the light of all the facts and circumstances, is in the best interests of the people of Alberta as a whole. And now may I make one important request of you?

AN EXAMPLE TO THE WORLD.

I want to ask for your active co-operation and assistance in making this province an example to the rest of Canada, and to the world, of a properly functioning democracy.

In other words, let us unite to make Alberta a province in which you, the people, will get the results you want from the management of your affairs. To that end may I ask each and every one of you to take an active and personal interest in the important public issues of the day. Study them, analyse them, not from a restricted or selfish individual viewpoint, but rather from the broad aspect of the good and welfare of each and all. May I particularly commend this request to those of you who are Members of various representative organisations whether it be farmers, labourers, industrialists, merchants, professional men, business men, or women's organisations. Urge your organisation to take an active interest in public affairs. Then let me have your views regarding those matters which you have considered carefully and which, in the opinion of your organisation, should have the attention of the government.

I want to take this opportunity to say a special word to the young people of Alberta. Being a young man myself, it is only natural that I should have a particular interest in you and in your problems. I want your help to make Alberta a province

own goods, and to sell them when and where he chooses. Surely poultry-men are not so infantile as to need a bunch of second-rate Board theorists to handle the marketing side of their industry.

SYDNEY STORM: Press reports on October 1 of a Communist rally in Sydney describe the meeting as "a suppression of free speech typically Fascist," and "in accordance with the Fascist tendencies exhibited by the clique controlling last night's meeting." It appears that one speaker suggested that dear Uncle Joe be asked to give up his alliance with Tojo, and make available air bases for use by U.S. against Japan. The real trouble began when a Mr. Wentworth tried to move that "instead of a European second front, Russia should be called upon to open a second front against Japan." At this stage, the Commos, in traditional democratic style, removed Mr. Wentworth from the hall—in preference to voting on the motion! —OB.H

in which every young man and young woman will have the opportunity that should be theirs for a bright, promising and successful future. Let no one forget that upon the shoulders of those who are the young people of to-day will rest the responsibility of coping successfully with the problems of the coming post-war years. Youth never had a greater opportunity to safeguard its own future. Now is the time for young people to make their weight felt by taking an active part in the preparation for the post-war era which must be undertaken now if we are to avoid chaos in the future.

And so I earnestly appeal to every citizen of this province, both young and old, to broaden their horizons, to rise above all the petty bickerings of party politics, and to unite together for the purpose of attaining the results which, collectively, you desire from the administration of your affairs. Only thus can we hope to establish a truly effective democracy.

My colleagues and I will do all in our power to co-ordinate your wishes with those of your fellow citizens, and to formulate government policy in accordance with the greatest common measure of your desires. You may be assured that we will give no quarter in our fight against any and all influences which, in principles or action, are opposed to these fundamentals of true democracy.

To this end we will continue to fight

TRADERS' PAPER ON GOVERNMENT CONTROL

"... Having gone so far with the Government and Dr. Evatt, however, most business people will find themselves unable to go further. Every proposal put forward by Dr. Evatt is based upon the assumption that Government control of industry from Alpha to Omega, as has been instituted under the stress of war conditions, is the solution to every problem that can arise. It is taken for granted that everybody agrees that Government control of industry during the war has been and continues to be a success. That is the fatal false premise.

"Business people know, by sad first-hand experience, that Government control of industry, such as has been imposed upon Australia in this war, is not a success—nothing even remotely approaching a success.

"It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Menzies, any more than it has occurred to Dr. Evatt and Mr. Curtin, that there is any possibility that it is not the bureaucrats, Boards, Commissions, Directors, Deputy-Directors, and Controllers of this and that who make the price-control and all the other sorts of control systems work in some sort of a creaking, disjointed manner, but business people themselves, anxious to do their part in the war effort and making magnificent sacrifices to that end.

"Without the eamest, self-effacing co-operation of business people, few if any of the wild, weird, and wonderful freaks of economists' imaginations that have been inflicted on a patriotically-acquiescent community as real or imaginary war measures would have the Bolter's chance of working even as crazily as they are now. This spirit of co-operation in support of devices which are known to be fantastically wrong in conception and implementation will not continue after the war. Business people will then demand a return to cold efficiency.

"People put into positions of control which they have not attained or could not

relentlessly against dictatorship in any form, whether it be financial, bureaucratic, socialistic, or any other variety of combine or monopoly.

And now, as I bring this address to a close, may I remind you that there is still a hard fight ahead, not only in the worldwide military conflict, but here on the "home front" as well. Never forget that it is possible to win a war and then lose the peace. Upon us who must remain at home while our loved ones risk their lives for our survival, rests the grave responsibility of seeing to it that their sacrifice is not in vain. It matters not if our names are forgotten when the record of Canadian history is penned. What does matter to us all is that in the years to come when men and women look back to these fateful days they may be able to say in truth that this was Alberta's greatest era of development and progress; the time in which her people waged a successful fight to win for every man, woman and child the social justice and the economic security to which free men are entitled.

Therefore, speaking to you as Canadians, as well as Albertans, and with an eye to the important part which I am convinced this province is destined to play in the future of this country, and the Empire, may I close with those words of Abraham Lincoln's which seem to me appropriate at this time.

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

attain by their own efforts always develop—human nature being what it is—a grim determination to hang on to their miraculously-achieved powers whatever befall. In the nature of things, a full-time job in getting rid of these hordes of petty dictators awaits the community after the war. That must be the first step towards sane reconstruction; but the Government would have us believe that, unless the nation consents to a perpetuation of their bullying and blundering, it has no chance of salvation. That, it seems necessary to remind politicians and bureaucrats, is precisely the thing against which the United Nations are fighting. They may be assured that it is no part of the aims of the common people in this war to make a world safe for jacks-in-office and all the evils and abuses that go with delegated authority. The Fascist ideology is not sanctified by being put into effect by our own instead of a foreign bureaucracy. It would be a tragic anticlimax to win a war against Fascist medievalism only to find that we had clamped the same hateful thing upon our necks at home.

—Editorial in November, 1942, issue of "The Australasian Confectioner," official organ of the confectionery, ice-cream, soda-fountain, milk-bar and light-refreshment trades association in Victoria and N.S.W.; published monthly and circulating throughout the Commonwealth and New Zealand.

THE PLOT TO SOCIALISE AUSTRALIA

By ERIC D. BUTLER (Continued from last issue.)

Now, let us examine a little more closely the arguments relating to the control of employment by the Central Government. Mr. Macgillivray clearly analysed the issue in the South Australian Assembly. He said:

"The next power concerns 'employment and unemployment.' Frankly, I look upon those three words as being more pregnant with meaning than any other three words in any legislation. When asked to explain their meaning, Dr. Evatt evaded doing so. He said he could not give an answer off-hand. No one can say exactly what they mean. I think the answer can be given in one word—'totalitarianism.' . . . What will be the position of the workers if it is passed and the Constitution is altered? One of the fundamentals of democracy is that the worker has the right to sell his labour to the best advantage. . . . Because of the war, however, that right has been temporarily taken away and at the moment he can no longer sell his labour to the best advantage. He must go where he is told, and in this regard we have a dictatorship. . . . The workers have recognised that fact and have given up their right for the period of the war. If the Bill is passed the Labor Party will have sold the workers for all time. . . . Under this power the Commonwealth Government will have the right to tell any man where he must work. Russia has adopted this system, and it represents the methods of a dictatorship. Evidently it is intended to carry these dictatorial methods into the post-war reconstruction period. Are we not fighting a war for the freedom of the individual. . . .? For the employer, it will mean that the Commonwealth Government will be able to close down any industry,

because it is obvious that those who control employment can also control the industries in which people are engaged. . . . Anyone who believes that the power in the Bill covers only the provision of work for the unemployed is suffering from a delusion." (My emphasis.)

Socialism a la Laski and Co. (Evatt's overseas friends), stands for regimentation of the workers. However, some Labor men did recognise the threat of the Commonwealth Powers Bill Mr. J. H. Catts, a former Labor Member of the House of Representatives, put the matter clearly in a Sydney weekly, the "Times":

"There is no secret about what the organisation controlling this Government is after. And it has sufficient grip on its parliamentarians to insist upon its will being carried out. War or no war, its objective is—

"(1) To set up a dictatorship of the proletariat—to place the unions in control of industry and compel every worker to join the unions and obey orders, from the general manager to the gatekeeper. . . .

Similar views were expressed by the Sydney "Century," J. T. Lang's paper: "Even though increased Federal powers is Labor's policy, I feel disturbed about the present transfer of powers. There was little talk about these powers in this State before the vote was rushed through. . . . The powers that have been voted to the Commonwealth will permit them to do anything they like, but will not compel the Government to do anything it does not like. The new powers can make all

COMMONWEALTH BANK'S ORTHODOX POLICY

(To the Editor.)

Mr. Armitage, Governor of the Commonwealth Bank, in speaking recently on the "Mechanism of Money," denounced the idea of using bank credit to finance the war and said the war should be financed solely from taxation. (He admitted it was impossible to do this without inflicting hardship on many people.)

He stressed the point that the flow of money must be controlled to prevent inflation, and when, as now, owing to nearly everyone being in work (mainly on war material) there was more spending money than the value of consumable goods available, it became necessary to tax it out of the public and/or induce the public to lend it to the Government.

There must be control of the issue of money at all times, he argued, by those who understand its mechanism, to make sure there was never more spending power than the value of consumable goods available.

These are specious arguments. They only deal in half-truths.

Many people at present have more money than they can spend in the way they would like to, because the goods are not available, and competition in buying has put up prices beyond the reach of those not getting the extra money.

A stronger government would not have permitted such high cash payments for war work, but would have insisted on post-war bonds for all earnings that could not be spent satisfactorily now.

At the same time, it would have seen that the food front was as well maintained in essentials as the fighting front.

The speciousness of Mr. Armitage's argument is in the assumption that the currency is restricted to the value of goods for sale to avoid inflation. That sounds all right, but it is not true. When consumable goods begin to accumulate in warehouses and shops, the banks, who control the supply of currency, immediately restrict the supply by reducing overdrafts.

They invert the natural and sensible order of things. As money is their stock in trade they can do nothing else. When production has reached a peak and exceeds in value the buying power of the people—though the people generally never have enough of goods and comforts—their power to buy is further lessened.

So much for Mr. Armitage's bland statement that "finance must be controlled, so that too much spending power does not reside in the people and cause inflation."

The inhuman unconcern for the people in times of peace, the callous disregard for their living conditions, in order that the rights and privileges of money may be conserved, is the damning indictment of the financial mechanism Mr. Armitage stands for.

Not one humanitarian sentiment escaped the lips of this High Priest of the temple of Mammon.

The Government Bank should be directed to see that at all times the currency is supplemented by the issue of free money to individuals to permit of the production and sale of all goods and services the country is capable of, and the people can consume or use with advantage. Adapt the money to the goods, not the goods to a manipulated currency.—Yours, etc., C. S. CARR (ex-M.P.), 25 Argyle-street, Parramatta, N.S.W.

SOCIAL SCIENCE LECTURES

"Why Not More Enthusiasm For Democracy?" is the subject of the next lecture, and discussion in the series being held at the headquarters of the United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. This will take place next Wednesday evening.

resistance and all criticism impossible. Government, by its control over production, will have the authority to close any printing plant, newspaper, or radio station that is hostile. . . . Perhaps these sentences won't be handed out under a Labor Government, even though dictators have frequently started their lives in a Labor Party."

It's amusing to hear some of these self-righteous Labor men telling us that THEY are competent to handle increased powers. But their opponents? Never!

When will the people who term themselves the "working class" ever realise that the real rulers of this country and every other country use Labor—Socialist governments to introduce the most oppressive legislation? A Labor Member in the South Australian Legislative Assembly on March 11, 1943, was very frank about it when he said:

"I have frequently complimented those who have opposed me on various matters, but in this debate [Commonwealth Powers Bill] the Curtin Government has again and again been stabbed in the back. No other Government would have been game to take away from the workers the conditions they had obtained after many years fighting." (My emphasis.)

I hope the workers like those sentiments! Sometimes I think that the workers have been so regimented that if Menzies were to come out as a socialist candidate they would vote for him! They must wake up to what is being prepared for them. They must unite with other sections of the community instead of fighting them. Solid opposition to Evatt's proposals will alone save the "working class" and every other class.

(To be continued.)

PROGRAMME FOR THIRD WORLD WAR

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

Before there is a prima facie case for a trial there must be evidence of a crime. What is the crime against civilisation whose commission requires the identification and punishment of its perpetrators? A satisfactory answer to this enquiry is not quite so simple as it might appear at first sight, and is certainly not comprised in the type of phrase always current in time of war, as, for instance, "Hang the Kaiser": "It's that man, Hitler."

The first axiom, and I think it is a genuine axiom, of responsibility, is contained in the Latin tag: "Quia fecit per aliam, fecit per se" — "He who does it through another, does it himself." Primary intention is the essence of crime. There is, of course, the accessory before and after the fact. But remove the planner, the instigator, and there will be no crime.

This is the background against which the fact, or otherwise, of a continuous policy in relation to which wars, economic friction, poverty amidst plenty, and the other too familiar features of our contemporary world must be judged. If it is true that these insanities simply proceed from sheer inability to understand how they can be eliminated, i.e., pure incompetence, then not only is no one to "blame," but what is much more to the point, nothing will be gained by punishing anyone. This "village idiot" theory of events is steadily publicised. I think it is the failure to grasp the necessity for an antecedent decision on this point which is the cause of the extraordinary divergence of opinion as to what ought to be the type of peace imposed by the victors in the present military incident. There is not much doubt as to the type of peace which would be imposed if Great Britain lost the war, because there is no mental confusion in the minds of the rulers of Germany as to the existence of a continuous policy.

Now there is one unchanging feature of every social, economic, and military conflict of the last two thousand years at least. Governmental systems may change, kings may be replaced by presidents or dictators, feudal customs may give way to oligarchies or Soviets. Through them all runs the dual thread of money and prices.

Yet this purely artificial, and fundamentally helpful, system has been the target of attack throughout the ages. Not once, but many times, men have risen to denounce the evils which they have traced, to its perverted use. And all of these men, so far as I am aware, have come to the same conclusion. **The evils which have arisen from a defective use of the credit system are without exception due to the use of it as an instrument of policy and not as an accounting and distributive system.** This is the financial embodiment of the basic cleavage between Socialism and Christianity. No one with any knowledge of the question ever said, "Money is the root of all evil"; but the greatest have said, "The love of money is the root of all evil."

Money has been defined, and correctly from certain aspects, as a licence to act. To the extent that it is an exclusive licence to act, which is broadly true of large undertakings involving the activities of considerable numbers of men without comprehensive knowledge of the tendency of their combined action, it is permissible to make three statements:

(I.) Conscious policy and large-scale finance are concentric.

(II.) International Finance must traverse national interests. It is a licence issued to a citizen of A to initiate action on the part of a citizen of B irrespective of the interest of B and without the citizen of B having an opportunity to express his opinion on the objective of his labour.

(III.) Genuine national interests are cultural interests.

For instance, when Mr. Montagu Norman committed the Bank of "England" to underwrite German activities during the armistice period, he committed John Smith of Coventry to assist in the bombing of Coventry. Who kept Mr. Norman in office? If it be contended that Mr. Norman didn't and couldn't know the consequence of the exercise of his powers, the answer is simple. **No man ought to have power for which he is not responsible.**

It is the initiators of policy who are responsible for the effects of policy. The indictment for world crime requires to be directed to the identification of those individuals who licenced world crime.

There are significant facts which are available to anyone interested, but the facts are unexplained.

We know that:

The Marconi Scandal connected the effective Government of the United Kingdom with the Isaacs family during the last war.

We know that Rufus Isaacs negotiated some kind of deal with the United States

"SCIENTIFIC APPROACH" MOVEMENT

Weekly Lectures, Fridays, A.C. Hall, Russell St., Melbourne (next State Theatre).

SYLLABUS:

Nov. 19. "Important Events in the Australian Market for Sterling."

Nov. 26. "Is Taxation Robbery?"

Dec. 3. "What's Cooking?"

Dec. 10. "This Peace Treaty!"

Dec. 17. "Santa Claus Looks Round!"

Speaker: C. A. A. Ellis. Chairman, A. Griffiths.

In these lectures the aim is not to supply ready-made conclusions, but to throw a light on problems of deep concern to all of us. "New Times" readers are cordially invited to attend and take part in the discussions that follow. —Adv.

"New Times," November 19, 1943—Page 4

"WHITEHALL WISDOM?"

The other day the House of Lords discussed British and American plans for post-war international trade. Lord Keynes said the scheme was the embodiment of the collective wisdom of Whitehall and of experts throughout the Commonwealth.

In my archives are numerous examples of that wisdom. Most of them consist of utterances by various great men, many of whom are still on the perch, to the effect that the best way to revive trade is to cut down incomes.

Now nobody could say things like that because he believed them. As they stand, without the clue to their purpose, they read like the ravings of very sick morons. And it is absurd to say that we are governed by morons, very absurd. Ha-ha. Makes me laugh.

Therefore, these things must have been said (and done) for a definite purpose—namely, to postpone the distribution of wealth until they had decided what was Morally Right.

This is nothing new. Governments have always spent considerable time trying to decide the right moral condition of the masses.

And they have generally come to the same conclusion as Wilberforce, who, while he was engaged in freeing the slaves (black), opposed the right of workers (white) to combine for demanding "better conditions, on the grounds that "their lowly path had been allotted to them by God."

To-day, 100 years after Wilberforce, that is still our rulers' problem: to fix, not the Economically Possible, but the Morally Right, standard of living.

I don't know what their solution will be. Wilberforce's ideas are not so popular as they were. They lack slogan-value.

War, admittedly, is one solution. In war you can keep the masses hard at work producing things that don't benefit them in the least. But I doubt if the masses will agree, for their souls' sake, to start another fracas as soon as this one's over.

—"Yaffle."
(Quoted in "John A. Lee's Weekly," N.Z., October 13, 1943)

THE SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The next meeting of the S.C.M. of S.A. will be held in the United Democrats' rooms, 17 Waymouth-street, Adelaide, on Thursday, November 25 at 8 p.m. Following the general business, Mr. D. J. Amos will give a play entitled "Gas," giving descriptions of a Labour State and a Leisure State. This is good, so roll up, members, and bring your friends.—J. E. Burgess, Hon. Sec.

TREND TOWARDS DICTATORSHIP IN TRADE UNIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

the Communist Party policy or its candidates. For non-compliance with the terms of such a resolution an officer or member of the Union opposed to the Communist Party and its policy can be suspended, expelled or fined.

Rule 26 is to be amended by declaring that for the purpose of this rule amalgamation with another trade union shall not be considered a dissolution of the Union. Members are thus to be deprived of their democratic right to determine matters of vital importance involving the continued existence of the Union as a self-governing industrial organisation or its amalgamation with some other trade union. This important issue is to be determined by the Committee of Management without reference to the membership of the Union.

A new rule, to be known as Rule 28, provides for the setting up of a joint or-

AUSTRALIA'S SOVEREIGNTY

In view of the all-too-obvious fact that the Japanese and their allies are not the only dangers to the freedom of the Australian people to govern themselves, even to the customary extent, without overseas dictation, we strongly urge all Australian democrats to write, while there is yet time, to their respective representatives in the Federal Parliament. A sample letter is reproduced hereunder, and copies of it, printed in large, clear type, are available from the "New Times" office at 1/6 per 100, post free:—

Mr. M.H.R.,
Parliament House, Canberra, A.C.T.

Dear Sir,—I respectfully request you, as my representative in the Commonwealth Parliament, to OPPOSE by all means in your power, ANY move that might, in the slightest degree, hand over Australia's sovereignty, freedom-of-action and independence, in regard to financial or other matters, domestic or external, to ANY sort of international authority.

I have in mind, particularly, recently-announced proposals for an "international currency" (possibly based on gold), proposals for an international government or "Federal Union," and proposals for an international "police force."

I am very alarmed at the possibility that we may have been already partly committed, without the consent of Parliament or the people, to something of the kind, I shall be obliged if you will find out, as soon as possible, whether this is so, and let me know without delay.

Yours faithfully,

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From THE UNITED DEMOCRATS, of 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide)

The following, in black type, is a copy of a leaflet which speaks for itself:

FEDERAL REFERENDUM ISSUE. PUBLIC MEETING DEBATE.

Stow Hall, Flinders Street, Adelaide. Wednesday, November 24, 1943 at 8 p.m.

Suggestions which may result in much MORE POWER BEING CENTRALISED AT CANBERRA

raise an issue in which every Australian is vitally concerned

At the Meeting chosen speakers will formally outline the points; one for, and one against more centralised political power. An opportunity will then be given to members of the audience to put questions (preferably written) through the Chairman to either of the speakers.

Proposals for forming action committees will also be in order.

—Wm. Macgillivray, M.P., Convenor.

Social Crediters are asked to attend this debate and to make it as widely known as possible. This first debate is in the nature of a "preliminary canter" with the end in view of staging at a later date further debates in larger city halls and in the suburbs.

FIGHTING FORCES PROTECTION LEAGUE: At a recent meeting of this movement it was decided to hold a field day on Friday, November 26, with tables in the Central Market, in order to collect signatures for the "SHOULD A SOLDIER PAY" Campaign. The object of this campaign is to abolish tax on canteen goods in operational areas. An army of helpers will be required to man the tables on this day, so we will be glad to hear from anyone who can help in this connection.

BOOKS TO READ: "Why Big Finance Backs Socialism," by James Guthrie, B.Sc. Price: 6d. "Alberta's Road to Freedom." (The record of seven years of government without borrowing MONEY.) Price: 8d. "The War Behind the War," by Eric D. Butler. Price: 3d. (All. plus 1/4d. postage.)

—F. BAWDEN, Hon. Secretary.

A.N.A. AND FEDERAL POWERS

Some years ago the Australian Natives' Association of Victoria issued a bulletin in which they outlined their objectives in constitutional reform. They stated, inter alia, that—

"The abolition of State Parliaments would neither cure Australia's economic problems nor solve political problems. . . . Australia is far too large to be under the control of a single Parliament. There must be other bodies, however limited their powers, to effectively deal with local interests and requirements. No centralising government body could either understand or promptly determine questions of a more or less domestic character. . . . If, then, in the smallest mainland State it is clear that centralised control would be ineffective, and detrimental to local progress, how much more difficult would it be to legislate for and administer such things as Land Settlement, Irrigation and Forestry, or others, such as Education, Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, in States that are seven and eight times the size of Victoria!"

"AMGOT" AND ITS CHIEFS

"The widespread distrust engendered by the formation of AMGOT, the international Gestapo of the World Planners, is gratifying evidence of public awareness. There is always hope for the man who is awake, even if he listens to the 'B.B.C.'"

—The "Social Creditor," England, September 11, 1943.

"The first corner of Europe has been freed. We are not responsible, says the Foreign Office. Neither are we, echoes the State Department in Washington. This is a military show, and the time is not yet for politics and policy to interfere. The military have their own Anglo-American organisation to administer the occupied territory.

"The task undertaken by AMGOT—as this military administration has been called—is something never before attempted by the Allies. It is not the same thing as the taking over of native villages in Africa or liberated territory in the last war. Unless the administrators understand what Fascism does to a country, they will fail and make the future of our policy in Italy very much more difficult.

"The selection of personnel for the various departments of the AMGOT organisation now set up in Sicily is not exactly inspiring.

"The new chief, Baron Rennel of Rodd, has divided his life between soldiering, diplomacy, the Bank of England, and the Stock Exchange. He is a partner in Morgan, Grenfell & Co.

"The director of the finance division of AMGOT is Colonel A. P. Graftey Smith, who is also connected with the Bank of England.

"Col. C. R. S. Harris, who is the AMGOT custodian of enemy property, has been a director of South American railways and docks, and, for some years, the editor of 'The Nineteenth Century,' one of the most reactionary periodicals in this country."

—The "Tribune," England. (Quoted in "John A. Lee's Weekly," N.Z., October 6, 1943)

Printed by M. F. Canavan, 25 Cullinton-road, Hartwell, for the New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Melbourne.