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# 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).

## What About the Rights of Small Nations?

### We are Not Fighting to Establish World Gangsterism

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

Since Russian armies moved into Poland, an extra impetus has been given to the worldwide campaign to convince the peoples of the world that everything connected with Russia is holy and above criticism.

Now, the type of government adopted by our military allies should be no business of ours. But—and this is the important point—neither should our form of government be the concern of our allies.

Powerful international groups are trying to mesmerise us into blindly worshipping everything Russian, and are trying to persuade us that all the mistakes and blunders, which led up to the war, were the result of British treachery. Chamberlain is a name used derisively by people who now accept the artificially popular idea that he was simply a double-dyed villain without any scruples. Anyone who asks a straightforward question about Russia is met with abuse. Even the New York "Times" was provoked to write late last year:

"Critics assume that if there are any flaws in our present relations with Russia the fault must be ours and none of it can possibly be Russia's. A great deal of recent history is brushed airily aside in order to arrive at this conclusion. The Stalin-Hitler pact of 1939, which really gave the signal for the beginning of the war, is explained as a necessary move on Stalin's part in order to gain time; but no similar charity is granted to Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier for their performance at Munich."

While no one can object to peoples of different countries on the Allied side in this war learning as much as possible about one another, grave exception must be taken to a campaign which deliberately suppresses some important aspects of the Soviet system in Russia—such as the concentration camps, the secret police, and the death of millions of Kulaks in the government-caused famine.

Needless to say, there are no powerful societies in Russia seeking to tell the Russians all about the British peoples and their virtues!

The much-quoted clap-trap about the Russians fighting well (and no one has

In a letter to "The Times" (London) of November 12, 1943, commenting on the Beveridge proposals. Lord Perry wrote as follows:—

"Close examination of the proposals dealing with workmen's compensation and liability for negligence in accident cases suggests a serious encroachment upon public rights that have long been sanctioned by Usage and law, since the report advances inter alia the following revolutionary suggestions:

"(1) That an injured employee's right to

### Beating Bureaucracy

A timely and welcome article in the "Age" of February 21 pointed out the need to commence demobilising our army of bureaucrats—now. It pointed out that this army has "dug itself in" to such an extent through **directorates, committees, production executives, etc.**, that it is almost impossible to trace the disposition of its forces. The question will arise as to where to start; whether priority for demobilisation should be extended to the **taxation bureaucracy, national security snoopers, those departments preventing production by withholding supplies of materials, or the manpower muddlers.** Perhaps it would be better to **dump the lot at one stroke.**

### Memo, for Dr. Evatt

"It is an injustice, a grave evil, and a disturbance of right order, for a larger and higher organisation to arrogate to itself functions which can be performed efficiently by smaller and lower bodies. That is a fundamental principle of social philosophy, unshaken and unchangeable, and it retains its full truth today. Of its very nature, the true aim of all social activity should be to help individual members of the social body, but never to destroy or absorb them."

—Pope Pius XI.

ever denied that the Russians are fighting well) because of the Soviet political and economic system, can only mean, if correct, that the Nazi system is splendid! But this claptrap is NOT correct. Personally, I believe that the Greek resistance was one of the greatest epics of this war. But, much as I admire the Greeks, I don't feel any desire to espouse dictatorship such as existed in Greece. Surely this is elementary logic, which anyone but a Communist can appreciate. But logic is, unfortunately, losing ground now. Even allegedly "conservative" newspapers are becoming more Russia-first than the Communists themselves.

A most disgraceful example of this sort of thing was provided by the Melbourne "Argus" editorial of January 15. The article deals with the Polish-frontier question, and would have been more appropriate in any Communist journal. The article, after mentioning Russia's declaration regarding the frontier question, states:

"This frank and realistic setting forth of a complex case comes at a moment when Russia has actually entered Poland, the unfortunate country which Germany brutally overran in 1939 and where the German invaders have practised atrocities that horrify the imagination. It is reasonable therefore, to give the liberators a hearing...."

This outrageous article doesn't tell one word of how the "liberators" divided Poland with Germany in 1939.

Every move by Russian armies or any other armies (whether they be "democratic" or otherwise, white, yellow or black) to defeat the military forces of the Axis Powers must be gratifying. But if this war is being fought to allow Russia and other Big Powers to do as they like, then it is time people in the British countries had something forceful to say.

The "Argus" writer goes on to say that the Big Powers must "police" the world in the "interests" of the small nations, that

sue his employer for damages for negligence shall be abolished.

"(2) That, similarly, the right of a person injured in a road or other accident to sue for damages shall be abolished.

"(3) That, in view of the free medical treatment available to everyone, nobody shall have the right to recover from any other party as special damages the cost of medical treatment additional to that provided by the State.

"The basis of these suggestions is, apparently, that it is regarded as more important to secure automatic and standardised payments of benefit in such cases than to preserve the legal right of the individual to recover the full compensation to which, he is now entitled.

"The report further proposes, on the grounds of the very questionable economy, to put the fate of the injured person's case in the hands of administrative officials against whose decision the only appeal is to a non-judicial local tribunal. Recourse to the ordinary Courts of law is to be allowed only in special cases by the Ministry of Social Security.

"As the law now stands, the luckless individual maimed through the negligence of another may recover such damages as a Court or jury may think commensurate with the pain and suffering involved. This well-recognised right—if Sir William Beveridge's suggestions are adopted—will go.

"The crippled victim, his pleasure in life curtailed or destroyed (and who has not personal knowledge of harrowing cases of this kind?) is to rest content with 'the minimum income needed for his subsistence,' and nothing more.

"For, be it clearly understood, the flat rate of benefit for the disabled proposed in the Beveridge Report is (paragraph 307) 'intended in itself to be sufficient without further resources to provide the minimum income needed for subsistence in all normal cases.'"

this may mean the alteration of frontiers, and that the Poles and other people shouldn't object! If the "policing" of the world by an international force is the result of the war, we will have seen World Gangsterism introduced in our time.

But I suspect that Anglo-Saxon people, in spite of the mesmerisers, haven't fought the German gangsters for the purpose of establishing other gangsters. The editor of the Melbourne "Argus," along with his Red friends, may have this fact brought home to him in the future.

If the editor of the Melbourne "Argus"

has his way, Australians will raise no objection if, in "the interests of world peace," our naval bases are forcibly made available for the world-policing warships, and if Australia is ruthlessly exploited by the importation of coolie labour—advocated in certain quarters and given publicity in the "Argus."

There is, in fact, no limit to what can be done, if internationalism is encouraged to the point where a nation's sovereignty means nothing.

I hope Australians are noticing where Dr. Evatt and Mr. Curtin are leading them?

Several Federal Members have brought the activities of communications censors under the searchlight for opening M.P.'s letters, and have obtained an enquiry into this practice. In this connection Mr. Spender said, "It was a basic tenet of democracy that electors had the free right to communicate frankly with their Member." Mr. Fadden endorsed that principle, and even Mr. Menzies supported it by saying that "to destroy the ability, of citizens to write frankly to their Members was to destroy the usefulness of Parliament." These are timely and valuable declarations—and worth filing. Strangely enough, so-called Labor democrats in Parliament failed to support these views.

**TREASURY TROUBLES:** Arising from the over-riding of Roosevelt's extra-tax proposals by the U.S. Congress, Representative Knutson said that "Congress was unable to rely on the Treasury's tax recommendations," and therefore he would introduce a Bill to establish a "bureau of internal revenue as an independent agency to serve both the President and Congress, unfettered by theorists and star-gazers in the Treasury." This may mean that Congress intends to become financially independent of bankers' stooges enthroned in the Treasury—if it does mean that it may be regarded as a memorable milestone.

**ACCOMMODATION ALARM!** A protest at the Melbourne Town Hall expressed alarm at the conditions arising from the housing shortage. Councillor Gray, who convened the meeting, quoting from the Housing Commission report, pointed out that there was a shortage of 80,000 houses in Victoria, and that more than 10,000 other houses were unsuitable for human habitation, and that 220,000 people were living in rooms under appalling conditions. The meeting decided to demand, through their political representatives, that all obstacles preventing house building be removed. These citizens have the right idea of demanding results without dividing themselves on methods.

**FIRE FINANCE:** Propaganda of a particularly low standard is contained in the Melbourne "Herald" of January 18, under the title of "Save Ashes of Burnt Notes." This article stated that "although banks regarded as hoarders people who had large sums of bank-notes stored in their houses, bona-fide bushfire sufferers (losing notes through fire) would receive the most sympathetic treatment if the 'note ashes' were returned and proved genuine after expert examination. If such notes were genuine they would be replaced." Apart from the propaganda against hoarders (those who do not trust banks), the false impression was conveyed that the banks would play the Good Samaritan and make good the loss. That, of course, is just a plain lie, because the Treasury would make good such losses through the banks. In any case, these notes cost the insignificant sum of 2d per dozen—with no extra charge for additional noughts.

**TAXATION TRIALS:** A very important point is raised as a result of bushfire victims losing their tax stamps through fire, and thus having no receipt for tax monies paid. It appears that the victims may be called on to make good this loss. It is another illustration of our Institutions adding more burdens to life by passing on the responsibility of preserving these stamps for officialdom. The rapacious taxation department has intimated that receiving these stamps at frequent intervals and crediting the taxpayer would be too burdensome for the department.

**FARM FINANCE:** "Hansard" for February 10, page 93, quoting the economic adviser to the Department of Agriculture in U.S., somewhat offsets the glowing stories one hears, viz.: "Tens of millions of farmers are receiving niggardly incomes while twenty-five million people are living on the bare edge of destitution." Alongside this (same page) is this from the Royal Commission on the Australian wheat-growing industry: "If you took all the farmlands of Australia, and all the plant and stock and marketed them, you would only receive enough money to pay 18/- in the £1 of the farmers' debt." That's where our system of "sound finance" lands US, U.S., and every other country in the world.

**PACIFIC PACT:** After Curtin, Evatt and Co. had finalised what is described as the Pacific Pact, without reference to the appropriate Parliaments, the agreement was formally placed before our Parliament, which brought forth the question, "Since the agreement is in full force, what is the purpose of bringing it before the House?" The position is much the same as if the local constable arrested, convicted and imprisoned a citizen and then brought the matter before the judge, excepting that in such a case the policeman would be immediately dismissed. Imagine trusting such men with additional powers when they flagrantly abuse those they already possess!

**SHADY SUBJECTS-** In reply to a question seeking information from the National Debt Commission (vide "Hansard," February 9, p. 41), Dr. Evatt replied: "The opinions of council referred to were obtained for the National Debt Commission, and are of a confidential character. It is not considered desirable that these opinions be tabled, but the Attorney-General is prepared to discuss them personally with the right honourable member." Here we see the hush-hush policy when the debt-money racket is brought up. Of course, Parliament must not be permitted to have the relative facts; besides, the people may get to know things!

**PAY PRIORITIES:** Our Planners are seriously concerned with what they describe as "the problem of diverting labour from higher-paid industry to lower-paid occupations." So the problem is higher pay versus lower pay, or plainly and simply a money problem. That is a problem of pieces of paper with figures on them. It is even suggested that this so-called problem may cause serious disturbance to our national economy. What a shame! Surely preserving our "economy" is more important than the welfare of human beings. It would never do to suggest that an adequate minimum of pay be set, with additional pay priorities in accordance with the priority of the required production. That might solve the problem, and that would never do, because we wouldn't need those Planners!

**DEBT DATA:** The latest returns from the Treasury disclose that the national debt at December 31, 1943, stood at £2,220,609,807, with an annual interest burden of £65,902,407, approximately 80% of which goes, directly or indirectly, to private bankers and insurance companies. Won't the soldiers be pleased when they have to take up the fight again in civil life to feed these debt monsters? Of the total, £1,322,193,798 is owed by the Commonwealth and the balance by the States. £1,639,177,517 is owed in Australia, £540,031,694 in London, and £41,400,596 in America. Now we know where our taxes go. —O.B.H.

### Curious Contradiction

It is so seldom that Mr. Fadden's words are worth reprinting, that space is provided for the following: "If our rural industries are to survive we must replace with practical men the army of theorists and bureaucrats, most of whom have never done a day's work on a farm in their lives, who slowly but surely are bringing disaster to primary producers." But Mr. Fadden then went straight off the rails and advocated "the establishment of a supreme food authority"—that is, one big centralised control, which, of course, is the very essence of bureaucracy!!

—O.B.H.

## THE PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

**"There is no more remarkable feature of the present chaos than the exoneration, immunisation, and, in many cases, glorification of the chief actors . . . a system which hangs the perpetrator of a single killing, and canonises the author of ten million murders is simply a school for gangsters."—C. H. Douglas in "The Big Idea."**

As the end of the military war draws near, the question of punishment of war criminals is being made the subject of much discussion. During the last war the British peoples were deliberately mesmerised into believing that the Kaiser was responsible for the war; and that, if only the Kaiser could be removed and the Germans allowed to develop a "democratic" constitution, never again would the Germans threaten the peace of Europe and the world. Well, the Kaiser went and the Germans obtained a "democratic" Government. What consequently happened is now history.

Throughout this war Hitler has, in the propaganda of the mesmerisers, taken the place of the Kaiser, and we are being assured that, if only Hitler and other Nazi leaders are tried and sentenced to death, justice will have been done. But, does any real student of history believe this? Of course not. Those who control the centralised mediums of propaganda are determined to focus public attention on the tools of the real criminals, while these master criminals further strengthen their position in their fight for world domination.

I hope no one gets the idea that, because I believe Hitler and others are mere tools, I think they should escape punishment. These tools must be punished, but their punishment must not obscure the fact that they were helped to power by groups of men who should also be tried. Needless to say, there appears to be little possibility that these men will be tried. They probably control the very publicity, which places the sole responsibility of the war on Hitler. Let us suppose that Hitler and other Nazi leaders are brought to trial. Will the prosecutors attempt to make a thorough investigation of questions such as the following?

**Did Dr. Schacht, close friend of Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, help to finance the Nazi Government to power? What financial assistance did the Bank of England extend to the Nazis? Did any such financial assistance force British armament manufacturers' help to equip Germany while British defence**

**requirements were neglected? And what banking firms in New York helped to finance Hitler?**

I venture to say that, were the above points thoroughly investigated, some amazing facts would be revealed. The Germans are now receiving a very much increased dose of the air war that the British experienced for some time. Perhaps the Germans are now realising the folly of passively allowing power-lusters to take them to war. They are suffering because of their actions—or lack of them. Hitler and Co. must also be punished. But, so must every man, irrespective of his nationality, who instigated or assisted the crime. Unless this is done, all talk about "war guilt" is hypocrisy. Personally, I think that hypocrisy will win easily. It is rampant here in our own country as never before.

**People who become excited about "war criminals" and what Hitler has done to the French, the Poles, etc.—completely ignoring, of course, what Stalin did to the Poles, the Baltic States and the Finns—seem to be oblivious to the fact that the local representatives of the international bankers caused untold misery and loss of life for years before Hitler was known to the general public.**

**While on the subject of trying men who have committed crimes against the peoples of the world, why not, for example, include such men as Professor Copland and his banking friends? As a result of the Premiers' Plan, thousands of Australian citizens were driven to suicide. And the general suffering was appalling. In spite of this, Copland and Co. are in stronger control than ever.**

A man who breaks one of the multitude of regulations in this country is liable to a heavy fine—even, as is generally the case, if his act hurt no one—while a director of meat rationing can publicly state that butchers should allow "surplus" meat to go bad rather than sell it! This state of affairs has all the earmarks of a prelude to unlimited gangsterism.

Clausewitz, the German philosopher, said that war is the pursuit of a definite policy

by other means. War is a mere weapon to those seeking to smash civilisation; but so is the present financial system and the system of controls introduced mainly under war conditions. If personal responsibility can be forced upon all those using these weapons—whether they be financiers, politicians, economists or bureaucrats—civilisation can be saved. Readers of this journal must never weary of naming and exposing the individuals responsible—the individuals who make the Hitlers of the world possible.

## SMALL INDIAN STATES

The London "Times" of December 10, 1943, contained the following report:—

"The Crown Representative's notification of April 16, attaching the smaller States of Kathiawar to the bigger States, was declared illegal and ultra vires by a special Bench in their judgment in the Bhadwa Taluqua case. The Bench, which consisted of Mr. R. W. H. Davies, judicial commissioner; Mr. M. E. Kaveeshwar, and Rai Bahadur Verma, also held that the notification transferring cases in abeyance from this and other agency courts to courts of the attached States was also illegal and ultra vires.

"The judicial commissioner held that Bhadwa Taluqua was admittedly an Indian State within the meaning of Section 311 of the Government of India Act. The statutes had asserted the suzerainty of the Paramount Power over the Indian States, but hitherto it had never been asserted that the Paramount Power had authority over their officers. That being so, the orders regarding the attachment of Indian States made by the Crown Representative (the Viceroy) were a startling reversal of the purpose and policy set out in the Government of India Act. They were not in accordance with the strict letter of the law; and were also in essence ultra vires of the powers of the Crown Representative until the necessary Parliamentary sanction had been obtained.

"After the announcement of the attachment of States of third and fourth class jurisdiction to several of the larger States in Kathiawar and Gujarat, the smaller States have unanimously decided to reject the instrument of attachment, alleging that it is ultra vires and contravenes the solemn assurances and guarantees given to them.

"A deadlock is thus caused by the judicial commissioner's court decision. The recalcitrant attitude of the small States has created a situation, which will require the special attention of the Government of India.

"Under the Viceroy's scheme several hundreds of small estates, or talukas, were to be merged with their larger neighbours in order to 'improve' their public services and to 'simplify' their administration."

## AUSTRALIAN PEOPLES MOVEMENT

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—May I direct your attention to the recent formation of the Australian People's Movement in the Barton Electorate?

This Movement was born of a desire to establish a new Political Movement, giving allegiance to his Majesty the King and founded upon sound and honest democratic principles.

It is felt that Party Machine Politics has failed democracy in that powerful groups now control the various machines, reducing our Parliamentary Representatives to Party Hacks, dancing to the tune of interests alien to the people. The people's interests have been relegated to the background, their will frustrated, mere pawns in the political game—a state of affairs which has resulted in the confusion, chaos, distrust and hopelessness we are witnessing at the present time.

The Australian People's Movement is decentralised in that it clothes each Federal Electorate with definite autonomous powers, and providing for the control by the people of that electorate. Their Parliamentary Representatives will be selected by the people, elected by the people, and will at all times express the will of the people in Parliament. The Australian People's Movement will provide a continuous mechanism to ensure that the whole of the people of an electorate, and not merely one small, section, have the right to direct their Parliamentary Representative on any issue at any time.

By this, Representatives in Parliament will serve only the people of the electorate they are paid to represent. This is the only constitutional manner in which the will of the people can prevail over all other sectional interests. It is the only way in which the people can get the results they are entitled to and want.

The Australian People's Movement in Barton offers itself to the people of Barton, believing that the principles for which it stands are the only means by which real democracy can be attained. It invites your support to that end.

—Yours, etc., THOMAS G. CLAYDON, President, 31 Campbell-street, Ramsgate, N.S.W.

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## "EXTERMINATION" OF JEWS IN EUROPE

(An extract from DOUGLAS REED'S latest book, "Lest We Regret.")

**In November 1942, a great campaign began about the "extermination" of the Jews. At that very moment, the prospect of our victory first loomed distinct. The Eighth Army conquered in Libya; Italy showed signs of distress; the Germans failed to take Stalingrad; that Germany would be beaten, possibly even in 1943, became clear (and I wrote a play foretelling Hitler's disappearance).**

Victory, then, approached. If it came, and found those Jews still in Europe, they would remain there. If they were to leave Europe (if "the problem" was to be solved by transferring it to us) they would need to come away before Victory arrived. Also, the British Government had suspended immigration to Palestine. The "extermination" campaign began. The power, which this particular interest wields over our public spokesmen and press, stands revealed as gigantic. Some newspapers gave more space to this matter than would be devoted to any other in any circumstances which I can imagine. The word "extermination" was printed billions of times. It was used habitually, without flinching, by Ministers, politicians

## A SOLDIER'S LETTER

The Campaign Director of the United Electors of Australia (343 little Collins St, Melbourne) received the following letter (and enclosures) among the responses, to his recent appeal, through these columns, for financial support:—

Your request for "£1 from every supporter" answered herewith. Enclosed £1. Why not ask 1000 of us to supply that amount, per month, to the end of the year. Your requests for money are too few, and too little is asked for. How can you do anything worthwhile unless you have plenty of money? Give us a big objective and ask for the necessary money to achieve it. I have only my Army pay, but I will send you £1 per month this year if you can get 100 others to do the same.

I enclose a very misleading pamphlet, which I would like you to criticise and reply to in the "New Times." I have read every issue of the "New Times" since the first. Every issue is an education.

Go to it! Let's have separate, worthwhile objectives, with a special fund for each. Then loudly and forcefully put it to supporters to finance them. There must be thousands of us today who can afford 10/- or £1 per month for 6 or 12 months. Go after it! Nothing venture, nothing win. Best wishes. —"SARGE."

Will YOU be one of the 100 to join with "Sarge" in doing as he suggests? Don't wait for "the other fellow." Write and signify your willingness NOW—and enclose an immediate donation, just as "Sarge" did (out of his Army pay!).

and the B.B.C. Any who care to keep note of the things which were said, and to compare them in a few years' time with the facts and figures, will possess proof of the greatest example of mass-misinformation in history. All sound of the suffering of the non-Jews who are Germany's captives was drowned.

Contemplate a British newspaper office, in peacetime. On the editor's desk lies a cable reporting the statement of a Rabbi in New York that a hundred Jews have been massacred in Warsaw. The editor forthwith telegraphs to Mr. Jones, his correspondent in Warsaw, to confirm the report. Mr. Jones investigates, and replies that it is untrue; it goes into the wastepaper basket. Or he says it is true, and it is published. But other Englishmen, beside Mr. Jones, live in Warsaw. If the published report is untrue, they will protest; other newspapers will expose the malpractice of this newspaper, in printing false news; Mr. Jones will lose his job. Innumerable checks exist in peacetime on the accuracy or inaccuracy of published statements.

Now, come to the same editor's room in wartime. The same cable lies on his desk. Warsaw is in enemy hands. The cable comes from New York. No means exist to verify or disprove it. The editor, if he print it, should advise his readers to withhold judgment until verification is possible. But such journalistic scruple seems dead. The report is published as authentic news.

(I give this glimpse of the mechanism of a newspaper because I find that most people are more ignorant of it than they are of parthenogenesis, and for the better understanding of what follows.)

Before November 1942, none ever suggested that the Germans practised racial discrimination in cruelty. Jews and non-Jews suffered alike; but as the non-Jews were twenty times as numerous, their suffering was as much more, as the whole is greater than the part. Indeed, the "New Statesman" remarked, "Hitler subjected the Jews of Germany to every imaginable form of insult, robbery and oppression" (he subjected many more non-Jews, all over Europe, to the same things), "but he did not slaughter them."

Now, when the war was over three years old, like a bolt from the brown came this news that he was slaughtering them, and they must therefore be brought to England! How, if they were exterminated? That point was ignored; the word "extermination" was deliberately chosen. It means, "To root out, destroy utterly." (If that is not clear enough, the "New States-

## AUSTRALIA'S GREAT POST-WAR PERIL

(A letter to the Editor from BRUCE H. BROWN. Continued from last issue.)

**Sir,—General Smuts, as we have seen, is a beneficiary in the will of the late Sir Henry Strakosch to the extent of £10,000. The American magazine, "Life," dated 8/11/43, describes him (General Smuts) as "an elder statesman with unique prestige and power." Is it possible that in his very early years he could have been "marked out" for just such a role as he is filling today?"**

He is the son of Abraham Jacob Smuts, and, according to the American magazine just mentioned, "history . . . has included him in almost everything at all costs, and went all the way to the unlikely corner of the world where he was born to surround him with major personalities and happenings before he was out of knee breeches." But whatever the "power" that brought these things about, there is no doubt he has been a great help to International Finance.

From the same magazine comes the statement that Smuts "put his country into war on Sept. 6, 1939." It also states that he was the author of the League of Nations scheme, and that Woodrow Wilson "borrowed" from him lock, stock, and barrel." Winston Churchill (£20,000 from the same will) is referred to as "his old friend," with whom he made his first contact during the Boer War, when Mr. Churchill "was a mere war correspondent." The inference is also made that that war had something to do with the action of "the Boer, or farmer, Government" in taxing the GOLD MINES. Sir Henry Strakosch was greatly interested in gold.

Another significant portion of the magazine article (the author of which is Noel F. Busch) reads as follows:—

**"Even greater than his great value to the Commonwealth as a unifying factor for South Africa is his value to the Commonwealth itself, and as an apologist for the Commonwealth to the world outside it. As such, Smuts is in a class all by himself."**

Just so!  
"The Social Crediter" of 18/12/43 contains the following quotation: "I am not sure that the failure of the United States to honour her treaty was not responsible for the present war." — D. Lloyd George. The paper comments: "Possibly. But who was responsible for the Isaacs' Mission to Washington, and the dominance of General Smuts in Imperial Councils? The solicitor to the Zionist Committee." The solicitor to the

man" said: "Hitler is engaged in exterminating the Jews of Europe, not metaphorically, not more or less, but with a liberal, totalitarian completeness, as farmers try to exterminate the Californian Beetle!" (To be continued.)

Zionist Committee was none other than Lloyd George himself. This would suggest that some of our great "public" men have not realised how or by whom they themselves were being led!

One week earlier, "The Social Crediter" informed us that during the week ending 27/11/43:

"General Smuts delivered a speech to the Empire Parliamentary Association in which he announced that there may be no peace conference, and gave threats of difficulties ahead testing our 'wisdom, farsightedness, statesmanship, and humanity probably for generations, with a 'satisfactory' outcome only after 'continuous' and 'prolonged' this, that, and the other. The oleaginous relish with which Smuts invariably presents this kind of dish is his favourite medium and identification mark."

The same issue included this:  
"General Smuts has been acting as Mercury between the Masters of the World and the Empire Parliamentary Association, and telling them what has been decided for us. (The understanding between Capetown and Washington is close.)"

In the House of Commons on 7/12/43, in answer to a question as to whether General Smuts's speech to the Empire Parliamentary Association represented the views of the War Cabinet, Mr. Attlee emphasised that General Smuts was speaking in his private capacity. Mr. Lewis asked: "Would my Right Honourable Friend tell the House who is responsible for the publication of this speech, which was made to a private meeting and which, from its form, was evidently not originally intended for publication." Mr. Attlee replied: "I understand the speech was printed at the desire of Field Marshal Smuts himself."

You will remember that "the Eagle of Wall Street" (Bernard Baruch) arranged for a portrait of General Smuts to be presented to the South African Parliament, and that the presentation was made through Sir Henry Strakosch. We have seen that Strakosch was a millionaire financier, and according to "The Sunday Despatch" of 23/8/36, Baruch is also a millionaire financier, who wields enormous power behind the scenes. It is stated that

(Continued on page 4.)

## CANADIAN M.P. UN "TRUTH-BUSTERS"

(From a Speech by NORMAN JAQUES, Canadian House of Commons, July 12, 1943.)

All hon. members listened this morning with feelings of gratitude and thankfulness to the great news from Europe. I know no remarks of mine can add to what was said in the House. I do not feel, however, that happenings in Europe should cause any diminution in our efforts to do the best we can in the House of Commons on behalf of those who are doing the fighting. The Allied nations are subjecting the gangsters to a continual bombardment of two-ton and four-ton blockbusters—and meanwhile the racketeers seem to be subjecting the Allies to a continuous bombardment of two-ton TRUTH-busters.

May I call the attention of the committee to a letter published in the New York "Times" on May 9. It is headed "A Mission to Moscow," and the authors are John Dewey and Suzanne LaFollette, who, respectively, were chairman and secretary of the international mission of inquiry into the Moscow trials. I shall not read the whole letter, on account of its length; I shall read the first and last paragraphs. It begins:

"The film 'Mission to Moscow' is the first instance in our country of totalitarian propaganda for mass consumption—a propaganda which falsifies history through distortion, omission, or pure invention of facts, and whose effect can only be to confuse the public in its thought and its loyalties. Even in a fictional film this method would be disturbing. It becomes alarming in a film presented as factual and documentary, and introducing living historical personalities. Our former ambassador to the Soviet Union, Joseph E. Davies, personally introduces this dramatisation of his mission as the 'truth' about Russia. And the representation of President Roosevelt talking to Mr. Davies of the film seems to suggest that it is at least semi-official."

That was the first paragraph. This is the last one:

"The film is anti-British, anti-congress, anti-democratic, and anti-truth. It depicts that crisis in morals which is the fundamental issue in the modern world . . . 'Mission to Moscow' is a major defeat for the democratic cause. In putting out this picture the producers, far from rendering the patriotic service on which Mr. Davies compliments them, have assailed the very foundations of freedom. For truth and freedom are indivisible, as Hitler knew when he expounded his method of confusing public opinion through propaganda. The picture 'Mission to Moscow' makes skilful use of the Hitler technique. To quote Matthew Low of the 'New Leader': 'This kind of "truth" is on the march, and God help us if nothing can stop it.'"

I do not wish to add any remarks. I did not see the film, and I do not intend to see it. But I ask this: How is it proposed to build the Four Freedoms on a foundation of falsehoods, when truth and liberty are indivisible? I think that is a fair question, but I shall leave others to answer it. It is written, as near as I can remember, "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Or, as I have just said, truth and freedom are indivisible. I would advise the examination by everybody of all propaganda, of all proposals for a new order, for a new world, if you like, from that point of view. Let everyone ask himself two questions. Is it the truth? If it is not, then it will make to destroy liberty. Does it propose to curtail liberty? If so, it is not the truth.

Some months ago I raised a question in this House in connection with our loyalty to the crown. This matter had been brought up in a speech by Mr. Sandwell, who advised that the people of Canada would have to surrender their loyalty to the crown as individuals to an international control.

Mr. Martin: He never suggested that at all.

Mr. Coldwell: He said that we might perhaps have to surrender some part of our sovereignty.

Mr. Jaques: It would mean a diminution of our liberty as individuals, but I am not going to argue the point today. The press was flattering to me and to my colleague here. I should like to quote an editorial, which appeared in the Winnipeg "Free Press," as follows:

"There should be no mystery about where Mr. Jaques got his ideas. He is a student of Major C. H. Douglas, the originator of Social Credit theory, and Major Douglas provided the lead his students and followers require in Jew-baiting. Major Douglas wrote his main work 'Social Credit,' in 1924, about the same time as Adolf Hitler was completing 'Mein Kampf,' and by curious coincidence, both these works bore the influence of an earlier work, called 'The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion.'"

That is a very good illustration of what I have said, that truth and liberty are indivisible. But to say that Major Douglas based his ideas upon those of Adolf Hitler is about as damnable a lie as it is possible to utter. Certainly it is a credit to the opposition to Social Credit. Major Douglas introduced his idea in New York, either late in 1918 or early in 1919, while Adolf Hitler was still a corporal in the imperial German army. I do not suppose "Mein Kampf," or the ideas expressed therein, had entered his head—but anything to destroy truth, and see if you can link up anti-Semitism and Fascism to Social Credit. Personally I do not care. It will not make any difference to me, but I warn the people to make sure whether these statements are true or false. If they are false, you can be sure that there is a purpose behind them.

I have been told by numerous people and it has been stated in the press that I had perpetrated the greatest waste of parliamentary time in parliamentary history. This was said merely because I had called the attention of the people to the fact that there is a movement, which would surrender our loyalty to the crown, which is the sym-

bol of our individual liberties, to international control. The editor of "Saturday Night" honoured me with a complete editorial about myself and this supposed waste of time—and then he devoted two pages to the idea! I notice the same thing in other papers of Canada. He was good enough to end up by saying:

"Mr. Jaques further distinguished himself a few days later by upholding, in (of all places) Miss Judith Robinson's 'News,' the authenticity of the 'Protocols of the Elders of Zion,' that astounding fabrication which purports to record the proceedings of a conference of highly-placed Jews held for the purpose of planning the destruction of Christian civilisation. Presumably a mentality which can accept the A plus B theorem can accept anything."

That is very touching! The A plus B theorem I need hardly explain is the proof that there is a shortage of purchasing power. Evidently the editor of "Saturday Night," Mr. Sandwell, does not believe in it, or at least he does not believe in it by inference. But unless he is stupid beyond belief he must believe in it. The only difference between him and me is that he is paid to say that he does not believe in it.

## THE GREAT BATTLE FOR FREEDOM

EVIDENCE OF WORLD CONSPIRACY: THE TOTALITARIAN TREND

By L. D. BYRNE, Technical Adviser to the Alberta Government.

(An Address to the Rocky Mountain House Board of Trade, on Monday, May 10, 1943.)

(Continued from last issue.)

A feature, which accompanied the economic stress during those years that followed the war to make the world safe for democracy, was the systematic centralisation of control and power in every sphere of national life. The growth of huge monopolies, cartels and combines in industry, trade and finance; the introduction of vast relief schemes involving increasing government bureaucracy; the gradual introduction of restrictive legislation, involving mass regimentation, the filching away of the individual's economic voting power by means of onerous debt and taxation—all these led to the increasing centralisation of power and the progressive enslavement of the individual. This constituted a steady advance towards totalitarianism and the weakening of democracy.

Moreover, in those countries where the intolerable conditions being imposed upon the people led to revolution, we find that always "a saviour of the nation" arose. He was always well financed and supported by powerful interests. After the bloodshed and confusion subsided, in every case he and his coterie proceeded to sweep away the last vestige of democratic government, and to impose an absolute dictatorship in its place. In every case the pattern of this dictatorship was uniformly based on the Supreme State doctrine of Marxian socialism. Again, the possibility of coincidence must be ruled out.

And, strangely enough, when those countries were operating under a democratic system no money could be found to feed the hungry and alleviate the intolerable conditions of economic stress; but

### SHOULD WE GIVE MORE POWER TO CANBERRA?

Public Addresses by:

MR. H. E. THONEMANN, M.L.A.,  
and MR. F. C. PAICE,

on Wednesday, March 8, at 8 p.m.,

AT CHRIST CHURCH HALL,  
PUNT ROAD, SOUTH YARRA.

A Most Important Subject  
Questions Invited.

—New World Movt., S. Yarra  
Branch.

under a dictator all the financial means, including vast foreign credits, were made available to rebuild their dilapidated industries and create formidable war machines.

At the same time in the democratic countries harassed governments and babbling parliaments were at their wits' ends to find the money necessary to deal with their unemployment and trade problems, let alone to provide the funds for the adequate defence measures required to meet the growing threat of the totalitarian war machines. And bear in mind that, in the final analysis, the group of men we call International Finance exercised effective control of all monetary systems and international credits.

### ONSLAUGHT AGAINST DEMOCRACY

I put it to you bluntly, do you consider that all this can be a coincidence? Do you consider it a coincidence that, in every democratic country, intensive and well-financed campaigns were proceeding to instill into people the idea that the system, which was imposing such harsh conditions upon them was "democracy," and to inculcate into every sphere of the national life support for various forms of the Supreme State doctrine? Remember that this onslaught against democracy was proceeding on a worldwide scale, and the chief weapon being used was the manipulation of monetary systems controlled by

I wonder how long he would remain as editor of "Saturday Night" were he to come out with a confession of faith in Douglas's A plus B theorem?

Mr. Graydon: Is the hon. member suggesting that he is not putting his views forward honestly?

Mr. Jaques: I am suggesting what I have already stated; I think that should be enough. One more thing with regard to the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion." Here is another editorial, headed "Disgraceful," which goes on to say:

The House of Commons has its own way of showing its detestation of intolerance of this kind, as witnessed by Mr. Coldwell's crushing retort to Mr. Jaques on April 19, page 2348 of unrevised 'Hansard.' Mr. Coldwell's caustic reference to the infamous 'Protocols' as the kind of reading with which Mr. Jaques nourishes his mind, floored the member for Wetaskiwin and kept him floored for the rest of the day."

Well, I am on my feet today, anyway; and I would say that if the leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (Mr. Coldwell) has not read the "Protocols of Zion," he cannot know what he is talking about, and if he has read the "Protocols," he is in the same case as I am.

Mr. Coldwell: I have read them. I do not believe them.

Mr. Jaques: The difference between us is this—

Mr. Martin: You do not believe them?

Mr. Jaques: —that the leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation is afraid to admit it; I am not.

Mr. Coldwell: I am not afraid to admit it. I simply do not believe the fables that are to be found in the "Protocols of Zion."

(To be continued.)

## OLD-AGE PENSIONERS PETITION

A petition, signed by 4,090,000 British electors, for bigger and unconditional old-age pensions, was presented to the House of Commons on November 2, 1943, but "was found, when examined," said Mr. Attlee, "not to comply with the Rules of the House." He only explained this when questioned as to the petition's non-appearance before the House Committee on Public Petitions, and if interested members had not enquired for it the document might (officially speaking) have relapsed into oblivion. Mr. Attlee did not answer when asked if the petitioners had been informed of the defects referred to.

As members pointed out, it is a very serious matter for the Government to disregard the wishes of 4,000,000 of its electors in this fashion. The refusal to allow the old-age pensioners to be heard at the Bar of the House in support of their petition, combined with its jettisoning at this later stage, seems to show a definite intention to avoid dealing with it, a conclusion confirmed by the recent announcement of increased supplementary (conditional) pensions, which must be branded as face-saving.

Mr. Attlee said that the defects of the petition were, "First, it was not addressed to the House; and second, it prayed for public money which was not recommended by the Crown." Now those may be lapses from the Rules of the House, but, as they stand, they are certainly not comprehensible to the man-in-the-street. How has the approach to the organ of government become such a complicated and technical matter that the common man is not by himself able to compass it? And how comes it that Ministers of his Majesty's government are content to allow such a technical impediment to stand in the way of their paying due attention to the wishes of the people to whom they minister?

—The "Social Creditor," Dec. 18, 1943.

## POLITICIANS' PAY AND OLD-AGE PENSIONERS

Mr. C. Cullen writes as follows in the "South Australian Pensioners' Association Journal," Dec. 1, 1943: —

"Mr. Holland, M.L.A., recently told the Legislative Assembly that it was a disgrace to expect a member who gave his full time to Parliamentary duties to receive only £9/12/3½ a week, from which £2/7/- was deducted for taxation. I am sure pensioners trying to exist on a pittance of 27/- a week will heartily sympathise with him and his colleagues. It is the least we can do, considering the tons of sympathy they pour out to us. To emphasise his struggle for existence he drew attention to the fact that for keep himself informed it cost him £1 a week for local and overseas reviews. Another penny a month for the 'Pensioners' Journal' would hardly be missed. It might contain some information to add to his store of knowledge.

"As a contrast, pensioners and Parliamentarians are physically the same, their needs, food, clothing and shelter, are the same. The poor old-age pensioners, out of their 27/- a week, in many cases have to appease the landlord up to 20/- a week for rent, leaving the princely sum of 7/- for food and clothes — an unfavourable comparison with the upkeep of a dog at a dogs' home.

"The old people gave the best part of their life to the making of the nation, but now, worn-out and inefficient profit-producers, they are scrapped. To exist in the country whose wealth they helped to create, they have to pass a means test before they are granted a pension — as though they are beggars seeking charity. Yet they are the real full title-holders to the best the nation has. For 52 long years or more they toiled . . . The Means Test should be abolished.

"Our Parliamentarian Representative deems it a disgrace to live on £7/5/3½ a week. Let him obey the Great Teacher: 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.'"

[A campaign to obtain £3 a week for all people of pensionable age was started in South Australia in January, and it has now spread all over the Commonwealth. - Ed.]

is the perfect example of the Socialist State. And well it might be when we remember that Germany was the cradle of this Marxian doctrine.

Now when we consider all the relevant facts — and I have merely touched upon some of them — they lead to the inescapable conclusion that there is a deliberate conspiracy by a group of internationalists (comprised for the most part of non-Christian Germans), to poison and pervert the reservoirs of human knowledge, to attack and weaken Christianity, and to discredit and destroy democracy for the purpose of enslaving mankind under a world totalitarian system. Does that seem fantastic to you? Is it any more far-fetched than the Nazi attempt to dominate the world? Is the evidence any less substantial?

But I have done no more than draw attention to some of the more important facts. I assure you that the matter goes very much deeper.

(To be continued.)

"New Times," March 3, 1944 — Page 3

# ORGANISATION FOR PEACE AND WAR

(A Broadcast Talk by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc., from 7HO, February 27.)

**This year, 1944, sees Australia in the fifth year of war, and, like other countries, the entire population is organised on a national basis for purposes of war.**

When the rulers of one large country like Germany are able to regiment their entire population and fling them into battle with another country, then the citizens of that other country are forced to permit themselves to be regimented in a similar manner to their enemies.

War demands that a central body shall control the affairs of the entire population in order that action may be quick and uniformly directed to one purpose.

A State at war consists of a group of directors and a vast crowd of people who take orders, and obey them more or less blindly.

**This type of organisation, with its press-button controls and machine-like precision, has a great appeal to certain people—people who, at the present time, are clamouring for a continuance of this totalitarian type of Government after the war. And, judging by the publicity, given to such people by the powerful organs of the international press and news agencies, there is going to be some difficulty to get away from this war organisation in times of peace.**

Slowly we are beginning to get an outline of the main arguments, which we are to discuss in order to get back to a state of peace.

In spite of political catch-cries, party propaganda and misrepresentation, and artificial divisions, there are emerging two fundamental ideas, or ideologies—and only two.

There are those who stoutly believe in the Democratic way of life; who believe that the growth of the human personality can best be achieved by experiment and persuasion; who believe that men are not machines, but human personalities of infinite variety; and who can be regimented into a common mould only, by the destruction of that which differentiates the human being from a mechanical robot.

The other side believes in what they call "efficiency"; that certain experts know what is best for us; that these experts should have supreme control and that the duty of the population is to obey these experts, and that obedience, if need be, should be obtained by compulsion exercised by all the forces of the State.

Now, the objections the group of people on whose behalf I speak tonight have to this latter collection of ideas are many and various.

A country run by a select group of managers with a large, docile population of slaves looks nice and tidy and efficient on paper, but it cannot work for long for many reasons.

**All organisations, which serve the public are administered by experts, and these experts must be given great powers. But when the expert in charge of transport says: You must use MY transport and no other transport, and if you use any other transport I shall put you in gaol or into the bankruptcy court—well, then we begin to smell a rat.**

When the expert in charge of prices sets the same price for milk in Tasmania as in Queensland, irrespective of what the costs may be, then we begin to see that we are up against something, which smells not of progress, but of decay.

When the expert in charge of electricity finds Launceston giving its citizens cheaper power than the rest of the State, and demands to take control of this municipal organisation, then we begin to get an inkling of what the Big Idea is.

When the expert in charge of food says that it is better that meat should go bad rather than give anyone more than their rations, then we feel we know where we are.

## ORGANISED FOR WHAT PURPOSE?

Wherever there is community life, there you will find a complex organisation.

In the city, milk and bread is delivered to each house; water and electricity and radio are on tap; the schools, entertainment and transport represent vast and complicated organisations.

There is no question of lack of organisation or of doing away with organisations; the question is on what basis shall we have organisation?

When I go to see a film, I like to have a reasonable choice. I object to Hollywood having a vested monopoly. It is the job of the Government to see that there is no monopoly; it is not its job to be the only maker of films, and thus narrow the choice still further.

**When I tune in to radio talks, I don't want to hear the same old gang; I want some choice. You will get no choice when Government experts control the whole of broadcasting.**

**The modern State, with its control of broadcasting, of Finance and Education, has powers beyond the dreams of a Caesar or a Napoleon.**

These powers are too enormous to be placed in the hands of any small group of men, however good they may be. Especially as we have not yet learned how to control our Members of Parliament. All we can do at present is to see that no group of men have more power than they can handle. Power must be decentralised, and more power must be given to each small community to run its own affairs, and thus encourage local men to take an active part in our community life.

This will never happen as long as intel-

ligent and gifted men are treated like school children; are humiliated and harassed by some bureaucrat 1000 miles away, who knows nothing about our local conditions, and who cares less.

## TERMS OF CO-OPERATION

As the war nears its end we must establish clearly in our minds on what basis we are to co-operate with each other. There are two ways of getting a job done: one is by Compulsion, and the other is by Persuasion.

America managed to obtain skilled labour from Europe to build her roads, railways and factories by the simple process of paying better wages and by offering better opportunities for men in exchange for men's labour.

In Australia, when miners produce more coal, they find that their taxes are heavily stepped up; they are penalised for working harder. Of course, the miners and the managers are blamed for this, but not the Government. Everywhere you go you find the same complaint.

**Could any man suggest any better means for slowing down the war effort than by penalising men for working harder?**

If this is the work of experts, then I think we could do with fewer of them, and have a few more men with a small amount of common sense.

A medical expert is a very useful man—in his place. And when a medical expert says: "I think you should go into hospital and be inoculated and have your tonsils and appendix cut out," he might be giving the best possible advice. But when he says: "You shall go into hospital, and you shall go into my hospital, and I am going to do this and that to you," then that medical expert becomes a danger to the community; he becomes a little Hitler; he becomes intolerable; and he becomes very inefficient. That is the difference between compulsion and persuasion.

**We have quite a lot of Hitlers in our community, especially among our women reformers. If you listen to them long enough you will always hear them say: "We should have a law to make people do this and make people do that." When they say—We should have a law to make people do what they don't want to do," they are merely using the vague modern jargon so dear to our "intelligentsia." What they really mean to say is: "I want brute force used to make you do something you have not the slightest desire to do." And these are the people who call themselves democratic!**

No, I cannot see any "Brave New World" arriving out of these methods, but I can see the pattern of a New Hell upon Earth, where the people will be divided into two

## "INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL"

The late Dr. W. Maloney (Labor) fought for nearly fifty years to have the "Initiative, Referendum and Recall" embedded in our Federal Constitution. He moved a motion in the Federal Parliament for the adoption of these proposals on March 25, 1920, which was unanimously resolved in the affirmative. Mr. W. M. Hughes was the Prime Minister of the "Win the War" Party at that time. No Bill complying with the will of Parliament has ever been presented for debate. Only Bills prepared and presented by one of the parties reach the people's representatives in Parliament.

Upon the death of Dr. Maloney, the question was taken over by Mr. M. M. Blackburn (Independent Labor Member expelled by the A.L.P.). After about 2½ years Mr. Blackburn was defeated by an official Labor candidate (who received the U.A.P. preference votes) at the general elections held on August 21, 1943. Nothing effective had been achieved.

The proposals were rejected at the Trades Unions' Conference, held in Melbourne, December 1943.

A leaflet issued by the "Labor Daily" in 1927 contained the following: "During many years the platform of the Labor Party of N.S.W. has demanded the abolition of the Legislative Council and the substitution therefore of the 'Initiative, Referendum and Recall. . . .'"

Dr. Maloney wrote: "Why has it (R.I.R.) not been placed in our Constitution? Simply because the tricksters and dictators of Parliament, controlled by the trusts and combines, are afraid of it."

In 1935 Dr. Maloney wrote to an elector: "It (R.I.R.) is complete in Switzerland. . . . The more letters you write to Members the more good you will do."

Again, in 1938, he wrote: "There should be a dividend payable to every adult from the accumulated wealth, public and private, of Australia. . . . I have had the public wealth estimated—seven thousand million pounds, or over £1000 per unit. I have had these figures checked by an accountant. You, I, and all who are living, pass along leaving all this wealth without benefiting a penny by it."

\* \* \*

Fifty years of effort—no result. What is the alternative? Political power must be

classes—the managers and the managed; the dictators and the obedient serfs. Very attractive if you expect to be one of the dictators!

If we are going to have an Australia where a free people will be induced to bring children into this world, there must be progress and development by inducement, and not by compulsion. Men and women must have a choice; they must have some inducement to co-operate, and power to contract out of any environment, which they find insufferable.

When our fathers left the Old Country they had the power to contract out, to move into a new environment; today we have not got that power. Today the vast majority have little choice in anything of importance; they are victims of environment; they are losing their initiative and their desire to co-operate; they are cogs in a gigantic, soulless machine; they feel helpless, and they look it.

How they vote at election time doesn't matter very much; their real vote is there for all to see—they refuse to bring children into the world. They have decided that the race shall die.

**Chromium-plated flats and an old-age pension of 30/- a week, and "free" medicine are not going to make the slightest difference in this attitude. What is required are conditions where men and women can see a sporting chance of their families growing and developing where there is freedom of speech, freedom to choose, and the power to combine to protect their community against exploitation by political and financial groups.**

Such conditions do not come from the top; they do not come by a wave of the hand. They grow out of the people upwards by clear thinking and by the belief in one's own powers. Dictators appear to produce spectacular results in iron and cement, with regimented conscripts, as the Pharaohs built the Pyramids. The Pyramids remain, but the civilisation died because the vital germ had been killed. No one can give you a free community; you cannot pay experts to make it for you. You alone can build it. The question is: Have you the will to do it?

**We in Hobart have the talent and the labour and the materials to build houses, roads, and schools; why should we have to ask permission of some bureaucrat in Canberra for permission to do these things? The central Government has its place in the scheme of things; it can collect and distribute information and advice. But it should have no power to destroy and restrict effort, as it has done in the past.**

Canberra has its stranglehold on Finance; this is the great bottleneck in Australia. We in Tasmania will have to watch that no Member from this State helps to make this stranglehold greater. No more humiliating sight could be seen than the Tasmanian Government begging in front of a few bureaucrats for the money to carry on the Government of this State. If this is a picture of the New World Order, then it is a pretty sight. The Tasmanian Government begs for favours from the Commonwealth Government; and the Commonwealth begs for favours from the International Super World Government. And I can tell you the answer beforehand; the answer is: "No, you can't have it because we say so, and we know best."

## FAITH WITHOUT WORKS

"In establishing democracy you will find that you will have to drive straight for your objective if you are to realise it. It is useless to say to a person, 'I will not allow you to impose your will on me'—and then proceed to do nothing to stop him. Actions alone can change a social environment. Right thinking in itself will NOT get things done. Right thinking must be translated into right action. The most dangerous man in the world today is the person who is full of excellent ideas and sympathy for that which is right, but directs his every action to supporting that which is 'wrong.' To know the truth you must make the truth a reality. Good wishes have any value only when they are translated into action.

"Action is the key to changing the social environment. You will recall the historic occasion when the moneychangers were driven out of the temple. That was action—and objective action. And the situation in the world today once again demands the moneychangers being driven out of the temple.

"In conclusion, may I give you two powerful passages from the New Testament to take away with you to ponder very carefully. You will find they sum up much you will need to strengthen you in your Crusade for a Christian and democratic social order against the forces of the Devil—the Father of Lies. The first passage is from the Gospel of St. John: 'And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.'

**"The other is from St. James' Epistle: 'Even so faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone!'"**

—L. D. BYRNE, Technical Adviser to the Alberta Government, speaking at Calgary, January 1938.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From the UNITED DEMOCRATS' Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.)

**PENSIONERS' CAMPAIGN:** Mr. W. McCann, of 78 Glebe Road, Junction, Newcastle, recently wrote to Mr. J. Fitzgerald, president of the Prospect (S.A.) Old Age and Invalid Pensioners' Association, the originator of this campaign to secure a better deal for pensioners. Mr. McCann's letter discloses how his initiative was the means of putting the campaign on a satisfactory footing in his locality and demonstrates how other pensioners can help. After reading the first report of the campaign, Mr. McCann said to his son: "Here is a chance to arouse the people to a sense of their power through pressure politics. If we cannot do it in this matter I feel the whole thing is hopeless." Putting his words into action, Mr. McCann approached his local pensioners' association, and, as a result, a meeting was called whereat a resolution was passed supporting the campaign. This association then wrote to many other associations urging them also to support the idea. We suggest that any pensioner whose association is not pushing this campaign should secure a leaflet and back numbers of "The New Times," in which reference to the campaign is made, and take them along to his association and endeavour to get the idea adopted. If any fuller details are wanted, Mr. J. Fitzgerald, of 3 Elizabeth Street, Prospect, South Australia, would be most happy to supply them.

**BOOKS: Have you read the following?:** "POWER POLITICS AND PEOPLE'S PRESSURE," by L. S. Bull. Price, 1/- (an exposure of the conspiracy for International control of your country—and a way out.) "ALBERTA'S ROAD TO FREEDOM" (the record of seven years of government without borrowing.) Price 8d. "PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD WORLD WAR," by C. H. Douglas. Price 2/- (All plus 1d postage.)

—F. BAWDEN, Hon. Secretary.

## AUSTRALIA'S POST-WAR PERIL

(Continued from page 2.)

"he is Roosevelt's most intimate adviser. Again and again he has suggested key men for the American Government—he has treated Roosevelt to an almost one hundred per cent. Jewish brain trust." (Quoted from "The Social Creditor" of 7/10/39.) And so the understanding between Capetown and Washington is close! It is also equally close between other capitals and Washington, as we shall see.

This leads us to a speech given by Louis T. McFadden to Congress on 8/6/34, in the course of which he said this:—

**"An interesting bit of information has come to me in this connection to the effect that the Fabian group has close connections with the Foreign Policy Association in New York City. This association was largely sponsored by the late Paul Warburg, of Kuhn, Loeb and Coy., and has received the close attention and support of Bernard M. Baruch and Felix M. Frankfurter."**

Paul Warburg was the father of the Federal Reserve Board, whose power over the people of the whole world has already been referred to in this series of letters. A further example of its power was to be seen in the admission of a member of the 1931 British Cabinet that "twenty men and one woman—a British Cabinet—waited one black Sunday afternoon in a Downing Street garden for a final decision from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as to the amount the British Government would be allowed to pay the British unemployed." Confirmation of this scandalous situation was given by Mr. W. Graham in the British House of Commons on 10/9/31, when he said:—

**"It was specifically put to us that unless one item in particular—a 10 per cent, cut in the unemployment benefits to yield £12,500,000—was included in the programme it would not restore confidence; and we were told that no other item could be put in substitution. . . . Let the House be under no misapprehension, It was because of an outside insistence upon the specific point that the late Government broke."**

The very same "outside insistence" is still dictating British and Australian policy, and so long as that is allowed to continue, so long will we be in grave peril regarding the future.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2, February 27, 1944. (To be continued.)

**THE "NEW TIMES"  
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AT  
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