

The "New Times" is a really independent, non-party, non-class, non-sectarian weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and opposing totalitarianism in all its forms.

# THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 10. No. 13. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1944

Now, when our land is 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).

## Evatt's Fear-Propaganda is Unconvincing

### Powers Plot Strikes Rough Going

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

Although Evatt and Co. seem determined to push on with plans for a referendum on the Constitution issue, there is little doubt that many of those seeking greater powers for Canberra are not too confident about obtaining the necessary majority vote in a majority of States. Expressions of doubt have been increasing of late.

Dr. Evatt's tactics, right from the outset of his campaign for centralisation, have savoured of high-pressure political blackmail. In a recent debate at Canberra on the subject, Dr. Evatt and some other Labor members nearly became hysterical in painting a picture of imaginary post-war chaos, unless Canberra is granted powers almost equal to those possessed by the central Government in Germany.

Mr. W. M. Hughes was saying exactly the same things when he sought similar powers for post-war reconstruction after the 1914-18 period of the World War. But the people rejected the proposals and suffered few of the terrible calamities Mr. Hughes predicted. As a matter of fact, conditions in Australia, compared with conditions in Britain, were, until 1929, comparatively good.

We escaped the results of the first post-war depression because our financial policy was not brought into line with that imposed on Britain. When it was brought into line, we had the "great" depression, which, as many prominent Labor leaders have themselves admitted, was the result of financial dictatorship. The depression wasn't imposed upon us because we lacked one central government to deal with this matter. As a matter of fact, what sovereignty the States did possess in financial policy, had to be first taken away from them before a centralised financial dictatorship could be completely established. Australians would do well to recall that Labor leaders were primarily responsible for the taking away of the States' power to raise money and the establishment of the tyrannical Loan Council. Certainly this was brought about by a referendum, the only referendum to be passed in Australia, but we were told by Labor leaders—and, of course, their "opponents"—that there would be "chaos" without the Loan Council and the Premiers' Plan. Little versed in banking practices and policies, Australians gave the power sought. They cannot be blamed for that—but, surely they are not so

befuddled by propaganda that their memories have failed them; surely they remembered conditions in this country long after the Loan Council was established and the Premiers' Plan put into operation? It is almost beyond comprehension that the people will be fooled again!

Apart from his threat about post-war chaos, which I have no doubt is mainly directed towards obtaining servicemen's votes (the Army "Educationalists" are doing their best), Dr. Evatt revealed the mailed fist a little more openly when he recently said that, irrespective of the results of the referendum, New South Wales and Queensland had handed over the powers required and couldn't take them back.

He went on to say that the Federal Government would carry out its post-war reconstruction plans in those two States, implying at the same time that the other States would collapse in chaos. There will be only one major and basic cause of any chaos in Victoria or any other State which can keep free of the Canberra power-lusters: lack of finance. Unfortunately, it is a fact that Canberra is used by the controllers of the banking system as the central and most important instrument of financial policy at present. Dr. Evatt's statement—or threat?—would, as one political commentator has written, suggest that finance would be made available in New South Wales and Queensland, while the other States would be financially hamstrung. But I doubt whether Dr. Evatt and others would really force the issue to this extent.

The people of the States other than New South Wales and Queensland would not meekly accept a position where they couldn't use their own resources because Canberra said that there was no money. Such a situation would certainly focus overwhelming public opinion on financial policy. It might even lead to an agitation for States to control their own financial

policy. I, for one, would approve most heartily any move to take all matters pertaining to financial policy away from Canberra and invest them in the States. Canberra has far too much power now.

It is obvious that the high-pressure tactics of Dr. Evatt aren't having the desired results. Hence, the three new points brought up by Dr. Evatt. During the recent debate at Canberra Dr. Evatt was at some pains to assure everybody that the rule by bureaucracy would not be tolerated. Why, then, did he wait until public opinion forced him to "clarify" this aspect of greater powers? Why, if he agrees that Government by bureaucracy is a danger, didn't he attempt to have some safeguard introduced earlier in his campaign? And the same concerning free speech? No; I believe that the new so-called safeguards are sops thrown out in a feverish attempt to allay growing suspicions. But how much are these sops worth? It is ridiculous to say that all regulations can be brought before the Canberra Parliament and discussed. Even a quarter of the present number of regulations would bring all normal parliamentary business to a standstill. They would be passed as regulations are passed today—without the average Member knowing anything about their import. Local government is the only safeguard against this procedure.

Now let us look at the sop about free speech. Freedom of speech is only hypocrisy unless we first have the greatest freedom of all—freedom of action. What would be the good of complaining about

something if there was nothing we could do about it? And that is exactly what will happen if Evatt obtains the powers he seeks. If the A.B.C. is to continue its present policy, how can there be freedom of speech if I and others who believe we have something to contribute to discussions on vital public issues, are not allowed to speak over the national stations? Further, what about a little freedom of speech on the A.B.C., NOW so that opponents of the proposed Constitutional changes can put their point of view?

But, no; "nothing like that, thank you!" Everything is in the glorious future, when politicians are all going to introduce the "new order" for us. All we have to do is to do as we are told and ask no awkward questions. The thousands of power-lusting bureaucrats now trampling on the people are going to become kind and considerate—at least, that's what Evatt and Co. expect us to believe! I can only say that Dr. Evatt insults our intelligence. In spite of his friend, Mr. Robinson, of B.H.P., and his Jewish friends in New York—not forgetting Laski the revolution advocate—Australians are not the fools Dr. Evatt seems to think they are. They are rapidly becoming "fed up"—and the meat rationing farce hasn't improved their attitude towards granting any more powers to Canberra. No wonder the learned Doctor is becoming worried. Social Crediters should make certain that the growing anti-bureaucracy mood is expressed in the correct way. Keep M.P.'s vitally concerned about their mailbags.

A cute and oily method of circumventing embargoes is described in the Brisbane "Telegraph" of March 6, viz., 250,000 gallons of U.S. oil in drums was loaded for Spain in contradiction to the policy the public was led to believe the State Department would adopt. An official explained this away quite nicely by pointing out that the embargo on oil to Spain applied only to oil shipped in bulk by tanker from Caribbean ports, and did not apply to oil in drums or barrels; moreover, the State Department approved of each specified cargo. This should help to explain why Hitler does not run short of oil.

### Mail Tapped, Says E.G. Secretary

(From the "Daily News," Perth, March 9.)

Allegation that his mail has been tampered with has been made by Perth secretary W. F. Andrews of the Electoral Campaign to Abolish Poverty.

Mr. Andrews described today a trap he set following reliable information last month that all mail addressed to him at 81 Barrack Street, Perth, was to be detained and examined by certain officials.

To test the accuracy of this information, Mr. Andrews prepared two letters.

He enlisted the aid of two friends, arranged that one letter be posted in a Perth suburb, addressed to himself, the other, also addressed to himself, sent under cover to a reliable person in Melbourne, with instructions that it should be posted as soon as possible by air mail.

Second letter was carefully prepared, Mr. Andrews said.

It was folded and pasted together, more paste applied to both sides of the letter, so that when inserted in the envelope it would adhere to it.

The flap of the envelope was treated in the same way.

The suburban letter was delivered right on time, Mr. Andrews continued, and there was no indication that it had been tampered with.

### Fight for Freedom

Those who doubt the return of our liberties may be slightly heartened by the statement of Sir Edmund Herring, new Chief Justice of Victoria, who made the following comment in the course of his first official statement: "When the enemies of the United Nations were defeated, ordered liberty must be won and maintained on the home front." Present indications are that the wresting of our liberties from the myriads of entrenched bureaucrats will be no easy task, especially if the proposed Federal powers are obtained by the back-door method of State Premiers surrendering them. This constitutes the greatest peril to our post-war liberties.

The Melbourne letter, he said, although delivered on time, showed unmistakable signs of having been opened, or at least tampered with.

"FICTITIOUS CONTENTS."

He had seen the member for his district, Mr. Andrews said, was advised to send the letter to Senator Dorothy Tangney, which he has done.

Contents of the letter were entirely fictitious, Mr. Andrews said.

He has asked the Senator to bring this matter of "great public interest" before the Senate.

There was no censor's stamp or initials on the tampered-with letter, Mr. Andrews said, so that it was not opened by the censor.

Mr. Andrews wants to know who opened his mail, and who gave such instructions.

Allegation was flatly denied by Deputy-Director of Post and Telegraphs, J. G. Kilpatrick.

"The only letters opened by officials of the P.M.G. Department are those which it is impossible to deliver because of an incorrect address," Mr. Kilpatrick said.

"These officials are stationed in the Dead Letter office, and have authority which no other official of the postal department has, not even the Deputy Director.

"Object of opening these letters is to endeavour to ascertain the name and address of the sender, so that the letter may be returned as undelivered.

"I am very definite," Mr. Kilpatrick concluded, "that any interference with the letter referred to was not made by postal officials."

"WHITE AUSTRALIA" WISDOM: A timely rebuff to those seeking to undermine the "White Australia" policy was given by Sir John Latham, Chief Justice and former Minister to Japan, when he said (vide "Argus," 10/3/44): "The White Australia Policy has been a wonderful thing for Australia, and needs no apology . . . U.S.A., Canada, and South American countries have similar policies, while Japan would not permit mass immigration from China or Korea . . . The White Australia Policy should not be put on a racial, but on social and economic basis." This question is tremendously important also to those engaged in social reform, and all attempts to undermine our set-up by mass infiltration should be resisted strongly.

TRADE TROUBLES: The British Minister for Trade, Mr. Richard Law, stressing the danger of trade rivalry between Britain and U.S., said "if Britain obtained export trade at the expense of America, it would cause unemployment [leisure] in U.S., while if U.S. beat Britain to the export market Britain would suffer unemployment." The export mania has for many years paralysed the brains (if any) of economists and businessmen, and now the unemployment bug threatens to completely destroy the few shreds of grey matter remaining. Sufficient internal purchasing power for each country will quickly solve these so-called problems. Supplementary incomes must be got to the people without the extra money going through industry, and thus being charged into prices. Even economists should be able to arrange that.

SMALL SCHEMES: Dr. A. Roseby, President of the Victorian Branch of the B.M.A., has suggested "small-scale tests in a selected area for health schemes, in order to avoid large-scale failures." If the small scheme worked satisfactorily he would favour a gradual extension. All practical men follow this principle, and it is a great pity that our theoretical planners fail to realise the sense of this proposal. Just one other aspect is important in these social experiments; i.e., each unit should determine its own policy in accordance with local conditions and, desires. The idea of having policy controlled by a remote central body should be prevented at all costs. Municipalities would be desirable control units, if they were controlled by the local residents.

TAX TYRANT: The answer to a question in Federal Parliament ("Hansard," Feb. 23, p. 433) makes it clear that the Taxation Commissioner is at present above Parliament, viz.: "The issue of taxation assessments are matters for the Commissioner and the

Statute under which he works. It is true that I make representations to him from time to time, but the final decision rests with the Commissioner." So much for the bankers' collection-machinery, which takes money out of our pockets. When we turn to the "inlet valve" (the Commonwealth Bank), we find that it, too, is at present above Parliament; and, as the Bank Board consists of the private banks' nominees, the bankers have control of both the inlet and outlet valves.

MOSCOW MYSTERY: Indications that the Moscow and Teheran conferences were not quite as satisfactory as the press would then have had us believe are contained in the "Age" of March 20, which reports that "Britain and U.S. have asked the Soviet Government for a clarification and explanation of its decision to recognise the Badoglio Government." The same issue of the "Age" reports Hitler as saying that "Britain and U.S. wanted to give orders to Russia, but could not," thus implying that Russia was playing a lone hand. The position is indeed mixed. Seemingly all sides are playing one against the other. But it is very certain that the real position cannot be ascertained from daily press reports.

PALESTINE PROBLEM: A further indication of the extent to which U.S.A. influences British policy is seen in the following comment from the Melbourne "Sun" of March 21: "America only recognised Britain's Palestine mandate subject to the article which pledges Britain to facilitate Jewish immigration and to encourage close settlement of Jews on the land." This report (if true) rather upsets the idea that Britain manages her own affairs; it also indicates the powerful forces seeking to foist the Jews on other nations.

(Continued on page 2)

### The Meat Mystery

Colonel Eddy, U.S. purchasing agent in the South-West Pacific, is reported in the Brisbane "Telegraph" of March 9 as saying that Australia's contribution to Lease-Lend was greater than that of U.S.—the proportion being 18 to 14. In addition, he stated that "Australia" (Curtin & Co.) had promised to supply more than 250 million lbs. of meat in 1944. That will be news to those who were under the impression that meat rationing in Australia was for the purpose of increasing Britain's meat ration. It would do no harm to get your Federal Member to check up on this by a suitable question in the House.

# AUSTRALIA'S GREAT POST-WAR PERIL

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

Sir.—So you see, events have forced us to review our attitude towards Dr. Evatt in 1940, when he came openly into the political arena, he spoke as though his only purpose in life was to preserve Australia for the Australians, to release us from the needless burdens which had been IMPOSED upon us, to raise the standard of living for all the people, to safeguard us from encroachments on our liberties, to expose and deal with all persons and all INTERESTS standing in the way of the accomplishment of these desirable objectives, and to ensure that our fighting men would return to conditions of greater freedom and established security under a functioning democracy.

He impressed us, and we responded by giving him our trust. What is the result? Our sovereignty has been, and is still being, undermined, the burdens have been increased, the standard of living has fallen, our liberties have been curtailed, the same persons and the same interests remain in control of policy, and as things stand at present our fighting men will return to be serfs in a Slave State. Has Dr. Evatt betrayed us? Has he been mixing with the wrong people? Has he been misled by phoney experts? We can only seek the FACTS and let them tell their own tale.

According to the "London Observer," as quoted last week, Dr. Evatt is a socialist intellectual, and a friend of Justice Felix Frankfurter, in the United States, and of Professor Laski in England. Both are Jews, and both occupy positions of great influence. Laski has been a big noise at the London School of Economics, and Frankfurter is a big noise in the control of the United States.

"The London School of Economics was founded by Mr. Sidney Webb and his Socialist Fabian Society, with money obtained through Lord Haitians from Sir Ernest Cassell international financier, which endowment, Lord Haldane told Mr. J. H. Morgan, K.C., had been provided to raise and train the bureaucracy of the future Socialist State." ("N.T.," 20/11/42.) Men who have been thus "trained" have already been planted throughout the Empire and in the United States to direct and control post-war activities. In getting the bureaucracy ready for their well-planned part Professor Laski has been greatly assisted by Felix Frankfurter in the form of "affection" and "insights" (as quoted last week). And while this "training" was going on, Sir Ernest Cassell was beneficially interested in Vickers Armaments helping to equip our enemies.

Dr. Evatt described as a "Socialist intellectual" has been a conscious party to the "planting" of these specially-trained men from the London School of Economics, and you, Mr. Editor, have already called attention to the fact that when he visits the United States he "sees the right men." This behaviour on his part might have had greater significance than he himself realised, and it is interesting to record that when I asked for the names of those now engaged in Commonwealth activities who had attended the London School of Economics I was officially informed that the particulars are not available.

On this very day, Arthur Calwell, Minister for Information, told a meeting of men at Fitzroy that "many people pretended to be Australians, but their hearts were not in this country at all." He also said: "... to some extent we are becoming war weary." Both statements are, unfortunately, correct, and the sad part is that the Federal Government has "selected" such men for key positions, and by imposing their ideas (e.g., taxation robbery), is itself causing the war weariness. Mr. Calwell must himself accept a share of the responsibility for this, and should be taking appropriate steps to rectify the position.

But at present we are considering Dr. Evatt and his visits to the United States. Elizabeth Riddell writing to the Sydney "Daily Mirror" from New York, told part of the story, which in the light of subsequent events, may be said to assume a sinister aspect. The men he "saw" included the Jewish representatives of Finance and Law, and the following quotations from the "Daily Mirror" of 2/6/43 are illuminating:—

1. "When Dr. Evatt visits President Roosevelt the incident was duly recorded by the Press, but when he detoured to a White House side door to see Harry Hopkins, Samuel Rosenman or James Byrnes, or sat with Bernard Baruch in Lafayette Park, the facts were merely noted and filed away in the memory of reporters, with the comment that Australia's Minister was seeing the Right Men."

2. "These four—Hopkins, Rosenman, Byrnes and Baruch—are so much the right men that they have become the Super-dooper Cabinet."

3. "I have not interviewed any of these four, and I probably never will. They do not hold press conferences—a strange thing indeed in Washington, where conferences are held at the drop of even a very small hat. They do not go to receptions or cocktail parties or banquets. They simply work like mad."

4. "Perhaps the most powerful at the moment is Byrnes. . . . He is described as a politician's politician. . . . He is the soother the shepherd, the finangler, the manager, the builder-upper and the calmer-downer. . . . He is called the Assistant President."

5. "Rosenman—'Sammy the Rose' to F.D.R. and many others—is Mr. Justice Samuel Rosenman, of the New York State Bench. . . . He is first the man who works out ways of doing things, the planner for the Production Board, the National Housing Agency, the War Manpower Commission. 'Sammy the Rose' dreams them up, blue prints them, and hands them over, as well as being the guide to the President in his speeches and messages to the nation. . . ."

6. "Bernard Baruch is a well-born Jew from South Carolina, who lives on Fifth Avenue and presides like a benevolent old bird at the counsels of the super-downer Cabinet. . . . He is a tall old man, 6ft. 4in., spectacled, with thick white hair and black eyebrows, who wears good dark clothes and woollen gloves in winter, and prefers to talk to people on a seat in Lafayette Park. . . . He is, of course, regarded with great veneration by Americans, for he represents what they think makes the nation so wonderful—immense wealth accumulated without open scandal. . . . It is characteristic that when Baruch gave a party for his friend Hopkins and Hopkins's new wife, where caviar and fine champagne and other exotic viands were served, the Anti-Administration critics turned not against Baruch who gave it, but against Hopkins who attended it"

On 25/10/43, "The New Republic" of New York published the following: "There are several powerful sources of influence on the President — Mobilisation Director Byrnes is the most important. Next to Hopkins he is probably the most influential man around the President. He, in turn, reflects the views of his sponsor—Bernard Baruch!" (Quoted from "The Social Creditor" of 22/1/44.) It may be that, for the time being, Felix Frankfurter desires to remain more in the background, but you will recall that a year earlier it was he who occupied the most influential position. "The Daily Sketch," of 13/6/42, had said: "It has sometimes been said here that Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter has more to do with guiding the wartime destinies of the United States than anyone except the President himself. Few major decisions are taken without consulting this trusted adviser." But if Byrnes is only a stooge for Baruch, what does it matter to the "Inner Council of World Jewry"?

It is clear from what has been written that members of the Jewish fraternity are in positions of control out of all proportion to their comparative numbers, and that they are at the back of the policy, which is being imposed. This position extends to every important administrative sphere, and covers all the territorial zones involved. In this regard the following should be carefully noted:—

## IS THE MEAT RATIONING NECESSARY?

Readers will remember correspondence on this subject, between the Prime Minister and Mr. L. S. Bull, published in these columns on January 28 and February 11. Senator Keane has since been brought into the correspondence, and we publish hereunder a letter from him and Mr. Bull's reply:—

Minister for Trade and Customs,  
Commonwealth Offices, Melbourne, C.2.  
28th February 1944.

My Dear Prime Minister,—I have to acknowledge receipt of a letter addressed to you by Mr. F. S. Bull, 6 Barina-road, Lane Cove, New South Wales, on the subject of meat rationing.

Mr. Bull raises the point as to the need for meat rationing in Australia in view of the fact that the British meat ration has thus far been maintained without rationing in Australia, and that increased production of livestock in Australia during the last twelve months should be sufficient to meet all demands.

This argument does not take into consideration several relevant factors, and has only a partial bearing on the real position. We are now in the fifth year of a world-wide war, and the problem of supplies becomes greater each year as military phases develop and expand. Britain has to maintain not only an increasing civilian population, but also greater numbers of Dominion and Allied Servicemen. She is therefore in need of greater quantities of food supplies, and we should feel proud

## REFERENDUM CAMPAIGN

(Report from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins St, Melbourne.)

Very soon we will know definitely whether the Referendum will be held, or whether the State Premiers will betray the people by surrendering the powers. Meanwhile pressure must be kept up on the State representatives, while we prepare for the big offensive—the defeat of the Referendum. Opposition to the transfer of powers is developing from a number of quarters with which Headquarters is in touch in order to use our forces to the utmost.

Effective literature is now ready for general distribution, and campaigners are urged to obtain supplies and get busy. Literature will be sent to the value of any remittance forwarded to the above address for this purpose.

The response to our appeal for funds for the fight is heartening, but not good enough yet. Have YOU accepted your responsibility, or have YOU left it to the other fellow? Anyway, the fight is on in deadly earnest, and the result means hope for a better world—or slavery for evermore. Are YOU in it yet? If not, why not?

—O. B. Heatley, Campaign Director.

(a) Herbert Lehman, Jew, Zionist, Banker, Governor of New York, and a member of Mr. Roosevelt's Brain Trust, has been appointed Director-General of the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and has been invested with wide powers. Sir Arthur Salter, of P.E.P. (under Israel Moses Sieff), has accepted Mr. Lehman's invitation to join the U.N.R.R.A. staff at Washington. ("S.C.," 8/1/44.)

(b) According to the "Toronto Saturday Night," the three who dictate the financial economy of Canada are Louis Raminsky, Graham Towers, and Donald Gordon. Raminsky is assistant executive to the Governor of the Bank of Canada and chairman of the Administration Committee of the Exchange Control Office. He is the grandson of a Polish-Jewish refugee. He is from the London School of Economics, and was connected with the financial and Economic Section of the League of Nations Secretariat. Returning to Ottawa in 1940, he was appointed to the office of Exchange Control, and in 1941 was made assistant to the chairman of this office (Mr. Graham Towers). Graham Towers is Governor of the Bank of Canada and chairman of the Exchange Control Office. Donald Gordon is Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada, and is in control of rationing. ("S.C.," 15/1/44.)

The international financiers are still in control, and it is their intention to remain in control.

Seeing that the PEOPLE want more leisure and greater freedom, whose idea is it that what they really need is "full employment"? Here is the answer, taken from the "Bankers' Magazine":

"Workers of the future will require fears of unemployment and poverty to ensure the necessary drive in this world of internal and external competition." (Quoted in "S.C.," 29/1/44.)

So the post-war world is to be a world of competition, and the workers are to be DRIVEN! And you see also that whatever Dr. Evatt may have intended to do, he is actually doing the bidding of International Finance. He is NOT acting as a true servant of the PEOPLE. The object of his "Powers" Bill is not to give more real power to the Commonwealth Parliament; it is rather to withdraw power from the States. Similar action is proceeding in other countries! The position is that unless the Federal Parliament gets sovereignty over finance, it will be able to exercise no more power than it exercises now, and so the claim that a "Yes" vote is necessary for post-war reconstruction and to prevent conditions of depression is simply not true. The real reason is Centralisation of Power, which is the greatest menace of all time.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN,  
189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2.  
26th March 1944. (To be continued.)

## Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

**BALDWIN'S BARRAGE:** Hanson Baldwin, "New York Times" military correspondent, alleges and strongly criticises poor leadership, weakness in tactics, morale and training in the U.S. Army in Europe, and says that "these must be eliminated before Western Europe is invaded." The situation must be slightly serious when Baldwin utters such strong words, and it raises the question, why are such inexperienced men allowed to control important operations when more able and more experienced British leaders are available? Obviously, both the "Yank" and the "Tommy" would prefer to risk their lives under the most capable leaders.

**AIR-WAR ANALYSIS:** Writing in the "New York Times," Major Seversky gives a sobering survey of the results of air warfare. He takes the period of February 20 to 26, a period for which fairly complete reports are available, and in which the Allies knocked out 644 planes and lost 387 bombers and 37 fighters. Superficially that looks good; but, the Axis losses were almost all fighters, which means they lost 7,000,000 lbs of aircraft and about 700 fliers, 350 of which probably parachuted safely to their own soil. On the other hand our losses (mostly bombers) probably totalled 22,000,000 lbs. of aircraft, and 4000 men all of whom were lost in the sense that survivors are taken prisoners. He states that all this means a rate of personnel loss 12 to 1 in favour of the enemy. **But he left out of his "balance-sheet" the damage done to various targets by Allied "planes!"**

—O.B.H.

pending for nine days owing to the congestion in the cold stores. Reports of similar congestion come from Melbourne. Further reports from that city state that choice beef was sent to the boiling down works to be turned into soap and fertiliser. Questioned by newspaper men, Mr. Hudson, the State Director of Rationing, is reported to have said that it was infinitely better that the meat should go bad and be discarded, than it should be sold to people without coupons.

Then there are the pathetic reports of primary producers, whose fat lambs are losing condition because the market simply cannot absorb them. This only confirms the warning uttered by the Hon. Alex. Mair prior to the commencement of meat rationing.

You see, Mr. Keane, you can't convince plain John Citizen that meat rationing is unavoidable while you make soap out of his Sunday dinner. Nor can you expect graziers to enthuse over meat rationing while their fat lambs lose condition and gradually pass beyond marketable age simply because the rationed local market cannot absorb them. And you will agree, I am sure, that it is difficult to reconcile the word "Necessary" as a prefix to "meat rationing" when slaughtering operations have to be suspended because of the congested cold storage space.

I do not question the sincerity of your letter, and I am quite happy to accept the assurance in your last paragraph that there are no extraneous or outside influences bearing on the matter. Therefore, in the light of the foregoing, I am forced to the conclusion that you have been badly advised. If I may suggest it, a complete revision of resources in relation to requirements, and particularly in relation to snipping, may enable you to announce suspension of meat rationing in Australia.

In Canada meat rationing has already been suspended. The announcement was reported in "The Daily Mirror," Sydney, of 2nd March, as follows:—

"CANADA SUSPENDS MEAT RATIONING.

"New York, Thursday.—Coincident with the announcement that the Office of Prices Administration is planning a more liberal pork and beef ration in the United States comes news that Canada has temporarily suspended all meat rationing. The surplus has been caused by the lack of overseas shipping."

As the recent increase in beef ration to retail butchers renders meat rationing virtually nominal, complete suspension should not have a very pronounced effect on resources, but it would relieve both the trade and the people of the very considerable inconvenience connected with coupons. Canada has given a lead can we follow?

With the very best of good wishes.—Yours sincerely, L. S. BULL.

## "WHY BIG FINANCE BACKS SOCIALISM"

By JAS. GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

This new booklet contains five broadcast talks, and it is hoped that all readers of the "New Times" will help to give it wide publicity

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(A Broadcast Talk by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc., from 7HO, March 5.)

## FED. POWERS NOT A POST-WAR NEED

When people say, as some people are very fond of saying, that there will be chaos in this country after the war unless the Central Government is given powers equal to those given in time of war, then they are speaking neither with authority nor with knowledge of past experience.

What do these people mean when they speak of chaos? Do they mean that there will not be enough food in this country after the war to feed and clothe the people? They cannot mean that, can they?

If we can feed and clothe the entire population now, surely we can do so much better when the men come home to give a hand on the farm and in the factory.

People who are well fed and clothed will have plenty of energy to do any job which peacetime requires to be done. Why should there be chaos? After all, people have fed themselves for centuries; surely we can still do so. Surely at this late day, we are not going to allow some foreign power to step in and tell us we cannot eat our own food.

People will require many houses to be built, furniture to be replaced, and generally to reequip themselves; there will be plenty of work for all, PROVIDED THE MONEY IS MADE AVAILABLE.

And the money will be made available—in my opinion there is no doubt about that. No Commonwealth Government will have the power to restrict the supply of money to the people—not after the last depression. The people have learnt quite a lot since then, and also since the war. Plenty of money for war, and no money for peace? No, I can't see any Government getting away with that, this time.

If the Government permits the issue of sufficient money to allow the people to build homes for themselves and to reequip themselves generally, then there will be a period of great prosperity after the war—and plenty of work for everybody!

The Loan Council of Australia, which consists of the Federal and State Governments, has power to issue sufficient monies to carry on the work of peace or war. Any Government, which artificially restricts the supply of money so as to prevent the nation carrying on the services of the country, would be guilty of a criminal act, and I don't think it would have any chance of getting away with it.

The troubles we shall have to face are not those of the years immediately after the war, but the years after that again, say five years after the war ends. The reasons for that are simple enough to understand.

Whenever a country decides to put up buildings of any kind, which have a rental or rateable or taxable value, then thousands of millions of pounds will be made available eagerly. There will be no trouble in getting money for post-war reconstruction—at a price.

All countries, when they have been going through the building-up stage, have had plenty of money made available: America, Australia, Russia, Japan, and Germany—all got it.

Our trouble in the first five years after the war will not be to get money—but to get it at a reasonable price, under reasonable conditions.

The Governments' Mortgage Bank issues money at 4 per cent. This is far too high for building houses. Financial authorities in London state that the cost of issuing money is one half percent. Why should the Commonwealth Bank charge more than this to house-builders?

A Government, which holds up its hands in horror at any person who makes a "profit", should lead the way and refuse to make profits out of homebuilders. I can't think of any more justifiable cause for cheap money than to use it for building homes for the people so that they can own their own homes without breaking themselves in the process.

The Commonwealth Government intends building houses for renting only; this, I think, is very unsatisfactory because it means the people will never own their own houses, but will pay rent all their lives. I think this idea has to be fought—and fought hard.

The State Government wishes to build houses on the time-payment system; it is to be hoped that the Commonwealth Government will not have the power to force its ideas on the States, and it will be a great tragedy if it can.

During the process of reconstruction after the war there will be great activity, and much money about as the loans made available are spent in building activities. After the building process nearly reaches completion, say, in about four or five years after, there no longer will be the same need to raise interest-bearing loans; the stream of loan money will start to dry up and we shall find ourselves in what is called a depression. The depression, once started, effects a large section of the population who find themselves deprived of their incomes.

Now, the last 25 years have proved without any manner of doubt that the money

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system is so arranged that money flows freely when the financial institutions find investments for large sums of money. These large sums of money, contrary to what people are asked to believe, are not the people's savings, but are fresh sums of money created out of nothing and invested in houses, factories or Government Loans.

Consequently, during periods of construction and during war, when much loan money is required, money flows freely, but after the construction period ends, the loan money dries up and we have a depression.

The point which must be understood, if any intelligent thinking is to be possible, on post-war problems, is that those who control the money supply of a country will only make it available to feed and clothe all the people provided the people consent to be flung into debt, or have their property mortgaged.

During the last 50 years at least, the people of no country have had money provided under any other terms. In Alberta, Canada, the Government rebelled against these conditions, and accordingly it has met with almost complete ostracism in the world press.

Our financial structure, therefore, is essentially a debt structure, and our financial system is only permitted to function as long, and only as long, as it is creating debts. Therefore, so-called prosperity, or the adequate circulation of money only takes place when houses and roads and factories are being built. But when the country has plenty of these, and it becomes stupid to build more houses and factories than are required, we start what is called a depression.

It is rather a remarkable fact, and one which very few people have faced, that once a country builds itself houses and factories, etc., sufficient for its needs, then it is no longer financially able to carry

## "EXTERMINATION" OF JEWS IN EUROPE

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

(Continued from last issue.)

The "evidence" about extermination clearly would not impress impartial judges. Nevertheless, no information conflicting with it was allowed to be published. A little is available, and I give two examples:

In Roumania in 1940, under King Carol, a wealthy Jew, Max Ausnit, well known in circles of international finance, was sentenced to six years imprisonment for fraud and currency offences. After King Carol's flight, the Germans became the real rulers of Roumania, and a puppet Government took office. The Germans installed Albert Goring, a nephew of the Marshal, as their representative on the board of Ausnit's, chief enterprise, the great Resitza Iron and Steel works. Soon after this Ausnit was released and given an official testimonial to the effect that his character was stainless, the charges against him having been made "on purely political grounds." This incident is hard to fit into the picture of "extermination."

"Extermination" was said to have been particularly ferocious in the Warsaw Ghetto. In 1942, a book about the German treatment of the Jews in Poland was written by a Jew, Mr. Simon Segal, for the Research Institute of the American Jewish Committee, and published in America. It covers a period earlier than that in which "extermination" ALLEGEDLY began, but gives so different a picture from the "extermination" reports, which are unverifiable, that I feel entitled to allude to it.

Of forced labour for the Jews, for instance ("tantamount to extermination," this was called), Mr. Segal says: "Like all evils, the labour battalions and labour camps may have some favourable results. Young people who were never accustomed to manual work have been forced to work with their hands. In a free Poland they may become very valuable workers." In spite of the terrible conditions, says Mr. Segal, the Jews carried on "intensive activity in all spheres of life." The Jewish Self-Help, from a headquarters in Cracow, operated 250 branches in various towns. It extended aid to individuals and distributed clothing, condensed milk and other food products. The Society for the Promotion of Health performed extensive medical work; the central organisation for the care of children maintained orphanages. There was also "much cultural activity." In July 1941, the Nazis "permitted libraries and bookshops to open." "Many public gatherings were organised in the Warsaw Ghetto in connection with the 105th anniversary of Mendele Moicher Seferim, and also in commemoration of Peretz and Bialik." There were "three Yiddish theatres and concerts are organised."

A wide gulf obviously exists between this picture and that of "extermination," and satisfactory evidence has not been given, that this gulf has been actually traversed.

The suffering, which the Nazis have brought to Europe, is appalling. It caused the embitterment of men like myself (who thought the last war was fought for an ideal), because it was foreseeable, and we who saw it coming clamoured, at enough cost to ourselves, to have it averted. But I have never been able to disguise from myself the fact that many more non-Jews

on and enjoy the results of its labours—its labours in building capital assets.

As soon as the flow of large amounts of loan monies made available to build capital assets ceases to flow the economic structure of the country collapses until such times as new loans are released.

Usually, however, private individuals and municipal governments are so heavily in debt that they have no desire to contract more debts. When this stage arrives the State and Federal Governments take on more loans and force the people further into debt whether they wish to go there or not.

Before this war started about 50 per cent of all taxes were required to pay interest on debts created by the banks.

Whenever a community has built up sufficient wealth-producing assets to enable it to have a period of consolidation and paying off the debts—and perhaps a little leisure, and comfort for the sick and aged—then something always happens.

In 1920, by the manipulation of the currency, a depression was started in England. It was killed in Australia by Denison Miller, Governor of the Commonwealth Bank. In 1930-34 we had another depression, and in 1938 a war was arranged, but did not take place until 1939. That is, during the last 30 years the world has seen nine years of war and at least six years of depression. Fifteen years of turmoil and anxiety out of 30 years. Now this is neither reasonable, natural nor unavoidable.

It is worthwhile, therefore, getting a little inside information of why we have depressions, and for what purpose they are used. Here is what appeared in the U.S.A. Bankers' Magazine of August 26, 1924: "Debts must be collected, bonds and mortgages must be foreclosed as rapidly as possible. When, through a process of law, the common people lose their homes they will become more docile and more easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of government, applied by a central power of wealth under control of leading financiers."

Thus we see that there are periods of so-called prosperity when a large amount of assets are built up by the people; then by withdrawing the money supply people lose their jobs and have to sell their Government bonds, their houses and their farms.

## THE CONTROLLERS OF CANADIAN FINANCE

According to "Toronto Saturday Night" the triumvirate who dictate the financial economy of Canada are Louis Raminsky, assistant executive to the Governor of the Bank of Canada, and chairman (chief executive officer) of the administration committee of the Exchange Control Office; Graham Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada and chairman of the Exchange Control Office; and Donald Gordon (the Tsar of rationing), deputy-governor of the Bank of Canada.

"Vers Domain" summarises Louis Raminsky's career: Born in Montreal, the grandson of a Polish Jewish refugee, he is 35 years old. He was educated at Toronto, where he obtained a degree in Political Science at Toronto University, and at the London School of Economics. He then had a post in the Financial and Economic Section of the League of Nations secretariat. In 1937 he returned to Canada and married Miss Lyla Rotenburg, of Toronto, being transferred to the Health Section of the League of Nations. In the course of his duties he visited many countries in Europe. Returning to Ottawa in 1940 he was appointed to the Office of Exchange Control, and in 1941 was made assistant to the Chairman of this Office (Mr. Graham Towers). Mr. Towers and Mr. Raminsky could not have been unknown to each other. Mr. Raminsky's last work at Geneva consisted in preparing a study for the Delegation on Economic Depression. The first report of the Delegation, which has incorporated Mr. Raminsky's work, has recently appeared under the title, "Transition from a War Economy to a Peace Economy."

—The Social Creditor, Jan. 15.

## CAT OUT OF THE BAG

From "Today and Tomorrow," Edmonton, Canada:—

Mr. Harold Winch, the C.C.F. [Socialist] leader in British Columbia, has let the cat out of the bag and told the world just what the C.C.F. plans are, if and when they come into power in Ottawa.

According to the Press report, Mr. Winch stated very definitely that, "When the C.C.F. became the Government it would establish Socialism immediately," and that "The power of the police and military would be used to FORCE (our emphasis) those opposed, to obey the law." And he added, "Those who defied the Government's will would be treated as criminals, and if Capitalism says no, then we know the answer—so did Russia."

Yes, Russia knew the answer—wholesale murder on a grand scale.

In spite of the weak, unconvincing explanations of Mr. Coldwell and the pussy-footing of other C.C.F. leaders, it is now apparent to everybody that the C.C.F. plan is a form of the National Socialism that the Hitlerites planned and carried out in Germany, and which the best of our manhood are giving their lives to defend Canada from.

Mr. Coldwell, Mr. Roper and other leaders have been going around the country telling everybody within hearing of their voices that their brand of Socialism was so mild that it would hardly make any difference in our lives, and that expropriation or robbery under arms was the very last thing they thought of. Mr. Winch, either more indiscreet or more honest, has cast aside the camouflage and brought the whole unsavoury mess out into the open daylight, and though the smell is very unpleasant to endure, we should be grateful to him for giving us the warning before it is too late.

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Czechs, Poles, Serbs, Frenchmen, Hollanders, Norwegians, Greeks, Belgians and the rest.

We have made no graver mistake. We formally tell the Germans, from our House of Commons, that anything they may endure at our hands will be solely on behalf of the Jews! The inference is that they may with impunity oppress, deport and murder Czechs, Poles, Serbs and others. We have lent our name to the threat of a Jewish Vengeance! Do we WISH to plant the seeds of hatred for us and a new war?

For the Jewish vengeance is a thing known in Europe. The people of this too-sheltered island do not realise that Europe has seen three recent examples of it—in Russia, Hungary, and Bavaria.

## THE "NEW TIMES" IS OBTAINABLE AT ALL AUTHORISED NEWSAGENTS

"New Times," March 31, 1944—Page 3



(From a Speech by NORMAN JAQUES, Canadian House of Commons, July 24, 1943.)

I was going to quote from a speech made by the Right Hon. Winston Churchill in the British House of Commons in 1932, but the hon. member for Acadia has already put it on "Hansard," and the omissions will rather spoil my record. But there is one part, which he did not quote. Let me repeat very briefly. Mr. Churchill said that he was moved by many arguments and forces in 1925 to return to the gold standard and was assured by the highest experts that they were anchoring themselves to reality and stability, and he accepted their advice. He continued:—

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

"The price of gold has risen since then by more than 70 per cent. That is as if a 12-inch foot-rule had suddenly been stretched to 19 or 20 inches; as if the pound avoirdupois had suddenly become 23 to 24 ounces instead of—how much is it?—16. Look at what this has meant to everybody who has been compelled to execute their contracts upon this irrationally enhanced scale. Look at the gross unfairness of such a distortion to all producers of new wealth, and to all that labour and science and enterprise can give us. Look at the enormously increased volume of commodities, which have to be created in order to pay off the same mortgage debt or loan. Minor fluctuations might well be ignored, but I say quite seriously that this monetary convulsion has now reached a pitch where I am persuaded that the producers of new wealth will not tolerate indefinitely so hideous an oppression."

"SO HIDEOUS AN OPPRESSION." Those are the words of the present Prime Minister of England, and, thinking that those words would be of interest to those sections of the press which had attacked me in such a vitriolic way, I had copies of that speech made and sent them to the editors of "Saturday Night," the Sifton press and other papers that had attacked me, and suggested that the speech would be of interest to their readers. From that day to this I have never had an acknowledgment, and not one word has been printed. Yes, the Right Hon. Winston Churchill is a great man when he is hurling defiance at the Nazis. But when he proves his greatness by acknowledging the mistakes that he made in the past, not a word of it is published. That speech was made in 1932. Some people say, "Ah, but you went off gold in 1929," or was it 1930, "and the depression came after that." Well, Mr. Chairman, when a person has been drugged; when he is a victim of drugs, you cannot cure him by suddenly cutting off the drug; that would bring about a collapse.

Mr. Blackmore: They went off gold in 1931.

Mr. Jaques: That is what happened, but the mischief and the damage had been done. I suffered; I am not speaking because I personally, suffered, but the farmers of this country for whom I am speaking were ruined by that policy. As Mr. Churchill said, think of the increased production that has to be exchanged to pay off the same mortgage indebtedness. We have heard a great deal in this House recently about farmers' debts and how lazy the farmers were, and how dishonest for not paying. But Mr. Churchill is, I think, more honest than our critics. He admits his mistake.

I happened to spend the winter of 1930-31 in a small town near Vancouver. The house where I was living overlooked the Canadian Pacific railway, and every freight car that came to the town going west that winter was loaded with the victims of that policy. From the beginning to the end of that winter there could be seen thousands of the victims of the return to gold. I spoke with many of them. They were men just as good as I am, many of them better, and there they were without homes, without food, without money, without clothes, without shelter. It made me think, and I undertook the study of economics. I had time on my hands and I borrowed every book I could find in the Carnegie library, but at the end of six or eight months I was none the wiser. When I returned to Alberta later in the year I came across an article headed, "Money, The Basis of Exchange"; I read that, and in ten minutes I had the key; and I have been applying that key from that day to this. That is why I take the interest in this affair that I do; and I say that until the control of financial policy is taken away from those who have usurped it, and is returned to governments in trust for the people, there is no hope of lasting peace, happiness and prosperity.

Now let me refer to an article that was published in a well-known magazine by Dr. Ludwig von Mises. We are told at the end of the article that Dr. Ludwig von Mises was recently Professor of International Economic Relations at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, previously Professor of Economics at the University of Vienna, and author of "Socialism." Speaking of international finance between the two wars, he makes this statement:—

"The state of things which prevailed in the last decades can be characterised as a complete surrender of the rights of the creditors and of the investors. Every nation successfully made use of its sovereignty to the disadvantage of foreign creditors and investors. Every nation exercised its power to appropriate foreign investments directly or indirectly by discriminatory taxation, to debase the currency, with which loans had to be repaid. The history of international financial relations has, in the last twenty years, been one of almost continual embezzlement. The governments of the

debtor countries behaved like swindlers for the benefit of their own treasury and for the benefit of pressure groups within their population.

"The new covenant of the League of Nations will therefore have to include a rigid limitation on the sovereign rights of every nation. Unilateral measures, which affect the essentials of the contractual obligations, the currency system, taxation and other important matters, have to be rendered unlawful. The debtor countries should not have any rights, which are denied to private debtors.

"All these provisions will have to be efficiently enforced by international tribunals—

Mr. Fauteux: I rise to a point of order. We are here to vote expenses for the war-time prices and trade board and not to listen to theories on monetary systems and international monetary reforms.

Mr. Jaques: May I remind the committee that we were promised a discussion on this matter of international currency by the Prime Minister in this House, and it is not my fault that I have been driven to the last hours of the session. I have been waiting for two or three weeks for this opportunity and, if the question of international currency is not of interest to the hon. member, all I can say is, I find it hard to believe. The whole future not only of Canada, but of the world, is involved in these very proposals. Let me finish the quotation.

Mr. Fauteux: I insist that the hon. member is out of order. It is our duty to put in as much time as is necessary to pass these estimates and vote the necessary moneys to help the Government and the country, but I do not think we are called upon to spend so much of our time in listening to hon. members who want to take advantage of the House of Commons as a tribune for the exposition of their political views. I do not think the House is at the moment interested in theories of international finance such as those put forward by the party to which the hon. member belongs.

Mr. Blackmore: Mr. Chairman, what item are we discussing?

## THE DEAN CASE: AN EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT

A Melbourne reader recently wrote to his local M.H.R. (Mr. H. E. Holt) re the Dean case and taxation. In the course of his reply, Mr. Holt said:

"Re the Dean case. Attached you will find a series of questions I submitted to the Attorney General recently, and a copy of the reply I received from Sir George Knowles, the Solicitor-General. No doubt you are aware that the Senator Darcey mentioned is a well-known and staunch advocate of Social Credit principles.

"Taxation. I share your view that the present high taxes are causing much dissatisfaction. From the National point of view one of the greatest disadvantages is that they destroy incentive both on the part of the worker and the employer, and production during the last twelve months has suffered as a result.

"I cannot share your view that some taxation is unnecessary. It is true that the Government creates credit up to a point, but this would not have the effect of restricting the volume of civilian purchases. Such a restriction became necessary in order to divert manpower and materials from civil production to production in aid of the war effort, and a reduction of purchasing power by means of taxation and loan raising associated with a programme of rationing and price control has been the only effective method for achieving this."

(Signed) H. E. HOLT.

Questions submitted to the Attorney General by Mr. Holt were:

(1) What are the terms of reference submitted to the Board of Inquiry appointed to investigate the Dean case?

(2) How many sittings of the Board have been held?

(3) Are the sittings open to the Press and public?

(4) What is the procedure to be adopted by persons desiring to give evidence before the Board?

(5) Is it a fact that certain interested persons have been interviewed by Commonwealth Security Officers in connection with this matter?

SOLICITOR-GENERAL'S REPLY:

Commonwealth of Australia,  
Solicitor-General, Canberra,  
A.C.T.,

18th February 1944.

Dear Mr. Holt:

The answers to your questions on today's business sheet are as follows:

(1) The terms of reference are: To inquire and report on—1, the circumstances of and connected with certain legal proceedings recently instituted in the High Court by Angus Dean of Hobart, in the State of Tasmania, including the allegations in connection therewith made in circulars recently distributed to members of Parliament. 2. The object of those responsible for the publication of such circulars and whether such object was a bona fide desire to protect the interests of justice or the furtherance of some other purpose.

The Chairman: We are discussing 46. On the point of order, the rule is clear with regard to discussions in committee, but I am afraid it would be impossible for me to rule the hon. member out of order. We are not making progress, but I do not think I can rule the hon. member out of order.

Mr. Jaques: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. To continue this quotation:—

"All these provisions will have to be efficiently enforced by international tribunals and by sanctions which the League must apply with a greater measure of success than in the past. Without some kind of INTERNATIONAL POLICE POWER such a plan could not be carried out. Coercive measures are indispensable in order to make reluctant debtor countries pay."

YOU CAN SEE THE BEAUTY OF THIS SCHEME. FIRST OF ALL, YOU PUT THE WORLD ON THE GOLD STANDARD SO AS TO DOUBLE AND TREBLE DEBTS, AND THEN, WHEN PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS AND COUNTRIES FIND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO CARRY OUT THEIR CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS, WHY THE BAILIFF WILL ENTER THE COUNTRY, AND THE BAILIFF WILL BE SUPPORTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL POLICE. And whether members of this House think so or not, let me tell the people outside the House, the people who will have to pay the price and who have been paying the price for the last twenty-five years, that that is exactly what it means, that and nothing else.

I know perfectly well that the vast majority of those who believe in and have worked for the League of Nations are well-meaning people, but unfortunately these things are a little hard to see. I have made it my duty for the last ten years to study this subject, so that I know what I am talking about, and what I have said has been supported by no less a person than the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

I could very easily continue my remarks, but I do not wish to detain the committee longer. My excuse for having spoken at this time is that I believe this is the most vitally important subject that has come before the House this session. My final suggestion to the people of Canada is that they remember Professor Keynes has said that gold has a psychological value. That is true; and the worship of gold is idolatry. It is as old as history, and has always brought ruin to those who have indulged in it. There is no reason why we should return to gold, and every reason why we should not.

the Board have been held, both in Hobart.

(3) The question whether the Press and public are admitted is entirely one for the Board, which is presided over by Mr. Justice Reed, of South Australia, and on which Mr. Guy, M.P., and Senator Darcey are also members.

(4) The procedure to be adopted by persons desiring to give evidence before the Board is to get in touch with Mr. Justice Reed or with the Secretary of the Board, who is Mr. G. B. Thomas, Commonwealth Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney.

(5) It is a fact that Commonwealth Security Officers have interviewed persons in connection with the matter. One important aspect of the inquiry is of direct concern to Security Service, the suggestion being that bona fide believers of financial reform are being used by persons with subversive intentions to prevent the operation of existing Commonwealth laws and institutions: e.g., (1) the judicial system; (2) the manpower system; (3) the rationing of clothing; and (4) the rationing of meat.

In particular, the suggestion is that bona fide believers in Douglas Credit or Social Reform are being misled by persons who are either enemy agents or doing the work of the enemy in this country. Whether this is so or not it is obviously a matter of great concern to Security.

Yours faithfully, (Signed)

GEO. S. KNOWLES.

[The suggestion that any Social Crediter, or monetary reformer, who is aware of the infamy of the banks' private monopoly of the public credit or who questions the growing tyranny of the bureaucrats—the suggestion that he "is being used by persons with subversive intentions," or "being misled by persons who are enemy agents, etc.," will be strongly resented by all Social Crediters in this country.

It is obvious that an attempt is being made to discredit those who question these transcendental evils by associating them with subversiveness or "enemy agents." It is equally obvious that this very unpleasant association is being used to scare six months' growth out of those of a mind to support or copy the tactics of the score or so of people who have had the courage to try conclusions with the tax gatherer.

Such tactics are scurvy, shabby, sinister. They suggest that, not being able to meet the points and principles raised by Dean and Co., the authorities are obliged to impugn their loyalty or classify them as the half-witted tools of "enemy agents." Such tactics will deceive nobody. It is too preposterous.

The loyalty of Social Crediters to the Empire, to Australia, and the war effort, is second to none. But God help Australia and every worthy British tradition and Christian principle, if loyalty demands supine surrender to a financial policy that

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

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

FEDERAL POWERS: Owing to our limited resources, both financially and manually, we have not rushed into the arena and issued any propaganda in this connection. We are holding our hand until such time that we feel our punches will be most effective. It would seem that this time is almost at hand. Possibly by the time this appears in print we will be ready for action. However, a small group of actionists connected with our movement have on their own initiative issued the leaflet reprinted below. We will be grateful to receive copies of any referendum propaganda that any group or organisation in Australia issues, and we on our part will reciprocate by having anything that we issue reprinted under this head, space permitting, or, failing this, will post copies upon request. The above-mentioned leaflet reads as follows:

REFERENDUM: You may soon be asked to vote on whether you are willing to grant the Federal Government additional powers, which would mean supreme control over almost the whole field of our national life. Before you decide how to vote, consider the following: (1.) The Federal Government has sole authority over national finance. Through this and the defence power and its other present powers it has all the power it needs for waging the war and for rehabilitation and post-war reconstruction on democratic lines. (2.) But the Federal Government wants to extend those powers to control, among other things, industry, primary production, distribution and exchange, employment (which may lead to industrial conscription)—in short, to control nearly every aspect of your life, and it will not readily give up those powers once they are made law. (3.) The powers asked for have not been clearly defined, nor have the uses to which it is proposed to put them; you are being asked to sign, as it were, a blank cheque. (4.) Too much power in the hands of a few corrupts. Do you wish to see your country go the way of Nazi Germany, towards a dictatorship?—If you do not want this war-time bureaucratic rule to continue—this Government by regulation instead of by Parliament—if you value your freedom, you will settle the question by voting NO.

DEAN CASE: The activities of the Board of Enquiry appointed to investigate the Dean Case now appear to be at a standstill, and the proper purpose of the enquiry, viz.: to ascertain why Dean and other tax-fighters have not been given a hearing in the courts, may be side-tracked. The enquiry has been used to attempt to prove that the activities of persons who challenge the taxation system are subversive! Evatt & Co. must not be allowed to get away with this, so we appeal to persons who are in any way fitted to give evidence before the Board to do so. The procedure to be adopted is to get into touch with the Secretary of the Board of Enquiry into the Dean Case, c/o Mr. Justice Reed, Supreme Court, Adelaide. Full details of the case have been published in a small booklet entitled "The New Despotism," obtainable from our office. (Price 6d each, or 3/- per doz., plus postage.)

—F. BAWDEN, Hon. Secretary.

## MEAT RATIONING

(To the Editor.)

Sir, — A few days ago I received, from the Rationing Commission, a booklet entitled "Planning Meat Ration Meals," and I presume millions of other Australians also received a copy.

From the succulent joint, suggestively hidden, on the front cover, through the dozens of tasty meat recipes within (fit to tempt the bitterest vegetarian), the booklet talks meat, and, apparently, is part of a new "eat more meat" campaign; no doubt, in anticipation of the abolition of meat rationing, long overdue. (Fat lamb producers are crying out for markets before their lambs become sheep. Slaughtering had to be suspended for nine days in South Australia owing to congestion in cold stores, and we have choice sirlon soap, etc. etc., etc. If people in Britain are short of meat it is not because of any shortage in the meat producing countries of the world, most of which, like Argentina and Australia, are overstocked. In the United States cattle have increased from 66 to 82 million since 1939. And Canada, from which a ship can make three trips to Britain whilst making one from Australia, has abandoned meat rationing.)

Even so, why this expensive method to make us meat conscious before restrictions have been removed? Or is this putting of the cart before the horse just another of those unfortunate incidents associated with Canberra?

In any case, the quicker the quasi-ritualism of unnecessary rationing is removed the quicker the human energy and many other things, sabotaged by unnecessary rationing, will be released for war purposes.

—Yours, etc., J. N. Kidman, Fortitude Valley, Queensland

condones the greatest swindle in history, plus the confiscation of income by taxation, backed by a bureaucratic tyranny that is rapidly modelling itself on some of the worst features of the Nazi State—the very thing that the young men of this country are giving their lives to destroy.

God help us, I repeat, if, in destroying one tyranny we succumb to another—Editor.]

—"The New Era," March 10.

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