

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

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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 Are Your M.P.s Saying at Canberra?

Some Highlights from "Hansard"

Prepared by ERIC D BUTLER

I have been reading through Federal "Hansards" covering the latest session of the Commonwealth Parliament, and I am of the opinion that Australian electors as a whole are kept in ignorance of important statements made and information given by Members, because the big papers suppress certain speeches and concentrate on sensational incidents, such as personal feuds between Mr. Menzies and Mr. Ward. Over the next few weeks I hope to deal, critically or otherwise, with statements and information, in an attempt to correct the very distorted view of Parliament given by the daily press:

On February 9, the first day of the latest session, Mr. Curtin gave a long and fairly comprehensive review of the war situation. He said very little not already known and appreciated by most Australians. However, there are three points worthy of comment. Discussing the Teheran Conference, Mr. Curtin said:

"... complete understanding was reached between President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin, and Mr. Churchill, on measures for the prosecution of the war against Germany and for the co-operation in the peace that will follow."

I ask readers to note, "complete understanding was reached . . . for co-operation in the peace that will follow." So far the people of this country, or, for that matter, any other country, have been told nothing about what type of "co-operation" was agreed upon, and, as far as I can see, not one Member has asked Mr. Curtin for any detailed information concerning this "complete understanding." Surely this is a remarkable position, that an agreement for peacetime conditions has been agreed upon and we are only given vague hints that we must be prepared to submit to whatever the men behind these international conferences propose.

Full points to Mr. Curtin for the following statement. I recommend it to Mr. Curtin's Communist supporters—and Mr. Ward!

"The United Kingdom had to be held in order that it could be used as a base for the launching of a vast force against Germany. That this has been achieved by Great Britain is a matter not only for admiration, but also for thanksgiving, for had that base not been held Germany would have won the war. That is a fact"

Yes, an outstanding fact, in spite of all the Russophiles.

Mr. Curtin struck the old propaganda note when he made indirect suggestions that sacrifices in this country were necessary in order to help our kith and kin in Britain:

"The important thing for me to ask myself is, 'How much of meat, butter, eggs, and other foodstuffs can I contribute towards my colleagues, my brothers as it were, in the United Kingdom?'"

No loyal British citizen in this country objects to sacrifice to help the British people in their great fight; but, when, after being told that butter rationing was to help the British people, we discover that we are sending less butter than prior to the rationing, we feel some justifiable doubt about all such austerity campaigns. Mr. Holt gave some interesting figures on February 17:

"In 1939-40, Australia despatched to Great Britain 40,000,000 lb. of cheese; in 1940-41, 22,000,000 lb; and in 1942-43, 15,000,000 lb. In 1939-40, Australia exported to Great Britain 10,000,000 doz. eggs in shells; in 1940-

41, 17,000,000 doz.; in 1942-43, not any. Our exports of meat in 1939-40 totalled 260,000 tons. The figures for 1940-41, 216,000 tons; and, for 1942-43, 109,000 tons. A drop from 216,000 tons to 109,000 tons is considerable . . . We wish to know what the Government proposes to do to meet the position. Mr. Bankes Amery stated a few days ago that if Great Britain were to get larger supplies we would have to reduce consumption in Australia or else increase production."

As we will see later in these notes, the Government's attempts to increase primary production have entailed some of the most astounding blunders ever seen in this country. It has been necessary to introduce rationing in order to try and cope with the position. And rationing means more CONTROL of the individual by the bureaucrats.

Labor supporters were very enthusiastic about the great help the Mortgage Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank would be. Speaking on February 9, Mr. Alex. Wilson (Wimmera, Victoria), made the following interesting remarks:

"Correspondence that is reaching me is a clear indication that the Mortgage Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank is operating unsatisfactorily to applicants for financial assistance. Indeed, I should very much like to see the figures indicating how many people have applied for loans and how many have received them. I believe the majority of applicants have been refused. There are several features in regard to the refusal of these loans, which are inexplicable to me. In some cases, no reason at all is given by the bank except a broad statement that it was not satisfied with the security offered. In some of those instances the applicant would ask how much short of requirements he was, the idea being that the difference might be found from other sources and a long-term loan obtained in that way. But the Department, as a matter of policy, has decided that it will not give the information. I think that that is wrong and unfair, and I should like the Treasurer to have a look at that and, indeed, at the whole policy of the Mortgage Department. It appears to me to be operating on too conservative lines. People who have applied, and whose properties are well known to me, and, in my opinion, represent ample security, have been refused a loan."

Mr. Harrison (Wentworth, N.S.W.), on February 9, brought forward some ominous facts concerning the growth of monopoly in real estate:

"I propose to give examples of two big purchases and an ordinary purchase in order to show how the regulations (real estate) are administered. The first concerns

the sale of a property of twelve flats and two garages. The purchase price was £11,750. A valuation was made by a recognised valuer at £12,000. It was presented to the delegate of the Treasurer. Negotiations extended over about three months. I ask the Treasurer to note the period of time and compare it with the short space of time subsequently when a sale was effected. In the first letter, the prospective purchaser was asked the amount of war loan bonds he possessed. In the second, he was asked how much property he owned. The prospective purchaser, a business executive, was instrumental in his company subscribing £20,000 to the Liberty Loan. He owned a home worth £2800. His wife owned two shops in Burwood. On the 8th November 1943, the delegate of the Treasurer rejected the sale on the ground that he owned too much property, and that too much margin was provided for the vendor. I can understand the delegate of the Treasurer taking that stand. I cannot, however, understand his subsequent action with regard to the sale of this property, because, when the property was placed on the market, it was instantly snapped up by a wealthy firm whose name I will give the Treasurer. The price was £11,750, as it was previously in the rejected transaction. The margin of profit to the vendor remained the same. Yet, although the delegate of the Treasurer rejected the sale in the first instance because it gave too great a margin, when it was taken up by the big firm which, I will subsequently prove, has acquired an enormous amount of property, the question of profit did not enter into the transaction. It must be noted that the first decision in the first instance took three months and in the second instance only a matter of a few weeks."

After giving detailed facts concerning two further incidents similar to the above, Mr. Harrison said:

"Today, for instance, a person has full liberty to purchase a racehorse, or bloodstock, or to engage in transactions on the Stock Exchange . . . However, should one endeavour to acquire a home, or a block of flats as an investment, the Government says, even to dependents of a soldier who has paid the supreme sacrifice for his country, 'You must not do that. This is a close preserve for big interests which subscribe large sums to war loans.' Does this mean that the Government will allow big interests to gain an octopus-like grip upon real estate in Australia, and to hold it as an investment when the war is over?"

The answer, Mr. Harrison, is yes. As a member of the U.A.P., controlled by the same interests now controlling the Labor Party, you should know this.

(To be continued.)

The Canadian S.C. Movement Grows

In a speech broadcast in November, the Hon. E. C. Manning, Premier of Alberta, referred to the growing interest in Social Credit throughout Canada:—

"Did you know . . . that in that one Province [Quebec] alone there are five thousand persons each pledged to give three hours every week to building up the Social Credit organisation, and to the spreading of information and knowledge about the Social Credit movement and the true democratic way of life? Did you know that the Quebec organisation can now be numbered in the hundreds of thousands? Did you know that several broadcasts every week, beside mass meetings, are spreading knowledge of the Social Credit principles to an ever increasing number of persons throughout that Province?"

"In Ontario and Manitoba also a lot of good solid ground-work is being done . . ."

" . . . Our friends in Saskatchewan likewise are beginning to organise for action . . . And in British Columbia there are very encouraging signs that democratic monetary reform is becoming a really live issue. Recent press reports indicate this, and it should provide the Social Credit groups in that Province with an opportunity such as they have never had in the past."

"You know, ladies and gentlemen, we have been fighting a lone battle against the ills of our antiquated money system for so many years now that we are in danger of becoming too provincial in our outlook. We are apt to overlook the importance of the rapid growth of Social Credit support across Canada. Today people are thinking in terms of national issues — and from one end of Canada to the other they are reaching out eagerly for information about Social Credit. They have lost all hope in the old parties, and they know that the old economic order of financial dictatorship, with all its inefficiency and injustice, must be swept away. Canadians, irrespective of their racial stock, are freedom-loving people."

Gagged and Bound

"The Dean of the Faculty of one of our [Canadian — Ed.] Universities said to us the other day: 'I should be very happy to come out openly on the side of Social Credit; but I should be out of a job in eight hours and my place would be filled by one of your enemies.'"

— "Vers Demain" Quebec, Nov. 1 1943.

They do not want to get rid of a financial dictatorship only to find themselves in the clutches of a political dictatorship. They do not want to jump out of the frying pan into the fire. Instinctively, they know that there is a way, which will give them the economic security they rightly desire, and at the same time guarantee for them their individual freedom in all its fullness.

"More and more progressively minded but freedom-loving people are coming to realise that Social Credit provides the only practicable solution. It is not surprising that the financial monopolists, the would-be political dictators and all those with a vested interest in keeping people in either economic or political bondage, are alarmed at the growing interest across the country in Social Credit. They are trying to reassure themselves by shouting that it is dead—that it is a fallacy—that it has failed in Alberta and so on and so forth. But the louder they shout the more they boost it. The Social Credit tide is flowing with ever-increasing strength—and nothing will stop it. You cannot resist the united will of an enlightened people."

"We are entering upon a new phase in our battle for freedom from economic bondage. From a provincial organisation originally confined to Alberta we are today witnessing the growth of a strong national Social Credit movement . . ."

"In this struggle we have been opposed, obstructed and attacked by the powerful forces of the financial interests, who are determined not merely to continue but to intensify the economic bondage which they have imposed upon mankind."

"Today brave men are fighting, yes—and dying, so that we may have the opportunity to build a new post-war order of social justice. Our fight for the past eight years is their fight today. And while they are crushing the military enemies of human freedom on the European battlefronts, we will be equally as resolute in overthrowing the hidden enemies of human freedom on the home front . . ."

"The issue has developed beyond this Province. It has become a national issue. Let us, then, reach out and join hands with our fellow Canadians across the Dominion, and, reinforced, march forward to the victorious peace without which victory in war will be an empty mockery."

NOTES on the NEWS

At the recent conference of the Victorian Country Party, Mr. H. R. Gelson, of Bendigo, moved that "steps be taken to assure enlightenment of the people on the danger of unification." And so the sides line up for the big fight against totalitarianism! Mr. Dunstan supported the motion, and pointed out "government from Canberra and Unification were terrors to be avoided." Incidentally, it should be remembered that the Canberra Convention on the "transfer and extension of powers" did not accept the proposals; they merely agreed to submit them to their respective State Governments. The Premiers had no power to accept the decisions on behalf of the States. This is an important point, which should be used.

EASTER EGGS: The local Brain Trust, which seeks more power to push us around in the post-war years, have just completed another colossal blunder, in regard to eggs. According to a correspondent in the "Age" of April 11, "during the months of September and October our choicest eggs were commandeered by the military and dehydrated for the troops, without regard to military or civilian needs. Now, the Egg Board has been requested by the military to get rid of 20,000 lbs. of dried eggs—equal to a million fresh eggs." And it should be remembered that these dehydrated eggs are not wanted by either soldiers or civilians. It's a great pity that the Planners escaped being dehydrated, instead of the eggs.

ANGRY ARTY: At the conclusion of the recent Federal session the Press reported Mr. Arty Fadden as being very angry because the Labor Party flagrantly abused its majority to an extent "which must shatter the faith of every thinking Australian who had regarded Parliament as a truly democratic institution." All that is quite true, but it also applies irrespective of which Party is in office, and it can only be eliminated by the abolition of the Party System—yet Mr. Fadden remains silent on this point. For all practical purposes under our present Party System, the Opposition may as well remain at home or take up some

useful war work; they certainly cannot render service for salaries received. Electors could settle this by rejecting all candidates with Party labels.

MARXIAN MISTAKES: Signs of the results of Russia's contact with the Western world are seen in the recent issue of a Russian economic journal, "Foundation of Marxism," reviewed by the "New York Times" (vide Melbourne "Herald," April 4). The journal states that "Marx's theory of exploitation of the proletariat has been completely revised, and capitalism is now declared a 'progressive' not a 'backward' system." These revised doctrines will be (Continued on page 2)

Sublime to Ridiculous

"The story of the creation of the world is told in Genesis in 400 words. The Ten Commandments contains only 297 words. Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address is but 266 words in length. The Declaration of Independence required only 1321 words to set up a new concept of freedom."

"The Office of Price Administration [U.S.A.] uses 2500 words to announce a reduction in the price of cabbage seed."

"Twelve Point," bulletin of Printing Industry Craftsmen of Australia, Victorian Division. April. 1944.

THE TRUTH ABOUT DEBT & TAXATION

(A Broadcast Talk by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc., from 7HO, on March 19.)

Last Sunday, we stated that the credit required to run a community is created each day or week, and part of it is cancelled each week. When we spend money on ships we help to liquidate some of the debts standing against the grocer and the baker, etc., but we do not eliminate all the debts standing against the community. The debts standing against farmers alone are enormous; the debts standing against Municipal Councils, State Governments and the Federal Government keep on increasing. We see, therefore, that under the present financial system, although some individuals and some producers may liquidate their private debts, the community as a whole doesn't do so, and cannot do so.

It is suggested by some people that the Government debts are owned by the people, and therefore the people are merely in debt to themselves. This is not a true picture, because people with families and those on low incomes cannot subscribe much to various loans raised by Governments and Municipal Councils—but these people on low incomes still have to pay interest on those loans.

But that is not the chief difficulty. Most of the disruption to society produced by the colossal debt structure is due to the fact that people in debt refuse to take on any further liabilities; they refuse to renovate or rebuild their houses; they refuse to give permission to their Municipal Councils to go ahead and improve roads, bridges and tramways; they refuse to give permission to their State Governments to improve Social Services.

People, who have great difficulty in finding money to pay rates and taxes, and to feed and clothe their children, are not likely to rush into further schemes for spending money. It is stupid to call such people conservative; many of them are very much the reverse. But they have to protect themselves somehow against financial arrangements, which are suicidal for them.

It is quite obvious that the object of the expensive and machine-made propaganda from which we have suffered so severely is to prove that it is quite impossible to make any advancement whatever in social and economic conditions without cutting our own throats. In spite of the monumental evidence to prove our capacity to feed, clothe and house our people, those in authority never tire of telling us we cannot do these things except at a tremendous price—a price that no intelligent man is prepared to pay.

If, in peace time, there is more than sufficient food in this country to feed the people, then it is ridiculous to suggest that some people must go without because others eat too much; but this implication is behind the stupid statements made by our public men and our economists—especially the speakers who haunt the A.B.C.

In peacetime, one boot factory in Australia was capable of supplying all the shoes we needed. Why should it be suggested—as it has been suggested on all sides—that I must cut down my expenditure so that other people might have more shoes? But that is the reason used—and the only reason—why we are taxed to pay for boots and clothes for old-age pensioners.

When a man grows cabbages in his garden he can give some to his neighbour without feeling the loss. When you live with a farmer he doesn't worry about the food you eat—it is there for you to have: Milk and cream and fruit and eggs and chicken—it doesn't worry him.

But when you have to pay cash for everything, not only have you to be mean and restricted with your friends, but you have to be mean with your own children; you have to keep denying them what God meant them to have. Artificial antagonisms starting from the cradle go on through life.

And as you listen to our public men speaking, you can see in your mind's eye the results of these harsh and artificial restrictions.

The man brought up in the city, where everything has to be paid for in cash, starts on a rotten foundation of life and of values, and it comes out every day in his politics. Our values are not real values; they are not values that have any relation to the facts of life. The values that dominate society today are financial values—figures in books. And the world is being crucified and tortured for these figures, most of which don't mean a damn thing.

The world of finance has grown up into an imposing structure over many years; a few men who had been drawn into the inner circle found that the control over money had given them quite ridiculous powers over others. They couldn't believe their good luck. Naturally, these men did not throw the secret about.

Dictatorship by Taxation

Freedom—or Servility?

"This is a Fight to the Finish"

You are invited to attend a meeting in the Assembly Hall, Collins Street, Melbourne, on Wednesday, April 19th, at 8 p.m.

Speakers: Mr. Bruce Brown
Mr. Norman Worrall
Chairman: Dr. John Dale

Arranged by The Douglas Social Credit Movement, Room 8, The Block, Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C.I.

when so much wealth is available and is not being used?

"The money system is a rationing system, which prevents you from eating your own eggs unless you have a coupon. Rationing is necessary for things, which are in short supply, like petrol, in wartime; but rationing used in peacetime is quite a different story.

Rationing can only be justified where there is scarcity. The money system not only rations commodities, which are in abundant supply; it does very much more than that. It says to us: "We are going to restrict your supplies of everything; we are going to give you food rations only if you are prepared to mortgage your home to us, mortgage your land and also mortgage the future of your sons and your grandsons. We demand a title deed to all your estates, and patent rights over all inventions; and we shall decide which inventions you may use and which you may not use, and what purpose this skill shall be put to."

We criticised very severely the financial policy of the U.A.P., and the U.A.P. disappeared from the seats of power at Canberra. We now have a so-called Labor Party in power, and the same financial policy goes on—more debt, more taxes, more debt, more taxes. And as the taxes become heavier, stricter and stricter methods have to be used to collect them.

It is unreasonable for any man to object to heavy taxes if he countenances the continuous growth of the present debt structure: 80 percent, of the rates are required in some municipalities to pay interest on debts. In Tasmania, before the war, the whole of the income tax was required to pay interest on the State debt. When people say that our taxes are required for education and old-age pensions they are either ignorant of what is happening, or merely trying to fool you.

The present financial system is a debt system; it is not designed for any other purpose. The fact that the white race still manages to survive under it is purely accidental. The wipeout of the white race is clearly in sight—whether by design or not, I don't know. But I can't imagine anything more devilishly contrived to produce chaos on this earth and to throw men at each other's throats than the present debt system.

We have reached a stage of confusion where any half-wit can get the same hearing, as do the finest men of our race—and the half-wits are treated with more respect.

They not only used their secret powers, they considered it of such value that they passed it on carefully to a selected few. Outsiders had to be co-opted by the inner circle, and the ring became smaller and tighter. The great hierarchy of Finance took no risks.

Finance was not enough. They must have control of publicity; they must have control of industry. That was not enough; they must have control over everything.

There is hardly an economist occupying a responsible position today who has not been trained and pushed into office through the medium of International Finance.

Financial Monopoly depends for its existence on creating a corner in the money market. The greatest industrial firms and the greatest Governments had to go on their bended knees to the Financial Hierarchy.

The Financial Monopoly depends for its existence on three things:

Keeping the people in debt (1) by restricting the supply of money; (2) By excessive taxation; and (3) By creating money famines and depressions.

We are told by our politicians that we should not object to being taxed to pay for education. Well, I do object. We are told that we should not object to being taxed to pay for old-age pensions. Well, I do object. I object because I know I am being made a fool of—I am being cheated.

I want better education and bigger and more generous pensions; I am willing to give my skill and my labour for that purpose. But I am not prepared to give money, because I am in debt and I object to being in debt. I see all around me the skill and the labour and the machinery to produce abundance for everybody. Why should my little pittance be dragged from me

INDEPENDENCE FOR NEWFOUNDLAND?

(Continued from last issue.)

Newfoundland suffered severely in the economic depression of 1929-33, and became financially bankrupt. Great Britain took over her financial debts and sent out a Commission of Government, composed of civil servants, to run the country, thus depriving it of representative government. Three members of the British House of Commons—Mr. Ammon (Camberwell N., Labour), Major Sir Dennis Gunston (Thornbury, Unionist), and Petty Officer A. P. Herbert (Oxford University, Independent)—recently returned from Newfoundland, which they had visited on a Good-will Mission from Parliament. On December 16, 1943, they told the House the result of the Mission, and put before it suggestions for the preliminary steps towards the restoration of self-government in that country. Mr. Maxton commented as follows:—

... When the hon. Member for North Camberwell was speaking he repeated what has been said again and again by the Government, that it was from the people of Newfoundland that the demand came for the taking away of their democratic assembly. Though that is true, it is an awfully unfair statement. This island of hard-working, simple folk came up in 1930-31-32-33-34 against economic difficulties that were facing the world. They were caught in a mess. They had borrowed money in London and in Wall Street, and they were being messed about by their creditors. I suppose it would be regarded as immoral advice if I said the right thing for them to have done was what every businessman does when he gets into an inextricable financial mess. He takes proceedings in bankruptcy. He says, "there are my assets and there are my debts. Here you are, make the best of it." He pays, perhaps, 2s. 6d in the £, or 6d, or something of the kind. But Newfoundland did not want to do that, and the British Government did not want them to do it.

They were not the only country in the world that had this particular problem. Germany had it. No single problem in Germany leading to the rise of Nazi power was more potent than the problem of external debt and the inability to pay the interest. When the great Labour and Socialist International met in Vienna in 1931 to discuss ways and means of helping the German people in their difficulties the one recommendation they could make was to tell them to change their bankers and get better terms for their external loans. In this country in 1931 the Labour Government, of which the hon. Member for North Camberwell was a member, came up against exactly the same thing. They were in difficulties with the bankers, both in London and Wall Street, and there were the spokesmen of the Conservative Party on the Opposition Front Bench, and they just simply held up the white flag and surrendered and the National Government came into power. The Newfoundlanders were not the only body of people who found in 1931 or round about that time that it was tremendously difficult for a democracy to keep its head above water. They were ground between the upper and the nether millstones. There were unemployed populations crying for bread on the one hand and bankers calling for their interest and dividends on the other. It was in these circumstances that the political leaders of Newfoundland requested that Newfoundland's Constitution should be suspended.

I am pointing out that when the Newfoundlanders were up against problems that Russia solved by revolution, that Hitler met by a Fascist regime, and that this country met by a National Government, they said, "We have thrown in our hand too. We cannot carry on." It is not fair, in my view, to bring that up as an argument in favour of our being rather leisurely about the restoration of self-government. I have the Statute and the report of the Debate in this House. The House is bound, in honour, to restore self-government to Newfoundland as soon as it has got out of its financial difficulties and is sailing again on an even keel. As I said in a previous Debate, Newfoundland is today in a better financial position than is Great Britain. We are getting into debt every month, every week; we are borrowing all over the place. Newfoundland is not only not borrowing, but is lending, and lending to His Majesty's Government free of interest. Therefore, I say, the conditions have now been met that make it obligatory upon this House to restore self-government to Newfoundland. . . . (To be continued. Next week: Mr. Beverly Baxter's comments.)

Enemy Aliens in Canada

About 1200 of the 3700 enemy aliens who were shipped from Britain to Canada in June, 1940, are still retained as dangerous characters, while the remaining 2500 have now been classified as refugees or friendly enemy aliens. About 1500 of these have been returned to Britain and about 900 are staying in Canada. They are now under temporary immigration permits from the Department of Immigration, which may be renewed, and they may take jobs under the direction of the National Selective Service. About 100 were allowed to leave the country, to go wherever they wished. —The "Social Creditor," Jan. 1, 1944.

Warning to Workers

The only conclusion to which we can come is that every effort is being made to induce "the workers" in this country to fall over backwards into the arms of a military strike-breaking organisation by fostering a fanatical and unreasoning adulation of a dictatorship on the Russian model, which is, broadly speaking, like any other model. It's a clever trick, but we think it will fail. The phoney strikes in America, which are promptly quelled by the Army, are part of the game.

—The Social Creditor, Jan. 8, 1944.

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

taught to all Soviet citizens. The editors of the journal are described as Russia's leading economists. Nevertheless, the Russians will need to keep their weather eye on those economists, who may simply hand them the same old poison under another label.

LABOUR LAWS: A far-reaching regulation, which takes the management of enterprises out of the hands of the owners has been gazetted. It provides that the management of protected industries are prevented from standing-down or suspending employees, and further, that men who were stood down before the operation of the regulation must be re-employed by a date fixed by the Government. This means that employees must be retained on the payroll irrespective of whether there is work to be done or not, or whether or not the employees desire to remain on the job. Up to date it is not stated whether or not the Government will accept the financial responsibility for any loss incurred. Obviously, neither the men nor the owners should bear any loss occasioned by this Government action. A subsidy for the owners, where necessary—or, better still, a national dividend for each and every individual—would solve the problem.

STRETTON'S STRICTURES: Judge Stretton's report on the bureaucratic mismanagement of the socialised State Electricity Commission's Yallourn undertaking, is indeed a highlight. He said: "The Yallourn resident has everything except freedom, fresh-air and independence." Under this socialised control, the resident was unable to acquire a home or an equity in one; could not withdraw custom from one shop without going miles to another, owing to the lack of competition; residents could not open a new shop without the consent of the Commission; they also lacked a public library and a hall where townspeople might publicly assemble as a right. That's what happens under socialistic Government control. We'll have a lot more of that if the Powers Referendum is carried!

COMMONS COMMOTION: Following the carrying of the proposal for equal pay for equal work in the British teaching profession, the situation was described by the Press as unprecedented. However, the Government will re-instate the proposal for the next reading of the Bill, and intends to treat its acceptance as a matter of confidence. Commenting on this move, Dr. Edith Summerskill said: "It is a farce to sit here day after day to discuss amendments, if it means that anything unpalatable to the Government will be overruled. Such tactics are a reflection on the Commons—and they are totalitarian methods." Well, the bankers' watchdogs are not having things all their own way, yet Churchill did override Parliament on this measure at a later date.

EVATT'S ERROR: Further corroboration of Evatt's statement to the effect that "freedom to choose his own job was only one of the liberties to be lost by the worker," is contained in "Hansard" for March 14 (p. 1283). Mr. Holt, who challenged Dr. Evatt to deny the statement, was present when the words were uttered. In this connection Mr. Holt also quoted Dr. Lloyd Ross (another planner) as describing "restriction of the freedom of movement of workers as necessary." Surely no reasonable person will fail to recognise the control over "employment and unemployment," sought in the Referendum proposals, as meaning anything other than industrial conscription.

WOLFRAM WORRIES: Mr. Cameron, M.H.R., is reported in the "Age" of March 22 to the effect that wolfram miners in the Northern Territory had circulated members of Parliament expressing their fear of breaches of the "White Australia" Policy by the employment of alien labour. So the plot, which has been outlined in these columns, goes on. It seems that, inter alia, in order to sustain "our" present debt structure, and its attendant terrific taxation, a few more million debtors are required to spread the burden. Keep this in mind when the "Populate or Perish" propaganda goes over.

TOBACCO TAXES: The first sign of honesty in the matter of reducing tobacco costs is seen in the Bill recently passed to reduce excise duties on same. It is true that tobacco is comparatively a small matter, but once a start along the honest path is made in the lowering of living costs by reducing indirect taxes a terrific load may be taken off the people. The sales tax is the next unnecessary burden imposed by the Government, which should be removed immediately. If and when this is done the people may develop some faith in the professed desire of Governments to lower living costs. It is actions that count—not words.

SINISTER STRIKES: Press reports state that the British Government and authorised miners' leaders are frankly puzzled as to the causes of the continued coal stoppages, but they are of the opinion that sinister "Trotskyites" are at the back of it all. Scotland Yard has now been called in to solve the mystery—so it should not take long to track down the culprits. The investigation may have to commence a long way back—probably it will commence with the Economist's and Planners who formulate the policy of conscripting the miners and then relieving them of the rewards of their labour by excessive taxation. Perhaps this term, "Trotskyites," is really another name for Economists and Planners who govern the Government from behind the scenes.

—O.B.H.

(Continued from last issue.)

As a further comment on Mr. Ian Milner's contention that the conditions of depression which were initiated with the coming of what he termed "the crash of 1920," could not be removed because the Commonwealth Parliament lacked "power," we wish to stress the incontrovertible FACT that the policy of the International Financiers, who had consciously and deliberately planned to bring about those conditions of depression, was defeated SO FAR AS AUSTRALIA WAS CONCERNED by the action of that loyal Australian, Sir Denison Miller, who was then Governor of the Commonwealth Bank. It is an equally incontrovertible FACT that, in Great Britain (the Government of which, according to Mr. Milner, had the "power" necessary to "carry out what THE PEOPLE want") the conditions of depression and "unemployment" were suffered most acutely throughout the land. Which clearly demonstrates the nonsensical character of his contention.

MP. F. C. PAICE, as first speaker for the negative, stated that, whilst differing from Mr. Milner's ideas as to the means whereby we might bring into being the type of world sought by those people usually referred to as "the mass," he agreed with the last-named speaker as to the necessity for ensuring the desirable conditions envisaged by him. It was incorrect, however, to think of unemployment as the real problem calling for solution. It is unemployment by which poverty is caused.

Referring to the statement of the first speaker (Mr. Milner) that the powers were sought only for five years, Mr. Paice quoted from page 120 of Dr. Evatt's book on Post-War Reconstruction, wherein Dr. Evatt declared, "no time limit can be placed on Post-War Reconstruction."

Mr. Paice then drew attention to the fact that similar powers to those now being sought had been asked for by Governments of all types and colours. Those people who had faith in, and supported, the present Government, would be well advised to ask themselves if they would care to put these powers into the hands of Mr. Menzies. Members of this present Government had opposed the granting of the same powers when it had been asked for by Governments led by Mr. W. M. Hughes and Mr. S. M. Bruce.

There is no doubt, Mr. Paice declared, that the granting of Subject No. 2, relating to Employment and Unemployment, would effectually give the whole 14 Subjects. Every man, woman and child is covered by Subject No. 2, because everyone is either employed or unemployed. Closer examination of the powers coming within the scope of Subject No. 2, would reveal that it conferred powers over production and distribution. The people would be told exactly what things they were permitted to eat, drink and wear. We all know of Mr. Dedman's shirts without tails, and it might not be altogether fantastic to imagine our having to be content with tails without shirts. People who have experienced that exhilarating (?) feeling of being told by some bureaucrat to go here or there—a condition which has been accepted because it is believed to be necessary in time of war—should ask themselves this question:—"Am I prepared to take this kind of thing after the war?" Let us remember Dr. Evatt's admission that the measure confers upon the Government power to do the same things in peace as in war.

At a recent meeting at Canberra of the School of political science, Dr. Evatt had bluntly stated that the abandonment of the right to choose one's own vocation is ONLY ONE of the freedoms, which we must be prepared to give up. "If that right be abandoned what have you?" asked Mr. Paice. "You have unadulterated industrial conscription."

At present, parents are free to spend whatever they can afford on the education of their children. If the Government obtains these powers, which include power to do the same things in peace as in war, the Man Power bureaucrats (who, we are told, are to be retained after the war), will have power to determine the vocation which our children shall follow and where they shall follow it.

Mr. Fitzpatrick (another speaker in the debate) was recently instrumental in obtaining a trial for some seamen who had been imprisoned without trial under the powers which the Government wields in time of war. Do you want the Government to have, after the war, power to imprison you not only without trial, but even without laying a charge against you? "Power to do the same things in peace as in war." Remember Dr. Evatt's admission (vide "Hansard," page 149) that these powers "COULD BE ABUSED."

We have heard of the "homes" being built by the Housing Commission, but the term "homes" is a misnomer—they are cattle pens. "I would like members of the Housing Commission and the architects who designed them, to go and live in these cattle pens for a few years, and to give up their fine homes," said Mr. Paice.

It could never be too strongly stressed that the real problem is unemployment, not unemployability. If there is a depression in the post-war period, it will be a FINANCIAL, not a PHYSICAL, depression. If a person were told that his job was to be discontinued, but that his pay would continue, he would have no need to beg for WORK. But, if told that payment of his income would cease though he was wanted

BOOKLETS BY C H DOUGLAS

Now on sale: "Programme for the Third World War." Price: 2/-, plus 1d postage.

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Obtainable from: **The Democratic Federation of Youth, 3rd Floor, 296a Pitt Street, Sydney.**

to continue working, what would he do? Yet, WORK would be available.

The Government now has full power to do anything with your body and property. The Commonwealth has power to make grants of money to the States; and, Mr. Menzies has stated that conditions can be attached to such grants requiring the States to give effect to the policy of the Commonwealth Government. This means that the States can be put out of action by refusing them the funds without which they cannot function, unless they are prepared to conform to the policy being imposed.

It has also been stated by Government spokesmen that, without these powers, the task of rehabilitating and reabsorbing into civil life returning members of the forces, will be impossible. This, however, is not true. The Government NOW has complete power to do anything for the returned men that is physically and financially possible. But, instead of exercising those powers already possessed, what does the Government do? It allows a Blinded Soldiers' Art Union to be conducted, thereby offering the blinded soldiers gamblers' charity, instead of justice. Why should the Government not do something NOW instead of waiting till after the war?

Mr. W. M. Hughes had tried four times to get these powers, failing each time. Despite official announcements as to the time at which the referendum is to be taken, we should be on our guard lest the powers are handed over behind our backs by our State representatives. Dr. Evatt has again made a suggestion that this should be done. The

referendum is but the last resort. It is a falsehood to describe the plot to gain these further Hitlerian powers as a necessary step to the guaranteeing of the "Four Freedoms" of the Atlantic Charter. These powers also, are now held and exercised. Places are provided where you are not required to pay rent or TAXES, where talking pictures and other entertainments are free, food is free and the doctor is free. Religious freedom is allowed. But, you have to be a criminal or lunatic to obtain those freedoms.

Every man and woman, who realises the real purpose of this unscrupulous bid for centralisation of power, should write immediately to their State Parliamentary representative stating that they object to the handing over of any powers. This is of vital importance, because the Federal Government is aware that if a referendum is taken, it most likely will be defeated. The Government will, therefore, move heaven and earth in order to obtain the powers without a referendum. The entire scheme must be defeated at all costs; because, if it succeeds, our enslavement will be complete.

(COMMENT:—A thoroughly realistic exposition of this all-important subject. We are in complete accord with the views of Mr. Paice. The TRUTH of his statements should be evident to any discerning person. It is most sincerely hoped that all who have not done so already, will speedily act upon his advice to write to their State Member expressing their strong opposition to the handing over of ANY powers, and requesting that their attitude on this supremely vital question be represented to the State Premier. In the name and for the sake of all that your sons, brothers, husbands, and lovers in the fighting forces have been suffering and dying for, we adjure you not to leave this to the other fellow. The action recommended is one you are able to take; it is the only effective means available for conveying YOUR instructions to your political servant. "The price of liberty IS eternal vigilance." Let there be such an upsurge of individual opinion and ACTION as will demonstrate to those evil forces, which seek to betray and enslave us that the heart of true democracy still is beating. ACT NOW!]

AUSTRALIA'S GREAT POST-WAR PERIL

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

Sir,—Is it by accident, do you think, that the Beveridge Plan in Britain, and the corresponding "social security" plans in Canada, U.S.A., and Australia, have all been prepared according to the same pattern? And do you think it was an expression of the will of the PEOPLE that led to the provision in all of them that citizens shall not be entitled to "benefits" unless they are willing to go where they are sent, to do the sort of work they are "directed" to do, and even to have their conduct supervised when they are not "working"?

The PEOPLE have never asked for that, but who are they that they should expect to be considered! Paragraph 23 of the Beveridge Report contains the following:

"The making of insurance benefit without means test unlimited in duration involves of itself that conditions must be imposed at some stage or another as to how men in receipt of benefit shall use their time, so as to fit themselves, or to keep themselves fit for service."

The same requirement is repeated at the end of paragraph 128 in these words:—

"Making of disability benefit at full rate indefinite in duration, subject to imposition of special behaviour conditions."

Men with warped minds who live in the past, apparently believe that that is the sort of thing our men are fighting for, and to the everlasting shame of Governments they are the sort of men who are employed as official "advisers." Men whose conduct in former years should have led to their impeachment are still in positions of great authority, and their latest dictum is that you must endeavour to keep yourself "fit for service" until you die, and even though your pay envelope has been burgled regularly throughout your life, you are to avoid claiming "benefit" when it becomes due. There is to be no period of genuine leisure, not even in the last few years of your life on the earth. If you doubt this, read the following, from, paragraph 245 of the Beveridge Plot:

"... the conditions governing pension should be such as to encourage every person who can go on working after reaching pensionable age to go on working, and to postpone retirement and the claiming of pension. The large and growing proportion of the total population who will be above the pensionable ages of 65 for men and 60 for women makes it essential to raise the average age of retirement if possible, and in any case to avoid doing anything which may bring about earlier retirement than at present."

How do you like that? Whether you like it or not, the position is that if men from the London School of Economics are to arrange the future for us THAT is what we shall get. Sir William Beveridge was Principal of that school, and was careful about the conditioning of those who attended.

In "The Social Creditor" of 29/1/44, Beatrice C. Best wrote as follows:—

"Sir Walter Citrine, for instance, contends that the resources of the country are to be made available for providing full employment. And there is not a publicist or politician in this or any other country who in his official or public capacity, does not endorse this contention. Thus the wealth of the world is not to be used by the people for the sake of the people, but by Governments for the sake of work; in reality, for the sake of exacting obedience, for work

placed that of the rulers who were liberal is the power of gold. Thanks to the press, we have got the gold in our hands, notwithstanding that we have had to gather it out of oceans of blood and tears."

3. "We shall create by all the secret methods open to us, and with the aid of gold, which is all in our hands, a universal economic crisis whereby we shall throw upon the streets whole mobs of workers in all the countries."

4. "We shall surround our Government with a whole world of economists. Around us there will be a whole constellation of bankers and millionaires, because in substance everything will be settled by the question of figures."

5. "We shall replace the free market with stabilised control of foreign exchange by which we can fix industrial values to suit ourselves. All industry will come to depend upon us, bringing stupendous power to us. In our hands is the greatest power in the world—gold: in a few days we can procure from our vaults any quantity we may please."—"N.T.," 10/3/44 and 24/3/44.)

With the foregoing in mind, now consider this from the Ottawa "Citizen," as quoted by Mr. Jaques on 24/7/43:—

"Secretary Henry Morgenthau disclosed today comprehensive Administration plans to stabilise post-war currencies and fix their value in terms of gold. The plans involve:—

"1. Creation of an international stabilisation fund by the United Nations and their associates;

"2. Fixing the value of currencies in terms of gold;

"3. An Agreement among participating countries not to devalue their currencies without consulting other members of the stabilisation fund.

"The plans entail the establishment of a stabilisation fund, to be managed by an international bank, vitally important because it would mean that participating countries would lose control over the value of their currencies for world trade purposes. This control would be vested in the bank, not in a Parliament or a Congress, and if a country wanted the rate lowered or increased it could only appeal to the bank, not take action itself."—"N.T.," 24/3/44.)

Well, whose POLICY is being IMPOSED upon us and how?

Yours, etc., BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2. 9/4/44.

(To be continued.)

Beveridge-As-You-Go

From the "Social Creditor," England, January 8, 1944:—

An article in the "Economist" for December 25 discerns an anomaly in State administration which sets one hierarchy of civil servants working out a complete system of pay-as-you-earn taxation upon wages and salaries and a second hierarchy evolving "the complex rules by which Social Security benefits and allowances are to be paid in a revised Beveridge plan." The author suggests that the aim should be to economise on administration by amalgamating these two operations into one, to be called Beveridge-as-you-go, which means that a single set of officials would, as it were, balance out tax payments and Beveridge "benefits," and administer the result.

There could be no more complete admission that the Beveridge "benefits," designed to induce the complete regulation of our lives, are merely our own earnings re-allocated with a large proportion deducted to pay for the costly and unpleasant process of being well and truly regimented.

Only such superb earnestness as the "Economist's" could refrain from recognising the trick, which relieves the victim of his earnings for the avowed purpose of depriving him of his independence and even of the right to choose his own work.

But even more significant, in that it uses the now commonplace technique of confusion of ideas, are later passages in the article:—

"The ultimate aim of Beveridge-as-you-go should be two-fold: a minimum cash income provided for every citizen, employed and unemployed, rich and poor, old and young; and a simple proportional income-tax deducted at a flat rate from all incomes however arising. . . . And what more decisive demonstration of economic democracy could there be than that every citizen should be given a minimum by the community, and pay to the community a fraction of all he earned? [To provide the income.]"

Demon est deus inversus. Must we suppose the "Economist" has never had occasion to inquire into the question of the unconditional inalienable minimum incomes, which could be made possible on the basis of the increment of production assured by the continuous technical advances of machine production? It may be: for such would ensure a freedom of the individual which would sweep out of being bureaucrats, conditional "benefits," controls, and all their prophets.

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In any business organisation, the balancing of accounts and particularly the saving of pounds, shillings and pence is of paramount importance, transcending even, under the existing economy, the goods with which the organisation trades or the services it renders. Goods in modern times are easier to manufacture than customers, with money in their pockets, are to find; therefore, the energies of the sales staff must be directed toward persuading hesitant contacts to become customers. The accounting staff is, of course, preoccupied with cutting costs and reminding debtors that the solvency of the organisation is not to be disregarded.

Now, since in business the achievement of a financial end is of such great concern, it is beyond doubt that any appreciable reduction in the amount of money in existence, decided upon by the controllers of credit policy, must influence the internal financial policy of newspapers, together with the policy of every other business with something to sell. Not only is the financial policy of the newspaper organisation affected directly by the quantity of money in the pockets of those who buy newspapers or advertise in them, it is also affected by the dependence of the press upon loan monies obtained chiefly on overdrafts from banking institutions.

Being so dependant upon the good graces of the banker for the financing of their day to day transactions, is it any wonder that editors almost invariably avoid commenting upon financial policy in any way that would discredit financiers or would enlighten the public regarding the swindle of the private creation and cancellation of credit?

Any editor who was so rash as to seek to enlighten the public upon these vital matters would be quickly informed (as was the Loan Council, during the depression, by the late Sir Robert Gibson) that he could have "not another bloody penny." To further upset his financial stability and disturb his peace of mind, with a view to undermining his courage, the editor or proprietor would be peremptorily requested to reduce his overdraft forthwith.

The time at which high finance feels most the need of help from the press is in times of financial depression, when the public must be duped into an acceptance of the depression as punishment for the financial waywardness of themselves and their governments. The press is also able to tempt the public with the multitudinous distractions, in which the modern journalist is adept, so that John Citizen shall not fall into the error of searching for a cause for his financial and economic troubles.

That, incidentally, happens to be the very time the press feels most deeply the need for financial support from the banks, and particularly does it feel the need for the large-scale advertising in which it pleases financial institutions to indulge at such a time.

It is not surprising, then, that the press so readily helps high finance in its hour of trouble, and it is also understandable why the big newspapers are able to weather financial depressions whilst other businesses languish and crash through following too faithfully the path of financial virtue publicised through the press. Whilst it might be difficult to produce evidence of a plot or agreement between high finance and the press to mislead public opinion, evidence is not lacking of an understanding by the press as to which side its bread is buttered. High financial policy produces the financial circumstances which influence the policy of the press, and the

press submits to the greater power. The policy of the press and of governments will continue to be dominated, in this fashion, by high finance, until the voice of a greater power, the will of the people, is raised in protest and condemnation.

Two other matters I would tender as proof that control of credit and control of the policy of the press are concentric. The first is the presence of Mr. Montagu Norman upon the board controlling the policy of the London "Times."

The other is the "spontaneous" and thorough manner in which the Beveridge Plot was publicised and lauded throughout the British Commonwealth, if not further. If ever there was a bankers' plot this was it, yet not one so-called popular newspaper dared tell the truth about it, and all of them, with few exceptions, hailed the plot as the basis for the promised Utopia a la Moscow.

Not only can this centralisation of policy be proved regarding the press, there is ample evidence that there exists a plot to centralise political policy, both as to nations separately, and the world as a whole. This plot has long since passed the blue-print stage, and is at this very moment being foisted upon unsuspecting or confused peoples by their "leaders," democratically elected or otherwise, with untold co-operation from the press.

The excuse put forward by "leaders" for this shameful and unnecessary theft of power is that, the people having been saved from the clutches of the enemy by the centralisation of policy and administration and by the genius of the centralisers and bureaucrats, rather than through the sweat, blood and courage of the men in the fighting services, they must submit to being saved from the calamity of peace in a like manner.

The inevitable consequence of this loss of power by the people will be that the hand that grants the credit necessary for the implementation of policy will rule the world, whilst the ambitious theorist, with unlimited faith in his own excellence and with dreams of personal power, will find, when he reaches the dictator's chair, or the bureaucrat's office, that he is no more than yet another puppet for a power greater and craftier than himself.

No matter what might happen in the future, black as that future might appear to some of us, we can feel certain of this, that however much we might stray from the democratic ideal and from the rights and liberties which were once valued more than life itself, the press will faithfully continue to grind out the old lullaby that we enjoy freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, and one or two more for good measure; but will carefully guide those who value knowledge at two pence per day (supplement thrown in) away from the realisation that, in losing freedom of will, action, and choice, they have lost all that makes the difference between men and slaves. —H. ROBERTS.

THREE JEWISH STATES IN OUR TIME

(Concluded from last issue.)

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

The third Jewish State reigned in Bavaria from November 1918, until May 1919. Again, when Germany collapsed, Jews came from abroad to Bavaria and chose other Jews for their colleagues. Levine was the Jewish emissary from Moscow. Prime Minister was Kurt Eisner, another Jew. Others were Ernst Toller, Erich Muhsam, Gustav Landauer, and Koniasberaer:

"There was chaos in the city of Munich. The Spartacists . . . became more lawless than ever, and the whole aspect of the city changed: instead of the peaceful Bavarians and a sprinkling of soldiers, there were processions of women with terrible faces parading the streets waving red banners and calling for revenge; and there were sailors from the north, Russians in fur coats, Poles and Jews, until one had the impression of being in an Eastern town. The Bavarians, while easily influenced in this disordered time, were themselves never cruel or violent; it was always their alien leaders, the professional agitators, who were the extremists." (From "The Ludwigs of Bavaria," by Henry Channon. Methuen, 1933.)

This is the most important of the three Jewish regimes, for us today, because ADOLF HITLER was in Munich during its rule. He did not escape from Munich and join the assembling anti-Bolshevist forces, like other patriots. He stayed in Munich, AND WAS A SOLDIER UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE JEWISH RED GOVERNMENT! This period in his life has never been explained and is ignored in the literature about him. Even more significant, and still less known, is the fact that one of his first acts as Chancellor was to imprison Count Arco-Valley, who shot Kurt Eisner in 1919! (This desperate young German officer, several times wounded and decorated in the 1914 war, wrote before his deed: "Eisner is an anarchist and a Bol-

shevist Jew. He is no German, does not feel German, and he undermines every German sentiment; he is a traitor to his country. The whole nation cries out for delivery. My reasons for my action are: I loathe Bolshevism; I love my Bavarian countrymen." Arco-Valley was hit by four bullets, but recovered; sentenced to death but reprieved; his fortune was confiscated for the benefit of Eisner's TWO widows! The only plausible motive that suggests itself, for Hitler's arrest of him, is the desire to remove witnesses of Hitler's conduct in Munich in 1918.)

The regime, like the others, was primarily anti-Gentile and anti-Christian. When threatened by assault from without, it arrested hostages, including women, from among members of a small druidical sect (of the kind which always flourishes in South Germany). They were anti-Jewish (and anti-Christian!). These were shot!

These things happened twenty-five years ago. But for this war they might have been forgotten. But the British Government, by the ill-omened Declaration of December 17th, 1942, has revived their memory. For those were Jewish vengeance.

If we befriend ourselves with such things (and they move behind the scenes again today) the events that led to this war will become more than ever suspect. Until 1918 none would have believed in those hidden men, and that hidden mechanism, which the end of the last war revealed. But it was there; the spring trap was set, and suddenly projected the demon king on to the stage.

None of those evil regimes could have been established but for the weapon of

imprisonment (and execution) without trial. That alone enabled men, sent from New York to Russia, and from Russia to Hungary and Bavaria, to surround themselves only with men of their own kind and rule by terror.

And that is the danger which Regulation 18B embodies, in this country (Great Britain). Since its powers were granted, a subtle campaign has been waged to have them put to new uses. They were first given for use against "Irish terrorists" (what nonsense that sounds today), then enlarged for the benefit of "Fifth Columnists" when invasion threatened (this now sounds almost equally silly). Today, the reasonable precaution of 1940 has deteriorated into a regime of indefinite imprisonment for people whose very names are unknown—still less, of what they are accused. And during this later period a stealthy change has crept into the Parliamentary and Press debate about these powers:

Many speakers and writers now urge the prolongation of this regime, and its use against any they dislike; the debate becomes an anti-British one. This is the beginning of the evil thing I have described. The weapon of wrongful imprisonment commends itself to some people on one ground alone: They would like it used for the suppression of that which, because they are too craven or too ill informed to face debate and answer arguments, or because they pursue ulterior motives, they call "Anti-Semitism." They seek with this word to dismiss all honest native misgiving, and would like to have imprisoned all who will not be deterred from expressing those well-founded misgivings.

The next step, if they could achieve it, would be a law, on the Bolshevik model in Russia, Hungary and Bavaria twenty-five years ago, "against anti-Semitism."

The "Daily Worker" [Communist organ] immediately it was released from suppression, began to call on Mr. Morrison "to put the rats behind bars," and the same language has been used by a Member of Parliament who miscalls himself "Independent," and by a newspaper which pays daily lip-service to Liberal Democracy and gives more space to the wrongs of the Jews than any other subject.

A danger exists here. I remember the Zinovieff letter and saw the Reichstag fire. In November, 1942, the "Daily Worker" reported that cries of "Perish the Jews" were used at a public meeting and at once Jewish newspapers urged that Mr. Morrison should act. The police officials who watched that meeting were too honest to connive, and reported that no such words were used, so that the Government spokesmen rejected the demand, which was when raised in Parliament, for "steps to be taken" (which meant that innocent people should be put away). But we cannot always count on honest men.

Soon afterwards, a more serious thing happened. A bust of Lenin was found bedaubed with the letters "P.J.," which are said to stand for "Perish Judea." The Soviet Ambassador made official protest.

I do not know my own face in a looking glass if I do not recognise in that the incident staged to further a political aim. We may open our newspapers one day to read of something graver than the bust smearing incident. If we do, it will be the work of the hireling, the "agent provocateur." A demand would then be raised to suppress all discussion of the Jewish question. If ear were lent to it, we should approach the plight of Moscow, Budapest said Munich in 1919.

Without antipathy against the Jews, but with their own interests constantly in mind, people should recall these things. They happened in our time, though not in our island; and this war, which was of such dark beginnings, produces the possibility that they might recur.

The same influence, hidden but powerful, works to confuse our foreign policy and our war aims.

Inside Information

As an antidote to the "Powers Bill" propaganda, a leaflet under the above title is now ready for general distribution. It contains telling points well arranged and forcefully made in short, breezy paragraphs. Campaigners who are determined to preserve their freedom of action, are urged to obtain a supply of these leaflets, and to see that they are widely distributed. Time is precious, so don't delay—send now to the United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne. The price is 1/6 per 100 posted. Our message in the printed form must be got to the people—we cannot rely on people going to meetings to hear our case. YOU, wherever you are, must see that our message is delivered at shops, factories, meetings, clubs, social gatherings, picture shows or Sunday gatherings. ACT NOW—to-morrow may be too late!

Communism and Fascism

It is important to keep quite clearly before the widest public possible that the carefully fostered idea that Communism and Fascism are enemies is simply propaganda emanating from the financial backers of both of them. Communism is more favoured just now, because it appears to go down better with the inexperienced.

This is not, of course, to say that the rank-and-file of both parties are not bitterly hostile to each other, just as the rank-and-file of Liberal and Tories were bitterly hostile to each other in mid-Victorian politics. It merely means that the rank-and-file of both parties will be allowed to fight each other as long as it pleases them, for the amusement of a select body of the spectators.

—The "Social Creditor," Jan. 1, 1944.

"Gestapo" in Quebec

Correspondents informed the Quebec journal, "Vers Demain" that military police had presented themselves rudely at the doors of private houses, often in the middle of the night, and claimed to have the right to make searches and arrests without showing any warrant.

"Vers Demain" asked M. Gabriel Mercier, a lawyer, of Quebec, to write to the Minister of National Defence at Ottawa to ask for the text of the law under which these officials acted.

The reply received from the Ministry was as follows: "I refer to your letter of August 6, 1943, addressed to the Minister of National Defence, in which you ask for the text of the law giving certain privileges and powers to officials of the Canadian military police in matters concerning searches and the arrest of deserters. I regret to have to say that the bulletins published by our headquarters cannot be distributed to others than members of the Canadian Army. It is therefore impossible to comply with your request."

"Vers Demain" comments: "Hence even your lawyer may not know if the visitors, by day or night, from the Canadian military police, have or have not, the right to break into your household without showing a warrant."

THE UNCOMMON MAN

"A general, planning a campaign, has to reckon up the numbers in his armies, not individual qualities. He has to accept the myth of the common man.

"A myth can be very useful, so long as we know it for a myth; when we begin to mistake it for a reality, it becomes dangerous. To treat people as if they were all alike is the way of the dictator in a totalitarian country, and the way of a bureaucrat in a country, which may delude itself into thinking it is a democracy.

"The fundamental fact about human nature is not to be found, in our likenesses but in our differences. After you have finished talking about the brotherhood of man, open your eyes and look at your brothers, and recognise that you belong to a family of which no two members are alike. Look at yourself and recognise that the essence of you, what makes you a personality, is not what you have in common with other men, but what is peculiar to yourself.

"In other words, you are an uncommon man . . .

"Democracy does not mean the rule of the common man; . . . there is no such person. Democracy is the form of government that gives the utmost possible freedom to the uncommon man."

—Walter Murdoch in the Melbourne "Herald," Oct. 1943.

Wheels Within Wheels

Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours (1738-1817), the founder of the U.S. chemical trust which is the opposite number of I. G. Farben and I.C.I., was alleged to be a member of the Illuminati, the Secret Society which planned the French Revolution. The fact that his son was named Eleuthere, a name connected with the mysteries of Eleusis, seems to lend colour to the theory. E. I. du Pont, Inc., is the most powerful financial-industrial group in America.

CARTEL CONSPIRACY

"Article 170 of the Treaty of Versailles specifically prohibited German export or import of munitions or armaments. By 1925 it was known that:—

" . . . in open violation of the Treaty of Versailles, the Germans shipped munitions to the Argentines . . . Rottleil (I.G. Farben's wholly owned subsidiary) still makes and sells excellent military powders, and German factories for munitions have been built or openly offered to build in Spain, Argentina, Mexico, etc. ("Munitions Industry," U.S. Senate Report No. 944.)

Although these violations of the disarmament clauses of the Peace Treaty were known to the State Departments of Great Britain and the United States no action was taken. Imperial Chemical Industries, formerly the British Nobel Company (sic) refrained from any protest because of its cartel agreements with I. G. Farben."

—"Germany's Master Plan" (p. 33), by Borkin and Welsh.

At this time, and at all significant times during the rearmament of Germany, Stanley Baldwin (Honest Stan.) was Prime Minister of Great Britain. He is still uninterred under Regulation 18B.

It is stated on good authority that the United States will furnish 73 per cent of the combined force under General Eisenhower, which will invade the Continent. Probably, about 27 per cent, of the invasion force will do the actual fighting.

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