

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.

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)

EVERY FRIDAY

THE NEW TIMES

PRICE—FOURPENCE

Vol. 10 No. 38 MELBOURNE FRIDAY SEPT 22 1944

"NEW TIMES"
SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Our charges for supplying and posting the "New Times" direct to your home or elsewhere every week are as follows:

Three months, 5/-; Six months, 10/-; Twelve months, £1. HALF Rates for Members of the A.I.F., C.M.F., R.A.N., R.A.A.F.

Payments must be made in advance and sent direct to

Dangers of the International Monetary Plan

Warning By Premier of Alberta

The following is the full text of a letter addressed to the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, by the Hon. E. C. Manning, Premier of Alberta, protesting against the international monetary proposals being negotiated by Canada's Federal authorities. The letter was released to the press on June 29:—

Edmonton,
June 23rd, 1944

My Dear Prime Minister,
Re: International Monetary Arrangements.

In announcing to the House of Commons, on April 21st last, that agreement had been reached among the experts of the United Nations regarding post-war international monetary arrangements, you stated:

"In announcing this agreement on the principles which should govern the constitution and operation of an international monetary fund, I should like to make quite clear that what has been achieved is an agreement among experts. No Government is in any way committed to this document or to the views of its experts. The statement is made public at this time in order that there may be public knowledge of the progress which has been made and informed discussion of the proposals before Governments proceed further."

I assume that by this statement you were extending to all sections of the nation an invitation to examine the proposals in question, as the Federal Government had no desire to commit this country to any such arrangement unless it had the approval of the people. Accordingly the Government of Alberta has given careful consideration to the official document issued under the title: "Joint Statement by Experts on the Establishment of an International Monetary Fund."

GROUNDS FOR PROTEST:

The Government of Alberta is alarmed by the grave and dangerous implications of these proposals, and protests in the strongest terms possible against their adoption by this country. The grounds upon which this protest is based are set forth below:

1. The proposals embodied in the "Joint Statement by Experts on the Establishment of an International Monetary Fund" are in a form likely to be incomprehensible by the layman in financial matters, and consequently their real nature is in danger of being obscured.

2 For all practical purposes the general scheme submitted would result in the creation of an International Monetary Authority exercising control over foreign exchanges, national monetary systems and economic policy of all member countries. It would constitute an international economic dictatorship, wielding power superior to any national Government, and beyond the control of any electorate.

MAIN FEATURES OF SCHEME:

3 The main features of the general scheme are:

(a) The establishment of an International Monetary Fund for the settlement of trade balances and other foreign exchange dealings.

(b) Each country would be apportioned a quota to be subscribed partly in gold and partly in its currency, which would be pegged at a fixed rate of exchange in relation to gold and with the currencies of other countries.

(c) The Fund would be controlled nominally by a Board consisting of "representatives" of each of the member countries. However, it would appear that the actual power of control would be vested in the Executive Committee, to consist of at least nine members and to include "the representatives" of the five countries with the biggest quotas. On both the Board and the Executive Committee, voting power would be related to the quota of the country that each member represents.

(d) Member countries would be required to agree:

(i) To maintain a fixed parity in the price of gold in terms of their currencies, within the margins prescribed by the controllers of the Fund;

(ii) Not to allow exchange transactions in currencies except at the parity rates laid down; and

(iii) Not to impose restrictions on payment for current international transactions with other member countries, nor to engage in "any discriminatory currency arrangements or multiple currency practices"

without the consent of the controllers of the Fund.

(e) Under various other provisions a member country whose quota becomes "scarce," i.e., considerably depleted, becomes subject to the conditions dictated by the controlling Board and Executive Committee for dealing with its plight.

GOLD STANDARD BASIS:

4 Though not specifically stated, it is implied in the provisions of the general scheme that the volume of currency of each member country is to be related to the volume of gold in its Central Bank and its quota in the International Fund.

This feature automatically arises from the fixed exchange rates based on an arbitrary universal price for gold as the governing factor in international trade, and the prohibition of any internal monetary arrangements for the purpose of insulating the national economy from conditions existing in other countries, on the grounds that it would be discriminatory or rank as a multiple currency system.

5 Thus, on examination of the proposals, it becomes evident that, notwithstanding past experience, all the vicious, restrictive and disruptive features of the system known as the gold standard are to be re-introduced with the resulting havoc and appalling consequences which attended its adoption after the last war. Moreover, it is being suggested that member nations should be shackled to this disastrous system under centralised international control, which would be destructive of their national sovereignty.

DEFECTIVE FINANCIAL SYSTEM RETAINED.

6 Furthermore, it is plain that the result of the proposed scheme would be the continuation of the existing financial system into the post-war period. The implications of this are so far-reaching

and pregnant with disaster on a cataclysmic scale that they are deserving of the most serious consideration.

7 It is no longer a matter of theory but a fact based upon the incontrovertible evidence of actual experience that the present financial system is fundamentally defective in failing to distribute a sufficient volume of purchasing power to enable the people to buy at economic prices the goods available for consumption.

8 Following the last war the disastrous consequences of this defective feature brought our civilisation to the verge of disaster by its shattering effect on the economies of all nations.

Because of the chronic shortage of purchasing power, the people of each country found it impossible to buy the goods for sale on their own markets. Manufacturers and other producers were driven to savage, cut-throat competition in their efforts to sell their products. In their attempts to cut costs in order to reduce prices to compete with each other, they were forced to reduce wages to a minimum.

This, in turn, resulted in the further curtailment of purchasing power. Being unable to sell the goods being produced, they were forced to curtail production on the one hand, and turn to foreign markets on the other hand. Curtailment of production led to unemployment, which further curtailed purchasing power, thus aggravating the situation.

The attempts to force their products into foreign markets led to retaliation from those countries, for, being likewise faced with an internal shortage of purchasing power, they naturally resisted the products of other countries entering their home markets to compete with their own products.

This led to the imposition of tariffs and embargoes, currency manipulations and various devices for keeping out the goods

(Continued on page 3)

NOTES on the NEWS

The chairman of the U.S. Chambers of Commerce is reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of September 11, as saying that "Russia and U.S. control the world's destiny." He also says "there are no insoluble economic or territorial conflicts between them." That will surprise the Communists, who do not understand that Monopoly Capitalism and Communism differ only in name.

COMMUNISTS CHALLENGED: About 5000 people arrived at the West Melbourne Stadium on Sunday before last to hear Mr. Mullens, M.L.A., debate the question of Communist white-anting of Trade Unions. As expected, none of the Communist brigade accepted the challenge—Sharpley, Brown, Thomson and Flanagan all refused the offer. Mr. Mullens then told the appreciative audience how the Communists endeavoured to dominate the manpower control and restrict the workers' liberty. Continuing, he said: "Communists support the Labor Party in one way only—as the hangman's rope supports the condemned." It is to be hoped that bona-fide unionists get behind Mr. Mullens and eliminate these parasites before they destroy the worthwhile features of unionism.

KNOCKER KNOX: Under the title, "Bank Chief Warns," the Melbourne "Sun" of August 19 quoted Mr. E. R. Knox, chairman of the Commercial Banking Co., as saying: "Australia's public debt has increased by £1000 millions in five years of war, and the banking system has taken up £400 millions of Government securities and Treasury bills." He also expressed anxiety about those in responsible positions who say that "as money had been found readily to finance war, it could be equally readily found, and to the same extent, if necessary, to finance post-war developments." The obvious fact that money consists only of tokens and symbols for real things, and that these tokens and symbols are practically costless, will take a lot of talking down. Incidentally, the £400 millions of Government securities and Treasury bills taken up by the banks (unknown to Chifley?) means a rake-off of about £12 millions per year from the taxation paid by the people.

MORGANTHAU'S MOVEMENTS: President Roosevelt is reported to have summoned Mr. Cordell Hull and the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury for an important conference believed to be related to the military occupation of Germany. Mr. Morgenthau's presence at the conference was necessary because of the important matter of providing a new Reich currency, which was already printed, and determining an exchange rate. It is curious to reflect on this emphasis being placed on money mat-

ters, and how the bankers' men take over when the military battle is won. It is also worthwhile recalling that this is what happened after the last war—when the bankers swept politicians, etc., aside and dominated the peace arrangements.

BUDGET BURDENS: The 1944-45 budget shows decreases of expenditure of £33 millions and increases of £16 millions. Yet the people's tax burdens are only reduced by a paltry £1 million. From this we can see just how eager our political servants are to free the people from financial servitude. The budget shows that our living costs are still to be inflated by (approximately): Customs, £17 M.; Excise, £46 M.; Sales tax, £25 M.; Flour tax, £2 M.; Payroll tax, £10 M.; Land tax, £3 M. All these taxes load our living costs. There are others, of course, such as amusement taxes; but those which are charged into production costs, and are thus concealed, are the most objectionable. No Government can pretend to be sincere in protecting the citizens from inflation while these taxes remain.

SMALL STATES: Britain and America differ from Russia concerning the role of small States in the proposed international organisation. Russia does not want to give smaller powers a veto over any plan approved

(Continued on page 2)

Eric Butler Writes to Mr. Curtin

In our last issue we published a letter from Mr. Eric D. Butler to Dr. Evatt, under the heading, "What Is Behind The 'Dean Case' Inquiry?" Mr. Butler had already forwarded a copy to Mr. Curtin, who promptly sent a short reply. Then a telegram from the Solicitor-General was received by Mr. Butler, who consequently wrote the following letter to Mr. Curtin:—

22 Bellevue Avenue,
Rosanna, N.22 Vic.
16th September, 1944

The Rt. Hon. John Curtin, M.P.,
Prime Minister,
Canberra, A.C.T.

Dear Mr. Curtin,—In your private secretary's letter of September 11, in answer to my letter of September 8 I was very pleased to read the following: "In reply I have to state that you will, in due course, receive an answer from the Attorney-General to the matters raised by you."

I presume that this statement had your approval. You will, therefore, be interested in the following telegram, dated September 14, which I have received from the Solicitor-General, Sir George Knowles. This telegram would appear to indicate that the Attorney-General is not going to answer the matters I raised:

"In reply to your letter dated seventh September, 1944: The question of calling witnesses is exclusively a matter for the discretion of the Commission and no direct-

ion whatever comes from Attorney-General. Stop. When report from Commission is received you will be further fully communicated with. — Knowles, Solicitor-General."

I think you will agree that this is a remarkable telegram. I have addressed no communications to the Solicitor-General, and I am at a complete loss to understand why he should reply to my letter to Dr. Evatt. This telegram is no reply to the representations I have made to the Attorney-General; in fact, its very wording provides evidence that the Attorney-General or some other responsible Minister should answer immediately the matters I have raised. These matters are in no way connected with the Board of Inquiry's report, and I have no idea why I should be further fully communicated with when the report is made. I have not, as yet, made any representations concerning the Board of Inquiry's report.

Sir George Knowles' telegram would appear to indicate that Dr. Evatt is not responsible for the Attorney-General's Department. If this is so, would you please be good enough to inform me of the name of the Minister responsible for this Department, in order that I can communicate with him concerning the matters I have already raised.

In order that those persons to whom I sent copies of my letter to Dr. Evatt shall be fully informed of what is taking place, I am forwarding them copies of this letter to you.

Trusting that I shall have a reply to this letter at your earliest convenience,

I am, yours faithfully,

ERIC D. BUTLER.

More Babies—Or Else!

To raise the moral standing of the mother of a large family, the Soviet Government, says the "Economist," has instituted an "Order of the Heroic Mother." This will exempt her from queuing for rations in "the classic country of interminable queues." Recalcitrant citizens, who prefer small families are to be penalised.

—Lord Vansittart, House of Lords, April 18 1944

BISHOP ADVOCATES NAZI PRINCIPLES

By J. Bradshaw

In an address to the University Association at Canberra on September 11 1944 Dr. Burgmann, Anglican Bishop of Goulburn, provided one more striking demonstration of the apostasy of many so-called "Christian leaders." Misleaders would be a far more appropriate term, though it is much too mild to describe the conduct of such allegedly "godly and well-learned" men, whose lives and teachings are totally divorced from the teachings and philosophy of Jesus Christ, in whose name they profess to speak, of whose fold they represent themselves as "shepherds," but who, in reality, are preying on the flock, and who are acting as agents of an anti-Christian philosophy.

As is usual in the pronouncements of such "leading Churchmen," Dr. Burgmann's address was replete with confusion of thought, irreconcilable ideas, and, naturally windy and wordy abstractions!

The people of Australia, who have been at war with Hitler's Germany for the past five years, will, doubtless, be thrilled to hear from Herr Burgmann that "Leader" Adolf was right after all, that the individual does belong to "the State" and is born for the privilege of serving "the State." Of course, it is only reasonable to expect that, being an honest man, Dr. Burgmann having come to the conclusion that Jesus was quite wrong in teaching that man's institutions were made for man and not man for his institutions, will resign from the ministry and cease to wear his little gold cross. Or will he? (Only one guess allowed.) He might wish to wear the cross as the symbol of a belief that the individual should be crucified to the gold standard or to some other relic of barbarism!

It would appear that the Security Service, in seeking for people of pro-Nazi or pro-Japanese sympathies, would do well to give some attention to bishops and other "leading Churchmen," who are sedulously propagating totalitarian, anti-Christian principles.

Some readers of this journal may have thought that the excerpts published in a recent issue from Ayn Rand's book, "Anthem," under the title, "A Glimpse of Hell on Earth," contained fantastic exaggerations. But the blatant and brazen advocacy by Dr. Burgmann of principles identical with those on which Adolph Hitler founded the Nazi regime should serve as a warning to loyal citizens of Australia against the real threat to our freedom and potential democracy which confronts us from apostles of Hitlerism in our own land. Of course, Dr. Burgmann did not call the "centres of great communities," in which he recommends the herding of children or their attaining the ripe age of 12, by the name of concentration camps. That would have been too alarming—and revealing. However, they are to be torn from their parents at that tender age; and, presumably, an organisation similar to Hitler's Gestapo (though, needless to say, also euphemistically named) is to be established to gather them in. Probably, the all-wise, benevolent Bishop Burgmann would rejoice in sanctimoniously pronouncing his "blessing" on the victims of his great "plan," as they commence their journey to the place of incarceration!

This fountain of wisdom and professed follower of Jesus, after having announced that "women should be taught that a child was born not for the sake of the parents, but for SOCIETY and future generations," went on to say that "women should first be emancipated and made to feel fully fledged members of the community, not merely the interesting toys of man." We are not told from whom or from what women should be "emancipated." But, having "first been emancipated," since, in the Divine scheme of things (Bishop Burgmann claims authority to interpret the mind of the Deity) they were born for "society" (the Supreme State) they are to become units of the Slave State.

That Herr Burgmann thinks men and women are born only for "work"—work imposed by the persons who control "society"—is evident from his evaluation of motherhood as a "vocation," comparable with, though "higher and more interesting" than, "the mechanical gadgets of commerce." But, judging by his edict that parents are to have their children torn from them at the age of 12, when the children, even if "born again for Society," surely are still in need of the love and care of parents, it appears that in his conception of motherhood, the "precious qualities" of women are to be prostituted to the breeding of mere slaves for "society and future generations."

Perhaps he desires to see motherhood in Australia "glorified" as it is in Russia, where, however, it is not allowed to seriously interfere with women's employment with "the gadgets of commerce." Bishop Burgmann's public statements indicate that he favours a society modelled on the lines of Soviet Russia, even though the Soviet regime has many repellent features similar to those which have made the National Socialist regime of Germany so infamous. He may deny that he is an advocate of Hitlerism, but his published remarks herein referred to can be correctly described by no other word than Hitlerism.

He avers that children should be herded in his new type of "boarding school," "centres of great communities" (in reality concentration camps) for four or five years "as an apprenticeship time in a living society." The idea expressed in those words is not original. It is contained in the "Protocols" in the following sentence:—"Each state of life must be trained within strict limits corresponding to its destination and work in life." Herr Burgmann's ideas should ensure his recognition as a "learned Elder."

His criticism of what is miscalled an "education system" is fully justified, if for no other reason than that it continues to produce, as samples of "educated" persons, men with warped ideas similar to his own—ideas which have resulted in the perversion and exaltation of means into ends, ideas which have brought a holocaust of death and destruction upon the earth, ideas which have led men and women along the road to serfdom. It is noteworthy that certain bishops and clergy will support no proposal aimed at promoting a fuller and freer life for the individual. On the contrary, they are firm supporters of anything that will impose a more tyrannical bondage on the individual, as witness, to quote one example, their support of the fraudulent system of debt finance.

This super-planner says, "I want to get rid of the possessive mother." BUT HE PROPOSES TO SUBSTITUTE THEREFOR THE POSSESSIVE STATE. His apparent conception of the world as a work house, and of the purpose of life as the pursuit of some "vocation" with individuals classified and grouped according to the "vocation" or "function" thought suitable for them by some planner or "elder," is the antithesis of those old familiar words, "consider the lilies of the field, they toil not: neither do they spin." But, of course, He who spoke those words was regarded by the "leading Churchmen" of His days as "a perverter of the people." The attitude of their modern counterparts to His philosophy is no different—they would be among the first to stone Him!

These men are opposed to Social Credit principles. They, in their superior wisdom, do not think Social Credit would solve the problems of our day and generation, despite the fact that conditions throughout the world bear daily testimony to its un-

IMPRESSIONS OF WAR-TIME IN BRITAIN

By Mr. Norman Jaques, Canadian M.P. (Continued from last issue.)

While in London I experienced several air raids. Imagine you are walking home late in the evening. The streets and roads are silent, deserted and pitch dark. Suddenly the silence is shattered by the wail of a siren, rising and falling for several minutes. Again silence prevails—deeper than before. After a time you think it must be a false alarm, and then, in the distance, a dull glow appears in the sky, and there are faint flashes, like summer lightning, of searchlights far away.

Presently a faint rumble can be heard, the first sounds of the approaching raid. These rumbles increase and, meantime, the searchlights concentrate in a few places in the sky and come nearer and nearer until the drone of the enemy planes can be heard even above the ever-increasing roar of the London barrage; but no planes can be seen, they are too high. And now the explosions of falling bombs add to the din, while the sky is filled with the sparks of bursting shells, and rockets which burst and then spread out in all directions, while dozens of German flares float down to light up the city. The glare of fires can be seen in all directions, but they do not spread, as they did during the "blitz"; the fire-fighters now are too well organised. And so the attack waxes and wanes like a thunderstorm, as the enemy seek their targets and try to avoid the terrific barrage. Presently planes can be heard passing overhead, on their way home, pursued by shells and rockets until out of range. And so the storm dies away until the ever welcome "all clear" sounds, and silence reigns once more.

These raids are severe enough to give us some idea of the terrible scenes during the "blitz" of 1940, when they lasted for hours and even for days, when no real resistance was possible. But the people of Britain never faltered, even when things looked their darkest. For over a year Britain, and the British Empire, stood alone against the German might, and I was told over and over again that the support of Canada, and of the other Dominions, was of the greatest comfort and encouragement during that terrible ordeal.

Living conditions to-day in Britain are not pleasant, food is monotonous for civilians, there are restrictions of all kinds and travelling, beyond short distances, is avoided if possible.

Nobody complains, but the people look forward to peace and they long for the end of controls and "coupons."

"There will always be an England" I was reminded of this by a remarkable story told to me about the House of Commons by one of its members. The House itself is not very old, about one hundred years, but it is a part of the old palace of Westminster, of which Westminster Hall still stands. When this great Hall was being built, some eight hundred years ago, it was decided to build the noblest

SOCIAL CREDIT TALKS

Mr. P. M. Ireland has resumed his talks on Social Credit, and will be speaking on Wednesday night, September 27, at the headquarters of the Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria, Room 8, 1st Floor "The Block" Elizabeth St., Melbourne. New Times' readers are invited to attend and bring their friends.

assailable truth. But its implementation would make for the freedom in security of the individual, and the peace of the world. So they could not support it—it would result in a diminution in power and prestige of "leaders," would weaken the authority of those through whom the power of "the State" is exercised. Bishop Burgmann gave a lecture on "The Church and the State" in November, 1942 (Moorhouse Lectures). It gives a further insight into the mind of a planner.

All Australians who dislike his pro-Hitlerite ideas, especially those who happen to be Anglicans living in his diocese, should lose no time in letting him know how they regard such views. There should be no place in Australian public life for protagonists of any form of totalitarian tyranny. A determined effort on the part of rank-and-file Churchmen of all denominations to rid themselves of those "leaders" who persistently range themselves on the side of the oppressors and enemies of the people is long overdue.

So long as men with ideas akin to those of Bishop Burgmann, or whose ideas indicate that they are "safe" men (men who lack either the desire or the courage to attack the fraudulent, anti-Christian financial system which can be shown to be the root of most evils from which we suffer), so long will the cause of true religion languish.

Advocacy of Socialism and Communism has become quite respectable. It can be indulged in without arousing the hostility of the daily press and other powerful forces. Therefore, "leading Churchmen" do not mind associating themselves with it, some even being prepared to plead for "a fair hearing for Socialism."

Those citizens who believe in "a fair hearing" for the truth, who adhere to the Christian principle that man's institutions were made for man and not man for his institutions, who also recognise the supreme worth of the individual and his right to a degree of individual freedom (including economic freedom) limited only by the boundary beyond which he would be trespassing on the freedom of his neighbour, would do well to take immediate action to arouse righteous indignation against, and strong opposition to, these debasers of Christianity and perverters of truth. In this matter, individual initiative is imperative.

roof in Europe. "Very well, then," the builders said, "we must use the finest oak in England." This timber was found growing in Sussex, on land belonging to a then member of the House of Commons. And so the Hall, and its roof, was built, a noble monument to the skill and faith of those master builders of old. And Westminster Hall defied the elements for nearly a thousand years, and so it would for another thousand years had not an unseen and alien enemy—the "death watch" beetle—bored its way into the very heart of the oak beams supporting the roof.

This was only discovered a few years ago, fortunately in time to save the structure. And modern builders realised they would need the finest of timber to restore this finest of roofs, and so they searched again for the best oak and found it growing in the same spot as their ancestors had found it centuries before—on the same land, still owned by a descendant of the same family, who was, in turn, a member of Parliament.

Surely we can learn a lesson from this remarkable and true story. When this grand old roof had to be repaired, people did not say "we no longer know how to build a sound roof, and therefore we must have an alien roof, built of alien materials." People knew that alien insects were destroying the roof that had sheltered them, but that for British conditions nothing could equal a roof of British design, labour and materials.

And so they restored this British roof with British timber, taking care that never again will alien insects bore into the structure. And so it stands to-day, defying the elements and the "blitz", a sublime monument to the skill and foresight of our ancestors—inspired by their faith that their work would stand—that "there would always be an England."

And so it is with our constitutional roof of British justice and liberty which our ancestors took centuries to build in the faith that it would stand—that Britons always would be free.

To-day our British constitution is under attack from within and from without by the "death-watch beetles" of State Socialism, Fascism, Communism and International Financialism. We are told we must have a "new order" designed by aliens for aliens—an alien structure of alien materials—in place of our old, and tested British constitution of justice and liberty.

We do not need a "new order" of alien design. Let us rebuild on our old British foundations of liberty and justice, which our ancestors laid down through the centuries. Let us destroy these alien "death watch beetles," these "isms" that would undermine our foundations of freedom.

We must repair our own Canadian structure. Let us renew our faith in our own ability to build as did our ancestors—to the end that there will always be a Sovereign Canada of justice and freedom.

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1)

by all members of the big four. This situation illustrates very vividly the opposed principles of centralised power (Communism) and decentralised power (Democracy). One finds plenty of people who oppose the Communist idea of the State owning their undertakings and belongings, and yet some of these same people advocate the basic principle of Communism (centralisation). When this is pointed out, such people are amazed at their own inconsistency. It is safe to say that if power was retained in small local bodies within, each country world wars would be impossible.

SOCIAL SECURITY: Britain's proposed social insurance scheme will cover unemployment, sickness, accidents, maternity grants, old-age and death benefits—based on the Beveridge plan—and all for about £700 millions per year or about the cost of six months' war! Most of the finance will come from "contributions," paid in part by employers (which part will, of course, be charged into commodity prices). The balance will come from taxes taken in advance from workers and producers. What a confidence trick!

DOG-BOX DESIGNS: Commenting on activities of the Housing Commission, a recent press criticism pointed out that the Commission should get away from the "dog-box" characteristics of so many of the houses it had built. Many timely criticisms are now forthcoming in regard to the poor designs and jerry-building of this body; also their method of dispossessing small land holders without reasonable notice or compensation. Only public criticism can prevent this socialistic octopus from becoming a public menace (assuming that it has not already become a menace).

N.G. NATIVES: Grave concern is being caused in official quarters by unofficial reports that New Guinea natives are holding about £3,000,000. The Government is reported to be considering civil control measures to prevent exploitation by black-market traders. It is curious to note how quickly Ministers become interested when cash is lying around, and how they profess kindly paternalism as an excuse for grabbing it. Maybe the natives are too shrewd to have it taken from them by taxation, and insist on getting something tangible for their cash, even if it is only beads and baubles. It's rather odd to have the Government, with its record of grab, especially through taxation, pretending to save the natives from exploitation!

QUEBEC CONFERENCE: Another Churchill-Roosevelt Quebec conference has been held, this time mainly to decide the fate of the Japanese. Once more the conference is notable by the absence of Stalin who again explains his absence by preoccupation with war direction. It is also noticed that he is absent from conferences at which China is represented, at which, of course, action against Japan is considered. From this it seems that chances of Russia becoming our ally against Japan are indeed remote. Another interesting aspect about this latest conference is the statement in the Melbourne "Herald" of September 11, that "this conference will decide what part Australia will play against Japan—although no Australian representative will be present to speak for the Commonwealth." That's an effective way to stop us from meddling with our own affairs!

STRANGE STORY: A New York "Sun" correspondent is quoted as follows in the Melbourne "Herald" of September 12 "Everybody knows that the Japanese have won the war in China except the American people, from whom the facts have been kept by American censorship." He also says "Churchill and Roosevelt are responsible for that by making plans to defeat Hitler first, and the whole world has been told that the Roosevelt-Churchill strategy is flawless. The fact is that it has been protected from criticism by political censorship."

SOVIET STRIKES: Senator Keane is reported in the Melbourne "Age" of September 14 as describing how the Soviet prevents strikes: "Employees wilfully absenting themselves were treated as deserters and were subject to trial by courtmartial. Penalties were from two to four months' imprisonment, with six months' correctional labour, plus a 25% wage cut. This amiable method of caring for the proletariat should appeal strongly to our local Communists, and doubtless they will agitate for the adoption of these methods here."
--O.B.H.

WISE WORDS OF WARNING

"The people should be very chary of granting the power of 'direction', even if to be applied to only a small number of citizens. . . . Suffer not the old King under any name!" Let the people beware; they cannot arrange a rendezvous at Runnymede with the Civil Service."
—Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson in the "Times."

THE SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The next meeting of the S.C.M. of S.A. will be held in the United Democrats rooms, 17 Waymouth-street, Adelaide, on Thursday, September 28, at 8 p.m. All members are requested to attend to hear the chairman, Mr. D. J. Amos, deliver his annual report. There will also be the usual election of officers, etc. The subscriptions are now due, and early payment will save postage.

WICKEDNESS OF THE HUMAN HEART?

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

Sir, -- A few days ago a friend asked if I could "do something" about this "change of heart" business. No matter what argument he advanced or what facts he adduced, many decent people lapsed into a sigh and said, "But there must first be a change of heart." My experience has been the same.

What an effective red herring this change of heart stunt has been, and how the idea has been fostered to serve the purposes of the Great Adversary!

As a people, we are not very much different from the people who lived at the time of Jesus. They required His crucifixion because they had been misled by the chief priests and the elders. The position is much the same to-day.

Not so long ago, for example, the people of the British Empire revered a great king—a man whose sympathies were with the poor and who knew the identity of their real adversary. Within the space of a few days the chief priests and the elders succeeded in misleading the people to such an extent that they welcomed and even cheered his abdication.

As in the past, so in our time, the chief priests and the elders have led the people in large numbers to believe that the troubles of the world are the result of the wickedness of their own hearts, and that consequently the thing to be looked for is a change of that wicked instrument within themselves, when all the time their hearts have had nothing whatever to do with the matter. Jesus saw through the deceit of the "leaders" and asked forgiveness for the misguided multitude because, as He said, "They know not what they do."

For generations our people have been led into actions without knowing what they were doing. Jesus was charged before Pilate as a "perverter" and as a man who was stirring up the people "throughout all Jewry." These charges were framed and made by the leaders of the Jews, and they were made because Jesus was exposing the baseness of their behaviour and the hypocrisy of their words. This selfsame technique is still being practised, and the leaders of Jewry are still found to be active behind it.

The belief that the awful conditions through which we are passing have been caused by the frailty of human nature, the wickedness of the human heart, or the inherent selfishness of man is held sincerely by some, but others repeat the idea without any inquiry at all as to its truth. In Church circles, some of the clergymen dwell upon it for reasons they never explain, while others realise that if it were generally accepted that the cause really lay outside the spiritual and emotional realms, the power of the priest would be gone. Then there are some who deliberately foster the idea in order to divert attention from the true cause. These last-named are men of the type who have no answer to the FACTS we give out, but who refuse to believe them.

One such in Melbourne actually told me that Mr. Montagu Norman and other international financiers were personal friends of his, and that though quite unable to disprove what I had said, he did not believe it!

Nor is it accidental that the influence of the Press is used to maintain the false doctrine. The Press is one of the mouthpieces of the controllers of the present financial system, who exploit the people, cause them untold suffering and hardship, and then sanctimoniously declare that if their hearts were not so wicked things would be better! On 7th September, 1944, the Melbourne "Argus," in an editorial, actually declared that civilised humanity could not hope for any improvement in conditions until after the hearts of the populace have been changed.

Evidence of this satanic idea is rather widespread amongst the men and women connected with Church organisations, particularly the older ones. These men and women really believe they are serving God and have not previously realised the extent to which they are subservient to God's enemy—MAMMON.

Jesus, of course, put Himself beyond the pale when He told the priests and the elders that whilst they continued to serve MAMMON they could not possibly serve God.

And the nature of the heart makes no difference whatever to that FACT. Some of us have had the audacity to call attention to these important words of Jesus, and by so doing have helped to focus the light of truth on the falsity and dishonesty of the Jewish system of usury. That has brought the machinery of Government into action to have us stopped. The instigators of this action would have us dealt with as perverters and as men who are stirring up the people. All these moves are of similar inspiration, and do not come from a genuine Australian or British mind.

One has only to realise that the human heart is a creation of the Deity to understand that a denunciation of it is a denunciation of the handiwork of God.

The same applies to human nature. What appears to be wickedness, frailty, or selfishness is in most cases only an inevitable EFFECT of the conditions in which the heart and human nature have been obliged to struggle, conditions which, have caused men and women to act quite differently from what they would do in conditions of the kind intended by God. Proof of this is seen in the marvellous conduct of men in any community in a time of calamity or threatened calamity.

Illustrations of this are plentiful even in our own short history. In Adelaide about five years ago the settlements

in the surrounding hills were threatened by bushfires. An urgent call was made for volunteers to fight the fires, and the result was spontaneous. Hundreds of men of all descriptions reported at the rallying point within a few minutes, ready to do whatever the occasion required.

No silly questions were asked about their hearts or natures, or even whether they had police-court records!

The result was that very quickly there was a great army of men consisting of labourers, professionals, clerks, clergymen, barmen, jockeys, and so on, all working together to save the threatened homes—homes of people they did not know and in whom normally they had no interest.

Strangely enough, they did not ask any silly questions about the hearts and characters of the threatened people either!

In these distressing circumstances they merely acted quite naturally as the men they were, as God knew them to be all the time. They gave no thought to their own convenience or even to their own safety, but were ready to give their lives if need be to stop the devastating fires. After having done the job for which they had volunteered they perforce had to return to the old un-Christian conditions in which they had to fight against one another in the struggle to live. This struggle to live is a struggle to get MONEY. It is in this struggle to get MONEY that we see

the things which are described as wicked or selfish. And so long as the getting of MONEY continues to be a never-ending struggle for most families, so long will the controllers of the MONEY SUPPLY control the struggle and cause the wickedness. The money supply is controlled by those who dictate financial POLICY.

Look at it this way: The people who determine and control financial policy are a mere handful. More than 99 per cent, of the people have no say in it.

Suppose brand-new hearts were put into every person in the world—except those few responsible for the financial policy which oppresses us. There would be no change whatever in the conditions under which we struggle to live and we would die of starvation if we couldn't purchase food, unless, of course, we stole it, and that would be wicked.

But suppose we left the 99 per cent with the same old hearts and put perfect hearts into the less than 1 per cent. This presumably would lead them to change their system and thus give the peoples of the world access to the abundance available. In that case the living conditions would immediately improve, the struggle to live would become less intense, conditions would develop in which we could reveal our best instead of our worst, and the heart which appeared to be bad would show itself to be good as God knows it to be.

Why so many people try to deceive God is more than I can understand. He does not deceive us, neither will He suffer deception from us. Our hearts are NOT responsible for the mess we are in, and those who perpetuate the idea that they are, are merely serving the interests of the enemies of God and the persecutors of mankind.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2

Dangers of the International Monetary Plan

(Continued from page 1.)

of other countries and stimulating their own exports.

9 The natural development of these conditions was a national and world-wide state of "poverty amidst plenty," economic stress, unemployment and social unrest, with growing friction developing between nations. Revolution and war are the inevitable outcome of such a state of affairs.

HAS PERMITTED CENTRALISED CONTROL

10 The situation was aggravated by the arbitrary limitation of money supply by central banks with the acquiescence of Governments acting upon the advice of experts representative of the interests who, in the final analysis, were responsible for the operation of the disastrous financial system in universal operation.

The limitation of money supply, the chronic shortage of purchasing power created by the system and the centralised control of the financial structure automatically led to the rise of vast monopolies, combines, and cartels controlled, in the final analysis, by those controlling the financial structure.

11 It is fundamental to democracy that absolute sovereign power is vested in the electorate. Government in accordance with the will of the people is otherwise impossible. It is an incontestable fact that the general conditions of poverty, unemployment and economic stress obtained by the people of Canada from successive Governments during the two decades preceding the war were not, "in accordance with the will of the people."

Therefore democracy was rendered inoperative, and effective sovereignty was not exercised by the people. Thus a prima facie case, based on factual evidence, exists that, as shown above, the operation of the monetary system under centralised control was the instrument for imposing on the people an economic policy contrary to their will and, in effect, superseded the authority of the constitutional Government. Contrary to the constitution, and in violation of the status and the rights of the electorate, effective sovereignty had been usurped by those controlling the financial system.

SCHEME REMOVES POWER TO CHANGE.

12 It is an essential feature of the Statement by the anonymous experts, which is the subject of this submission, that the international monetary arrangements advocated for the post-war years shall be based upon the existing financial system.

Whereas at the present time it is within the constitutional competence of the Canadian nation to make any changes in its monetary system and financial structure, the ramifications of the general scheme outlined in the Statement of the experts would preclude, and is plainly intended to preclude, the exercise of this sovereign power by the people of any nation.

Effective power of control over monetary matters would be vested in the International Authority envisaged under the scheme.

13 It is evident that the pegging of exchange rates between currencies on a gold basis will in no way affect the defective features of the monetary system. The deficiency of purchasing power which existed before the war will recur when the economies of all countries are re-adjusted to peace-time production.

Unless action is taken to deal with the disastrous effects which this will have on those economies, conditions of mass poverty, mass unemployment, restricted production and all the "other evils resulting from a de-

fiency of purchasing power, will develop automatically.

The savage internal competition favouring large corporations, monopolies and combines at the expense of small independent concerns, and a repetition of the old savage struggle for foreign markets will be the natural outcome.

WOULD BE DOMINATED BY INTERNATIONAL FINANCIERS.

14 In the ensuing scramble the countries that are most highly industrialised and/or have the lowest wage scales will be able to produce at the lowest cost and out-sell other countries in the open world markets. Any such country, being a creditor nation and having command of the bulk of the world's gold stock, would be able to force other countries—particularly debtor countries—into a position in which their quotas of the international fund would become exhausted and they would have to borrow from it, both to meet the internal stress of their own economies, and to deal with their positions in the international markets.

If such a country had, in addition, the largest quota and exercised the greatest voting power—and, by virtue of its creditor position, could influence the voting power of others—it would completely dominate the situation.

Under present conditions that is the position which would be occupied by the United States of America under the scheme, but this would not mean that the people of the United States would either benefit materially or exercise any control.

In the final analysis it will be the individuals who control the gold and the debt instruments who would wield the real power.

The vast stock of gold in the U.S.A. is held by the Treasury for the private Federal Reserve Banks, and these in turn constitute a highly centralised monopoly controlled by a relatively small group of international financiers, who, for all practical purposes, exercise a dominating control over the entire economy of the country, in both its national and international aspects.

A WORLD ECONOMIC DICTATORSHIP.

15 Furthermore this group of international financiers, with their world-wide ramifications, already dominate the international financial structure, and through it most national monetary systems.

When it is borne in mind the power of control which is concentric with the control of finance, it would be surprising if the proposals in the Joint Statement of the Experts of countries did not originate from that source.

Moreover, it is certain that the "representatives" of countries who would comprise the Board and Executive Committee in control of the proposed International Monetary Fund would be nominees of the same powerful group of international financiers and would be most unlikely to be representative of any other interests.

16 The Right Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, who later became Prime Minister of Great Britain, wrote in 1924:

"Nor is the growing importance of American finance in international trade an assuring event. One of the things that can be assumed as a certain consequence of the war is that finance is to hold a more important grip on international industry than hitherto, and that in their own interest communities must protect themselves as far as possible against an imperious international financial trust.

"In any event, it is quite clear that this

NATIONAL DEBT RACKET

Major Douglas recently addressed the following letter to Mr. James Maxton, M.P., at the British House of Commons:

Dear Sir.—I have read with appreciation and a large measure of agreement your speech in the House of Commons on June 22

Possibly, for tactical reasons, you suggest the common misapprehension that somebody gets the whole of the interest on the National Debt, and that, if that interest is met by taxation, the internal debt is merely a redistribution. This is not the case. A typical instance, only one of many types, may demonstrate this.

Suppose Messrs. John Smith to have an overdraft with the Mudchester Bank—a normal situation. They may also have invested in War Loan, possibly on money borrowed from the bank at 1 per cent. less than the Loan rate. In any case, the Bank will hold the Bonds "for safe keeping" and collect the interest. This interest goes to the reduction of the overdraft and both the interest and an equivalent amount of the overdraft disappear. If you want a mathematical proof of this, you will find it in my evidence before the Macmillan Committee.

The Socialist emphasis on interest and dividends as being that part of the money-value of production which the "workers" don't get, has been the greatest god-send to the international financier, who is delighted to reduce both interest and dividends, and has done so. He merely gets control of everything produced on bank loans, and takes it when he wants it by calling in the loan.

—Yours etc., C. H. DOUGLAS.

country will have to watch not only Lombard Street but Wall Street.

... For finance can command the sluices of every stream that runs to turn the wheels of industry, and can put fetters upon the feet of every Government that is in existence."

17 However, great as the power of the dominant group of international financiers was during the years which followed the last war—a power gained as a result of using the situation created by that conflict to serve their ends—it would be nothing in comparison to the absolute domination that they would exercise under the scheme being proposed in the experts' statement.

The latter would constitute a virtual world economic dictatorship, which would, by a natural process, resolve into a tyranny unparalleled in human history.

THE UNDERLYING PURPOSE.

18 It is evident that, in itself, such an arrangement could not survive the stress it would create. The people of all nations, in sheer desperation, would revolt and force their national Governments to break away from it.

It is therefore being proposed, under the pretext of creating an international system of collective security, that armed forces of overwhelming strength should be placed at the disposal of an international authority to maintain international peace.

That this is the intention is plainly indicated by the mass of propaganda being put forward to win support for a post-war international police force under centralised control.

The connection of this proposal with the scheme for international monetary control is brought out very clearly in the following quotation from an article by Ludwig von Mises in "The Voice of Austria" (published in New York), for August, 1941:

... If there is any hope at all that foreign capital can be procured for the post-war reconstruction of Europe, then a new legal system, for the safeguarding of these investments and loans is essential. No country which stubbornly wishes to maintain its full sovereignty in this field can expect to attract foreign capital.

"The new covenant of the League of Nations will therefore have to include a rigid limitation on the sovereign rights of every nation, which intends to borrow abroad or to obtain foreign investments.

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. No country should have the right to inflict harm on foreign investors.

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.

"Of course, this is equivalent to a very rigid limitation on national sovereignty. But there is no other way to make international capital transfers possible again. The nations involved will have to choose between the renunciation of the aid of foreign capital or this abandonment of their unlimited sovereign powers.

"They will have to renounce a good deal of their sovereignty not for the benefit of foreign capital, but for the benefit of their own economic reconstruction."

WOULD DESTROY NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

The following quotation from a British United Press despatch from London (England), dated April 7, 1943, provides further evidence of the general scheme, for it must

(Continued on page 4.)

BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION

By C. H. Douglas. (Continued from last issue.)

In view of the urgency of the situation with which they deal, chapters from Major Douglas's forthcoming book are being printed in abridged form in the "Social Creditor," whose publisher's Australian representative has given us special permission to reprint them in this country.

CHAPTER V*

When the Masonically-propagated wave of revolutionary disturbance which swept Europe in 1848 reached the little German town of Cassel, a young German-speaking Jew, Ludwig, a son of Moritz Mond and Henrietta Levinsohn, put on a red tie and harangued the Jewish children of Cassel on the genius of Karl Marx. Prussia had a short way with revolutions and so young Ludwig abandoned street corner politics without apparently incurring any noticeable penalty, and studied chemistry under Bunsen at Heidelberg, marrying the daughter, Frieda, of Loewenthal, the Jewish chemist who is credited with being the pioneer of the German electroplating and electro-chemical industry. At this period, England was greatly under the influence of the Prince Consort and the mysterious Freemason, Baron Stockmar.

Young Ludwig Mond and his wife decided to become English-speaking Jews. They arrived in this country in 1862, three years after Charles Darwin's MSS of "The Origin of Species" had been accepted by a London publisher. Marx had published his "Critique of Political Economy" and Wagner had written "Tristan and Isolde."

It is generally recognised that these three works, the first on the plane of religion, the second in the sphere of industrial politics, and the third as a moulder of psychological outlook, have been systematically exploited in the interests of the dialectical materialism which forms the philosophy of the modern State. (See Jacques Barzun: "Darwin, Marx, Wagner.")

Ludwig Mond was a passionate devotee of Wagner.

In 1864 Ivan Levinstein, a Russian-speaking Jew, established an aniline dye works in Manchester, and as Philip Goldschmidt, Mayor of Manchester, was a relation, Mond decided to settle there. He worked as an employee for some years, spending his spare time in organising Socialist propaganda.

In 1873 he established, with T. E. Brunner, an accountant, the firm of Brunner, Mond, at Winnington, Cheshire, in those days a pastoral county of much beauty. For many years Brunner appeared to be the representative partner, but the Brunner interest was eventually eliminated.

The primary objective was the manufacture of soda by the Semet-Solvey process, for which Mond obtained a licence on peculiarly advantageous terms. The neighbourhood of Winnington was transformed into a stinking eye-sore, and the local population, and particularly the local gentry, expressed their opinion of him in no uncertain terms.

The lifelong antagonism, which was inherited by his son Alfred Moritz Mond, against the country gentry is quite probably a factor to be taken into account in considering the subsequent policy of the dynasty.

Mond at once showed complete familiarity with the process now known as "rationalisation." Owing to the unexplained nature of the licence terms under which he operated, he was able to undercut by more than 100 per cent, his competitors in the soda market, whom he bought up and shut down, and in a comparatively short time had almost a complete monopoly. Mond retained close connections with Germany, was a member of the German Chemical Society, and corresponding Member of the Prussian "Academie fur Wissenschaften." Practically every development in British chemistry reached Germany through these channels.

Messrs. Brunner, Mond's activities rapidly

* The extracts published in "The Social Creditor," of which the present is the seventh, are published with a view to the existing situation, and not in the sequence or detail in which they will later appear.

extended far beyond the manufacture of soda, and beyond the limits, to which it is necessary for our present purpose to follow them. But a consistent policy can be seen from the inception of the undertaking to its disappearance in the larger body to which it gave birth—Imperial Chemical Industries.

That policy is the monopoly of key industries (nickel, for instance, is an indispensable component of armour plate and machine tools, and Mond controlled nickel) together with the transference of information and control to so-called international bodies, the focus of which was in Germany in the first place.

Since it is proposed to show that the international chemical cartel is a major factor in the almost incredible long-term policy to which the World War is directly due, it is important to grasp exactly what is involved. Perhaps the first approach to this end is to be clear that it was largely a "one-way street." The "patent" aspect of the policy forms a good illustration.

The cartel covering the interworking of Mond interests with the I.G. Farben and others provides for an interchange of patent information. But, to quote Sir William Pope, reporting on the matter in 1917:

"Some German patents are drawn up for the purpose of discouraging investigation by more practical methods; thus anyone who attempted to repeat the method for manufacturing a dye-stuff protected by German patent No. 12096 would be pretty certain to blow himself up in the operation."

Ludwig Mond had two sons, of whom only Alfred concerns us. Being, of course an English-speaking Jew, Alfred went to Cambridge where his chief recorded triumphs appear to have been in the field of poker, which he popularised. His general character is well illustrated by the remark he made during a tour of Palestine:

"It is madness and profanation to think that there exists anywhere in the whole world, anybody who could prevent us from carrying out our ideal. . . . My hands are not weak, and I will allow no Jew in the world to have weak hands." ("Biography," p. 362, Hector Bolitho.)

"All through his life, the philosophy of Wagner held and guided him" . . . "just as he loved Cromwell's courage, and sometimes planned his life upon it, so he applied Wagner's philosophy to the problems of politics and economics." (Ibid, p. 60.)

Alfred Mond married Violet Goetze, and the daughter of this marriage married in 1914 Gerald Rufus Isaacs, son of Rufus Isaacs, the negotiator, on undisclosed terms, of the agreement in Washington which arrested the obstructive tactics of the American-German-speaking Jews, in particular the firm of Kuhn, Loeb, and caused them to change from the support of Germany to the support of the Allies. Rufus Isaacs, the brother of Godfrey Isaacs, of the Marconi case, became Marquis of Reading and Viceroy of India. His son, the second and present Marquis, was Chairman of the Central Valuation Committee under the Coal Act, 1938, which governed the acquisition of mineral rights, and is Chairman of the Council for German Jewry.

Coal, besides being the main mineral asset of Great Britain, is the primary raw material of industrial chemistry and war material. Absolute control of the coal resources of this country would decide in six months, or less, our ability to resist even a minor invasion.

Such absolute control was an impossibility when the coal was in private hands: "it is, legally, a fact since the acquisition of the coal by 'the nation' in July, 1942.

(To be continued.)

INSIDE SOVIET RUSSIA IN PEACE-TIME

(Continued from last issue.)

"To anyone who wishes to obtain an unbiased and objective view of Soviet Russia, I can recommend the Russian section of 'Looking For Trouble,' by the American journalist, Virginia Cowles, who took considerable risks to get away from the spoon feeding which is the usual treatment of investigators."—C. H. DOUGLAS, in "The Big Idea."

Here is a tenth instalment from the above-mentioned book:

At night, the lights of Kiev flashed from the high bluffs above the River Dnieper like jewels in a coronet, while the ice-bound river far below shone in the moonlight like a white satin train. But with the daylight the beauty passed like a strange dream, and you found an atmosphere of desolation all the more accentuated by the bleakness of the winter sky.

The paint was chipping off the buildings, the shop windows were cracked and dirty, and every few blocks there were queues. The poverty was oppressive. It was irreconcilable with the fact that Kiev was the capital city of the Soviet Ukraine—an area almost as large as France—with the most fertile farm lands in Europe.

In that winter of 1938-9 many people believed that these farm lands were Germany's ultimate aim. Not many months before, Hitler had declared that if "the unending cornfields of the Ukraine lay

within Germany, under National Socialist leadership, the country (Germany) would swim in plenty."

The Russians had taken note of this. Although the Ukrainian newspapers carried no hint of a threat from abroad, the city flowed with troops. The villages were honeycombed with G.P.U. agents, and at night the factories were illuminated and guarded by watchmen to prevent any attempts at sabotage. Finally, all foreign consulates, with the exception of the Polish, had been abolished, and the region unofficially closed to tourists.

Indeed, foreigners had become such a rarity that when Frank Hayne, the American assistant military attaché, and I wandered around the streets, we were regarded as a curiosity. In the shops, crowds collected around us to feel our clothes and ask us where we had bought our boots.

I was on my way out of Russia and had been given permission to leave via the Roumanian frontier, travelling through Kiev and Odessa en route, Frank, with a diplomatic passport, was able to travel

where he liked, and had come with me to take a look round.

Six years before, when the Soviet Government had adopted drastic methods in an attempt to collectivise the land, over six million people had died of starvation in the Ukraine.

Now most of the "kolkhozes" were established and Frank and I were interested in learning something of present conditions in order to get an indication of what resistance the Ukraine could offer against a German attack.

But the Soviet authorities seemed to have another view on the matter. From the moment our train pulled into Kiev we were surrounded by G.P.U. men, and it looked as though we would have little opportunity of seeing anything.

We were trailed by the police day and night, even when we inspected the mummies of the priests buried in the catacombs of an ancient monastery.

This annoyed Frank more than anything else. He was a delightful, easy-going Southerner from New Orleans, but he had a temper that could flare up forcefully and unexpectedly.

"Ah suppose they think we're goin' to start a Trotsky conspiracy among the mummies," he said indignantly. "If those fellows tag on behind me much longer ah'm goin' to take a crack at them. Ah don't mind being followed, but ah object to having them step on mah heels"

When we asked the authorities for permission to visit a collective farm we were refused with a series of polite excuses.

First, the director was out of town for the day; then the farm machinery was under repair; and last, the roads were too bad to travel over. As there were no taxis or public cars, we were helpless. But the more our path was balked the more determined we became to have our way.

In the end we visited a collective farm, but not with official consent. We finally called on the Polish Consul, a charming man by the name of Matusinski, and when he heard our plight, he placed his car and chauffeur at our disposal. We arranged for the chauffeur to pick us up at ten the next morning, and drive us to a farm about twenty miles from Kiev.

Our trip had certain dramatic features. First of all, we succeeded in eluding our G.P.U. men.

We were wandering along near the hotel looking into the shop windows when the Polish car came by, and we hailed it in the middle of the street. When we got out on a deserted country road we looked back to find two police cars following us; but the chauffeurs were alone. We had left so quickly that our G.P.U. men, who had been hanging about in the hotel lobby (thinking we must make our arrangements through the porter), had missed the bus.

It was good to get into the country; the landscape, with its white plains and its bright blue cottages glistening in the sunshine, looked like a painting from another century.

Peasant women with thick shawls wrapped around their heads trudged along the road pulling crude, home-made sledges stacked with wood and straw.

Once a horse-drawn sleigh came dashing past us, the driver's face half smothered in an enormous fur cap.

But soon we came upon a column of soldiers dragging some field guns, and the slosh of their boots in the snow and the roll of the artillery wheels jerked us back to the grim reality of 1939. According to Frank the soldiers were members of the 44th Ukrainian Division—a division I was to see more of in Finland.

They were husky, clean-shaven men, and their high boots and long thick coats offered a striking contrast to the shabby appearance of the peasants.

(To be continued.)

Dangers of International Monetary Plan

(Continued from page 3)

be borne in mind that control of the finances of the international police force (All plus carry with it control of those forces:

"John Maynard Keynes, economic adviser to the treasury who reportedly drew up most of the programme, said such a union could be used to finance a 'super-national' police force, aid in post-war rehabilitation and relief and provide for building 'ever-normal granaries' throughout the world."

It should be plain that the adoption of the measures advocated by the anonymous experts in their statement regarding the establishment of an international monetary fund, or any similar proposals for centralised international monetary control, would destroy our national sovereignty and the democratic constitution upon which it is based, and place the Canadian people at the mercy of an international financial junta wielding overwhelming power over their lives.

It is our conviction that if the proposed international monetary arrangement is adopted our nation will emerge victorious from the war only to be faced by crushing defeat in becoming economic slaves under a world totalitarian power.

On behalf of the Government of Alberta, I beg you to give this matter the full and immediate consideration it demands. In order that the issue involved should be brought to the attention of the people of Canada, who are the constitutionally supreme authority that alone can properly pass judgment on the policy involved. I am releasing this communication to the press.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Ernest C. Manning,
PREMIER.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From the UNITED DEMOCRATS' head quarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide)

REPORT ON RECENT MEETING CALLED TO DISCUSS WAYS AND MEANS OF FORMING VOTERS' POLICY ASSOCIATIONS:

Easily the most promising and constructive proposal that resulted from this meeting was that it will be necessary, if democracy is to become a functioning reality, to devise a mechanism which will keep councils and Members of Parliament in continual contact with the people—one that will encompass all of the people all of the time.

The superstructure of our existing political system is fairly sound, viz., the Federal and State Parliaments and the local councils, but there is not a suitable link between them and the people.

Experience has shown us that it is quite impossible to get even a small minority of the public to attend regular political meetings, and therefore the only thing to do to take politics to the people. It should not be very difficult to set up a suitable organisation to do this. The suggested structure for such an organisation is as follows for council affairs:—

1 Divide each council, ward into sub-areas of say 100 to 150 voters.

2 Call for nominations from among public spirited citizens for the position of honorary organiser for each sub-area; each nomination to be supported by seven residents. Such organisers would be chosen by general election.

3 When elected, honorary organisers would constitute what could be called a "Ward Fellowship" and would meet each fortnight in the Town Hall.

4 The Council to issue a local gazette each month, gazette to include notices of quarterly functions in the district, reports on work or action done, questionnaires with perforated section for answer etc.

Any questions submitted to the people to be so framed that the people are asked to decide what result they desire, and not to decide by what method such result is to be brought about. It is only on a result basis that harmony can be obtained. It is the expert's job to decide on a method.

5 Appoint youth couriers for each sub-area, who would deliver the monthly gazette, and collect answers from the previous month's questions. People would thus have a month to weigh fully the pros and cons of a question. Couriers could receive concession rates to all civil functions and be issued with an official badge.

6 The "Ward Fellowship" for any 50 residents to have the right to publish items of interest or submit questions to the people.

7 State and Federal Governments also to have the right to submit questions to the people through the gazette.

We feel that such a structure would bring the people and their representative into a proper relationship and so create stable and effective government.

We appeal to Social Crediters throughout Australia for constructive criticism and support of this proposal.

* * * *

We recommend the following booklets:—
"DEMOCRACY AND THE ISMS." 1d. each.

"THE NEW ECONOMICS." From an address by F. J. Day, A.F.I.A., to members of the Federal Institute of Accountants, Adelaide, 9th June, 1944 3d. each or 6 for 1/-.

"THE NEW DESPOTISM." A record of the "Dean" case up to the time of the appointment of the Commission of Enquiry 6d. each or 3/- per dozen. 1d. postage.

—F. BAWDEN, Hon. Secretary.

"CURIOUS ASSUMPTION"

The curious assumption by Socialists whose practical experiments in Socialism have now been conducted on the largest scale, in the French Revolution, the Russian Revolution, German National Socialism and Italian Guild Socialism, that they are the sole depositories of political virtue and morality, and that the bloody tyrannies they sponsor are a New and Better World, ought to disabuse us of supposing that reason plays any considerable part in politics.

—"The Social Creditor," June 24.

ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

(Obtainable from New Times Limited Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.)

"THE ENEMY WITHIN THE EMPIRE." A short history of the Bank of England Price, 9d. Postage 1/4d. (6/- per dozen, post free.)

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

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