

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).

THE NEW TIMES

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"A Grave Neglect"—Or Was It Treason?

One Escape from Invasion Enough

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

Sir,—"One Escape from Invasion Enough" was the headline for an article in the Melbourne "Argus" of 4/1/45 on the subject of the unification of the railway gauges. It was written by Mr. Crayton Burns, described as "Our Canberra Correspondent," and the theme of the article was that the question of unifying our railway gauges was above Party Politics.

That, of course, is true, and being true should command universal support. But if one escape from invasion is enough, surely one escape from depression was enough; and if railway gauges are above Party Politics, surely the feeding, clothing, and sheltering of the people are also above Party Politics. Everything useful is above Party Politics, but the very journal to which Mr. Crayton Burns contributes is one of the instruments used to perpetuate and intensify Party Politics, and to give us civic conditions of wrangling instead of harmonious co-operation.

One statement in the article was a little closer to reality than we are accustomed to find in "The Argus," even though it professes to be concerned only with the truth! What I regard as treason Mr. Crayton Burns is content to call "a grave neglect." This is the statement to which I refer:—

"In view of the crippling defects that confronted the military authorities when they were making plans to defend the soil of Australia from the Japanese, the error of past Governments in creating the breaks of gauge in the first place, and the failure to repair them during the depression, when there were unemployed manpower and abundant material, was a grave neglect."

But what could the Governments do without finance? And what part did "The Argus" play in imposing conditions, which deprived Governments of money? Is it not a fact that every State, which has a narrow-gauge railway system, adopted that system in order to save "expense" in construction? Were not these conditions the direct result of the financial policy, which the "Argus" still supports?

And how many of the great military authorities did anything before the war to have these artificial financial restrictions removed? How many of them know anything about the working of the system

which in reality has been their only real obstacle? It seems to me that where FINANCE is concerned they say only what they are asked to say, and that some of them have been used to limit, if not prevent, open discussion of the subject.

When Mr. Crayton Burns speaks of "past Governments," what exactly does he mean? Is he referring to some thing which can be brought out in its own identity and dealt with, or does he mean a body of men who determine the matters to be brought before Parliament and the course to be followed and then "share" the responsibility? It would be far more effective, I suggest, if in future instead of referring to "the Government," or any other abstraction, we named the responsible individuals according to the circumstances of the occasion.

For many years now, all Governments have been taking the advice of a group of economists, who, for all practical purposes, have been in charge of the place, and that advice has been bad. These discredited economists should not escape the consequences of the bad advice they have given, but it was the members of the "Government" who acted on the bad advice, and they cannot escape responsibility for that. When we come to look at the identity of the INDIVIDUALS who constitute "the Government" we look at the MEN really responsible for the sufferings to which we have been subjected, and also for the railway muddle to which Mr. Crayton Burns specially refers. For some unexplained reason, however, these fellows are never criticised by the "great dailies," whereas those who do seek to require them to take the full responsibility for their reasonable actions are pursued and maligned.

The men who were "the Government" in the days to which Mr. Crayton Burns calls attention are, with a few exceptions, still

alive. Most of them are occupying highly paid positions in which they can continue to exercise an influence against the real interests of society at large.

In mentioning the names of these men I do not do it in a personal sense. My references are to their public actions and to the disastrous results of those actions.

Away back in 1924 it was Mr. S. M. Bruce and Dr. Earle Page who took the leading public part in emasculating the Commonwealth Bank. They did so on the advice of the leading bankers! Since then they have gone from honour to honour, and today one is in charge of Australia House, in London, while the other (now Sir Earle) still struts the political stage and seeks to have a say in what shall be done or not done. Their action in 1924 gave the International Financiers the protection they wanted in the event of their deciding to take our money from us.

In 1931 it was the Labor renegade, Sir George Pearce, who took steps to have rejected by the Senate certain financial measures already passed by the House of Representatives, and which, if passed, would have brought relief to the unemployed multitude and to hard-pressed farmers. It is no excuse for Sir George to claim that he did that on the advice of the late Sir Robert Gibson, just as it is no excuse for members of the present Government to claim that they are crucifying us by taxation on the advice of Professor Giblin or Professor Copland. It was at the instigation of the bankers that

Sir Robert Gibson appeared before the Senate at all, and Sir George Pearce was a faithful medium for them. He must therefore shoulder a heavy responsibility for his misguided actions.

It would at least be a help if he courageously admitted, like Mr. Churchill has done, that he was misled by the "experts."

After that affair in 1931, Sir John Latham, Mr. R. G. Casey, Mr. R. G. Menzies, Sir Frederick Stewart, and others, took a leading part in holding up our progress. Instead of being required to stand their trial for acting in favour of aliens against the interests of their own compatriots, they have been honoured and rewarded. Sir John became Chief Justice of the Commonwealth; Mr. Casey became Australian Minister at Washington and then Governor of Bengal (it was he who announced that the Commonwealth had to abandon the uniform railway gauge project because of inability to get the FUNDS); Mr. Menzies became Prime Minister and a Privy Councillor, and Sir Frederick Stewart was knighted.

These considerations are mentioned with the suggestion to Mr. Crayton Burns that, if he really feels dissatisfied with Government action or inaction in past years, he put the responsibility squarely where it belongs, and in doing so he should not spare the journal for which he is described as "Our Canberra Correspondent."

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2. 14th January 1945.

NOTES on the NEWS

Some indication of the implications inherent in international intrigues may be gleaned from the following remarks by Mr. Harrison, of the Federal Chamber of Auto-Industries: "Mention has been made the possible implications of the Atlantic Charter, the Mutual Aid Agreement and proposed international trade and security agreements, in relation to all of which AUSTRALIA MIGHT FIND IT EXPEDIENT TO ACCEPT MODIFICATION OF SOME FIRMLY HELD ECONOMIC NOTIONS." This was said in reference to building an all-Australian motorcar, which is regarded as an economic notion, and it may be taken as a warning that alien influences are behind the various financial and industrial agreements seeking to prevent Australia from managing her own affairs.

PEACE PLANS: During the recent debate on U.N.R.R.A., Dr. Evatt refused to accept an amendment to the Bill on the ground that amendments could not be accepted on an international measure. Now, the Canadian Parliament has submitted to London and New York an amendment to the (international) Dumbarton Oaks plan, designed to increase the authority of the "middle powers." So, the question is, does Dr. Evatt know what he is talking about, or is he misleading Parliament again? It is an odd situation, and a high-handed action, when a Bill with such far-reaching implications is brought before an allegedly democratic Parliament on such a "take it or leave it" basis. A sovereign democratic Parliament would indignantly reject it.

FALSE ALARM: The Melbourne "Herald's" finance writer, on January 5 ventured the opinion that "the Third Victory Loan will not be filled unless the Government gives an assurance that the money will not be used for nationalisation schemes, such as acquisition of air-lines." That's a cute form of propaganda, but this chappie does not seem to understand that, although a few thousand individual subscribers each put in a few pounds of genuine savings, the greater part of governmental loans is merely book entries obtained from insurance companies, and indirectly from banks making overdrafts available to private investors, etc. Even municipalities borrow money to invest in loans, and complete their quotas in this way. As a matter of fact, the Commonwealth Bank could take up the whole £100,000,000 as a book entry, and thus eliminate the enormous waste of manpower involved in loan boosting. It could also eliminate the perennial interest charges, which cause excessive taxation. So, if the Government is sincere, there's a sure and sensible and better way to obtain the finance, independently of the private financial institutions.

COOLING COSTS: Provision for built-in cabinets for home refrigeration at a low cost has been recommended to the Government. Why such an obvious common-sense proposal had to be recommended to the Government is not explained. It was also fatuously stated that refrigeration should no longer be regarded as a luxury. Discussions with overseas and Australian interests are said to have resulted in helpful suggestions, for lowered costs in home-refrigeration, which appealed strongly to the Government. It is heartening to learn that our politicians are becoming interested in removing price obstacles, since they themselves are primarily responsible for

loading prices; for example, through sales-tax, which means an added 25%. If they are really sincere in this matter they can prove it by removing this unnecessary burden; if they do not remove this load, they can only be regarded as hypocrites.

BUDGET BUNGLES: A Canberra report informs us that war expenditure in Australia has fallen from about £1,500,000 a day in June and July, 1944, to £1,000,000 a day. War expenditure for the present financial year is expected to be £40 million LESS than the Budget estimate, owing to demobilisation and cessation of some munition production. The total war expenditure for the six months ending December 31 1944, was £233,175,000, which was under half of the estimated total. So much for the accuracy of Budgets; but the strange point about this reduced expenditure is that the Budget experts are floating another £100 million loan, which will add approximately another £3 million per year to the interest charges to be obtained by taxation for the benefit of bondholders—so that although war expenditure is decreasing, taxation continues to soar. Incidentally, during the above period £243,667,000 was derived from loans and £89,500,000 from existing taxation, therefore loans represent nearly three-quarters of the total war finance for this period.

TRADE TAXATION: An interesting advertisement, which indicates the effect of taxation on trade, appeared in the Melbourne "Age" of January 12. It was headed "Taxation Drive," and invited readers to avail themselves of bargains, because urgent stock clearances were necessary in order, "to meet urgent taxation requirements." Seemingly this firm has plenty of real (Continued on page 4.)

A "Post-War Trade Blitz" Again?

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—If the statements made by Professor G. L. Wood, in an address to the Junior Chambers of Commerce on the 11th inst., may be regarded as any indication, the peace for which we have all hoped, and for the realisation of which our country is engaged in mortal combat, is already lost.

Professor Wood gave voice to the statements that the "fierce heat of post-war competition was already turned on overseas" and that to be in the race Australia should be getting ready for the "post-war trade blitz."

Thus it is proposed that the very conditions which lead to war will be maintained AFTER the war, and so to the next one! Nothing could be more desirable than exchanging goods and services, which other nations want for goods and services, which we want. This would be genuine Foreign Trade — barter, made easier by the use of money.

But modern Foreign Trade is something altogether different from this. It is the ridiculous spectacle of producers scrambling to send goods out of the country — goods which most of us would be only too glad to buy if we had the money, or goods which we should willingly exchange for the goods of other countries if Finance allowed the latter to come in without penalising somebody.

Frenzy In France

"The proceedings of [Popular courts which tried 'ex-collaborators'] caused protests from professional judges, who sometimes refused to take part in them . . ."

"The demand for the nationalisation of key industries has been widespread and insistent ever since the first days of liberation . . . The Left enjoys a strong ascendancy. The ranks of the Right are decimated and scattered in confusion. Yet the Left has not yet won any definite social or political victory . . ."

—"The Economist," London.

Under the present financial order we, as producers, are unable to pay to ourselves as consumers sufficient purchasing power to distribute the whole of our production at just prices. Hence, if any production is exported in exchange for equivalent imports, we still cannot distribute the remaining goods PLUS THE IMPORTS.

It is only by the supplementing of incomes derived through the processes of production, by the issue of an amount of debt-free money, that we can make incomes equate with the value of production. We could then buy all we required of our own production PLUS IMPORTS OF EQUAL VALUE TO EXPORTS. International trade would thus become a means to an end—diversified consumption—instead of an end in itself.

It is thus Finance which lies at the root of economic troubles, and it is its monopolistic manipulation as an instrument of policy which leads to trade rivalries and military conflict. As the late Pope Pius XI. succinctly put it: "This concentration of power (i.e., International Finance), has led to a threefold struggle for domination. First, there is the struggle for dictatorship in the economic sphere itself (i.e., Monopoly); then the fierce battle to acquire control of the State (i.e., Socialism, "Planning," etc.), so that its authority and resources may be abused in the economic struggles; finally, the clash between States themselves."

Insofar as modern wars are fought for markets in the hope of eliminating rivals in the struggle to buy money with goods, it is obvious that only the money con-

(Continued on page 4.)

Strange Goings On

"A Belgian Staff Officer to whom I spoke recently, and who was a leader of the Underground Army, told me with mingled anger and distrust that while well-organised forces were fighting hard, notwithstanding a great lack of weapons, he had to stand by powerless, and see parachuted arms delivered to unorganised groups of rather doubtful people. In one case at least—at Gedines—arms were parachuted a fortnight after the last German troops had left. One cannot but wonder for what purpose such things were done."

—L. Bernard in "The Tablet," London, November 4, 1944.

MASTER-PLAN BEHIND HITLER'S PLAN

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

It is surprising how many people consider themselves too intellectually "superior" to admit that there is a plot against civilisation by secret international groups, but will admit upon being closely questioned that Hitler's plot to enslave Europe and eventually the entire world is no figment of the imagination. They will also admit that the German General Staff, ever since Bismarck centralised Germany, has been plotting to subjugate other nations by military force.

Many people do not realise that military war only brings into the open the pursuit of a policy which may have been previously pursued by other means: political, economic, cultural. The German philosopher, Clausewitz, put the matter clearly when he wrote that war is the pursuit of a certain policy by other means. Clausewitz's writings are revered by the German General Staff.

There is considerable evidence to suggest that the German General Staff, which was, of course, one of the groups responsible for the meteoric rise to power of Hitler, has merely worked in collaboration with another group, which is international. This international group has wielded most of its influence through the international banking system, which system was used after the last war to cripple the British Empire militarily while Germany was being built up and the German General Staff was preparing its plans for the resumption of the war it lost in 1918. It is beyond dispute that the central core of International Finance is controlled by Jews. The questions to be faced are simply these:

Are the controllers of Germany merely one of the principal groups being used by an international group of Jews, who are no more concerned with the sufferings of the rank-and-file of the Jews than the German General Staff is concerned with the suffering of the German people? Is it possible that International Jewry has a plan to destroy civilisation, as we now understand it, and to organise the world on a basis, which would completely paralyse the initiative of the individual and make him similar to ants in the highly organised ant-States?

These questions bring me to those very interesting documents, "The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," which purport to be an outline of certain policies decided by an inner group of international Jews. It is very unfortunate that these documents have not usually been given the serious thought and study they deserve, mainly because they have been associated with crude "anti-Semitic" campaigns, which, significantly enough, the writer of the "Protocols" assures his readers are necessary in order to keep the rank-and-file of the Jews in order! The Jews would be doing more to solve their problems by closely studying the "Protocols" for themselves, rather than blindly believing all that their "Leaders" tell them. Surely those of us concerned with saving civilisation have as much right to ask Jews to help us oppose the policy of their "Leaders" as we have a right to try and get the Germans to repudiate their "Leaders." If the Jews and the Germans refuse to repudiate the policies of those seeking to enslave mankind, then they must also accept responsibility for those policies. Cries of "anti-Semitism" and "anti-Germanism" merely camouflage the real issue.

It is essential that we refuse to allow the alleged anti-Semitism of Hitler and his associates to colour our investigation of the "Protocols."

How many Jews, or Gentiles, know that Hitler studied the "Protocols" and made use of the diabolically clever policies of destruction outlined therein?

We have this on the authority of Hermann Rauschning, close associate of Hitler during the first two years of the Hitler regime. In his book, "Hitler Speaks," Rauschning gives us Hitler's reply when he asked him about the "Protocols." Hitler said: "I SAW AT ONCE WE MUST COPY IT." Any policies, which Hitler said he must copy, should interest us very vitally. More people should know what the "Protocols" advocate. They are undoubtedly some of the most remarkable documents ever published, and if it may be, as the anonymous writer of them alleges, that they outline a plot by International Jewry, drawn up in detail, at least as far back as late last century, then every thinking citizen should examine them closely. Rauschning also quotes Hitler as saying:

"Jews have been ready to help me in my political struggle . . . They knew well enough there was a new thing on, with life in it."

The international Jews who helped Hitler to power knew that his policy was nothing new; it was merely a continuation of the Judaic policy pursued by German leaders ever since powerful Jews helped Bismarck to effectively centralise all control under the German General Staff and allied groups of financiers and industrialists. The centralised political and economic machinery, which Hitler took over, was largely the creation of influential Jews. It is impossible to quote here all the evidence dealing with pan-Germanism and pan-Judaism, but a few quotations should clarify the matter. Writing in the Melbourne "Argus" Supplement of October 7, 1944, Mr. A. R. Chisholm, who can by no stretch of the imagination be called "anti-Semitic," says:

"The cleverness of the Semitic mind has

been everywhere interwoven into the structure of German culture. . . . The very basis of the Hitler-myth is Hebrew Messianism . . . The German mind was sufficiently influenced by Jewish cabbalism to lend itself to mystic doctrines; and the idea of a chosen people, to be led out of its misfortunes by a Messiah, was one that could be readily assimilated by German thinkers."

When the writer of the "Protocols" spoke of the necessity of anti-Semitism, was he recording a policy designed to have the rank-and-file of Jews persecuted from countries such as Germany, and thus made emissaries of the German-Jewish doctrine of external authority and regimentation? It is a matter of history that the downtrodden Jews of the Russian ghettos, when persecuted "to America last century, immediately started to play an important part in all Socialist movements, thus ironically contributing to make world-wide the Ghetto from which they escaped. The following extract from Mr. Douglas Reed's book, "Lest We Regret," should make us consider carefully whether Hitler has not been merely a tool used to achieve a certain historical objective:—

"February, 1939, in Prague: 'One of Rabbis here,' said Doktor Farisy, 'is preaching in the synagogues that Hitler is the Jewish Messiah, because he will cause all those countries of the world to be opened to the Jews, which are now closed to them.' The Jewish Messiah! At the words, a hoard of vagrant thoughts, doubts and questions, that long roamed about in my mind, fell into ordered ranks, and I suddenly saw their shape and meaning.

. . . This was the result of Doktor Farisy's words. My disordered thoughts fell into a pattern, like the pieces of a kaleidoscope. In the years that followed Hitler's coming I knew something about the Jews, but did not realise it. The clamour raised by the Nazis against the Jews, which much exceeded the things the Nazis DID, and the far louder echo of this in the world, blinded people to the truth of what happened, and for a time confused me, though I was a close observer. Now, in Doktor Farisy's words, I suddenly saw something, which I long looked at without perceiving. . . . Was this to be the final epitaph on Hitler: that he was the Jewish Messiah? . . . 'Do you know, Herr Doktor,' I said, 'I've known that for a long time without realising it. Thank you for putting it into words. But my country will have to look after its own interests.' 'Why?' he said. 'You know very well that you haven't a single non-Jew on the staff of your newspaper,' I said, 'and you'll do the very same thing in England, or Kenya, or wherever you go.'"

Needless to say, it cannot be logically claimed that Douglas Reed is a "pro-Hitlerite," because he has written on the Jewish Question. He was Central European correspondent of the London "Times," but resigned because his warnings about Germany's rearmament were suppressed. I leave it to those who cry "anti-Semitism"

"SOCIAL SECURITY" IN GREAT BRITAIN

Under the headings, "The Government Social Insurance White Paper" and "Do You Know?" the Bristol Voters' Policy Association has issued to voters a leaflet containing the following information in questionnaire form:—

- (1) That the weekly direct cost to the male employed worker will be 3/10 per week, which will be deducted from wages?
- (2) That 3/1 per week will be contributed by the employer in respect of each male employee? This will be an indirect cost to the employee, as the employer will be compelled to charge this to consumers.
- (3) That it is estimated the cost to the income tax payer (employer and employee) will represent between 2/- and 4/- in the £ on the income tax, to which must be added the probability of higher local rates and indirect taxation?
- (4) That the cost, therefore, falling on the individual will be:—Direct (employee's share), 3/10 per week. Indirect (employee's share), 3/1 week (by reason of increased cost of living). Income tax varying from 2/- to 4/- per week. Increase of local rates and indirect taxation? Per week; making a total of 7/- to 10/- per week?

COAL COMMISSION IN BRITAIN

"Under the Coal Act, 1938, the Coal Commission became the fee simple owner of all unworked coal in the United Kingdom, on July 1 1942, and its principal function is to exercise all the duties of unified ownership of the minerals. The Commission has also, however, a second function, under Part II. of the Act, which is to endeavour to bring about the amalgamation of colliery undertakings, where they think it desirable. . . ."

—Major Lloyd George, Minister of Fuel and Power, replying to a question in the House of Commons, October 10, 1944.

and "pro-Nazi" whenever the Jews are mentioned, to explain how it was that people such as Douglas Reed LED the demand that Germany be curbed militarily. A strange "pro-Nazi" attitude for these "anti-Semites" to adopt!

Douglas Reed is undoubtedly one of the greatest British authorities on Nazi Germany, and his statement on the similarity of pan-Germanism and pan-Judaism is further evidence of the fact that Hitler merely took over a Judaised Germany and helped those who backed him to strengthen it. I quote from Mr. Reed's book, "All Our Tomorrow's":—

"For no difference exists, that I or any man without a mental squint can see, between the racial doctrine of National Socialism, which proclaims the superiority of the Germans and their right to other people's territory, and the racial doctrine of Judaism, which proclaims the superiority of the Jews and their right to other people's territory. If a difference exists, it is in the means, not in the doctrines. The Germans, being many in numbers, pursue it by physical violence. The Jews being few in numbers pursue it by the stealthy power of money. But let any man show me who can, the distinction between National Socialist theory and that of the Jewish National Fund, which lays down the rule, published in the British Parliament, that land obtained from the Arabs in Palestine for Jewish settlement 'shall not be allowed at any time in the future, under any conditions whatsoever, to be alienated to anyone who is not a Jew.' While this war goes on, powerful Jewish organisations are pressing the British and American Governments harder and harder to extend the area of Arab land transferable, for all eternity, to the Jews, and even to give expulsory powers. In their cause, their utterances even take on an anti-British tone, as do those of their non-Jewish supporters in this country. Where, then, is the difference?"

Mr. Joseph C. Harsch, an American newspaper correspondent, who was in Germany during the early part of the war, writes in his book, "Pattern of Conquest":—

"Even the basic racialism and the mystic authoritarianism of Nazism are not really new. They are borrowed, or if not consciously borrowed, they unconsciously imitate . . . The concept of a special race divinely ordained by a tribal God for conquest and exploitation at the expense of others comes straight from the Old Testament. No other race in history but the Jews of the Old Testament ever achieved such a complete confidence in its supernatural selection for a privileged status . . . The parallelism between Nazi and Judaic racialism is too near to rule out a strong suspicion that those who created modern German racialism were students of the motivating impulse which swept the walls of Jericho and the Philistines from the path of triumphant Judaic-tribalism."

In 1939, Dr. Oscar Levy, famous Jewish intellectual and writer, published his book, "Idiocy of Idealism," in which German racialism is discussed at length. Let this courageous Jew give his conclusions:

"The Germans, following their (the Jews) footsteps, do not know how reactionary they are and how akin spiritually to those whom they most detest. Neither do the Jews suspect that it is their own message which now turns against them, and that there is only outward difference between the Shield of David and the Swastika of Hitler. THIS HITLERISM IS NOTHING BUT A JEWISH HERESY."

Bearing all the above facts in mind, we can now proceed to deal in detail with the "Protocols," the prototype of Hitler's blueprint for World Control.

(To be continued.)

BUREAUCRATIC BUNGLING ENDANGERS PUBLIC HEALTH

Despite the so-called planning of the so-called experts, bureaucrats and boards, Sydney faces its worst food famine in the New Year.

Milk is being progressively rationed, fresh vegetables look like disappearing from the market altogether, fruit is priced at prohibitive rates, butter is rationed to a minimum, and meat is still heavily couponed.

The outlook for the basic wage earner and the big bulk of our population on pegged wages was never blacker; women-folk face problems with their growing children and infants that were never greater.

The position has grown so serious that had there not been a single bureaucrat in existence instead of the army of experts on the Government payroll, the position could not be worse.

With shortages as they are and rapidly deteriorating, with the disappearance of the food regimens on which the base rate is supposed to be calculated, the basic wage has become one vast joke—except to the learned and highly-paid judges who are supposed to watch its trend in the interests of healthy citizenship.

RICKETS ON THE WAY

One thing is certain. Unless the food position improves, rickets and malnutrition will be the fate of our children bright and early in 1945.

Growing babes and children cannot remain healthy unless they get the necessary vitamins and basic health-giving foods. Adults may manage to remain healthy on substitute foods, but children cannot.

Admittedly, seasonal conditions are responsible to a degree for this appalling position, but the situation has been worsened by manpower bungling.

Warnings that these shortages would develop unless more labour was made available for the food front were issued long before the drought developed.

These warnings fell on deaf ears.

The Government was warned that they could not maintain a record military army and a record food army at the same time.

Before this basic truth could sink into their collective heads the drought was upon us.

* * * * *

There is one way the Government can relieve the situation immediately. That way is to drop the price of the few remaining basic foods to bring them within range of the people's pockets.

Had farms not been allowed to close down, and farmers and their sons been kept on the land the present shortage of milk would not have taken place.

In reviewing the food bungle it is the duty of the Government to review the growing army of professors, bureaucrats and experts whose responsibility the present position is.

They were put there to do a job, and they have fallen down dismally. They should meet the fate of the factory worker and the labourer who does not measure up to the requirements of his job.

—Sydney "Century," January 5.

BRITAIN'S NATIONAL DEBT

House of Commons, October 31, 1944:— Mr. Tinker asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how much of the £24,000,000,000 required for the five years of war has been met by taxation, and how much by borrowing; and what is the total of the National Debt now and the increase since the war started?

Sir J. Anderson: "As was stated by my right hon. Friend, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, on October 20 last, the figure of £24,000,000,000 is the figure of our total expenditure during the five years of war up to September 2, 1944; the amount of expenditure on war services in the same period was approximately £20,000,000,000. Of the total expenditure in the first five years of war, £11,234,000,000 was met by taxation and other revenue, and £12,659,000,000 by borrowing. The total of the National Debt at September 30, 1944, was approximately £21,200,000,000, an increase of £12,800,000,000 since the beginning of the war."

Sir H. Williams asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he "can furnish an estimate of the obligations of the Treasury in excess of the National Debt, as stated on page 6 of the Financial Statement, 1944-45, in respect of Income Tax post-war credits, Excess Profits post-war credits, accrued interest in respect of National Savings Certificates, and sterling credits to the account of the Government of India and of other British and foreign Governments?"

Sir J. Anderson: "As regards the post-war credits I would refer my hon. Friend to the note "to Table II, on page 4 of the Financial Statement, 1944-45. The interest accrued on National Savings Certificates up to March 31, 1944, was £223,000,000. Sterling balances held by overseas countries, though they represent a liability from the point of view of our national economy, are not direct obligations of the Treasury, nor do the balances themselves form part of the National Debt in the technical sense of the term. A large portion of these balances has, of course, been invested directly or indirectly in short-term Government securities, which already form part of the National Debt."

THE LESSONS OF GERMAN VANGUARD
 (Reprinted from the "Social Creditor," England.)
 The second phase of the twentieth century's Thirty Years' War seems to be drawing to its close. At any rate two points are beyond doubt. One is that a continuation of this war, or any fixed phase of it, will wipe away, probably irrevocably, what we know as Western European civilisation, particularly democratic institutions and policy.

The other indisputable point is that the cause of this war is in some ways connected with the German Empire as constituted in Versailles (187) by the treachery of Bismarck and against the political judgment and expressed wishes of King William III. of Prussia, who then became Emperor William I. of Germany.

It can be taken for granted that practically the whole of the peoples in Europe are sick of war and want peace. The few who hope for its continuance fall into two categories; those to whom the war means high wages and those who have consciously used the war for the imposition of an alien policy. The latter are our real enemies whatever their alleged nationality. The former largely fail to realise that there is no necessary connection between war and the higher standard of living among the poorer classes, which accompanies war. The main national policy in this connection can be taken as being a desire for permanent peace.

Clearly some action must be taken by the Allies to take away from the German Empire as it stands today the capacity to wage war for some time to come and to ensure that the Germans' will to world domination and war is finally broken. This applies whether those ultimately responsible for the war are inside or outside Germany.

The military situation has now (September, 1944) developed so far that the Allied Governments are bound to have discussed among themselves not merely the subject of the military occupation of Germany, but also the treatment and political education of the Germans. In a truly democratic country it would be sufficient for the people's desire to be known, as the least suspicion of the Government not carrying out that desire would bring down sanctions on that Government's heads. As, however, one of our great allies is openly a dictatorship, another is probably a camouflaged but de facto dictatorship, and this country is full of high placed candidates for dictatorship, the matter cannot be left with a mere declaration of popular policy. This is especially so as there is no mechanism for proving that permanent peace is such a policy and the voter's application of his sanctions to enforce his policy has hitherto been only sporadic, tentative and experimental.

There is, however, in Great Britain and the British Empire at present a small minority, of politically conscious individuals who know how to get what is shown to be a popular demand. It is this minority that will save European civilisation after the present, second, phase of this war, if it will be saved at all. It is this minority that must teach the masses how to express their wishes and how to apply their sanctions and particularly how to fix responsibility for failure to carry out a defined policy.

Certain expert advice was tendered to the Allied Governments in 1919 and 1920 in the political, financial and military spheres of action, advice, which if followed, would probably have prevented the present war. That advice was ignored with disastrous consequences. It is known that the same interests that put pressure to bear on the Allied Governments not to take that advice propose to try and save German military tradition and aspirations again. It is up to the British people to prevent such a repetition of treachery.

The difficulty confronting the British in this matter is, of course, the fact that this is a question of action and therefore a matter for the expert in the different spheres involved; hence the insistence on fixing responsibility. It is all the more important that the politically conscious minority, to whom readers of this paper belong, should be clear in their minds as to the nature of the Germans' guilt and how it came about. This is all the more important in view of a tendency perceptible in some of the publicity in this country and in the U.S.A. which seems to suggest that peace will be assured if certain things are done to Germany and the Germans, irrespective of what happens here or elsewhere.

This publicity presents the Germans as all black and us all white. It is at times misrepresenting expert opinion in an attempt to lull the general public into an unsuspecting apathy. Just as charity is supposed to begin abroad, so our own house is not to be cleaned until last. To use another metaphor, an examination of the beam in the Germans' eye may teach us something about the dangerous splinter in our own.

Broadly speaking, the way in which the Germans have been used as a means towards world dominion has been by being brought up in what they themselves call the "Fritzische Tradition." The phrase refers to Frederic "the Great," a King of Prussia, who had a supreme contempt for Germans, for German manners, and even for the German language. It is he who introduced the many Germanised French words that are such a strange feature of the German tongue as spoken today. That tradition consists mainly in regarding greatness as equivalent to military prowess; in a conviction—very strange and contradictory in the old Fritz—that the Germans are destined to rule the world with a rod of iron and in a complete disregard of honour and truthfulness when dealing with foreigners. The adoption of this tradition, deeply rooted after 300 years, created a ruling class for whom war was an end in itself

As for the masses, it inculcated a blind obedience to whomever was set over them.

Flaws in national, just as in personal, character are unfortunately very rarely recognised as such by the possessor of them.

The Germans possess a very serious flaw in their character—speaking as of a generality—in that they love uniforms and marching in parade. The men who originally financed the Nazi Party were good psychologists and took full advantage of that weakness. The Germans' sin was to fall into that trap and to listen to the blandishments of Hitler, who, to start with, virtually said to them: "give me your liberty and in exchange I will get you back your self-respect." In this connection it is well to remember that the individual German had lost that self-respect not to any appreciable extent on account of losing the war in 1918, or even on account of the stupid terms of the Versailles treaty; but almost wholly through the humiliation and fear heaped on him by the 1920-1921 inflation, a purely internal affair and engineered largely by the same men who later financed the Nazi party. Thanks to the subtle publicity and misrepresentation, the almost hereditary military tradition and their temperament they fell easy victims. The few who did not were removed. Mr. Douglas Reed pointed out quite recently that the Nazis have not eliminated the Jews, or the Communists; but the democratically minded.

The above analysis may be mistaken for an effort to excuse the Germans. It is nothing of the sort. We are dealing with a psychological condition, and if any cure is to be permanent, the diagnosis must be complete and accurate to enable the correct treatment to be applied. Let us at once emphasise that as regards War Guilt the Germans are black.

That in itself does not make us white; far from it. We ourselves tolerate the

League of Nations Union and all its studied misrepresentation and deliberately false argument. We, as a nation, did nothing to stop Baldwin and others in their efforts to turn Great Britain into a tenth-rate power. Have we, the mass of electors, ever done more than look bewildered when the party whips forced through Parliament some measure that was contrary to our wishes? No! and there is some of our guilt.

There is no doubt whatever that powerful forces are trying to establish world dictatorship; forces that are working in every country in the world. The first step towards this end must necessarily be to persuade some nation that under that dictatorship it will be privileged. The Jews and the Germans have fallen for this bait worse than any other nation; but it is being tried on us as well as on others. The Germans with their direct mind realised that the only way to maintain a dictatorship was to have only one political party. It fitted in with their traditions and very few saw its disadvantages. In Great Britain, whose people have a fairly highly developed political instinct, such a direct, not to say crude, method would be unacceptable.

As flaws in the German character were used so skilfully to make the Germans into tools, it is more than likely that similar methods fire being used on us.

Now it happens to be a characteristic, generally speaking, of the English, Welsh, and Irish that they are born gamblers in a mild way. A glance at any of the daily papers will show the astonishing amount of alleged valuable space that is given to so-called sport and is ample evidence that this trait is being exploited in some subtle way to some sinister end. The trait has certainly been used for the benefit of the Party System. It has for many years been part of the "political education" of the British to regard elections as a gamble, an object on which to place a bet. The British have been led subtly and partly with success to vote not for what they want but for the side most likely to "get in." Instead, therefore, of the German one-party method, an attempt will be made to achieve the same end by subtler means. Instead of being a Nazi party it will be called a Party Truce and the motions of competitive elections and differences of "policy" will be carried out.

While it is highly desirable to keep an eye on the political education of the Germans, that is not all. To maintain peace we also have much work and grave responsibility at home. One of the first tasks must be to break the stranglehold over Parliament by the anonymous controllers of the Party funds. —H.R.P.

U.S.A., GREAT BRITAIN AND CARTELS

(Reprinted from the "Social Creditor," England.)

According to the usually well-informed and influential American periodical, "Fortune," Lord McGowan chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., said to Mr. Eric Johnston, President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, when he was in London: "I see no hope of collaboration between British and American business, unless the U.S.A. repeals its Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Can we in England look forward to that?"

To which the comment is made: "The answer has been given to Lord McGowan and industrialists everywhere. The U.S. is going to strengthen, not weaken, its anti-cartel regulations."

In the foregoing paragraph, there is more dynamite than is required to blow up the planet.

We have been, and are, severe critics of much U.S. policy, which we believe is dictated from sources implacably inimical to this country. But in this matter, the Americans have come down squarely on the side of the angels, and our only hope is to recognise the fact.

The chemical cartel, with its various stucco-national faces and its international intrigue, is a mortal menace, not merely to Great Britain, but to mankind, and the era of Cartelisation, including labour carteli-

sation, which grew (although it did not begin) in the inter-war years under the stimulus of Alfred Moritz Mond and his shadowy coadjutors on both sides of the Atlantic, was the first and most important step to the identification of the British Empire with a completely alien philosophy. We have only one major accusation to make against the late Neville Chamberlain—he lent himself, from 1931 onwards, to this absolutely fatal policy.

It has been suggested from a not uninforming source to the writer of these notes that there is a diabolical policy quietly at work in international circles to move Great Britain into the position of Public Enemy No. 1, partly in order to teach us that we can't have opinions of our own on Palestine, etc. If Lord McGowan is correctly reported, he is certainly doing what he can to help.

"THE BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION"

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

CHAPTER XIII. *

To anyone who is prepared to consider the evidence, it must surely be conclusive. The episodic conception of the history of the past hundred years is quite untenable. It would be absurd to suggest that the period does not comprise a large number of unrelated incidents of high importance, in much the same way that the life of a man with one single and over-mastering ambition is bound to include events which are neither sought nor anticipated. But in the main, the picture is clear.

Germany, from the time of Frederick of Prussia, has been the chosen instrument of power politics, the objective of which is simply concentration of power—the stripping from the individual of the freedom of action which is his birthright, and its transfer to an organisation which, from one point of view, enhances the power of a small number of chosen individuals beyond anything conceivable in the absence of the policy and its appropriate organisations. Without in the least attempting to introduce an argument, which is germane, but belongs to another plane, it may be observed that this aspect of the matter has been closed some time ago by the enquiry, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

It may be objected that there is no ground for the separation of this period from any other—that history is one long struggle for power. That this is true is perhaps most clearly expressed in the words of F. R. Bienenfeld, the Jewish writer previously quoted:

"Within the Jewish community as a whole, a phenomenon may be noted which has regularly recurred during the past

*The extracts from Major Douglas's book are published with a view to the existing situation, not in the sequence in which they will appear later.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

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

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AGREEMENT: The first 5000 demand-letter forms, "Awake Australians," have been distributed, and a further batch obtained from the printers. The object of this campaign is to see that the Bretton Woods agreement is not ratified when it comes before Parliament for this purpose. If you have not yet had a supply of forms, obtain some as soon as possible for distribution among your acquaintances. Small quantities can be obtained free of charge, and larger quantities for 1/6d per 100. In our opinion the effect of the ratification of this agreement would be to legalise the control of Australia's destiny by international financiers. These men have controlled our destiny in the past, but only by usurped authority. They now aim to throw a cloak of legality over their actions.

QUARTERLY RALLY: We wish to announce that our second quarterly rally will be held in our rooms on Wednesday, February 7, at 8 p.m. As the attendance at the last rally was poor we have decided to try a Wednesday night in the hope that this alteration will enable a greater number of members to attend. Please keep this night free and make a point of coming along. Strangers are also invited to attend. The purpose of the meeting is to give members an account of activities to date and to give them an opportunity to change our policy if they so desire. After the business has been dealt with, the meeting usually becomes more of a social gathering.

TAXATION—THE MENACE OF PEACE: We were recently approached by an Adelaide businessman as to whether we could do anything to bring about a reduction of the present murderous taxation burden. He offered us a donation to start the ball rolling, and suggested broadcasting as a means of arousing the necessary public feeling to bring about such a result. However, as an appeal through these columns for additional financial support was not at all promising, we decided to issue a leaflet as a preliminary to a subsequent campaign. This leaflet, under the above heading, is now available for distribution free of charge. Many interesting aspects of taxation are set out therein. All members are requested to obtain a quantity of these and place them in the hands of their friends, particularly any businessmen whom they think may offer any financial backing for a campaign of this nature.

BOOKS TO READ: We have available and can recommend the following:—"The Answer to Tax Slavery," by C. Barclay Smith; price 1/-. "The Answer to Socialism," by C. Barclay Smith; price 2/6. "Man's Greatest Inhumanity to Man," by H. J. Kelliher; price 3d. (All plus 1d postage.)

—F. BAWDEN, Hon. Sec.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

From the "Social Creditor," England, Nov. 4, 1944:

The electoral prospects of Mr. Roosevelt are said largely to depend upon the C.I.O., the Labour cartel controlled by Sydney Hillman, the ex-Russian Jew. While Mr. Hillman, no doubt in deference to the violent unpopularity of Communism in native-born and Anglo-Saxon circles, disclaims adherence to it, there is little doubt that he can and will deliver the Communist vote en bloc to the "Democrats," or, perhaps we should say, to Mr. Roosevelt.

fer of this element to Anglo-Saxondom is contemporaneous with the attempt to impose upon Great Britain and the United States a "planned economy of precisely the nature associated with the Great German General Staff—a culture and economy which can be demonstrated to lead to the same ultimate catastrophe. But the synchronism is incontestable; and recognition of it ought to expose the fallacy of supposing that the defeat of Germany, by itself, will dispose of the menace to civilisation. Still less, that a so-called Anglo-Saxon hegemony infested and dominated by the ideas, which have been uncovered "in war, or the threat of war," would do anything but ensure a further holocaust.

But a consideration of this evidence, while it does nothing to diminish our recognition of the task with which we have allowed ourselves to become confronted, does indicate the general direction, which must be pursued. And that direction is radically different from the official programmes current at the moment. Salvation is not to be found in greater and still greater agglomerations of power—in "Law, backed by overwhelming Force," in International Air Forces ruling the skies and the earth by an Aerial Board of Control after the manner of Kipling's story, "As Easy as A.B.C."—Doubtless an indiscreet dramatisation of an already contemplated policy.

It is, and can only be found, in bringing into actuality the existing cleavage between the individual desire to pursue an individual end and the group pressure to reduce the individual to an amorphous mass—a biological entropy.

Only an outline of major strategy to this end is either possible or desirable at this stage. But it may be helpful to consider this in general terms. Restoration of the sovereignty of the individual over his own affairs is of the essence of it.

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POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION POLICIES

(Continued from last issue.)

Hereunder we publish a thirteenth instalment from the Report of the Post-War Policy Committee of the Vancouver Board of Trade. This is a continuation of Part III, in which various specific proposals are suggested:—

TRANSITION FROM WAR TO PEACE

In the immediate post-war period, each nation will have its own distinct internal problems with which to contend. There must necessarily be short-range government policies co-ordinated with long-range national programmes. Industry's economic machinery must be reconstructed to fit both policies. Primary producers must be assured of stabilised prices if we are to see success crown the efforts of any Government to establish a just and adequate economy within the nation; an economy that would be governed by the functioning of a true democracy founded upon Christian principles.

Some form of Lease-Lend policy must be maintained to provide the machinery of distribution during the early years following the cessation of hostilities. War goods have had to be consumed under this policy whether individuals or nations possessed the requisite purchasing power or not. In the process, their manufacture resulted in the distribution of sufficient incomes to create a ready domestic demand for civilian goods. When peace returns, industry will be required to supply the needs of one market only. To help solve this problem under the short-range policy, it will be necessary to retain upon the list of "war materials" some of the consumer goods and arrange for distribution to foreign countries through some form of post-war Lease-Lend policy.

Therefore, your committee-views the problems surrounding this transition period as being vitally important to the nation's future, in that it will provide the proving ground for the necessary reforms in the economic system that will eventually govern our whole social security in the years to come.

With Canada's position in a world economy changing from that of a producer of primary products to a highly industrialised organisation (due to war), the conditions that governed our pre-war economy are now obsolete and would prove useless in providing a basis for the economic machinery of the future. Consequently, it will be necessary, through the media of reforms, to provide a new foundation upon which the economic machinery may function efficiently, thereby providing goods and services to the community.

Such stocks of war supplies, if sold to dealers as scrap, would not only involve economic waste, but would be likely to cause a dislocation of markets at a critical period of post-war readjustment.

The people of Canada, having ALREADY paid for these supplies, to what better use could they be put than to assist our fighting sons in helping to build up our national economy? For example, the aeroplanes could be converted to peace-time needs, and form the basis for the organisation of air lines in which the men would be co-partners. The same principle could be applied to ships, radio equipment and other materials and instruments.

After adequate provision has been made for defence requirements, the remaining stocks of guns, shells, etc., which could be used as scrap for their metal content, could be turned back to industry for this purpose in an orderly manner.

Unless such preparation is made on an adequate scale, the problems, which will confront industrialists during the period of transition, are likely to cause extensive dislocation of the national economy and widespread economic waste.

Therefore Be It Resolved:—

1. That a survey be made of all possible foreign markets which may be available at the cessation of hostilities, to determine the requirements that will be necessary, and must be forthcoming from Canadian industry, as its contribution in the combined effort to rehabilitate those countries whose industries have been destroyed or disorganised as a result of war.

2. That, that which is physically possible and desirable, be made financially possible.

3. That, any short-range economic policy for post-war conditions should be formulated solely with the object of providing measures that will exclude as far as possible economic insecurity during the transition period, as well as provide facilities for increasing the national standard of living, and establishing a definite social security for all.

4. Machinery should be set up to deal with the huge stocks of war supplies, which will exist on the cessation of hostilities. Insofar as it is practicable, these should be used for the purpose of enabling the men of our fighting forces to re-establish them selves in the economic life of the nation.

NATIONAL HEALTH.

The standard of health of a nation, if it be high, is, at all times, an asset. While there has been a tendency among the nations during recent years to alleviate, as much as possible, sickness and disease, brought about by uneconomic conditions, the individual has borne the brunt and cost of maintaining his or her health. Therefore, health, as a national asset, should be recognised as a responsibility of the nation in the matter of costs.

A comprehensive National Health Policy should therefore include all health measures and be instituted in such form that every citizen would have full access to these facilities regardless of his or her financial means.

Therefore Be It Resolved:—

1. The good health of the Canadian people is of primary importance and should be considered a national objective.

2. Any government programme should accent the immediate removal of predisposing causes of sickness. Slum conditions, impoverishment, and undernourishment should be eliminated.

3. Doctors and others engaged in health services should be adequately rewarded for the promotion of health and the prevention of sickness.

4. Adequate grants in aid of research, the maintenance of hospitals and other institutions should be made in order to give the Canadian people, regardless of their economic circumstances, full access to medical services.

5. No scheme should regiment the individual patient or doctor or place them under control of bureaucratic officials.

(To be continued.)

TAXATION: KEY TO COAL TROUBLE

By J. T. LANG, in the Sydney "CENTURY," January 5, 1945.

With a great fanfare both the Government and the newspapers expressed their delight because miners resumed working in the New Year with no more than the usual absenteeism. The maneuvering leading up to the resumption of work gave the impression that the miners automatically obey some go and stop signal with no clear indication as to who works the signal. It is alleged that one of the reasons for the miners working is that the Government has promised a Royal Commission. It is to inquire into the mining industry as many commissions have done before. One of the things to inquire into is the feasibility of giving the miners a weekly wage.

The current argument is that the miners fear the post-war position of their employment, and that a Government guarantee of a weekly wage will remove that fear and keep the miners working. Nothing is more absurd. How can the Government guarantee the miners a weekly wage all the year round?

In any case, fear of the post-war employment position is not confined to the miners. It is uppermost in the minds of most workers. It is causing unrest in most industries.

That unrest can't be allayed by any Royal Commission inquiring into the feasibility of a Government guarantee of a weekly wage all the year round.

For what it is worth, the Government has over and over again said that its bed-rock policy is full employment for all. It has not satisfied the miners any more than any other workers.

Current unrest in industry can be blamed on to positive causes in the current position that can be named.

Foremost of these is unfair taxation. Contrary to the propaganda of the daily newspapers the Australian worker is not by nature a leaver. He doesn't want to lean on anybody. He likes to rely on himself.

He wants to work hard and be well paid for it. He wants to have the money he earns and use it to provide for his own future. He can't fit into a system under

which the harder a man works the less proportionately he earns.

Much more than half the unrest in industry could be abolished if the system of penal taxation was wiped out. It isn't only the workers who are affected by this form of taxation; it is the employers as well. Unfair taxation is afflicting the whole of Australian industry with a creeping paralysis.

Almost every day, some members of the Government remind us that we must work harder than in previous years. There must be greater production because so many vital aspects of the Pacific war depend on our greater production.

Let it perpetuate the paradox whereby the man who heeds the warning and works harder and produces more is heavily penalised in comparison with the man who does just sufficient to earn enough for his current needs.

The Government is being pig-headed in this matter of taxation. No other country has done what is being done here.

How can the Government expect its exhortations to be taken seriously when it is showing less co-operation than any of the people to whom its injunctions are addressed.

It says that individuals must put aside anything that interferes with war production. It should set an example. The best way to do it is to cease to penalise the most industrious members of the community.

The huge monopolistic companies are not badly treated by the Government in this matter of taxation when their position is

compared with that of the salary and wage earner. Because of that there is not the clamour for alteration in the newspapers that might be expected.

But that does not mean that the taxation system is not justly resented. The people who are making fortunes out of the war are not being penalised. They are operating mostly on the black market and other surreptitious ways. They are escaping taxation, penal or otherwise.

The sufferers are the workers and executives in industry who must pay their full penal rate on every penny they earn. Profiteers escape, but honest men are paying through the nose.

If full production is required in the mines or any other industry then those who are responsible for that production must have an incentive to work. They get that incentive from being paid for their work and from the knowledge that they are no longer unjustly treated in comparison with those of the community who are not pulling their weight.

Let the Government start the year right and it will be a good year.

ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY

From the "Social Creditor," NOV. 18, 1944:—

Your economic democracy is measured almost exactly by the ratio of your freely spendable income to your gross income before taxation. You have no control whatever over the use made of money spent by the Government, whatever politicians may tell you.

But don't run away with the idea that what you imagine to be your freely spendable income is untaxed. If you think that you only pay ten shillings in the pound taxation, you may be happier that way, but you aren't wiser. Of every shilling you spend, probably not more than two pence is true price. The rest is indirect taxation of various kinds—quite often taxation on taxes. So your freely spendable income is only about one-sixth of what it ought to be.

If you think that over, Clarence, you'll see at once how much richer, freer and socially safer you are than your grandfather was. Isn't d'markazi wonderful?

NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

wealth in the form of furniture and household fittings, but lacks numerals and pieces of paper (money), and it also seems that the tax-gatherers do not want, or will not accept, the real wealth as payment; so this firm and others must unload their goods as best they can to satisfy the tax tyrants. It might, of course, at the present time, be more satisfactory for the firm to give away some of their goods to the public, because most of the sales proceeds beyond a certain figure will be confiscated in taxes—which will, of course, result in destroying incentive and restricting production, but what good socialist cares about such trifles? CIVILIAN CONSCRIPTION: Some idea of the extent to which alien totalitarian practices have become ingrained in once-free countries is seen in the new "Directorate of Appointments" in England. After the war, unless the British people reject the proposal, it will be compulsory for every civilian under 50 years of age to obtain the Labour Ministry's approval before changing their jobs: in other words, conscription is to be continuous. It looks as though the bureaucrats are on the way to winning the peace; this applies also to Australia, and the people will have to work very hard to prevent the same tyranny here. There will be little satisfaction in having defeated Hitlerism abroad if it is installed here when our heroes return.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS: Further information on the subversive and two-faced tactics of Communists is to hand from Lin Yutang, the famous Chinese author (Melb. "Sun," January 9). He asserts "America is the victim of astute propaganda designed to discredit Chung-king in a ruthless scheme to seize power." He also accuses the Communists of collaboration with the Japanese, and says they recently united with the Japanese in the Taihing Mountains in ambushing and destroying the 27th Chinese Army. . . . The Communists have attacked national troops under the pretence of fighting the Japanese. . . . the Communists' purpose in discrediting Chung-king is because they fear the strengthening of Chiang's forces with American tanks and planes, and this, he adds, explains why they did not derail a single train when they saw the Japanese troops pouring down the Pieping-Hankow railway through 400 miles of the famed Communist country. (The war would appear to be specially arranged to provide the opportunity for Communists to implement the revolution envisaged and inspired by the Jews, Marx and Engels.)

ZIONIST ZEAL: The Australian "Jewish Herald" for January 8 informs us that "the World Jewish Congress, held at New York, demanded that no nation be admitted to membership of the 'World Security Organisation' unless it officially certifies to having abolished discriminatory laws and Acts," presumably, although not stated, against Jews. Another interesting article in the same issue is a reference to a pledge signed by leading Protestant churchmen, and the names of 4265 ministers, which denied that "the Jewish people were responsible for the crucifixion of Christ, and affirmed the determination of Protestant clergymen to expunge from their text books all passages of a discriminatory character," presumably, but not stated, against Jews. Maybe it may finally be that the amended "Bible" will denounce Christ as having crucified the Jews!

DEFEAT DELAY: Of the many reasons given for the delayed defeat of the Germans, the following by the "Christian Science Monitor" correspondent (Joseph Harsch), quoted in the Melbourne "Herald" of December 15, is of interest: "Known facts point increasingly to the assumption that Russia intended to drive straight through Poland, but suffered one of the worst military defeats of the war at the Vistula early in August." This report differs from other statements that Russia diverted her attacks to the Balkans for political reasons, and makes it appear a move of military necessity. Continuing in this connection, Harsch says: "It is known that the Russians have never shown either the skill or power in a frontal attack against strong positions which the British, American and German armies possess." If this report is correct, it will be a sad day for Russia if she ever has to face the Germans while she lacks effective allies—as Britain did.

STALIN'S STRENGTH: A rather peculiar report appeared in the Melbourne "Sun" of December 21, to the effect that "the

fate of eastern Europe is being determined not in London or Washington, but in Moscow." The report also stated that "Mr. Churchill recently supported Russia's aims under compulsion," and that Stalin, during his recent talks with De Gaulle, insisted on defining Germany's eastern frontier. Apparently the fact that Britain entered the war to restore the independence of Poland is of no consequence. Stalin certainly is in the news these days; the same issue of the "Sun" also informs us that "he is 65 today," and that "we have an Australia-Soviet House which will be draped with Australian and Soviet flags today," and that "a large portrait of Stalin will be displayed." Heil the Soviet!

CALWELL'S CRITICISM: In reply to the accusation of conducting a political party-propaganda sheet under the guise of his "Calwell News Service," the Minister for Information (Mr. Calwell) says: "The Calwell news service is small compared with that of Mr. Menzies, whose publicity department issues a secret 16-page roneoed document weekly, labelled 'for private circulation only,' and replete with criticism of the Labor Party." It is said that when thieves fall out, honest men get their chance. Whether this be true or not, neither Calwell's nor Menzies' political actions indicate even a reasonable plane of intellectual honesty. If Menzies or others abused their position and the taxpayers' trust, by spending taxpayers' money on Party propaganda that is no reason why Calwell should do likewise. However, this incident does illustrate the mentality of the Party politicians, and should hasten the day when they will be in the discard.

—O.B.H.

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, January 25, at 8 p.m. Following general business, an address will be given by Mr. P. G. Ives, entitled "Fads and Facts." This being the first meeting of the New Year, all members are requested to attend and bring their friends.

—J. K. Burgess, Hon. Sec.

A "Post-War Trade Blitz" Again

(Continued from page 1)

trollers and manipulators can benefit from such inhumanity.

A close analysis of their strategy reveals that finance is only made available in sufficient quantity (i.e., during war) when it is of no benefit to INDIVIDUALS. Behind all is a conscious policy for the enslavement of mankind through world-control.

The only power to counteract such is the power of the people. All our orthodox political parties are firm supporters of the old tradition—debt, taxation, "work-for-work's sake," balanced Budgets, "planning," controls, etc.—an anti-people policy dictated by Finance.

The policy of the people, on the other hand, is the attainment of our lost heritage—a fair share of the nation's wealth. It is our duty to tell our M.'sP. that they are OUR servants, and that we and everybody else wish for the abolition of poverty, and the installation of freedom in security.

War has proven what can be done in the removal of financial restrictions. What is physically and financially possible in wartime can easily be made so in peacetime—if the people exert their authority through political pressure. Until they do there is very little chance of any change in the existing policy.

—Yours, etc., B. J. GOULDING, Elwood.

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