

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

Vol. 11. No. 3. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1945

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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 New Times Limited, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Nature Has the Recipe for Soil Fertility

Vital Aspect of Erosion Problem

By N. S. KELLIE McCALLUM.

People of all walks of life, in both town and country, are coming to regard the preservation of our soil as a matter of importance. I hope to awaken a deeper interest in this most vital subject.

The Principal of a well-known Queensland Agricultural High School and College recently made a strong plea for a broader view of agricultural education; implying that the idea that the successful farmer need be no more than an industrious and shrewd peasant survives only in most backward regions. Comment by the newspaper reporting him was that this idea "ought not to survive anywhere in Australia. An educated Australian yeomanry could teach townfolk many things worth knowing, especially love of their greatest heritage—the land of Australia."

As an Australian yeoman since World War I, with early years spent in rural parts of England and India, as the son of a successful coffee planter, and before the war a mining engineer in various parts of Australia, I found my outlook on rural problems was not limited when commencing to establish a tropical orchard on the North Coast of New South Wales twenty-five years ago.

When it appeared to be advantageous, the advice of agricultural experts was taken, as also that of others engaged in a similar manner to myself. At the same time, and possibly to an increasing extent, I found it necessary to fall back on the intuitive guidance, which has stood to the shrewd peasant throughout the ages.

Realising that soil erosion and loss of soil fertility were problems to be faced, I set about to interplant tung oil trees among bananas, Australian nut trees, avocados, mangoes and so forth. The tung oil trees, being deciduous, added a copious shed of leaves once a year to the litter from everything else, and by careful attention to storm-water drains, erosion by wash from heavy rains was largely checked. A natural return of vegetable waste found its slow way to the soil. I realised later that true humus was slowly being formed by the interaction of the droppings of birds, rats, mice and other animals.

On reading that standard volume on soil erosion, "The Rape of the Earth" (Jacks and Whyte), I came to realise that the use of artificial fertilisers was largely respon-

sible for the loss of soil fertility, being, in fact, one of the major factors leading to soil erosion.

This realisation was made even more clear on reading of the experimental work of Sir Albert Howard, which is having a beneficial effect in many parts of the world where his recommendations are being followed. Further information was gleaned from "The Laving Soil," by E. B. Balfour, who can be described as an ardent disciple of Sir Albert Howard; also of Sir Robert McCarrison. The latter, forming a parallel, carried out nutritional experiments on soils kept fertile with humus.

At the same time he demonstrated that most of man's ailments resulted from malnutrition caused by using foodstuffs grown on infertile soils, largely those in which artificial fertilisers were used.

Fertile soil is crumbling oxidised rock combined with humus. Humus is the product of the decay of vegetable and animal matter in association, and when present in soil is found to be teeming with living organisms, estimated at tens of millions to the cubic inch.

In a state of nature, the humus content of soil remains more the humus and living organisms in soil and the products derived from their activities that differentiate soil from subsoil. Depletion of humus with its living organisms, as also earthworms, from the soil, cause loss of fertility, which in turn brings about not only a decline in productive capacity, but a loss of nutritional value, with a conse-

quent loss of resistance to disease in plants, animals and man.

Exploitation of the soil by man comes about through his failure to understand Nature's way of recuperation—the return to soil of all vegetable and animal wastes. Millions of tons of the most valuable wastes are lost to the soil through sewerage systems, incinerators, and destruction by fire in field or forest, to mention but some.

A fertile soil is one with a good humus content, which tends to bind it and keep it in place. With a decrease in humus content, vegetable growth becomes increasingly sparse, as is becoming so obvious in our cattle, sheep, wheat, dairying and other areas. Yields have declined, and where they were used, successive applications of artificial fertilisers have been found to give increasingly poor results, even when used in increased quantities.

In some instances, as on once rich dairy swards, growth having declined in an insidiously slow manner, there is often no realisation that loss of soil fertility is actually taking place.

So the time is coming very close when through further decline in soil fertility, the forms will not only cease to be payable, but soil erosion will finally reduce the land to a barren waste.

In wheat areas loss of humus has reached such a degree that Nature has no further use for the soil, and removes it bodily, leaving a barren clay pan. And so loss of fertility through loss of humus can be seen

in all our soils, followed by erosion by wind or water.

Soil erosion that has already occurred must indeed be checked, but it is mainly an effect. The basic cause must be faced, and the remedy applied.

In their virgin state our soils were naturally fertile, producing a profusion of anything planted in them. They had been continuously supplied with humus before they were cleared—humus manufactured by Nature from the wastes of whatever vegetation was growing, in conjunction with bird and animal manures and remains, dead insects and so forth.

Modern up-to-date fruit-growers, agriculturalists, graziers, pastoralists and others have either returned nothing to their soils or have been unconscious dupes of those who promulgated the vicious theory propounded by a German chemist, Liebig, about 100 years ago. This led to the use of inorganic "artificial" fertilisers in place of natural animal and vegetable wastes. It was perpetuated and intensified by those manufacturers of explosives whose factories were equipped for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, to find markets for their products after World War No. 1.

"Probably more soil has been lost since 1914 than in the whole of the previous history of the world." ("The Rape of the Earth.")

The soil fertility of Australia is probably on the wane faster than that of any other (Continued on page 3.)

The Melbourne "Sun" of January 18 contains a picture of German girls in training in order to replace men transferred to the army. This is intended to indicate the extent of the Nazis' manpower needs it also indicates that the Germans are quick to emulate others. Russian women were in the war early, and now women of nearly all the Allies are in the Services. The day is rapidly nearing when women will realise their cherished ambition of "equal opportunities." By the time the next war is promoted, women will probably have won the right to an equal share in the actual killings. Should this eventuate it will overcome the problem of estranged families and compassionate leave, since the whole family by arrangement could be in the same unit!

BALKAN BATTLES: Russia is said to have shown great discretion in leaving Roumanians to fight out their own political squabbles (Melb. "Herald"). Part of this discretion and impartiality towards rival political parties will be observed in the following part of the "Herald" report: "The Communists are the only party allowed to have armed guards, numbering about 3000, which is worrying the other unarmed political groups." "Discretion" is certainly a cute description of this policy. In Greece the Germans also exercised this form of "discretion" by arming the ELAS. Communists, a policy which resulted in the Communists acting as a rear-guard, thus delaying the Allies while the Germans escaped to their prepared positions.

TERRORISTS' TRIAL: The President of the court, which has been trying two members of a Jewish terrorist gang for the murder of Lord Moyne, received a letter threatening him with death if he sentenced the accused to death. One of the defence lawyers is also threatened with death unless everything possible is done for the accused. The President has also received a number of letters from Arabs criticising the latitude allowed the defence, and objecting to the case being used as a medium for propaganda for the Jews. The stage seems all set for some sensational developments.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS: Political observers remind us that the next Federal elections will be held soon after the middle of 1946, and predict that the greater part of this year will be devoted to throwing out sops or concessions in preparation for the elections. Well, there's no shortage of "concessions" which can be provided (mostly rights that should be restored). For example, there's the removal of all totalitarian manpower and rationing regulations, the repeal of the Hitleristic conscriptions in all their forms, and, of course, the removal of crippling taxation. Unless these things are done before the elections, not merely promised at the elections, electors surely will be wise enough not to be fooled again. It would be a nice gesture if electors gave Labor Members fair warning in this matter.

TEAM WORK: Mr. J. P. Warburg, one of the big "American" financiers, and Mr. Karl Browder, secretary of the U.S. Communists, have each written a book. The Melbourne "Argus" of January 6, reviewing these, says: "It is certainly singular to see a Wall Street banker and a revolutionary Marxist arguing that Labour and Capital should come together after the war as equal partners to ensure the continued stability of free enterprise. . . . Both Mr. Warburg and Mr. Browder advocate continued and even extended Government intervention if and when private enterprise fails to meet national needs." No one

should be deceived by this pretence of supporting free enterprise. Communists and big Bankers have always done their best to cripple it so that it "fails to meet national needs." Having done that, they advocate continued and even extended Government intervention.

COMMO. CONSPIRATORS: Correspondence found at Piraeus, in Greece, shows that the Germans supplied arms and ammunition to the ELAS Communists (Melbourne "Herald," January 6), which enabled the latter to delay the British advance. In addition to this, the report states that "enquiries among all sections of the population confirm that the attempt by ELAS to seize power was accompanied by pillaging and cruelty unequalled in the history of Greece." And so we get a vision of power-drunk Communist sadists. Continuing, the report says, "their diabolical atrocities have provoked indignation so great that Commun-

(Continued on page 2.)

"Good Old Times" & "New World"

By "FOOTLE."

"You never hear anything now about the 'good old times.' Why is that? It's a funny thing, because whatever the 'good old times' were they can't have altered."

Pongo gave this weighty consideration. "It's we who alter; not the times."

"That's practically what I said," I objected.

"No, you didn't. You spoke as though you'd been robbed; as though somebody had made off with the 'good old times' when you weren't looking."

"Well, I still think it's queer," I persisted. "Everything now is the 'New' this and that, the Brave New World, in fact. As a matter of actuality, everything is so positively lousy nowadays; you'd think the good old times would look better than ever. Relativity and all that."

"The trouble with you," grumbled Pongo, "is that you read too much. Fancy dragging in Einstein!"

"I didn't mention Einstein: I only said 'relatively.' . . . When the sheets are short the bed seems longer sort of thing."

Pongo was argumentative. "That's not always right, either. How about when the frocks are short? The girls seem shorter, not longer."

Aunt Ella spoke for the first time: "I think it's disgraceful the way sheets have to come out of clothing coupons."

"We were talking about the 'good old times'," I said in resigned exasperation.

Compensated Prices

In the British House of Commons on November 7, 1944, Mr. Barnes asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury "how much has been spent on food and other subsidies during each financial year since the outbreak of war."

Mr. Peake: "The amounts of the food and other subsidies are shown (for the calendar, not the financial years) in the Budget White Paper (Cmd. 6520), as follows:—

"1939, £20 millions; 1940, £70 millions; 1941, £140 millions; 1942, £175 millions; 1943, £190 millions.

"For the current year the present estimate is £225 millions. The subsidies covered by these figures are set out in Note 14 at the end of the White Paper."

"What do you know about them, either of you?" demanded Aunt Ella, loftily. "When I was in my teens," she continued reminiscently, "things were ever so much better. Policemen were more mature; servants more plentiful and more respectful; tradesmen positively fought for the privilege of supplying their betters."

"Yes, but..."

"But what?"

"Well, Aunt, suppose you were a servant or a tradesman..."

"How can you suppose any such absurdity? I'd have died first. I've no patience with this modern stuff."

"The old-fashioned stuff was modern when you were a girl; you can't get away from that."

"I think you're being more tiresome than usual. Nobody in his senses would assert that the old-fashioned stuff was modern."

"All I mean is that Pongo and I will seem old-fashioned to the next generation."

"You can't bet on that, either," declared Pongo. "A lady of the Tudor period looks more up to date than a lady of the Victorian era."

I sighed. "I see you are both determined to misunderstand me. All I wanted to know was, 'when did the good old times stop being good?'"

"Who cares, now?" grumbled Pongo. "And what made 'em good, anyway?"

"Don't you find any fascination," I asked, "in the atmosphere of ingle nooks, doublet and hose, leather jerkins, oodsbodikins and brown October ale?"

"Can't say I do," declared Pongo. "I wouldn't mind betting in those days they all talked about the good old times, when you didn't have to have ingle nooks or even a chimney, but used to let the smoke out through a hole in the roof. Silly lot o' nonsense. Fancy, having a house that wouldn't draw! If you want to know what I think, it's that there's no time like the present."

"Let's hope there won't be," I said fervently.

The B.C. Idea Spreads

"Write to your State and Federal Members. Tell them that if they support the Bill they won't get your vote at the next election. Write now."

The above is not from some social credit literature; it is from a prominent advertisement being inserted in Australian daily papers by "The Airline Operators' Secretariat."

The civil aviation companies are using the only democratic strategy possible to save themselves from being socialised. But all those who believe in preserving enterprise should be asked to co-operate in a fight which concerns them as much as the aviation people.

It appears possible that many people who jeered at the social crediters for many years are now going to start to adopt social credit ideas and take advice from social crediters in order to save themselves. For example, many people would be surprised to learn of the sections of the community in which a proposed letter to Federal Members on the socialisation issue suggested by our contributor, Mr. Eric Butler, in our issue of Dec. 1, 1944, is now being circulated.

It can be safely said that the Electoral Campaign idea has now passed into the blood stream of Australian politics. The principal job of social crediters is to give advice and direction to fellow-electors as issues occur.

"The ratification of the International Monetary Plan will probably be sought during the coming session. Effective opposition must be mobilised along the lines, which an increasing number of electors are beginning to understand. Start Today!"

MASTER-PLAN BEHIND HITLER'S PLAN

"Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion"

By ERIC D BUTLER (Continued from last issue.)

The main thing to bear in mind about the "Protocols" is the fact that the plan for world control outlined in these remarkable documents has been subsequently followed in practically every detail.

We do not know who wrote the "Protocols."

The term "Protocol" means minutes of proceedings: in this case, apparently, proceedings of a meeting or meetings. We do not know who applied the term "Protocols" to the documents we are discussing.

As far as can be learnt, the "Protocols" were first published in Russia in 1905 as a supplementary chapter in the second edition of a book, "The Great in Little," written by a Russian, Sergius Nilus. A copy of this book was deposited with the British Museum on August 10, 1906. Nilus stated in this book that he received the "Protocols" four years earlier from a friend who assured him that they were a copy of a document from a member of a Jewish Masonic Society in France. At the time of the Russian Revolution, Nilus, who was, according to the London "Times," a minor official in the Russian Foreign Office, brought out a reprint of the "Protocols" entitled, "It is Here: At the Gates!"

In view of the forecast of the Bolshevik Revolution by the "Protocols," and the fact, as we will see later, that Jews played a very prominent part in that revolution, it is significant that the Bolsheviks are alleged to have shot anyone possessing a copy of Nilus's book.

Mr. Victor E. Marsden, the Russian correspondent of the London "Morning Post" up to the time of the Russian Revolution, during which he was imprisoned, made his translation of the "Protocols" upon his return to England. This is the best known translation of the "Protocols."

Upon the appearance of the "Protocols" various theories concerning their origin were put forward by Jews. The well-known Jewish journalist, Mr. Lucien Wolf, put forward the view that the "Protocols" were plagiarised from a novel published by Hermann Goedsche in 1868. But the theory mainly supported by Jewish propagandists is that the "Protocols" were plagiarised by Alexis Sutchotin from a book by M. Joly, published in 1865. This is an untenable theory. As the English "Social Creditor" has stated:

"If anyone can believe that a man without incredible political, economic, and quasi-psychological knowledge, wrote them, and then wrote nothing else of consequence, he can believe anything."

Strangely enough, Joly is alleged to have committed suicide. There is nothing remarkable about the fact that Joly may have had contact with the secret revolutionary groups, which have sought to destroy European civilisation for centuries. The anonymous author of the "Protocols" undoubtedly must have had access to what these secret societies were plotting, even if he was not a member of one of them.

Benjamin Disraeli, the Jew who gloried in telling the readers of his books about the power of International Jewry, wrote as follows long before the "Protocols" first made their appearance:

"You never observe a great intellectual movement in Europe in which the Jews do not greatly participate. The first Jesuits were Jews. That mysterious Russian diplomacy which so alarms Western Europe is organised and principally carried on by Jews. That mighty revolution which is at this moment preparing in Germany, and which will be, in fact, a second and greater Reformation, is entirely developing under the auspices of Jews."

The "Protocols" can be supported with too much authentic evidence for them to be waved aside as forgeries. What the "Protocols" outline is far more important to us than who wrote them. Even if we did not know that it was the Florentine statesman of the sixteenth century, Machiavelli, who wrote several books such as "The Prince," in which he outlined with deep human insight how rulers can exploit the weaknesses of the people, we would still know that these works have been studied as text books by nearly all European power-lusters, as Hitler studied the "Protocols." We are more concerned with what the "Protocols" advocate than with who wrote them. Henry Ford's paper, "Dearborn Independent," made the following pertinent observation in 1920:

"The Jewish defenders leave the text of the Protocols' alone, while they lay heavy emphasis on the fact of their anonymity." Mr. Henry Ford is quoted in the New York "World" of February 1, 1921, as follows:

"The only statement I care to make about the Protocols is that they fit in with what is going on. They are sixteen years old, and they have fitted the world situation up to now. They fit it now."

In that very interesting book of revelations, "The Cause of World Unrest," published by the London "Morning Post" in 1920, there is a very striking analysis of the similarity between the ideas outlined in the "Protocols" and the methods of the Bolsheviks. The book states:

"We can only say that if the document is not genuine it is a very extraordinary forgery, since it predicts with certainty not only the fact, but the manner and mechanism of a great revolution before the event." The late Lord Sydenham, a former Governor of Victoria and later of Bombay, wrote

as follows in the London "Spectator" of August 27, 1921:

"Nothing that was written in 1865 can have any bearing on the deadly accuracy of the forecasts in the 'Protocols,' most of which have since been fulfilled to the letter."

In Mrs. Fry's book, "Waters Flowing Eastward," a photostat copies of letters written by prominent American Jews prove beyond all doubt the manner in which American publishers were threatened if they attempted to print an American edition of the "Protocols." In view of the statements in the "Protocols" that the leaders of Jewry use anti-Semitism for their own ends, the following statement in the "Dearborn Independent" of May 14, 1921, is significant:

"It is amazing to discover the number of indications that the attempts made to suppress 'The Dearborn Independent' have been principally to prevent Jews reading it. The leaders do not care how many non-Jews read these articles; but they do not desire their own people to read them. The Jewish leaders do not desire their peoples' eyes to be opened."

As it is sometimes asserted that the "Protocols" have definitely been proved forgeries, the following facts as outlined by the authoritative New Zealand writer, Mr. A. N. Field, should be carefully read:

"Great publicity was given in 1935 in the world's press and in radio broadcasts to a decision given by a Swiss magistrate on May 14 of that year that the 'Protocols' were a forgery."

"This decision, however, was annulled on appeal by a judgment of the Berne Cantonal Tribunal given on November 1, 1937, which decision was unfavourable to the Jews and received practically no publicity in the world's newspapers or on the air."

"The proceedings were taken by the United Jewish Communities of Switzerland against some young men who had been selling copies of the 'Protocols' in Berne. The complaint was laid in June 1933, under a provision in the law forbidding circulation of indecent and immoral matter. After various adjournments the magistrate permitted the Jewish complaints to enlarge the case into an inquiry into the history and origin of the 'Protocols.' Sixteen witnesses for the Jews were heard in October 1934, including Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Or-

ganisation, and Dr. Ehrenpries, Chief Rabbi of Sweden.

"Various organisations devoted to arousing attention to the Jewish problem came to the assistance of the defendants at this stage."

"In March, 1935, the magistrate, Judge Meyer (a Socialist and Mason), ruled that no witnesses would be permitted to give evidence for the defence."

"In order to rebut the Jewish evidence, the defence therefore applied for permission to prosecute Jewish witnesses for perjury on certain specified points of fact. The court refused permission, saying the Jews' evidence was merely expression of opinion. It also came out at this stage that there were no signed depositions of the Jews' evidence as required by law. This irregularity further blocked the way to perjury proceedings. Nevertheless, this irregular evidence was accepted as valid by the court in giving judgment."

"Three of the defendants were acquitted and one fined 20 francs and another 50 francs. Heavy costs (28,000 francs) were imposed, being mainly the expense of bringing the Jews from abroad to testify. The magistrate said: 'The defendants were unable to prove that the 'Protocols of the Elders' were a genuine document; saying also, 'The Protocols are a forgery; they were forged by General Ratchkowsky' (an agent of the Tsarist secret police in France). This was the contention of the Jewish expert based on statements by Princess Catherine Radziwill, herself sent to gaol in London in 1902 for forgery and in 1921 arrested by the New York police on a charge of defrauding a hotel. The defence was not allowed to call witnesses to prove that General Ratchkowsky was not in Paris at the date alleged, nor for some years previously. The defence complained of numerous other irregularities in the proceedings in favour of the Jews, the allegedly neutral Court expert, for example, having previously written a book in which he had declared the Protocols false."

"The decision of the Appeal Court was that the 'Protocols' were a political brochure, and that their sale was not an offence against morals and decency. The question of the origin of the 'Protocols' was declared entirely irrelevant to the charge, and the Court declared that it rejected the conclusions of both sides on this point. It also commented unfavourably on the conduct of the ease in the lower Court. The defendants were acquitted and the State ordered to bear the costs imposed on them by the magistrate."

"The Berne trial thus leaves the question of the 'authenticity' of the 'Protocols' exactly where it was."

We shall next proceed to deal with the actual text of the "Protocols" themselves.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE RE "DEAN INQUIRY"

Arising from his letter to Dr. Evatt, published in the "New Times" of December 15, 1944, Mr. Eric Butler has received a letter from the Director-General of Security. Mr. Butler has consequently sent another letter to Dr. Evatt. This further correspondence is published hereunder: —

Canberra, A.C.T.
30th November 1944.

Mr. E. D. Butler,
22 Bellevue Avenue,
Rosanna, Vic.

Dear Sir, —I do not propose to traverse the whole of the letter forwarded to the Attorney-General on your behalf on 21st November by Miss Sheila Johnstone, but I see no reason why you should not receive an answer to the three specific questions which are submitted on the last page of your letter. The answers are in the following terms:

(1.) I, as Director-General of Security, without any reference to the Attorney-General or any other Minister, gave your name to the Counsel assisting the Board.

(2.) In my opinion you were a material witness.

(3.) I was of the opinion, from your published writings, that your evidence would be material; therefore no reason arose for an interview.

—Yours faithfully, L. B. SIMPSON.

* * * * *
22 Bellevue Ave.,
Rosanna, N.22, Victoria.
1/1/1945.

The Rt. Hon. H. V. Evatt, LL.D., D.Litt.,
K.C., MP.,
Attorney General and Minister for External
Affairs, Canberra, A.C.T.

Dear Dr. Evatt, —As a result of my letter of November 21, to you, I have received a letter from the Director-General of Security, a copy of which I enclose. Apparently neither you nor the Director-General of Security is concerned about the remarkable sequence of events I outlined in my last letter, and no attempted explanation can be expected. I well realise, of course, that you are so busy that you may not be able adequately to supervise the work of your department. Whether this be so or not, citizens who believe they have been subjected to unjust treatment by members of your department must look to you to accept responsibility. While appreciating the Director-General's letter, I have no intention of making any representations to a public servant, over whom I have no sanctions whatever. Fortunately for democracy, politicians—including Federal Ministers! —are not so immune from electoral sanctions, a point which you would do well to bear in mind.

I am now told after several months of what looks like evasion, that I was forced to attend the "Dean Case" Inquiry as the Director-General of Security considered me

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

ism has lost all ground it had gained after many years of unscrupulous propaganda. Let us hope that Communist dupes in Australia awake to their possible fate before it is too late.

PROPERTY PROTESTS: Residents of North Essendon who have had their property seized by the Federal Government to make room for aerodrome extensions are incensed at the ridiculously low compensation offered, and the fact that they are denied permits to build elsewhere. The Hon Secretary of the North Essendon Landowners' Association (Mr. W. J. Edwards) says that the victims have received intolerable treatment from the Department of the Interior, and that representations to Canberra have also been futile, but that his association hoped, to take legal action soon. Here is another case of the policy of oppressing minorities, and the same fate awaits minorities in other localities unless they are prepared to accept this challenge and unite in bringing pressure through their political representatives. Mr. Edwards would be well advised to widen his appeal and to take this course, instead of dealing with Canberra bureaucrats through the law courts.

STRIKE SCIENCE: Following the recent N.S.W. newspaper strike, Mr. Henderson, chairman of the Australian Newspaper Association, stated: "We have information that the publication of the 'News' by the Communist Party was planned some time ago. Its objective and real purpose is not to present the case of the strikers in the present struggle, but the much deeper purpose of securing a licence for a daily newspaper for the Communist Party." Here is just one more illustration of Commo strategy having an ostensible and an ulterior motive, they simply foment or create problems and then use them to further their objective of seizing power. The workers are very trusting, but surely they cannot be fooled much longer.

ADVERTISING ART: The manager of the London "Times" has compiled a book which advertises "advertising." It's a cute idea for a newsmonger who has a vested interest in it. He points out that before the war, the annual expenditure approached £100 millions annually, or about 2% of the national income of £5000 millions. He then suggests that this represents a testimonial from businessmen, and also argues that advertising cheapens goods, and that advertising could be used to mitigate trade slumps. The idea is that in prosperous (war) times, "saving" would be boosted, and in depression (peace time), "spending" would be the propaganda theme. Needless to say, this wouldn't affect the situation of insecurity, because it would not increase the people's incomes by one penny; but it certainly would be a good stunt for the newsmongers—in other words, it is merely a modern confidence trick.

THORNTON'S TOURS: Communist-boss Thornton returned from a world tour just in time to depart on another at the expense of the wage slaves. His big discovery during the first tour was the value of "collective bargaining," an idea accepted by the Labour movement many years ago, in fact, since Unionism began, and an idea, which has failed to produce worthwhile results either here or abroad. It is remarkable how these mis-leaders can continue to produce wordy abstractions to fool the workers, and squander their hard-earned cash. This time Thornton will be the only Australian delegate at the World Trade Union Congress in London. This is very strange when one considers that probably not more than 5% of Australian workers favour Communism. However, it will be interesting to observe what antiquated brainwaves they will receive from this jaunt.

FIGHTING FARMER: A shotgun, a pitchfork and sticks were produced by a Wasleys (S.A.) farmer and his family in a vain attempt to prevent his stacks of hay being forcibly acquired by the bureaucrats. Police attended the scene and disarmed the owners of the hay. If the farmer had been defending his property against unlicensed highwaymen he would have been acclaimed a hero and the police would have assisted him! —O.B.H.

MONOPOLY PLAN

Mr. Coldwell, the Socialist (C.C.F.) M.P., who has been in England attending a Conference of Socialists, has given an interview to Canadian newspapers on his return.

Amongst other points, Mr. Coldwell stated that closer contacts between British and Dominion Socialists were arranged and that the British Labour Party, if elected, will socialise the big industries (i.e., confirm their monopoly and place the power of the State behind it), and that the war-time system of Government purchase and distribution of food and raw materials will be continued after the war, no matter what Government is in office, thus giving monopoly control over production.

So now you know, Clarence. It's straight from the London School of Economics' horse's mouth.

BOOKS TO READ

(Obtainable from The United Electors of Australia, Room 9, Floor 5, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.)

"Federal Union Exposed." Exposes the international bankers' plot to dominate the world through World Government. A complete analysis—and a most important reference book. Price 1/6d posted.

"Banks and Facts." A remarkable presentation of the banking swindle. The banker states his own case—and is answered paragraph by paragraph. Price, 7d posted.

QUALITY AND BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

The tale of the British war effort has had very poor publicity. This is mainly the fault of the British Broadcasting Corporation and the international cable services. Publicity seems to be one of England's weak points, and certainly she has been very badly served by her publicity agents.

Recently the British Government released a White Paper revealing the statistical evidence of Britain's war effort during the last five years.

Still, this recent publication of the tremendous output of planes, tanks, guns and ships during the last five years, impressive though it may be, doesn't show the real contribution which is the peculiar part of Britain in this war. Numbers, no doubt, tell their tale; but they tell us nothing about quality. And it is in the field of quality, excellence of workmanship and a particular high type of cool courage that Britain has excelled.

Let it never be forgotten that it was not numbers that saved England when she stood alone for a whole year against the entire continent of Europe and against the armed might of two empires, with little but her courage, a skeleton navy, and a tiny air force.

It was not numbers, which held Africa and the Suez Canal when Churchill sent Wavell the only equipped troops he had when Germany was preparing to invade England. Wavell fought a campaign on three fronts with a combination of cool courage, skill and bluff probably unequalled in history. It was not numbers, which smashed the Luftwaffe in the Battle for Britain, and knocked the heart out of it so severely that it never recovered. Not only did the British airmen, although they were tired and horribly outnumbered, beat the German airmen, but British craftsmen and British designers beat their German counterparts.

It is very pleasing to note that Germany, the country that specialised in vast centralised organisation, with its entire industrial plant its colleges and universities, controlled and organised for one purpose, could not produce a machine to fight the Spitfire, the achievement of one or two men; could not anticipate the radio-locator, which enabled the British to trap Nazi planes; could not overcome the balloon barrage and had not as good an anti-aircraft gun.

These things are remarkable and worth remembering, especially for those "bright young things" who, hating Nazi Germany, plead so hard for us to imitate it. It was remarkable, too, that Germany who relied so much on her submarine warfare, could not foresee and overcome the submarine locator, nor even invent the special sighting device enabling night bombers to see their targets in the dark. It was remarkable, too, that a military nation like Germany was unable to produce a gun equal to the British 25-pounder. Germany was beaten in the first place not by numbers, but by quality and integrity. The number of planes and ships which Britain has flung into this war is impressive, but the key to England's place among the Allies is not quantity, but quality.

Britain has given her inventions and her designs to all her allies. The design for the Liberty Ships was given to America by British shipbuilders, and when these were being mass-produced in America, Britain turned her skill to building battleships. Not only did Britain give America her designs for engines and aircraft, but she built aircraft factories in America with her own funds, put in her own tools, and sent her own key-men to staff them. And to pay for this she gave up all her overseas investments.

Just as the British Navy formed the nucleus round which the various nations sheltered and finally gathered in strength to clear the seven seas, so the British Army

formed the spearhead and the inspiration and example for the gathering of the armies in Europe. El Alamein was the first cracking point; then Tunisia; then Caen in Normandy; then Holland. Wherever the British Army appeared there gathered the flower and strength of the German army. The Australians fought alongside the British at Alamein, as did the Canadians at Caen. But, right from the start, men from Australia took their place with the R.A.F. and with the Fleet; and their presence alone was a wonderful inspiration to the people at home.

Probably one of the most amazing jobs Britain has done in this war has been to feed its 48 million people.

It is stated in a Government publication that some of the land in England has been under cultivation for 3000 years, and is still in good heart and producing 40 and 50 bushels of wheat to the acre (the average yield in Australia is 12 bushels to the acre). When you consider that some of the land in America has not been in cultivation for more than 100 years, and that large tracts of cultivated land have been ruined or blown away in dust; and when you consider the Russian Government is dissatisfied with its collective farms, and has collected a mass of evidence against them; and when you consider the old-fashioned 100-acre farm in England can without any difficulty hold its own with any; then you begin to realise that there is something more in farming than tearing the soil up with kerosene tractors and pouring in chemical "manures."

And just as England gave her brains and her inventions to the Allies in this war, so she gave high quality pedigree stock to the entire world, and the progeny of that stock can be seen on the prairies of America, on the veldt of Africa and in every agricultural show in Australia.

But perhaps her greatest contribution is to come, and that as a result of the work of Sir Albert Howard. Some of you have noticed that there is a difference in taste between a farm egg and a mass-produced egg. There is quite a difference between one milk and another; between one strawberry and another. Sir Albert found that there existed a real difference in foods of the same variety grown in different ways, and this was reflected noticeably in the health of animals and human beings. There have been discussions in the British Parliament about this, and doctors in one county have also raised the question. It appears that we shall probably see a direct link-up between the health of the people and the health of the soil. It appears, too, that specialised farming and chemical manures are killing the living soil and are producing disease in plants, animals and in human beings.

Mass production has its place in this civilisation, but its effect on food, music and education seems to have been disastrous. It seems to me that a little more high quality production might be really cheaper in the long run.

There is such a thing as quality in all things, and I believe that quality is being deliberately destroyed. I am quite satisfied there is nothing accidental in it. I believe this war was designed to wipe out the British people and what they stand for. Let us thank God it failed, and let us make sure we do not sell our inheritance for an ill-conceived Peace Treaty.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION POLICIES

(Continued from last issue.)

Hereunder we publish a fourteenth 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:—

FOREIGN TRADE.

The old concept of foreign trade as a type of international economic war, in which every country must "blast its way" into the markets of the world, was both uneconomic and dangerous. It was the direct outcome of home markets being restricted by a deficiency of purchasing power, and led inevitably to international friction resulting in war.

While your committee fully recognises that, due to many unknown quantities, Governments are hesitant in formulating and making public, plans for international trade and commerce in post-war days, it feels certain that certain fundamental policies should be stated to enable private enterprise to plan production in sufficient time to enable it to carry out its full responsibilities in the rehabilitation of the nation, as well as provide goods and services in the reconstruction of a devastated world.

Foreign exchange should remain under control, even as it is today. Never again must currency of a nation be used as a trading commodity. Nations should not export for the prime purpose of maintaining "favourable balances," to the detriment of the economic welfare of their own nationals. (Such "balances" are not directing the distribution of goods during this war.) Instead, it may eventually be possible to operate international trade and commerce upon a peacetime version of Lease-Lend, with Governments adjusting payments

through a system of "blocked credits." To make this possible, it would be essential to establish stabilised currencies in much the same way as now maintained between the few nations subscribing to the agreement. A reversion to exchanges based on "gold" for the purpose of international trade (a tradeable commodity), dooms the world to a continuation of man-made economic strangulation with wars being fought for principles based upon greed. Therefore Be It Resolved:—

1. That all gambling in international exchanges be rigidly prohibited.

2. That to conform to the policy of removing want from the lives of the community, it will be necessary to institute measures to ensure that, while there exists a demand in domestic markets, goods will not be made available for export, solely for the purpose of making larger profit in a fluctuating foreign market, thereby leaving the community in want.

3. That such measures be framed with a view to removing the temptation to maintain an international trading system based upon "gold standards" and "favourable balances."

4. That this group fully endorses the principle of President Roosevelt's words—"That the Dollar sign must be eliminated from international transactions."

5. That post-war structure of Lease-Lend be instituted, operating under a system of "blocked credits."

6. That to accomplish this purpose it will

be necessary to continue the operation of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, or some similar body operating under statutory authority, responsible to Parliament, after hostilities cease, providing a channel through which all imports or exports would flow, thereby recording the "blocked credits" for nations exporting to Canada.

7. That stabilisation of international exchange by mutual agreement be continued, and extended to those nations not at present participants.

8. As other nations have made considerable industrial progress under the incentive of war, and will therefore be less inclined to import in the future, it is urged that full recognition be given to the policy of equating effective demand with supply in the field of international trade, with the objective of providing a definite social security on a principle similar to that advocated for the domestic market.

* * * *

FINANCE.

It has been found that money (or financial credit), as defined in the questionnaire issued by His Majesty's Government in conjunction with the 4th Victory Loan of 1943 a definition which has been accepted by this committee, is a media to facilitate the production and distribution of goods and services by industry and commerce, and is therefore an essential instrument in an effective economic organisation.

In the past, it has been possible for those possessing the authority to expand or restrict money (or financial credit) without due consideration of the wants and essential needs of the people in times of peace; also, during the period of war, it has not been considered necessary to restrict such money (or financial credit) for the purpose of producing and distributing war goods. It is with this knowledge that the following proposals are made, flowing directly from the recommendations in the previous part of this report, and presupposes the establishment of a national monetary authority responsible to Parliament for control of the monetary system in obedience to the will of the people.

Therefore Be It Resolved:—

1. Money supply (including financial credit) should be based upon the real wealth of the nation (as represented by its productive capacity), and should be available to finance the production of all wanted goods up to the limits of the national resources, on the one hand, and the requirements of the consuming public, on the other hand.

2. In order to ensure that money shall perform its proper function as a medium of exchange and distribution in the organisation of an effective economic democracy, it should cease to be traded as a commodity.

3. That as the power, which the control of money (or financial credit) carries, resolves into actual control of the Nation's economic life, it is desirable that immediate steps be taken to vest the administration of financial policy in a national authority directly responsible to the people through their Parliament, and operating under statutory authority.

4. That as the total price of existing productive capacity is far in excess of the purchasing power or effective demand of the people, distributed by wages and profits incurred in the production and distribution of such production, including the money equivalent in imports, it is absolutely essential that legislation be introduced for the purpose of equating purchasing power, or effective demand of the individual, to goods produced and services rendered.

(To be continued.)

TRUTH ABOUT TAXES

From the "Social Creditor," Nov. 25, 1944:—

It is not so clearly recognised as it ought to be that taxation is simply a method of reducing the individual's control over his future. The individual only shares in the real credit of the country to the extent that he can draw upon it by means of financial credit—i.e., money. Not less, but probably more, guns, ships, aeroplanes, and every other description of production, would have been turned out if the income tax, and every other tax, had been cut by 75 per cent. provided that proper price and wage control had been enforced. Taxation and rationing merely indicate either incompetence or political rancour. One of them is redundant.

BRITAIN'S COAL INDUSTRY

The international filibusters, having successfully used the Miners' Federation to expropriate the royalty owners, are now turning their attention to the Colliery Companies' profits. The coal royalty represented about 3d per ton, and the net profits represent, according to a letter from Mr. J. A. Cecil Wright, M.P., in "The Times," of November 15, 1944, about 6d per ton.

It is quite obvious that the Big Idea—monopoly with Mond-Turnerism—is in full career in the coal industry. Profits are just a nuisance to the international plotter. He can take anything he needs in money by means of interest on national debts, of which he is the only important owner. Why be obliged to report to shareholders? And dividends give independence. Abolish them.

—"The Social Creditor."

CANADIAN CAPERS

It is significant that one of the first acts of the Saskatchewan (Socialist-C.C.F.) Government has been to arrange for the abolition of the post of Lieutenant Governor, the representative of the King.

No doubt he will be replaced in due course by a delegate of the New York B'nai B'rith.

NATURE HAS THE RECIPE FOR SOIL FERTILITY

(Continued from page 1)

country in the world, though it has been under "civilised" influence for a comparatively short period.

Reverting to the suggestion of establishing "an educated Australian yeomanry as being superior to a purely industrious and shrewd peasant," it is worthwhile considering the place of the educated experimenter and the peasant, as related by Sir Albert Howard. He tells of when in 1905 he was appointed Imperial Economic Botanist to the Government in India, with headquarters at the Pusa Agricultural Research Institute. He relates how from a preliminary study of Indian agriculture he came to look upon the peasants as his professors of agriculture. He later included insect pests and fungus diseases. He says:

"At the end of five years tuition under my new professors—the peasants and the pests—the attacks of insects and fungi on all crops whose root systems, are suitable to the local soil conditions became negligible. By 1910 I had learnt to grow healthy crops, practically free from disease, without the slightest help from mycologists, entomologists, bacteriologists, agricultural chemists, statisticians, clearing-houses of information, artificial manures, spraying machines, insecticides, fungicides, and all the other expensive paraphernalia of the modern experimental station."

He applied similar principles to oxen with the same striking results.

He goes on to relate: "It was soon discovered in the course of this work that the thing that matters most in crop introduction is a regular supply of well-made farmyard manure, and the maintenance of soil fertility is the basis of health."

He obtained similar results to those related in other parts of India, and later in England. But in many instances he came up against the same difficulty we are up against in Australia—the fact that there is not enough animal manure to supply alone the humus required.

The solution was suggested by the practices of the Chinese, who have been fertilising (their soil successfully for thousands of years with humus made by composting vegetable refuse with a small amount of animal manure.

As a result, a simple method known as the Indore Process was devised for making compost. In a few years production at Indore was more than doubled and the crops were practically immune from disease.

The Indore Process has since been successfully used in many countries in coffee, tea, sugar, sisal, maize, cotton, tobacco and rubber plantations.

The loss of soil fertility through the decline in humus content, with the consequent certainty of a high rate of erosion, is regrettable in one's own district. But when it covers the whole continent it can only be viewed as a national tragedy.

Unless remedied, it will result in complete soil sterility—the elimination of the base of our existence—and all talk of population increase will be a mockery. Australia will not be able to support its present population within a not far distant period of time that could probably be estimated.

With modern mechanisation and transportation, humus can be made wherever vegetable and animal wastes can be brought together, with water available. It can be transported and applied to the land wherever needed. Undertaken as an urgent problem, the soil fertility of all our land can be restored and maintained. Neglected in the face of the knowledge now available, we shall have no right to express love of our great heritage—the land of Australia.

BEHIND CANADIAN POLITICS

It is commonly believed that the financial policy of Mr. Mackenzie King's Government and much of the other policy, if any, is provided by Mr. Louis Razminfky, a "Canadian" Jew, son of a "Russian" Jew, educated at the London School of Economics. Possibly, as a result of this, the not inconsiderable, open and concealed, Communist vote in Canada is being marshalled behind the "Liberal" Mackenzie King, it evidently having been decided that it is too risky to swing it to the C.C.F., which is felt to be on the downgrade.

The dangers inherent in the election of anything but a Social Credit Federal Government of Ottawa are obvious; and while there is little doubt that such a Government is an ultimate probability, it is too much to expect much more than a largely increased representation as the result of the next election. Mr. King is evidently nervous, and is delaying his appeal to the country, no doubt for the purpose of capitalising the military situation.

—The "Social Creditor," England, Nov. 4, 1944.

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 1d (6/- per dozen, post free.)

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

INSURANCE COMPANIES' PROPAGANDA

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

Sir, —Those who may have had doubts regarding the actual role of the insurance companies in the swindle of keeping the community in slavery to debt, have surely had those doubts removed by recent events.

When the bank directors issued a series of special statements a few weeks back, "warning" us of what the Government intended to do with our money, the statements were given great prominence in all daily newspapers as well as editorial support in most of them. The fact that the actual proposals of the Government were not known made no difference to these scaremongers nor to the prostitute press, which serves them. It is doubtful if there has ever been a more brazen and dishonourable attempt to distort the facts and mislead trusting people. However, despite the lavish use of all channels of publicity, the distribution of hundreds of thousands of leaflets, and the exercise of the greatest care to contact the "right" people with such stuff, the original assault on the mental stability of the people seemingly made little impression.

And so the second phase of the offensive has now been opened by the insurance societies, who have issued a similar "warning," the idea being to make all policyholders apprehensive about what "may" happen to the money they have "invested" at such great personal sacrifice in the belief that that course was absolutely necessary to cover the needs of their old age or infirmity. The fact that it is only because of the financial policy IMPOSED by the financial institutions that such great personal sacrifice throughout our "working life" is necessary at all is never mentioned. Not only so, but the fact that the great volume of "funds" thus accumulated from the workers (funds which they really need to meet their day-to-day necessities) is controlled by bank directors and their agents in such a way as to operate against the real interests of the policyholders is carefully camouflaged.

When we have pointed out that these insurance institutions are so linked up as to form a definite part of the mechanism for giving effect to the policy of the International Financiers, and particularly for keeping the fathers and mothers of the growing generations in the bondage of ignorance and debt, our statements have been ridiculed. To the discomfiture of the people's enemies, however, ridicule never alters a fact, and, as has been said before, unwelcome truth cannot be disposed of by laughing at it.

Hence it is no surprise for us to see the spokesmen of the Insurance Societies now openly revealing: that the purpose of their existence is to facilitate and help to execute the plans of those who dictate financial policy.

On 15th January, the "great dailies" published a specially prepared statement from the leading Life Assurance Societies, and, as in the case of the other "specially-prepared statements" from the bank directors, gave it undue prominence and editorial support. That men on the directorates of the newspapers are also on the directorates of banks and insurance societies would, of course, have nothing to do with this! They could be influenced only by the highest of worthy and honourable motives, and their hearts fairly bleed for you and me, i.e., the policyholders! That there has been no evidence of similar concern for the interests of the coal miners, the milk distributors, the wheat producers, the nurses, the schoolteachers, and any other similar section of society, could not be due to any shortcomings on their part!

Even the phraseology used by the Insurance Societies reveals the nature of the interests they serve, but when we come to examine the actual set-up, only the blind or the perverse would fail to be convinced.

It has been shown repeatedly in this paper that the Commonwealth Bank Board, right from its inception in 1924, has directly represented the private banks, the insurance companies, the three controlling monopolies, and the big pastoralists. A clear idea of this may be gained from the interests of the original appointees and their successors. Take the originals:

John J. Garvan was a pastoralist and managing director of the Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd. Sir Robert Gibson (afterwards chairman, who rent the infamous ultimatum to the Scullin Government) was a director of the National Mutual Life, the Union Trustee Company, and the Chamber of Manufactures Insurance Co. Sir Samuel Hordern was a director of the A.M.P. Society and the Royal Insurance Co. John McKenzie Lees was general manager of Queensland Bank for 24 years, ex-chairman of Associated Banks in Queensland, and Fellow of the London Institute of Bankers.

All the insurance institutions named in the special statement, viz: Australian Metropolitan Life, A.M.P., T. & G., A.P.A., City Mutual Life, Colonial Mutual, Mutual Life and Citizens, National Mutual, Prudential, and Provident Life, are directly connected with one or other of the three monopoly groups, which control Australia, and their business is to maintain the idea that there will always be the threat of the financial "rainy day."

The people are to be made so apprehensive of the financial future that they will not realise the significance of the abundant present. They will thus accept without investigation the absurd notion that in order to have money when we are old we must "save" the money, which should be used when we are being reared, educated, and establishing families. While this idea continues to have acceptance the never-ending struggle

for money seems a natural thing. And so the men who manipulate the supply so as to ensure the continuance of the struggle are never suspected of being the traitors they are.

A few years ago the General Manager of the Commercial Bank of Australia (Mr. C. H. Tranter) said, "Politicians do not worry bank shareholders, but merely amuse them." Seemingly there has been a change in this respect, as there are now signs of anxiety in those quarters, not concerning the welfare of shareholders or policyholders, but concerning the power to control the community through the manipulation of the volume and "investment" of money.

The three monopoly groups already referred to include those who control the banking system of Australia; the Life, Fire, and Marine Insurances; the Savings of the People; all Mercantile Loan Agencies; the principal industries; and nine-tenths of the institutions that receive deposits and negotiate advances.

"They can say who shall have credit and who shall not. They can boom or paralyse. They can inflate or restrict. They are the economic masters of the country" (Frank Anstey). This is done through control of "Funds," and in view of the childlike belief of so many people that these things are controlled by shareholders or policyholders, it may be opportune to call to mind a piece

"THE BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION"

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

PART II. CHAPTER I.*

Certain premises are an essential starting point for any useful suggestions in respect of the situation we have to face. The first of these is that a comprehension of a sound policy is by no means an identity with a comprehension of the means by which it may be achieved.

The first may be emotional or intuitional; but the second must be technical. There is, fortunately, no lack of the former, but there is immense confusion as to the latter. It is in this difference that one of the greatest difficulties of genuine reform resides.

The complaints of the underprivileged have been wholly justified; their remedies have often been inspired by their deadliest enemies.

In small matters, most people are quite aware that it is absurd to tell their shoemaker how to make shoes, but reasonable to complain that their shoes hurt. But, to take an important example, once the average voter has grasped the idea that there is something wrong with the money system, it is rarely that he does not attribute its defects to something he has been taught to call private enterprise, and agree that it should be perfected by the nationalisation of the banks. Since monetary reform is not merely vital, but is becoming topical, we may begin the examination of a new policy by a consideration of certain elementary aspects of money, and perhaps the simplest approach is by an inspection of its origins.

We may observe that, amongst many reasons for this, is the fact that previous researches have established the fact that centralised sovereignty is at the root of the world's ills; and money is connected with economic sovereignty.

The word "pecuniary" derives from "pecus," Latin for cattle, and probably the earliest form of currency, by which we mean something, which is not wealth, but can be exchanged for wealth, was a leather disc given by a nomadic cattle owner to a buyer who did not at once wish to remove his purchase. The currency was issued by the owner of the wealth. To the extent that his ownership was absolute, economic sovereignty resided in him.

The next stage was the accompaniment of war and social insecurity. Wealth was deposited with goldsmiths for safekeeping, and their receipt became currency. The issue of currency thus passed from the owner of wealth to the custodian of wealth. It is easy to prove that the goldsmith's receipt, which was often a fraudulent receipt, is the prototype of the bank note. Sovereignty largely passed to the goldsmith bankers, who "created the means of payment out of nothing." Finally, currency and cheques on drawable deposits became simply bankers' credit, which was not owned by either the owner of real wealth, per se, or the producer of wealth. This is quite easy to prove by an inspection of any balance sheet, in which it will be found that "real" items and monetary balances are to be found on the same side, and both are assets. This would imply that someone, somewhere, actually owes to the possessor of money, a "real" asset corresponding to the money, and that this individual shows this property in his accounts as a liability. There is nothing in the facts or accounts of the business system to confirm this conclusion, but there is much, to suggest that bankers have a concealed lien on nearly all property.

There is little difficulty in demonstrating that the money system will only work satisfactorily when sovereignty over his share

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

of history in connection with the A.M.P. Society.

In July 1934, twenty-eight members of that Society called for a special meeting to consider important amendments to the by-laws. One of the proposed amendments was that no member shall have more than one vote. The directors, in a circular to members, advised them to vote against the amendments, and pointed out that the existing right of having an increased voting power in proportion to the value of their policies, with a maximum of 20 votes, is wise and proper, well proved, and almost universally adopted by companies and corporations. The directors added that they could see no good reason for disturbing it! Readers of this paper are already aware that the directors of this self-same Society are drawn from the three controlling monopoly groups, and the following names of directors and ex-directors will be familiar:

Sir Samuel Hordern, Hon. F. H. Tout, and J. Hubert Fairfax, of the "Sugar Monopoly"; Archibald Currie, Sir Arthur Robinson, Alex. F. Bell, and T. C. Alston, of the "Metal Monopoly";

Sir George Fairbairn of the "Overseas Group."

And so we see the extent to which the welfare of the hardworking and debtenslaved Australian citizen concerns these great fellows throughout their waking hours, and also the reason for the almost hysterical anxiety of today to persuade us that those who have been persecuting us have only been doing it because they are our friends and out of sheer interest in our having happy homes, laughing children, and mental serenity in the evening time of our lives!

Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2. 21st January, 1945.

STATE MEDICAL SERVICE

"I have nothing, of course, against the Veterinary Surgeon, as such, but it is undeniable that he regards himself as belonging to a superior class of being to his 'patients,' and holds himself as answerable to, and employed by, not them, but another Superior Being of his own class, the owner. Now this is precisely the position of the Human Cattle under a State Medical Service. The interest of 'the State' in your health is much the same as the interest of an owner in his cart-horses (namely, that you should be kept fit enough to work at the minimum cost), except, indeed, that the personal feeling and even affection which may exist between a man and his horse are entirely lacking, since you are merely an entry on various forms."

—"You and the State Doctor," by Charles Mellick.

"RAPTUREOUS FOLLY"

From the "Social Creditor," Dec. 2. - In the face of the experience of the parallel progress of centralised power and ever-greater misery and catastrophe, the rapturous folly goes from strength to strength. It has taken the Social Credit Movement twenty-five years to obtain any considerable following to the proposition that the root of our troubles has been financial. And, the world over, there are Social Crediters, and honest ones, who are throwing the whole weight of their efforts into "the control of money by the State" without giving five minutes' thought to the problem of how they are going to control the State or who controls it now. They are solving the contest between policy and administration by handing over policy to administration. It would appear to be incontestable that humanity prefers to travel the hard road.

"B."B.C. BUNGLER

The news that Paris was free stirred the "B."B.C.'s Director-General to an act of Gallic impulsiveness—he ordered a tricolour to be flown from the roof. A sharp-eyed Frenchman 'phoned to ask the reason. "Paris is free," a delirious voice replied. "Haven't you heard?" "Yes," said the Frenchman, "but why are you flying the Dutch flag?"—"Time," N.Y.)

THE PRESS AND MONOPOLY

"I believe we must be cautious of recent suggestions which tend to identify freedom of the Press only with freedom for privately-owned newspapers," declared Mr. ANDREW ROTHSTEIN, President of the Foreign Press Association, recently.

"If a private monopoly abuses its power, the public has a right to expose it in the press, on the platform, and by publicity. But imagine the utter powerlessness of the public in seeking redress from the evils, excesses or deficiencies of a Government-owned-and-controlled monopoly in a Socialist economy! The Government would also own and control the Press. Therefore the public could [and would—Editor] be denied expression of its feelings through that medium. The Government would own and control the printing industry, and that avenue of expression would be closed."—C. Barclay-Smith, "The Answer to Socialism," p. 96.

under the title of a twentieth century economic system, is simply a vicious form of managed inflation, ultimately accompanied of necessity by cumulative industrial waste. Assuming that it is understood by its sponsors, it is an attempt to perpetuate government by finance.

There is little doubt, however, that while a price system based on facts and consequently unsusceptible to manipulation, if the facts on which it is based are published, is a primary essential, a national dividend is only less so.

The attempt to capitalise this necessity by a levelling down process masquerading as contributory social insurance has already been noticed. The justification for a non-contributory dividend both theoretical and practical has already been explored and demonstrated, and it is unnecessary to repeat the arguments at this stage.

It may be observed that a satisfactory restoration of the money system to its essential principles is vital to the preservation of money systems of any description. Failure to achieve this objective would at no great distance in the future deprive mankind of what might be one of his most valuable mechanisms.

The idea that, in the engaging words of the letter attributed to the American Bankers' Association, "Chattel slavery will be abolished by the war . . . We can achieve the same result by controlling the money" is even yet a fond aspiration in many quarters by no means negligible. But, in the face of wider knowledge of the nature and functions of money the attempt, although it will doubtless be made, will merely result in the final elimination of "bankers' money."

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