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).

NEW TIMES

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Schoolteachers and a "Battle of Sexes"

Educators Who Need Educating

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

Sir, -Our schoolteachers meet in conference each year and the subjects for discussion are much the same each time. The Victorian teachers met again last week and were duly addressed with the usual adulation by the Minister for Education.

On January 25 the Melbourne "Argus" published a special article entitled "Intellectual Efficiency at Discount," and as extra measure gave it the sub-heading "Amazing Situation." It was of course, written by "a special correspondent." On the opposite page we were told that "a battle of the sexes broke out at the Victorian Teachers' Union Conference in Assembly Hall yesterday," and that it concerned the difficulties of married teachers ties of married teachers.

The next day this was appropriately followed up by statements from the General Secretary of the Teachers' Union, the Secretary of the Victorian Public Service Association, and the Chairman of the Victorian branch of the Federation of Scientific and Technical Workers, commending the "Argus" as one of them put it, for "the timely publicity!

This sort of thing has happened repeatedly

This sort of thing has happened repeatedly before, but in actual results the teachers are still where they have been for years; in the economic doldrums. And that is precisely where they will continue to be unless they change their attitude and adopt

an entirely different approach.

Time after time, appeals have been made to the teachers to join with us in exposing the one thing that prevents the consummation of their laudable desires and reasonable requests, but with few exceptions they continue in the same old way of holding conferences to talk and even fight over anything EXCEPT the financial system—the nature, origin, production, ownership and control of the nation's money supply. It cannot be truthfully denied that practically every grievance brought forward at the Conference was the outcome of financial considerations, and yet that vital subject apparently had no place at all in the discussions

Imagine ourselves present at the Conference listening to the verbal "battle of the

ference listening to the verbal "battle of the sexes" between "intellectually efficient" men and women. I quote from the Melbourne "Argus" of 25/l/45: —

"Skirmishing began, when Mr. Seers (Mildura) moved that the union council seek a marriage grant of £75 a year for teachers. Many married teachers, he said, were in a desperate financial position. It

took only one family illness to liquidate a teacher's reserves, if he had reserves. Often a teacher had to keep aged parents and a mother-in-law in addition to his own

"In a vigorous rejoinder Miss Smythe opposed the motion. It was not the married

"In a vigorous rejoinder Miss Smythe opposed the motion. It was not the married son, but the unmarried daughter who usually provided for aged or infirm parents and other dependants, she said. Several speakers supported her.

"This provoked Mr. W. Doherty (Yarram) to remonstrate: 'Some of you are quite satisfied as long as you "stoush" the married man. You've got to go through it before you can realise the financial predicament of the married teacher. Teachers' wives are starved financially and socially. I don't drink, smoke, or gamble, and I don't go to the pictures; but when holidays come round I have to stay home. What I would like to see in this union is a little of the milk of human kindness for married teachers. The married man is providing children without whom you would all be out of a job. But when he wakes up there will be no one for you to teach.'

"Mr. J. Howard (Mildura): "Half of us can't "keep up" with the dust-man. Our wives should be treated the same as those of doctors, lawyers, and engineers."

Isn't that pathetic? One wonders whe-

wives should be treated the same as those of doctors, lawyers, and engineers." Isn't that pathetic? One wonders whether any of the teachers who were concerned in that debate have ever heard of Social Credit, and if they have not, then why? Most of us know only too well the nature of the financial predicament of married men in general, and most of us also know of the praiseworthy efforts of unknow of the praiseworthy efforts of un-married daughters to help their aged or infirm parents. But instead of reminding one another of this, why in the name of

So far, Labor's banking proposals, which have evoked such a hostile propaganda barrage, merely consist of alteration of personnel or machinery. POLICY is the important matter, but past experience indicates that Labor, or any other political Party, will not implement a worthwhile new policy unless and until electors determine the policy they require and impose it on their political servants. Meanwhile, there is danger in the proposed set-up: Firstly, the bankers would be freed from even nominal responsibility for their actions, because they could lay the blame on the Government "control." Secondly, when the banks CREATE new credit-money and lend it as if they had ACQUIRED it, being under Government "control" they would, in effect, have the approval of the Government and the sanctions of law, whereas previously they only had precedent or custom to "justify" their counterfeiting. Thirdly, the Government would be able to dictate the purposes (what kinds of production, etc.) for which finance was made available, irrespective of what the people desired.

"greatest" textile factory in Ireland. This is expected to give "Britain" world supremacy in rayon fabric, stockings and yarn. Latest processes and machinery are expected to increase production four-fold with much less human labour. Thus we

Unspeakable Tragedy

Alexander Barmine, a Russian now living in the U.S.A., who held high posts in the Soviet administration, such as Director-General of Soviet Trade Delegations to France and Italy from 1929 to 1931, president of the central trust handling the exports of products of the automobile, aviation and armament industries of the Soviet Union from 1933 to 1935, and Charge d'Affaires in Athens from 1935 to 1937 (from which post he resigned and broke with the Soviet regime), has this to say in the course of an article in "The Reader's Digest":—
"The unspeakable tragedy of the Russian

"The unspeakable tragedy of the Russian people is that they are compelled to fight the foreign aggressor without any rights or liberties of their own. Every second family of these Russian fighting men has lost someone in a purge, or to one of the concentration camps in which at least ten million victims of the dictatorship are still enduring a living death."

TEXTILE TRADE: The British (?) firm, ourtaulds, plans to build the world's direct conflict with science and invention, which aim at progressively eliminating employment.

CANADIAN CONSCRIPTS: As a protest against conscription for oversea service 7800 Canadian militiamen recently "went A.W.L." Commenting on this, the "Ottawa Journal," with customary Press asininely, says: "If we look for the source of the incident, we must admit it goes back to our failure to have compulsory military service." Well, well! Surely a child could understand that if the men had not been conscripted they would not need to fight conscription. But, as might be expected, the Press argues that as finght be expected, the Fress argues that compulsion would have avoided the trouble, while it is perfectly obvious that compulsion caused the trouble. In 1914-18 Australians fought vigorously against conscription, but since then their tradition of freedom has been undermined by the Monopoly Press, and certain so-called Working-Class

MANPOWER MUDDLE: Commenting on MANPOWER MUDDLE: Commenting on the manpower position, Mr. Dedman is reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of January 24 as saying that no, let-up is possible. On the same page Mr. Beasley is reported as asying "the supply position for civilians would be eased in several directions this year." From this it would appear that the

(Continued on page 4.)

to identify and remove the thing which imposes that unnecessarily heavy burden upon us? If the teachers are really intellectually efficient, what is their answer to that?

Much as I regret to say it, it is my belief that so far as the financial system is concerned the members of the teaching profession are amongst the least informed members of the community. There are of course important exceptions, but speaking generally, that is not an exaggerated statement

ment.
Even the Directors of Education have not bothered about it. I know this from experience, for at the 1940 Federal Elections one of the candidates was an ex-Director and admitted at a public meeting that he could not answer my questions relating to finance because he did not understand the subject. He also admitted that teachers subject. He also admitted that teachers had not been required to interest themselves in the matter beyond the elementary necessity of knowing sufficient to impart instruction relating to the addition, subtraction, and division of money. But can this situation be accepted indefinitely as an excuse for "intellectually efficient" men and women continuing to be so poorly informed on the most important material formed on the most important material subject in the world? The late Arthur Kitson called attention to this when he

wrote:
"The world's troubles are due to the immense power wielded by the international bankers, who suit their own

ends, can sway people and individuals as they win. The money question is the greatest moral and social question which mankind has ever had to consider. It concerns the lives, fortunes, and happiness of every human being in society, and of generations yet unborn. All other questions sink into insignificance compared with this

From this it will be seen that it is not more of the milk of human kindness that is wanted in the Victorian Teachers' Union, but a better understanding of the nature of the problem, which confronts them. If, as one of the delegates stated, the married teacher's condition is one of chronic financial predicament, how can he possibly devote his undivided and wholehearted attention to the education of the children?

It is to be hoped that before the next annual conference takes place, knowledge annual conference takes place, knowledge regarding the fraudulent nature of the financial system under which they labour and suffer will have spread among the teachers sufficiently for the discussions to take place on a level more in keeping with "intellectual efficiency." A "battle of the sexes" at a gathering of schoolteachers is entirely out of place, and they of all people should be working to remove the cause should be working to remove the cause of the conditions, which inadvertently lead to such incongruities.

Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C2. 28th January 1945.

Are We on the Road to National Socialism?

Adolf Hitler will have the laugh on us if, despite our successful resistance to his attempt by armed force to bring British countries under a National Socialist regime, we allow local power-lusters to achieve the same objective from within by the methods used in Germany itself, but using a different label.

If you think the possibility is rather remote, read very carefully the following clear explanation of those methods, given by one who was in Germany during the consolidation of National Socialism there. And ask yourself whether or not the same methods are already being used in Australia. This news-item, from an American newspaper, is reprinted from the "Social Crediter." England, of November 25, 1944: -

Malcolm McDermott, of Duke University, told the North Carolina Bar Association that constitutional democratic government in this country is fast vanishing; in its place there is being foisted upon us national Socialism.

'In order for national Socialism to work,' said Mr. McDermott, "certain definite steps must be taken, and they are the same for Fascism, for the two differ in name only:

"1. The people must be made to feel their utter helplessness and their inability to solve their own problems. While in this state of mind there is held before them a benign and all-wise leader to whom they must look for the cure of all their ills. This state of mind is most readily developed in a time of economic strain or national disaster.

"2. The principle of local self-government must be wiped out, so that this leader or group in control can have all political power readily at hand.

"3. The centralised government, while appearing in form to represent the people, must carefully register the will of the leader or group in control.

"4. Constitutional guarantees must be swept aside. This is accomplished in part by ridiculing them as outmoded and as

by ridiculing them as outmoded and as obstructions to progress.

"5. Public faith in the legal profession and the courts must be undermined.

"6. The lawmaking body must be intimidated and from time to time be rebuked, so as to prevent the development of public confidence therein.

"7. Economically, the people must be kept ground down by high taxes which under one pretext or another they are called upon

ground down by high taxes which under one pretext or another they are called upon to pay. Thus they are brought to a com-mon level, and all income above a meagre living is taken from them. In this man-ner economic independence is kept to a minimum, and the citizen is forced to rely more and more upon the government that controls him. Capital and credit are thus completely within control of the Govern-ment.

A great public debt must be built up so that citizens can never escape its bur-dens. This makes Government virtually

"9. A general distrust of private business and industry must be kept alive, so that the public may not begin to rely upon their

own resources.
"10. Government bureaus are set up to

control practically every phase of the citizen's life. These bureaus issue directives without number, but all under the authority of the leader to whom they are directly responsible. It is a Government of men and not of laws.

"11. The education of the youth of the prior is taken under control, to the and

11. The education of the youth of the nation is taken under control, to the end that all may of an early age be inoculated with a spirit of submission to the system and of reverence for the

the system and of reverence for the benevolent leader.

"12. To supplement and fortify all of the foregoing there is kept flowing a steady stream of governmental propaganda designed to extol all that bow the knee and to vilify those who dare raise a voice of

"I tell you I saw all these steps consummated or rapidly being consummated in Germany in 1936," said Mr. McDermott, in his address to the North Carolina Bar Association on "The Lawyer's Place in an Upset World."

"You can readily recognise them as the vital features of national Socialism. They are the cogs that made the Nazi machine work.

work.

"I came to know a German in Munich fairly well, as he would talk to me somewhat freely. He told me: 'He (Hitler) has brought us all to a common level,' and then added in a whisper, 'but, my God, what a low level!'"

Use the Acid Test

In case there are some kindly people who honestly believe that the Great Bureaucracies now running this country have challenged the Bankers on their behalf, we world suggest that they ask themselves straightforward questions such as the fol-

"Is there any concrete proposal that the attack on my personal sovereignty by the Taxation Bureaucrats shall be lessened by a drastic reduction in taxation?" To which the answer is No.

"Is there any suggestion that the cost of living is to be reduced by a progressive

"Is there any suggestion that the cost of living is to be reduced by a progressive reduction of all taxes of food, clothing, etc.?" Once again the answer is No.

"Reforming" institutions, whether they be political, industrial or financial, is a dangerous process unless the individual thereby gains concrete personal benefits.

MASTER PLAN BEHIND HITLER'S PLAN

"Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion"

By ERIC D. BUTLER. (Continued from last issue.)

PROTOCOL No. 1.

Putting aside fine phrases we shall speak of the significance of each thought: by comparisons and deductions we shall throw light upon surrounding facts.

"What I am about to set forth, then, is our system from the two points of view-that of ourselves and that of the goyim (i.e., non-Jews)....

"Political freedom is an idea, but not a fact."

Even a cursory examination of the history of political parties reveals the truth of the foregoing statement about political freedom. We are told that we are politically free, but in actual fact we are only "free" to vote for one or another of the political parties', ready-made programmes. We take our choice between the least of several evils! And behind the parties are the highly organised and powerful monopolies—financial, industrial and bureaucratic.

Political freedom can never become a fact until the individual, in association with fellow citizens, can initiate his OWN policy and ensure that his political representatives represent that policy and ensure that it is put into effect.

The policy outlined in the "Protocols" is designed to crush the individual by paralysing his initiative, by organising every phase of human activities to a stage where the individual is helpless to control his own affairs—even though the centralised propaganda organs, such as press, radio and corresponding the control his own affairs—even though the centralised propaganda organs, such as press, radio and corresponding the control him that screen, may be used to persuade him that he has more liberty than ever before.

Nothing is more tragic than the mesmerised chanting of people everywhere about "Progress," "Liberty," "Democracy" and other slogans—while they rush frantically to take part in any inspired campaign to destroy any few liberties they still possess. As Madame Roland said before being behaved during the French Revolution some headed during the French Revolution, some fearful crimes have been committed in the name of Liberty. More recently they have been, and still are, committed in the name of the "common good," another abstract idea divorced from facts.

Protocol No. 1 continues as follows: -

"This idea one must know how to apply "Inis idea one must know how to apply whenever it appears necessary with this bait of an idea to attract the masses of the people to one's party for the purpose of crushing another who is in authority. This task is rendered easier if the opponent has himself been infected with the idea of freedom, so-called liberalism, and, for the sake of an idea, is willing to yield some of his power. It is to yield some of his power. It is precisely here that the triumph of our theory appears: the slackened reins of government are immediately, by the law of life, caught up and gathered together by a new hand, because the blind might of the nation cannot for one single day exist without guidance, and the new authority merely fits into the place of the old already weakened by liberalism.

"In our day the power which has replaced that of the rulers who were liberal is the power of Gold.

"Time was when Faith ruled. The idea of freedom is impossible of realisation because no one knows how to use it with moderation. It is enough to hand over a people to self-government for a certain length of time for that people to be turned into a disorganised mob. From that moment on we get internecine strife, which soon develops into battles between classes, in the midst of which States burn down and their importance is reduced to that of a heap of ashes.

Whether a State exhausts itself in its own "Whether a State exhausts itself in its own convulsions, whether its internal discord brings it under the power of external foes— in any case it can be accounted irretrievably lost: it is in our power. The despotism of Capital, which is entirely in our hands, reaches out to it a straw that the State, willy-nilly, must take hold of: if not—it goes to the bottom.

"Should anyone of a liberal mind say that such reflections as the above are immoral I would put the following questions: —If every State has two foes and if in regard to the external foe it is allowed and not considered immoral to use allowed and not considered immoral to use every manner and art of conflict, as for example to keep the enemy in ignorance of plans of attack and defence, to attack him by night or in superior numbers, then in what way can the same means in regard to a worse foe, the destroyer of the structure of society and the commonweal, be called immoral and not permissible?

"Is it possible for any sound logical mind to hope with any success to guide crowds by the aid of reasonable counsel and arguments, when any objection or contradiction, senseless though it may be, can be made, and when such objection may

A SPECIAL MEMO FOR ALL SOCIAL **CREDITERS**

"We must recognise that the relative importance of the money question is diminishing as control over the individual and over the entire economy is being systematically transferred to rationing, legal prohibitions, priorities and a comprehensive system of State regimentation."

-L. D. BYRNE, Technical Advisor to the Alberta Government, in the Canadian Social Crediter," Nov. 30, 1944.

find more favour with the people, whose powers of reasoning are superficial?'

"Men in masses, and the men of the masses, being guided solely by petty passions, paltry beliefs, customs, traditions and senti-mental theorism, fall a prey to party dissension, which hinders any kind of agreement, even on the basis of a perfectly reasonable argument. Every resolution of a crowd depends upon a chance or packed majority, which, in its ignorance of political secrets, puts forth some ridiculous resolution that lays in the administration a seed of anarchy."

The manner in which people in the mass can be swayed by demagogues has been known and acted upon from the dawn of history. Students of contemporary history in Australia know that Communist Union Bosses and others use the "packed majority" at meetings. The following extract, from an article in "The United States Bankers' Magazine" back in 1892, is relevant and highly significant, particularly in regard to "party dissension":

"Where, through a process of law, the common people have lost their homes, they will be more tractable and easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of through the influence of the strong arm of government, applied by central power of imperial wealth, under the control of leading financiers. The truth is well known among our principal men, now engaged in forming an imperialism of capital to govern the world. While they are doing this, the people must be kept in a condition of nolitical antagonism.

By thus dividpeople must be kept in a condition of political antagonism. . . By thus dividing the voters, we can get them to expend their energies in fighting over questions of no importance to us, except as teachers to lead the common herd."

One cannot help noticing the remarkable similarity to the views expressed in the "Protocols"—particularly the contempt for the rank-and-file of the people everywhere.

Protocol No. 1 continues as follows: -

"The political has nothing in common with the moral. The ruler who is governed by the moral is not a skilled politician, and is therefore unstable on his throne. He who wishes to rule must have resurred bether the common and the co have recourse both to cunning and to

make-believe. Great national qualities, like frankness and honesty, are vices in politics, for they bring down rulers from their thrones more effectively and more certainly than the most powerful enemy. Such qualities must be the attributes of the kingdoms of the goyim, but we must in no wise be guided by them.

"Our right lies in force. The word 'right' is an abstract thought and proved by nothing. The word means no more than: —Give me what I want in order that thereby I may have a proof that I am

stronger than you.
"Where does right begin? Where does it end?

"In any State in which there is a bad organisation of authority, an impersonality of laws and of the rulers who have lost their personality amid the flood of rights ever multiplying out of liberalism, I find a new right —to attack by the right of the strong and to scatter to the winds all the strong and to scatter to the winds all existing forces of order and regulation, to reconstruct all institutions and to become the sovereign lord of those who have left to us the rights of their power by laying them down voluntarily in their liberalism.

"Our power in the present tottering condition of all forms of power will be more invincible than any other, because it will remain invisible until the moment when it has gained such strength that no

when it has gained such strength that no cunning can any longer undermine it.

"Out of the temporary evil we are now compelled to commit will emerge the good of an unshakable rule, which will restore the regular course of the machinery of the national life, brought to nought by liberalism.

The result justifies the means

The result justifies the means.

"Let us, however, in our plans direct our attention not so much to what is good and moral as to what is necessary and

'Before us is a plan in which is laid down strategically the line from which we cannot deviate without running the risk of seeing the labour of many centuries brought to

'In order to elaborate satisfactory forms of action it is necessary to have regard to the rascality, the slackness, the instability of the mob its lack of capacity to understand and respect the conditions of its own life, or its own welfare. It must be understood that the might of a mob is blind, senseless and unreasoning force, ever at the mercy of a suggestion from any side

"Only one trained from childhood for independent rule can have understanding of the words that can be made up of the

political alphabet "It is only with a despotic ruler that plans can be elaborated extensively and clearly in such a way as to distribute the whole properly among the several parts of the machinery of the State: from this the conclusion is inevitable that a satisfactory form of government for any country is one that concentrates in the hands of one

responsible person." COMMENT:

"SOCIALIST SIXTH OF THE WORLD"

October 17 and 23, 1944, provide good, realistic comment, from an im-

portant but somewhat neglected angle, on one aspect of Communist propaganda in general and the Dean of Canterbury's booklet in par-

The following letters, published in "The Examiner" (Tasmania) of

Undoubtedly this is one part of the "Protocols" which appealed to Hitler immensely! (To be continued.) (All rights reserved.)

DEAN ON RUSSIA

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA Sir, —I have followed with great interest the letters in "The Examiner" on the above subject, and I think I can say that few papers I have read discuss so openly and with so little heat this vexed question.

Personally, until recently I have seldom discussed Russia because, however much

ticular: -

I disagree with the ruthless methods used in that country, I believe that each country has to find its own salvation in its own way, and a regime which is good for one is not necessarily good for another. How-ever, when I found that meetings, called ostensibly in friendship to Russia, invariably were a cloak and an opportunity for holding up to contempt and ridicule British ideas and institutions, I started to take notice.

I consider the Dean of Canterbury's ork, "Socialist Sixth of the World," as published in Australia, one of the most dishonest pieces of writing that it has been my misfortune to read. Any educated man who emphasises one portion of the truth at the expense of the whole truth not only destroys truth itself, but is guilty of a

restroys truth itself, but is guilty of a very serious and unforgivable crime.

Those who read the American writer Catherine Mayo's "Mother India." may remember how shocked and annoyed Indians were at this book. The book, describing the seamy side of Indian life, was true in parts, but, taken neat by the American public who know as much about India. public, who knew as much about India as the British Labour Party did, Indians considered it was a shocking distortion of Indian life. Some tried to reply, but the damage was done. However, one Indian did reply; he wrote "Uncle Sham," a book depicting the seamy side of American life. He went one better than Catherine Mayo,

much to the indignation of the Americans.

To crawl round the sewers of a country and then write a book on the people is bad enough, but to take the worst parts of English life and to compare it with a few carefully selected spots in Russia is not only dishonest, it is the work of an evil man. Such people do Russia great harm, because the truth will out, and then comes the reaction; and the reaction is already the reaction; and the reaction is already setting in.

BARBARA GUTHRIE, 101 Collins St.,

-In my criticism on the Dean of Canterbury's book on Russia I said that "Any educated man who emphasises one portion of the truth at the expense of the whole truth not only destroys truth itself, but is guilty of a very serious and unfor-givable crime." I further stated that "To take the worst parts of English life and to compare them with a few selected spots in Russia is not only dishonest, it is the work of an evil man." The question is: Did the Dean do this? If he did it he is unquestionably guilty of a very serious crime as an educated man.

The plague spots of England described by the Dean may be exactly true; the bright spots in Russia may also be exactly true. But what is definitely not true is that the parts described are a repreare they anything approximating to an honest or fair comparison.

Mr. Oswald Robinson cannot deny that this type of misrepresentation has been going on, on a vast scale. For example, if Russia builds one block of modern flats, then photographs are taken of them and broadcast throughout the world, and we are encouraged to believe, by various means, that this represents the houses of the majority of the proletariat, when actually the picture does not represent the conditions of one per cent, of the population. This is what I mean by "the work of an evil man."

—BARBARA GUTHRIE.

BOOKS TO READ

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

"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/ld 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.

Political Pointers

Isn't it remarkable how the Labor-Socialists can be trusted to do exactly the Socialists can be trusted to do exactly the right thing whenever the International Crooks, who usually, but not always, use Bonds instead of Bombs to reduce nations to serfdom, want a particularly dirty piece of work done? For some weeks past there has been a big sham fight concerning the Federal Government's proposals to "reform" the banking system. No doubt the Government's proposals are a son to Labor support of the proposals are a son to Labor support of the proposals are a son to Labor support of the proposals are a son to Labor support of the proposals are a son to Labor support of the proposals are a son to Labor support of the proposals are a son to Labor support of the proposals are a son to Labor support of the proposals are a son to Labor support of the proposal of the proposa ment's proposals are a sop to Labor sup-porters and money reform enthusiasts. Sig-nificantly enough, there has been no mention of the International Monetary Plan, which may be quietly ratified at Canberra during the coming session unless there is more effective opposition by individual electors. The banking system in Australia is to be suitably "reformed" before being handed over completely to the Internationalists. The same fate has been designed for the aviation industry. Hurrah for "progress"!

Speaking in the Federal House on No-Speaking in the Federal House on November 23 of last year, the Deputy-Leader of the "Liberal" Party said: "I shall cite one example of a Government-controlled concern in order to show what the taxpayer may expect. The Victorian railways, a State-owned undertaking, wrote off £30,000.000 of the taxpayers' money in 1937. . . . Canada has adopted nationalisation in some degree. The "Trans-Canadian Airways have been nationalised, and in 1938 the loss was 111.005 dollars, while in 1939 the loss was 818,026 dollars." 818,026 dollars."

It is to be hoped that the taxpayers of Australia are preparing to meet further demands on their rapidly shrinking effective incomes by their "commonly-owned" Taxation Department, when the Federal Government makes the aviation industry their "commonly-owned" property!

Mr. Brian Fitzpatrick, who has placed it on record that he believes that social credit movements everywhere "stink," is giving a series of three radio talks over the national stations. He is defending the Jews. The Chairman of the A.B.C. is Mr. Moses. Mr. Fitzpatrick, who says he is opposed to "vested interests." will, no doubt, ensure that many of the Australian taxpayers who help to finance the A.B.C. and who believe there is a "Jewish Problem," are allowed to nominate a speaker to out their views over our "commonly-owned" radio stations! over our "commonly-owned" radio stations! Perhaps!

"The 'Year-Book' of the Union of South Africa for 1941—the latest publication available—shows that the chief means of dealing with soil erosion is by the payment of bounties to private land owners."—Senator Allan McDonald ("Hansard," November 29, 1944)

Drought and soil erosion in this country have provided excellent excuses for the planners everywhere to suggest more regimentation. We must be "organised" in order to beat erosion! Government departments, spending millions of the taxpayers' money, consider themselves much more competent to defeat soil erosion than private landowners. The argument appears to be that private landowners are allowing their properties to blow away because they their properties to blow away because they lack the "national outlook" of Government Departments. Mr. Archie Cameron, in an excellent speech on soil erosion (vide "Hansard," November 23, 1944), pointed out that soil erosion is, in many areas, much worse on Crown lands than on private property. Isn't that strange!

'The Organisation shall constitute a part of any general international organisation to which may be entrusted the co-ordination of the activities of international organisa-tions with specialised responsibilities . . . such modification of the provisions of this Constitution."—"Food and Agriculture Organisation: Article XIII."

The implications of the above are obvious, particularly when it is noted that, with the exception of U.N.R.R.A., all the new International Organisations being created contentions. tain a similar clause to the above in their constitutions. Everything is being prepared in order to merge existing organisations into a super-world organisation. The issue a super-world organisation. The issue confronting Australians is clear: National sovereignty versus international tyranny-Write to your M.P. immediately.

—E.D.В.

"REGRETTABLE ERROR"

From the "Social Crediter," England, 12/8/44:

As quoted in "Charter for the Soil," by Mr. John Drummond, Marshal Stalin has discovered "an enormous balance against State Farms." So the cold-blooded and cruel murder of six million inoffensive Russians, who only wanted to be allowed to mind their own business on their own forming in the contract of the some state farms, is just one of those regrettable errors of judgment which have been the outstanding characteristic of Socialism from its vestigial origins in Cromwell's wreckers, through the murderous French Revolution, and the abortive risings of 1848, to the long agony of the Bolshevik regime and the short but terrible reign of Bela Kun.

short but terrible reign of Bela Kun.

We stand in Great Britain in a greater danger than in 1940. Not one of the upheavals mentioned took its rise from the underworld. Each of them, was engineered by powerful forces in control of money and influence. Those forces are working with all their might, and it is considerable, to pervert the sanity of the British people by the inculcation of theories, which have proved fatal wherever tried.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION POLICIES

Hereunder we publish a fifteenth 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 proposals are advanced:

EDUCATION.

In view of the contents of a White Paper issued recently by the British Government on the matter of Education, serious con-sideration should be given to both juvenile and adult teaching and training in Canada. Lack of parental supervision and control, due in many cases to both parents being employed in war industries, is a condition that is bound to have terrific repercussions the adolescent years of the present gene-

Also the broken continuity of studies of our youth, due to the demands of the services is a matter for post-war action on the part of the Government. In addition, there are the difficulties arising from the question of educational costs to be solved by methods equitable and satisfactory to all sections of the community.

Therefore Be It Resolved: -

- 1. That all education should be free of financial obligation to the individual student (who shows aptitude and willingness) or to
- his or her parents or guardians.

 [If the people, individually, had the money to pay for education of their own choice, stereotyped instruction in "free" socialised schools would be avoided. —Editor, 'New Times."]
- 2. That the scope of a national education programme should be extended to the uttermost limits of the nation's capacity to absorb learning of any or descriptions.
- 3 That the range of the curriculum together with educational facilities should extend from kindergarten to the academic studies and technical training of the adult. All and every subject should be unlimited in scope.
- 4. That the curriculum should include such subjects as political philosophy and economy, as well as provide educational facilities to teach useful recreation in our increasing leisure.
- [Do we want schoolteachers to teach us recreation? And why should it be "useful"? —Ed., "N.T."]
- 5. That the education should be comprehensive in scope, covering physical and moral, as well as mental development, and include the teaching of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship in a true Christian democracy.
- 6. That the teaching profession should be raised to a position in the social economy in accordance with its responsibilities and commensurate with its competence and importance.
- post-war education programme should be free from all partisan influence.

INDUSTRY.

Industry is the basic source of wealth, and not only provides goods and services, but in so doing distributes wages and incomes which constitute purchasing power, and is therefore the essence of public wel-

However, the requirements of a properly functioning democracy necessitate that effective control shall be vested in the people as consumers, and that industry should as consumers, and that industry should function in response to their demands for goods and services. Furthermore, steps should be taken to safeguard the nation against the abuse of private enterprise by monopoly controls or the manipulation of

In addition, on the thoroughly sound democratic principle that "that government is best which needs to govern least" there

should be a minimum of government interference in the economic sphere.

Therefore Be It Resolved: -

- 1. Free enterprise, with full scope for personal initiative, being essential to a de-mocracy, constitutes the only basis on which industry should operate.
- 2. Centralisation of power being the reverse 2. Centralisation of power being the reverse of democracy and destructive to its operation, so-called State ownership or control of industry—involving regimentation by a bureaucracy—should be avoided at
- 3. While it is essential that industry should have access to adequate financial facilities to maintain optimum production, and that industrialists should be assured of a reasonable profit, it is equally important that the wages and salaries of industrial employees should be raised to an adequate level. In order to ensure that such remuneration be provided on an equitable basis, the wages and salaries paid by industry should be supplemented by a national system of family allowances which would constitute an integral feature of a social security general

AGRICULTURE.

The position that agriculture holds in the national economy cannot, in view of the experience of the last few years, be ignored. It is the source from which the nation derives sustenance to enable it to progress and expand in other fields.

Notwithstanding its priority of essential-Notwithstanding its priority of essentiality, agriculture has in the past, and still does, suffer from neglect, exploitation, and instability generally. Debts incurred when money was plentiful, have had to be repaid when money was scarce. Our whole economic system is entirely dependent upon the efficient functioning of a national agricultural policy based upon instice and cultural policy based upon justice and

Therefore Be It Resolved:

- 1. That suitable action be taken establish a National Agricultural Policy that will make it economically possible for the farming industry to survive the fluctuations of volume due to natural causes, and make such a policy an integral part of the nation's economy, ther stabilising agriculture on a sound basis.
- 2. The prices of farm products should be raised to a level, which will enable farmers to meet their production costs and give them a fair profit for their services to the nation, comparable manufacturing industry.
- 3. The unjust and disproportionate burden of debts pressing on farmers through no fault of their own, and due almost entirely to the depressed and uneconomic prices which they have received for their products in the pre-war years, constitutes a menace to the stability of agriculture. Therefore a readjustment of all farm debts equitable to all should be carried out.
- 4. Agriculture should be provided with properly organised and adequate market facilities, free from manipulation and monopoly control.
- 5. Such a reconstructed agricultural economy should include provision for a system of land tenure, operated in such manner that the benefits and advantages of private ownership for the occupant be preserved, and which at the same time will remove the evils of gambling in land values, exploitation, and monopoly control.

(To be continued.)

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE UNIONS?

By C. TYSELL, in the "Social Crediter."

An increasing number of politically conscious and active trade unionists are deeply concerned at the trend of trade unionism. It seems to them that the movement has lost its historic objective, and has been sidetracked into pursuit of State Socialism.

The notion that the member of a trade union is interested in who owns the in-Providing he gets a fair deal, the worry and responsibility of ownership does not deeply interest him. But it does interest junta, wn ich nas trol of the Unions and hopes through them control industry and through industry the State.

The greatest danger, which at present threatens the future, is Monopoly, and whether it is private or State monopoly makes no perceptible difference to the individual.

The nett result of a monopoly is to restrict the choice of alternatives open to the individual and to dominate his will. Trade unionism, which was created to protect the workers, will itself grow into a tyranny unless its members resist the present policy, which is being pursued in their name by the junta. It was never the intention of

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the pioneers of the movement that we should change one task-master for another more powerful and less easy to combat.

The larger the union and the more diverse the trade of its members the more difficult does democratic control become.

The contact between the various sections is so frail and the conflicting interests and objects of the various groups so incompatible that a common policy is almost impossible. Couple this with the vast ma-chinery through which the voice of the members must pass before it reaches the "Holy of Holies" and the opportunities af-forded to the Executive to scotch any popular sentiment before it reaches effective proportions are immense.

A policy that has not the approval of the junta has little chance of success.

And yet the popular voice will still burst forth unaccountably. For instance, the spontaneous strike of Vickers Armstrong workers, which the junta had so hard a job to suppress in the early part of this year [1944] was in reality no more than the popular reaction of members of the A.E.U. to a policy dictated by the Executive which was not in accord with the wishes of the weakers themselves. wishes of the workers themselves.

The Municipal and General Workers' Union is now having trouble with some of its members who are dockers, and, having failed in its efforts to cajole them back to work, has retaliated by closing the branch down and proposes to open a new branch of those members who will accept the

policy dictated by the union's officials. Whether this action is legal or not is open

to question, but that is beside the point.

The fact is that here we have a body of officials who are the servants of the members not only dictating the policy to be pursued but using the extremes of coercion to enforce their will, including the confis-cation of funds subscribed by the members.

"The price of freedom is eternal vigilance." That is the watchword that trade unionists must take to their hearts if they do not wish to follow the German trade unionists into a vast labour corps like that dominated by dream of the junta. With more and more amalgamations, and more and more power vested in the T.U.C., the dream nears its fulfilment.

The methods employed are subtler than those of Adolf Hitler, but the result will be the same; no job without a trade union card, no trade union card without obedience to dictation by the junta. "

A Labour Corps is a Labour Corps, even A Monopoly is a Monopoly even though it be known as the National Union of British Workers.

"ILLEGAL CONVERSION"

The following letter appeared in the "Dundee Courier" of August 23, 1944. The point raised goes to the root of the relations of the Government and the individual. and it is suggested that every reader write to his M.P. requesting that the authority of any Minister or Official to dispose of pro-perty which has been wholly or partly paid for by taxation, should be subject to the grant by each individual of authority to dispose of his interest in the property:

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES DISPOSAL

Sir, —As, unfortunately, only a small minority of those affected by the debates in the House of Commons read the official report of them in "Hansard," may I draw your readers' attention to a matter of primary importance contained in the issue of July 25, in which the following dialogue occurs:

Dr. Russell Thomas (Southampton): "Can the right hon. gentleman (Minister for Economic Warfare) give an assurance that he will not give to Europe what is required

Mr. Dalton: "I do not think that is the way to approach it."

Dr. Thomas: "Why not?"
Mr. Dalton: "Because there are moral duties which we owe to those of our Allies who have had a much harder war than we have.'

Dr. Thomas: "Charity begins at home."

Mr. Dalton: "No, charity does not begin at home, unless your home is large enough to contain all your friends. If my hon. friend does not see that, I do not think it is worth my while to spend more time upon it.'

One of the moral duties which may reasonably be expected from Ministers of the Crown is to refrain from the illegal conversion of other people's property, and. in particular, the property of those people they are supposed to represent. Government surplus, conservatively estimated to have cost £2,000,000,000, has been paid for from two sources-taxation, paid by individuals, and money created out of nothing by the banks. ("Banks create the means of payment out of nothing." of payment out of "Encyclopedia Britannica.")

The surplus stores belong to the people who paid for them, the taxpayers and/or the banks. In the latter case, it must be assumed that the banks own the prescriptive right to all the money they create out of

May I suggest, therefore, that before Mr. Dalton gives full reign to the charitable instincts so characteristic of his Party, a clear and public decision should be reached as to the ownership of the property he is so anxious to give away? —I am, &c.

C. H. DOUGLAS.

JEWISH TERRORISTS

The disclaimer of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz, on behalf of "every Jew" of any responsibility or sympathy with the Jewish murderers of Lord Moyne, illustrates the formidable problem with which her levish world is feed in dealing with the Jewish the world is faced in dealing with the-Jewish race. "The Cairo criminals are men crazed by the fiendish butcheries of their kith and kin in Poland . . . infected by the evil example of the Mufti's terrorist campaign." So they murder a British official who cannot conceivably have anything to do with either of these matters!

The Paris "Figaro" (February, 1932) stated in so many words that Jacob Schiff set up a terrorist organisation "charged to assassinate (Russian) Ministers, Governors, heads of police . . and to create insurrection . . . the cost was estimated at more than fourteen million roubles" (£1,400,000). Jacob Schiff was the idol of Jewry. We do not doubt that, when a Russian official was murdered, a representative Jew would express the horror of the Jewish community.

It is not hypocrisy. It is the Chosen Race mentality. What do a few unfortunate incidents weigh in comparison with the destiny of Israel?

—"The Social Crediter," Eng. 25/II/44.

ADVANCES IN AVIATION

REMARKABLE BRITISH FEATS POORLY PUBLICISED

In the House of Lords on October 12, 1944. Lord Brabazon said: -

What I complain of is that you never get a boost from the Air Ministry about our own machines. Let me give an example. There was a picture the other day in the public Press of **a** jet machine built here and flown here at astonishing speeds in 1941. It is now 1944. Three years were allowed to pass before we could realise the side of it there was a picture of allowed to pass before we could realise it. By the side of it there was a picture of a jet machine built by Bell of America and only just flown. That is the sort of publicity you get here. There has been no mention about our jet machines that have been in action. Is there any talk about our jet machines that could fly round a Bell?

"Let us go through some of the things that British industry has made and produced. Have we ever been told of the catapult launching of Hurricanes from merchant ships, a remarkable thing indeed, and rocket projectiles which have a firepower almost equivalent to that of a light cruiser? No, very little is said about that. Do we draw attention to the fact that there is only one machine on the Western Front, a British bomber that can carry 12,000 pounds? There is only one machine that can carry that weight, and it is a British machine. For all we are allowed to know you might think anybody could carry that weight. It is a remarkable performance that British industry has put up. Take the matter of the Mosquito alone. It takes 4000 pounds of bombs to Berlin, and it looks after itself by virtue of its speed alone. The much-vaunted Flying Fortress cannot carry any more. We have some very remarkable things to our credit. some very remarkable things to our credit. Far from crying stinking fish, it is not for me to boast about English goods, but there they are if only somebody will draw attention to them. Then we have on the scientific side the remarkable developments of wireless and radar. There we started the whole thing. We won our Battle of Britain on it and since won our Battle of Britain on it, and since then it has been used all up and down the world. Yet most people in this country, and certainly most people in America, understand that that was an American invention . . . We hide our light under a burghal."

BANKING LEGISLATION

Sir. -Let us ask ourselves-will the proposed banking legislation benefit the people?

The Socialist Government at Canberra is proposing to make legislative alterations in banking. Anyone who has given the matter any serious consideration is well aware than the optical parties benefits a proposition of the control of that the existing banking arrangements leave much to be desired.

The function of money and of bank credit (the form in which 99% of our money operates, and which is the peculiar stock-intrade of the banks) is to facilitate exchange—i.e., the buying and selling of our goods. Will the proposed changes in banking proposet and stimulate this essential ing promote and stimulate this essential function; or shall we find that, in accordance with the monotonous pattern of all recent legislation emanating from Canberra, these changes will still further limit and suffocate individual freedom. In this connection we may well ask, "Can the leopard change his spots?"

If we are to be competent to form an opinion on this matter, we must clearly realise that in regard to banking there are two aspects: (1) Policy; (2) Administration. Policy involves aims and objectives—i.e., what it is desired to achieve. Administration comprises the actions (mostly routine), which are undertaken to achieve the objectives.

Probably no institution has achieved greater efficiency in administration than has banking. It is likely that the changes that Canberra will promote in banking will be towards administrative bureaucratic control and the inefficiency that we have sadly learned to expect from such control.

It is in the field of Policy that banking can be improved in relation to the previously referred to essential function of promoting and facilitating the exchange of our goods and services.

In the past the world-wide policy banking, and control of money and of credit, has been directed towards the con-centration of enormous power in the hands of a few men: self-appointed and responsible to no one. They have fortified themselves by saddling the world with debt

It is only in relation to the policy, which now inspires banking, with its concomitant control of money and credit, that radical changes are needed.

He is indeed an optimist who believes that the Canberra Government will find either the will or the courage to challenge the enormous worldwide power behind the present policy of banking, money and

Therefore, urge your parliamentary representative that this matter should remain till a Government fortified with an overwhelming specific mandate from the people proceed to change banking policy from one of exploitation to one of service.

—Yours faithfully, N. S. KELLIE Mc-CALLUM, Bangalow, N.S.W.

"New Times," February 2, 1945 -----

"THE BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION"

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

PART II. CHAPTER IV. *

When Karl Marx (Mordecai), in his Message to the First International in 1870, observed, "The English are incapable of making a Socialist revolution, therefore foreigners must make it for them," he placed on the record a statement of high historical and practical value.

Whatever the ultimate result may be, it is a simple statement of fact that social disturbance, economic and industrial distress in Great Britain can in almost every case be traced to alien influence. The native English, in particular, have their own methods of dealing with a distasteful situation, as anyone intimately conversant with the tragic-comic breakdown of the alien billeting system in 1939 can testify. But revolution is not one of them. The immense stability underlying race homogeneity is the main factor in this characteristic, a sense of proportion contributes its quota, and a curious "corruptibility," which is always ready to accept an immediate benefit rather than persist in a long-term vision, helps to make the way of the social incendiary one of successive disappointment.

But this latter feature has taken on a new aspect in the present century. Social revolution has itself become a profession in place of being a religion—paying, in its higher branches, and subject to compliance with a code, high dividends both material

The effect of this has been to create, primarily in London, but to a less extent in all the larger towns, what can only be described as an alien culture, in the main bureaucratic, but linked with mechanical industry by the Trades Union official. This culture also has its own type of Art. It not an exaggeration to state that if the whole population outside these circles were to cease work, the social revolutionaries of the Fabian and other varieties would starve to death in a month, while, on the other hand, the disappearance of the socialists and bureaucrats would hardly be noticed except with general relief.

Yet it is beyond argument that the bushy and somewhat foreign mannered tail wags the rather bewildered British dog even if contributing little to his sustenance.

The indigenous culture is one of tolerance combined with a strong desire to mind one's own business directly, rather than by pooling processes. Once given access to the sanctions of the State, an alien culture can be imposed on such a national temperament with comparative ease. Whether it can be maintained is another question, but it has been demonstrated that the Centralised State, once achieved, is difficult and costly to dislodge.

Without carrying the German conception of "Blut und Boden" to the absurd lengths characteristic of its protagonists, only the type of mind which has absorbed the abstractions of Bloomsbury would dispute the large element of truth which it em-bodies. A nation is, amongst other factors, a culture, and while a culture probably contains many components, which do not derive from the soil, it is certain that no culture, which is not rooted in the soil and racially related to it, has the character of

The astonishing resistance of national-ism to the massed forces of international finance, cartelism and freemasonry seems to have put this question beyond further argument, and the chameleon-like element in Jewish behaviour no doubt has its explanation in the Diaspora.

If this conception be accepted as broadly representing reality, then the efforts of the

forthcoming book are published with a view to the existing situation, and not in the sequence or detail in which they will appear

foreigners mentioned by Marx, and their employees in various gainful occupations in this country, take on a somewhat different and more sinister aspect. We have not to deal with a mere propagandist endeavour to introduce the latest improvements into administrative machinery, which might conceivably be well intentioned, even if demonstrably wrongheaded. The spiritual life of the country and the nation, which is its culture, is being subjected to a deadly attack. There can be no peace until one side or the other is defeated.

No civilisation is tolerable which suppresses agitation from within its own borders against an existing condition, however mistaken that agitation may be.

But no civilisation can survive which will permit members of an alien culture to settle within its borders in order to make the exploitation of grievances real or fancied into a highly lucrative profession.

It is remarkable that the British Dom-It is remarkable that the British Dominions overseas are in the highest degree sensitive to any suggestion of interference from the official British Government in London, while tolerating barely concealed attempts to impose, via specially trained representatives of the London School of Economics, working in conjunction with the Central Banks, a comprehensive tyranny Central Banks, a comprehensive tyranny entirely foreign in its origin and character.

It is not difficult to apprehend that naturalisation laws have a vital bearing on this matter, and that naturalisation laws are affected not merely quantitatively but essentially by the relation of the culture of the immigrant to that of the country of his choice. Apart from a few points on the seaboard, for instance, the culture of the North American Continent in the seventeenth century was that of the North American Indian.

Immigration has wiped out that culture, not wholly or even principally through frontier massacre, but by the sheer incompatibility of the indigenous culture with that of the immigrant.

The immigrant himself was in the main a variant of the general European culture although of differing national stocks, and culture with recognisable European features was characteristic of the United States until the last quarter of the nineteenth century, as it is in Canada today. A consideration of the history of American expansion lends a grimly humorous aspect to the solicitude for India now so prevalent in the United States.

The immigration and the culture which is being forced upon Great Britain by every device of propaganda and covert political, social, and economic pressure is not fundamentally European, is not accom-panied by immigration of European stock, and is as incompatible with the native culand is as incompatible with the native culture as was European culture with that of the North American Indian. It is just arguable, and it is very loudly argued, that a small influx of foreign strains can be absorbed without great disadvantage. But it must be small, and it is essential that it should be absorbed. Our alien population is not small (its dimensions are systematically falsified), it is increasing, and it is not being absorbed. In spite of strenuous denials, it is certain that the dominating influence in the State at this time is alien in culture, whatever the particular pass-port of its protagonists may be.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE NEWS

"Brain Trust" is not in agreement. This is the sort of propaganda twaddle handed out through the Press by Ministers while our food-front breaks down, while livestock has to be slaughtered and crippling taxation saps our morale. While this is going on, war expenditure is decreasing; from which we may assume that the war situation is improving; unless, of course, we are to read the signs backward—but even then they would not square with Ministers' statements.

COMMUNISTS' CRIMES: Further to previous reports of Greek Communists being armed by the Nazis, Mr. Churchill, in his review of the situation in Greece (vide Melb. "Sun," Jan. 19) stated: "The Communists in Greece to whom we furnished arms to fight the Germans and Italians were, of course, not trying to fight the Germans to any extent." He also quoted a British officer investigating ELAS (Communist) atrocities, who estimated that "1200 to 1500 hostages were executed, mostly with knives and axes." And so the sordid story of Communist treachery is being unfolded. It is doubtful if the pages of history re-cord more diabolical deeds, and yet Mr. Gallacher (Communist) in the House of Commons, and others, led a deputation seeking leniency for these traitors! (The Melbourne "Herald" of the same date deleted all Churchill's references to Communications of the same date deleted all Churchill's references to Communications of the same date o ist treachery, and featured a Communist

rally for the following Sunday at the Princess Theatre.)

PARTITION PACTS: Commenting on the international situation and the new spheres of influence to be, Trevor Smith wrote as follows in the Melbourne "Herald" recently: "Teheran is the great historic partition secii doubts that Poland lies in the Russian zone, and Greece in the British zone . . . Students believe that these agreements pay little heed to the people concerned or to the principles of the Atlantic Charter." That indicates that the peace arrangements after the war ends may be the merest formality, but the same correspondent says there are many obstacles and that the people in the allocated zones may resist. It takes a long time for the schemes hatched at Teheran and other conferences to leak out, and when they do they are never what the Press has led the public to believe they are. If they were really workable and equitable there would be no need for secrecy

ZIONIST ZEAL: Mr. Clarey, Labour M.L.C., is advocating that the Government reconsider the granting of a Jewish settlement in the Kimberleys, despite the opposition of Labor groups in Australia. The "Australian Jewish Herald" of January 12 reports a pledge given by John Brown, delegate of the British Trade Union Congress, and A. R. Johnson of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to fight for the cause of the Jews. A resolution against cause of the Jews. A resolution against criticism of the Jews was also submitted to the convention of the American Federa-

tion of Labor. It only remains now for the "Big Three" at their next meeting to declare objectives of the Jews as priority number one!

LIBERAL LEGION: The following headine appeared recently in the daily press:
"Anyone Can Join the Liberals." It referred, of course, to the "new" political Party headed by Bob Menzies. At the same time the article pointed out "no invitations would be issued to independents." Rumour has it that the rank-and-fills of this body microtal the effects of fire dents." Rumour has it that the rank-and-file of this body rejected the offer of fin-ancial backing from the big shots behind the old U.A.P. gang. It's strange that they did not also reject Menzies, who is much too heavy a jockey for any Party.

SUBSIDY SCIENCE: The Federal Government is considering a subsidy for in-dustries, which employ large numbers of servicemen after the war—presumably along the lines adopted by Germany before the war, where surplus manpower was, of course, employed in war preparations, as we know to our sorrow. It also seems that the politicians' vision is much too limited to do the obvious: that is, to make the soldier economically free by paying the subsidy direct to the individual concerned. Another aspect of this proposed subsidy is whether it is to be paid from taxation, or whether new money, free of debt and interest, is to be used. It is now more widely realised that paying subsidies from taxation is like "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

This, however, is even being used as an accuse for maintaining the strict rationing excuse for maintaining the strict rationing of subsidised commodities of which there

CONTROL CONSPIRACY: Yet another case of the Institution being given preference over the Individual is that in which a house valued at £900 was sold by auca house valued at £900 was sold by auction free from price control, etc. Because the seller, the "Public Trustee," is a Government instrumentality, there was no price limit, and the house, a five-roomed weatherboard one at Canterbury (Vic.), brought £1500, with no blackmail provision insisting

on the purchase of war bonds by the buyer. It was also stated that any attempt by the buyer to obtain a Treasury valuation after sale would be strenuously resisted by the "Public Trustee." Furthermore, the purchase was not limited to home seekers, but was open to investors. Every rule of the bureaucrats' game was violated by the so-called "Public Trustee."

PEACE PLANNERS: Australian delegates PEACE PLANNERS: Australian delegates to the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference at Hot Springs, U.S.A., according to the Melbourne "Sun" of January 19, proposed two previously undiscussed additions to the Dumbarton Oaks world-government plot. The first proposal is "an international air force entirely under the jurisdiction of the world organisation." Probably not more than one Australian in a thousand even knows the names of these thousand even knows the names of these delegates, and the question arises—who authorised them to put forward such a proposal? If these conferences must be held, surely the subject matter could first be considered by the peoples of the countries concerned, who could instruct their Parliaments as to their requirements. The Parliaments could then instruct the delegates accordingly

TAXATION TERRORS: It will be remembered that many servicemen were unable to meet their tax assessments just after enlistment, because their new rate of pay was only a few shillings per day. Now another taxation nightmare awaits them: Immediately they are discharged they have to meet unpaid taxation in respect of civil pay earned prior to enlistment. The Taxation Department, aided and abetted by the Defence Department, obtain advance information as to deferred pay, which is thus at the mercy of the tax-trailers. And so the soldier's nest egg, earned at the risk of his life in defending a grateful country, is to be sucked dry by these super-extractors. This is just one more reason why the tax monster must be curbed, at least by a definite prescribed limit—such limit to be fixed by the taxpayers.

—O.B.H.

SIGNIFICANT QUESTIONS SUPPRESSED

The following letter was sent to "The Scotsman" in reply to a letter signed "Aqua Vitae," the writer of which stated that he had consulted certain persons, not named, and they had given their opinion that there was no bargain including the control of the Bank of England, made before the U.S. entered the war in 1917.

(This letter was NOT published, but, possibly by a coincidence, on the day on which it should have appeared, a letter was published suggesting, in effect, the confiscation of deposits and currency-notes on the lines recently adopted in Belgium as a result of its liberation. The effect of this, in Great Britain, would be to confiscate a large part of the wages paid to war-workers and to produce a trade crisis of the

Sir, —It would appear, in the absence of more precise information as to their idenmore precise information as to their identity, that "the certain persons who should be regarded as ultimate authorities on the matter" (I rather like the word "should") are not quite ultimate enough. But perhaps your correspondent, "Aqua Vitae." in the face of the opinion they expressed to him, and with which he agrees, would obtain from them a commentary on the events of the post-armistice years, amongst them:

Why was the Bank of England perhaps

Why was the Bank of England perhaps a somewhat ultra-conservative institution previously, completely rebuilt behind the Sir John Soane facade, as an ultra-modern fortress-bank on American lines, equipped with the latest and most elaborate American appliances?
Why was the established custom of ap-

pointing short-term Governors from the City of London abandoned in favour of the appointment, indefinitely, of Mr. Montagu Norman, a member of the London office

of an American financial undertaking?
Why was, firstly, Dr. Walter Stewart, and subsequently, Dr. Oliver Sprague, both of New York and Washington, appointed to years, and to be present at all important conferences?
Why was the London Discount Pata least

Why was the London Discount Rate kept ½per cent, above the New York rate for

the first lengthy period in history, during the advisory period of these gentlemen, thus driving financial business to New

Who advised Mr. Churchill, in the face of the opposition of important industrial and trading interests, to re-institute in 1925 a form of Gold Standard, with catastrophic results?

On what grounds was the Marquis of Reading made Viceroy of India, and, during this period, the exchange rate of the ing this period, the exchange rate of the rupee raised in terms of sterling, but not of dollars, thus providing a preferential rate for American imports into India? I am aware that the Viceroy of India is not an employee of the Bank of England, but they are conscious of each other's existence. It would be easy to extend the examination but I feel sure that on obtaining answers to the questions, "Aqua Vitae" will be able to think of others without help. In view of his reference to coal, however.

be able to think of others without help.

In view of his reference to coal, however, he might perhaps also enquire why the Minister of Fuel and Power is unable to give the House of Commons certain information in regard to the British coal industry without consulting "the Americans" ("Hansard," House of Commons, October 3)

-I am, etc., C. H. DOUGLAS.

October 14, 1944.

"PROTOCOLS OF ZION"

Perhaps the most significant feature of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" controversy is the endeavour to locate their importance in the question of "forgery" or no forgery, to the obscuration of the correspondence with events, which alone gives them importance.

That they were not original in the form published by Nilus is almost certain. It is almost equally certain that they were not merely a plagiarism from Maurice Joly's "Dialogues entre Montesqueu et Machiavel," published in 1864; but it is more than likely that both the "Protocols" and Joly's parallel passages were plagiarisms from an earlier source not now generally available. But so far from this detracting from the weight to be attached to them, it increases it greatly.

Even if the matter of the "Protocols" dated only from 1905, when they were published, they would be sufficiently striking in their correspondence with events. But, if they were written half a century earlier, they are nothing less than unique. And if the policy which is advocated in them had no challenge but Lord Hewart's book, "The New Despotism," in which they are not mentioned, they would still require a much better explanation than an allegation of better explanation than an allegation of forgery. It is no small matter that a Lord Chief Justice of England should lay a charge that the very bases of the Constitution have been, and are being, subverted in a manner specified 75 years earlier.

—"The Social Crediter," Eng., 25/11/44.

RUMOUR CONFIRMED

"The rumour that units of the British Army took part in the invasion of the Continent has been confirmed by one of continent has been confirmed by one of our readers who listens to the broadcasts from Germany. The Germans seem to take the British Army quite seriously. Unlike the 'B.B.C., they haven't got a Presidential Election to think about."—"The Social Crediter," Sept. 2, 1944.

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