

The "New Times" is a really independent, non-party, non-class, non-sectarian weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and opposing totalitarianism in all its forms.

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,
In God's name, let us speak while there is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,
Silence is crime.
—Whittier (1807-1892).

THE NEW TIMES

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"Sound Finance" Spruiker on the War-Path

Mr. Atkinson Mised His Audiences

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

Sir,—Strange things are happening these days. Men who loudly profess to be fighting for the protection of the exploited farmer and the workers in general are to be seen allying themselves with those seeking to have continued the very policy, which has been responsible for the exploitation.

Men who condemn the un-Christian conditions under which the mass of the people have to struggle for physical existence are working hand in hand with the creators of those conditions. Thus, whilst professing to espouse the cause of the workers, these men actually serve the interests of the workers' enemies.

Mr. J. M. Atkinson, of the Henry George League, and formerly chairman of the Heckle Hour conducted by the Melbourne "Herald" through station 3DB, must be included as one who apparently wishes to do good for the people, but who, in practice, is doing them great harm.

It has been brought to my notice that he has been touring Victoria under the auspices of the Sound Finance Association, ostensibly to speak against the proposals of the Federal Government in regard to banking, but actually devoting most of his time to a criticism of monetary reformers. He is quite free to do this; indeed, it is his duty to do so if he is fully informed on the subject and conscientiously believes that monetary reform or the Government's proposals would be harmful to the community. But when he professes to be so concerned about "fundamentals," so anxious for the welfare of the primary producers, and so keen to protect the workers in general from "exploitation," and goes on working so closely with those who wish to see the old conditions continued, we

can be excused for doubting the sincerity of his professions.

My reason for writing in this strain is that at Warrnambool on January 22, and again at Oakleigh on February 1, Mr. Atkinson saw fit not only to mention my name from the platform, but also to make statements, which, as reported to me, are not true.

At Warrnambool he told his audience that if only Mr. Bruce Brown could have been on the platform that night, he would have wiped the floor with him; whilst at Oakleigh he attempted to ridicule my activities as what he called "a Douglas Credit Champion." Apparently at Warrnambool he had momentarily overlooked the fact that I had already appeared on the platform with him before a Melbourne audience and that he had made a very poor showing as a floor-wiper. However, as we cannot travel the country together under the auspices of the Sound Finance Association there is nothing to prevent our having a straightforward discussion on the public platform in Melbourne should he so desire it.

His address at Warrnambool was fully reported in the "Warrnambool Standard" of January 25, and although he condemned the "nonsense talked about banking" he straightway proceeded to indulge in that pastime himself. He spoke of the destroying power of taxation—and then advocated its continuance! He has not yet wakened to the FACT that taxation is an effect of the financial system he defends.

He said that the Government's banking proposals are designed to provide more funds for folly and waste, and that they were rejected by the people at the recent Referendum. So far as I can find out, the purpose of the Government's proposals is to convert the Commonwealth Bank into "a people's bank" instead of having it as the catspaw of the private banks, but there is no present intention of altering the existing method under which money comes into existence only as interest-bearing debt. So if there is to be folly and waste it will be the same sort of folly and waste that we are already accustomed to, regardless of the political colour of the party temporarily in office. To say that the Government is intending to do something contrary to the recent vote of the people is simply not true, for the Government proposes to exercise powers it already had before the Referendum was held. One of our reasons for advocating a "No" vote was that the Commonwealth Parliament already possessed full power over Finance. We may not agree with the way in which it proposes to exercise that power, but that is another matter.

Mr. Atkinson told the people of Warrnambool that the Monetary and Banking Commission did one good thing. "It nailed the lie that trading banks were responsible for the depression; that they organised it, and 'broke' farmers by the score as they had manipulated credit to suit themselves; they had withheld credit in 1929 etc. and had ushered in the great world depression. The Royal Commission proved this to be all nonsense." He then went on to say: "The main immediate causes of the depression were falling prices for exports and cessation of overseas loans."

Now, if the Royal Commission did nail that "lie," what, precisely, did the Commission mean by including paragraph 93

in its report? That paragraph reads as follows:—

"The Bank of England had developed a technique of credit contraction and expansion which enabled it to keep England on the gold standard. The guide followed was the movement in the exchange rate. If, for example, the sterling-dollar rate went to the gold export point, and a drain of gold was threatened, the Bank endeavoured to check it by initiating a credit contraction. This was usually brought about by raising the Bank rate, i.e., the minimum rate at which the Bank was prepared to discount first-class bills of exchange. The Bank sometimes supplemented this action by the sale of securities on the open market. The result of such measures was a rise in interest rates, because the banks were accustomed to follow the lead of the Bank of England; a restriction of credit; and a tendency for prices to fall. The higher interest rates tended to encourage foreign investment in England, and any fall in prices to discourage imports; the demand for sterling increased, and the rate moved towards parity. If there were an influx of gold, the Bank might lower the Bank rate, and, if necessary, purchase securities, leading to a fall in interest rates, an expansion of credit, a rise in prices, and a movement of the exchange rate back towards parity."

Mr. Atkinson has admitted that he knows that the depression was caused by falling prices and the cutting off of loans. Evidently he had not studied the matter sufficiently to find out what CAUSES prices to fall and loans to be withheld. Both are the result of Bank action. Before the Senate in 1931, the late Sir Robert Gibson admitted that the Australian banks had followed the lead of the Bank of England. Our exporters were ruined by the Bank, and NOT by any natural occurrence. Now, if Mr. Atkinson will take the trouble to read paragraph 93 with reasonable care, he will see that the depression resulted from a policy of financial deflation; that, so far as Australia is concerned, this policy was set in motion by the Bank of England; that the Australian banks followed the "lead" of the Bank of England; and that the policy was put into effect by (Continued on page 3.)

Striking Sample of Tripe -for -All

The modern idea of publicising a newspaper reporter evidently pays dividends. The Yanks seem to carry armies of "journalists," who are palmed off as authorities on all subjects. They blow in to have a yarn with the Pope, Joe Stalin, or Timoshenko; they converse, in most intimate terms, with King Carol and his lady, Lupescu, and give Mr. Churchill the tip about keeping out of trouble in Greece or Spain. The benefit of their great knowledge is at the disposal of monarchy statesmen and warriors alike — all for a few cents or pence!

The abysmal ignorance of many of these press people sometimes provides copy for other press people, and one of the best Australian critics of these tripe-merchants is the Sydney "Bulletin." Yet, in the January 24 issue, it fell into a tripe trap by reprinting a "lift" from the "Christian Science Monitor." Here it is:

"REPLACING THE RUINS"
"(Condensed from a 'Christian Science Monitor' article by Homer Metz.)

"It is said authoritatively that Allied aerial bombs alone have destroyed one out of every four dwelling places in Greater Germany, a nation of more than 70,000,000 population. In other words, Allied bombs have smashed 17,500,000 homes.

"Can you visualise 17,500,000 homes in ruins? In the German blitzkrieg of 1940 only 42 of Belgium's 2671 cities, towns and villages escaped damage from bombs, artillery fire or flames.

"A Boston contractor has estimated that the construction of the average six-room house represents at least 100 man hours of labour. On this basis it will take 1,750,000,000 man-hours to rebuild bomb-destroyed homes in Germany alone.

"What do 1,750,000,000 man hours mean in understandable terms? Well, if round figures are to be trusted, they represent approximately 66,000 men working 24 hours every day for 70 years.

"And what of the cost in money? Here we get into a realm where even a slide rule won't help. After World War I Germany was called upon to pay a bill for damages of \$32,000,000,000. The Russians say that the Nazis might owe something around \$500,000,000,000 by the end of the war."

A very superficial examination of this article discloses that the writer figured on

each and every man, woman and child of Germany's 70,000,000 having had a whole dwelling all to himself or herself! A more reasonable estimate for Germany would be seven people to one home — i.e., 10,000,000 homes in all of Germany. So the number of homes destroyed by bombs (if the proportion is one out of every four) would be 2½ millions — which is slightly different to 17½ millions!

The Boston contractor who estimated 100 man-hours of labour to build a six-roomed house was, most likely, a sanitary contractor. One hundred man-hours means the work of two men during 50 hours — or one week of 44 hours, with a little overtime. The time necessary to make bricks, roofing, joinery, flooring, paint, glass, tiles, water pipes, electric wires and fittings — all comes into this 100 man-hours, apart from numerous other essentials of a home.

Then, when the journalist goes into a bit of analysis, he is illuminating. His round figures of 66,000 men working around the clock for 70 years to build 17½ million homes is childish rubbish. A more realistic picture would be:

Ten men working 50 hours weekly for 6 weeks would erect an average 6-roomed house.

Fifteen people working in modern factories over this period would provide the required materials.

Five people, properly equipped, could provide food and clothing for the group.

Five more could be added for good measure.

Thus, 35 people could co-operate to provide approximately 9 houses a year. From her 70 million population Germany could, for example, readily allot 2½ millions to home building. This would mean nearly 700,000 houses a year, or the restoration of 2½ million houses within 4 years.

If we take as a basis the journalist's own figures of 66,000 men working 24 hours a day for 70 years to build 17½ million houses, but reduce the working day to 8 hours and expand the number of workmen to 6,600,000, we find they could build the 17½ million houses in two years and five weeks — which is utter rubbish, like the implication that financial "cost" must be an obstacle.

The "Christian Science Monitor" should be more careful. Tripe is neither Christian nor scientific. — J. F.

NOTES on the NEWS

A recent Gallup-Poll showed that 53% opposed the policy of depriving the people of their income by taxation for the alleged purpose of returning part of it in the form of so-called "social services." Among Labor supporters 33% agreed with the policy of the Government playing the paternal role of preventing them from spending their own money as they wished. It is a peculiar mental attitude to regard politicians as good fellows when they compel you to hand over your hard-earned cash, so that THEY may appear to be Santa Claus. Fortunately, the trusting innocents who think that way are in a minority. It recalls a very old adage, "fools and their money are easily parted."

LEASE-LEND LOAN: Lord Keynes is reported to be negotiating an extension of the Lease-Lend in the form of a Loan from U.S. to Britain for the post-war period. It seems that for this purpose Britain is being presented as a very poor nation, with very little chance of recovering of her own volition, and that U.S. must "help" her, and that such assistance will also assist U.S. in the long run. So magical is this system of debt loans, that it is argued that it will also assist Australia, because Britain will pass some of the debt on to us, so that we can purchase goods from U.S. For sheer, unadulterated twaddle this reasoning is unbeatable. If Americans, from the goodness of their hearts, and in order to keep themselves sweating in "full employment" really desire to send us some of their production without requiring goods in exchange as payment, well and good; but if they refuse to accept payment in goods, and insist on liens on our country—then Britain and Australia will be well advised not to pawn their countries for the modern mess of pottage.

MOSCOW MILLIONAIRES: Ralph Hewins, "Daily Mail" correspondent, is quoted in the Melbourne "Sun" of January 26 as saying that "most people will be surprised to know that there are millionaires in Moscow." He goes on to name several, including some rouble multi-millionaires. Industrial chiefs are among the millionaires. The classless State! Another gem is that in Soviet Russia "you may own 10 houses for the use of yourself and your family, but you must not own a house and live by letting it. Apparently only a very few earn sufficient to live in a house, since most workers never have more than one room for the whole family."

DICTATORS DENOUNCED: A welcome denouncement of petty dictators comes from Mr. F. Sutherland, President of the Federated Engine-drivers' and Firemen's Asso-

ciation, who urged that the organised working class should take the strongest possible action to insist that members of Commissions and Boards be placed in useful employment. (Continued on page 3.)

Strong Stand Against Centralisers

A strong stand against one aspect of the policy of centralisation being pursued by Government planners has been taken by the Executive of the Shires' Association of New South Wales. Local Authorities in New South Wales have protested against the proposal by the State Government to establish a State Electricity Authority as a centralised electricity control.

Most of the electricity supply undertakings in N.S.W. are either owned or controlled by Local Authorities, who maintain that they would naturally have a better understanding of the problems of local electricity supply than any other authority set up for the purpose. The Executive of the Shires' Association pointed out that Local Authorities have given a service limited only by their financial resources, a service which compares more than favourably with that of any other State. The Executive further stated that electricity is essentially a domestic service, and should be handled by a Local Authority or a combination of Local Authorities, such as County Councils. It regards centralised control as a positive danger to Local Government, and considers that centralised control destroys initiative, whereas Local Government fosters it.

The report of this important decision was seemingly confined to a country paper, "Country Life," published in New South Wales. As far as we are aware, no mention of it was made in any other "news"-papers; apparently this is the type of news they do not want the people to know about.

The New Despotism

"... as Parliament has no time to do its job properly, being in such a hurry to fulfill a 'programme,' it follows that the laws of the country are being made, more and more, by the bureaucrats. In time, unless Parliament sees the red light, the bureaucrats will take on the whole job."
—"Truth," London, December 8, 1944

THEY CALLED IT "RECONSTRUCTION"

By EDWIN MULLER, a Roving Editor of the "Reader's Digest."

(Condensed from the "Reader's Digest," November, 1944.)

The wounds, which the American Civil War left, are still festering. They still poison the life of the United States, North and South. They have left the Negro problem, as acute and troublesome today as ever it was.

Those wounds were inflicted not so much by the war itself as by the "reconstruction" which followed.

After the war ended there was a brief period when the wounds might have been quickly healed...

In the North the majority of the people were ready to let bygones be bygones. Certainly that was true of the soldiers. In the South the Rebel officers had accepted defeat, As General Robert E. Lee put it: "We have laid down the sword. Let us work for a united country." And the majority was ready to take Lee's advice. Soon after the peace, General Grant, leader of the victorious Northern armies, toured the South and sent an exhaustive report to Washington. "I am satisfied," he wrote, "that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation in good faith." They "are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible," and "earnest in wishing to do what they think is required by the Government."

President Lincoln had given intense thought to the problem of how to deal with the beaten enemy. His plan was to disarm the South and make sure that it could not re-arm: then to let the South reconstruct itself under its own chosen leaders. He had proposed that the North should help in that reconstruction... because it was the efficient and profitable policy. [Cheers from Wall St! —Ed., "N.T."]

Now Lincoln was dead. President Andrew Johnson... strove to carry out the plan of Lincoln.

By the end of 1865 that plan was well under way. The Southern States... were required... to draw up and ratify new Constitutions repudiating secession and slavery... ex-soldiers were allowed to vote and hold office if they took oath that in the future they would support the Union. The State Governments grappled with the problems that pressed upon them. The most pressing was what to do with the 4,000,000 Negroes who had been freed.

Slavery had been ended... Not even the South wanted it restored—if only because it soon was realised that it was cheaper to hire the Negro than to own him.

But that didn't settle the question. Lincoln's historic "Emancipation Proclamation" was only a beginning in the making of citizens out of slaves.

Some of the South's leaders faced the problem with courage and imagination. One was General Wade Hampton of South Carolina, a Southern aristocrat of the story-books. Before the war his estate of Millwood stretched over thousands of acres, was tilled by hundreds of slaves. The great house, behind its stately columns, was always full of guests... There were hunting parties on a mediaeval scale. The master was a giant of a man who could kill a bear with his hunting knife, then single-handed swing the carcass up on his horse.

But he was no mere swashbuckling hunting baron. Along with the management of his estate he found time to read widely, to become a student of public affairs. Though he had little political ambition he served in the legislature, took a leading part.

He became one of Lee's favourite generals, at the head of the cavalry corps in the last year of war. After the Southern surrender at Appomattox he rode home—to find Millwood burned, his fortune gone.

He set himself to rebuild his own life and that of his State. Though now a poor man he was more than ever a leader, one to whom others listened with respect. Under slavery, he reasoned, whites and blacks had, on the whole, gotten on well together. They should be able to do so still. The Negro must be treated with justice and fairness. He must be protected in his rights—to own and inherit property, to have the protection of the courts. Above all he must be educated. And Hampton went beyond that. He stated his conviction that the Negro must have the vote. Not all at once, but gradually, as he became fitted for it by education and experience. He must be qualified for it, just as a new, naturalised citizen must be qualified today. That was going a long way in those days, when hardly a Northern State allowed the Negro to vote.

The new State Governments were not yet ready to go as far as that. They began to make laws to establish the Negro's new place in society. Some of the provisions were good: Negroes were allowed to hold and inherit property, to sue and testify in court, to have their own schools. Some were not so good, such as vagrancy laws intended to force Negroes to work and gaoled if they wouldn't. It was a groping, fumbling beginning. Yet it might have solved the problem in the end—if there had been co-operation in the North by men of good will.

But men of another sort were coming into power in the North. There was an assertive, belligerent group whose prime motive was to punish rather than to reconstruct.

Some of them were righteous and well meaning, but the spirit of most of them was that of hate and vengeance... their plan for dealing with the beaten South was to crush it so that it could never rise again.

They had an able leader—a man who for two fateful years was, some historians have said, the real ruler of the United States.

Thaddeus Stevens was born in Vermont in 1792. He grew up in poverty, the extreme sort that grinds and sears. He had also the physical handicap of a clubfoot. He got the beginnings of an education through the desperate exertions of a widowed mother. Then he fought his own way up. He reached success—but he was an embittered man, one who seldom smiled and never laughed.

He settled in Pennsylvania, practised law in Gettysburg, then in Lancaster. His gift of invective brought him fame and fortune. Inevitably he went into politics.

From 1848 for 20 years, with one interval, he sat in Congress—or rather he moved and fulminated. His mind was brilliant... But his gift was used to destroy, not to build.

He never married, but in Lancaster he lived all but openly with his Negro

housekeeper, Lydia Smith. But stronger than his professed love of Negroes was Thad Stevens' hatred of their oppressors.

He had an almost physical loathing for the urbane Southern patricians who sat opposite him in Congress, men like Wade Hampton.

Now he was an old man, past 70, and the day of revenge had begun to dawn. He broke with Lincoln, whose "sickly humanity" he couldn't abide, and longed publicly for "six months of stern old Jackson."

Then came Lincoln's death, and "Old Thad" saw his opportunity. Congress, not the President, should deal with the beaten South. And Thaddeus Stevens should rule Congress. He got Congress to appoint a joint committee on reconstruction, and as chairman of the House group he proved to be the dominant member.

We see him on the floor of the House—tall emaciated, feeble, moving painfully with a cane from desk to desk. His face was pallid, his brow jutting out over his eyes, his mouth a straight, narrow line. But when he rose to speak his eyes blazed, his voice rose almost to a shriek:

"Humble the proud traitors, strip them of their bloated estates... desolate the section... reduce then to hopeless feebleness."

He and those who worked with him had a clear purpose. The South should not be allowed to rehabilitate itself. It should be treated as a conquered province. Its white citizens, those who had in any way supported the "rebellion," should have no vote, no part in its government. Instead, the vote should be given immediately to the freed Negroes. They should rule, under the direction of the Northern conquerors. (To be continued.)

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION POLICIES

(Continued from last issue.)

Hereunder we publish a sixteenth 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: —

NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Nearly everything that people require for the satisfaction of their needs is derived from the land. The control of the land by a monopoly would mean the control of the source of these products which the people want, which, in turn, would be tantamount to control of the people by a form of dictatorship. Whether such a monopoly would be exercised by the State or by private interests is of little consequence to the individual citizen. He must be able to obtain the goods, whether produced under State or private ownership, and therefore the problem becomes one of money or available purchasing power. The natural resources of Canada belong, as a heritage, to the Canadian people, and should therefore be available for their use free from all wasteful exploitation, neglect of conservation, and restriction of development.

Therefore Be It Resolved:—

1. That a co-ordinated policy of conservation and orderly development of our resources be adopted.
2. That such orderly development of these resources be conducted primarily for the purpose of meeting the needs of the national economy.
3. That adequate financial facility be made available to ensure the proper conservation and development of all natural resources.
4. That the community be afforded adequate protection from monopolistic control or the restriction of development of all natural resources by powerful vested interests.

GENERAL RECONSTRUCTION.

The primary objective of the nation is, and must be, the defeat of the Axis powers. To fail in this would preclude all possibility of reconstruction of any kind, sane or insane.

To carry out a definite Reconstruction and Rehabilitation policy, it will be necessary to establish within the programme, short and long-range objectives arranged in priority according to necessity, with both objectives being devised to provide a progressive standard of living within the nation. There can be little hope for success in these objectives if a patchwork policy of providing palliatives for each and every crisis be continued.

Definite action must be taken now by His Majesty's Government, to ensure the establishment of a programme that will give the people of Canada the results they desire—i.e., definite social security, with a progressively rising standard of living together with freedom of choice in addition to the "freedoms" enunciated in the Atlantic Charter.

THE COMMUNITY'S RESPONSIBILITIES

This Committee believes that better economic conditions are possible under a system of "free" enterprise, whereby the individual initiative and energy of several million people is encouraged, rather than by bureaucratic control and socialisation.

However, "free" enterprise must recognise that its prime purpose must be (as defined elsewhere in this report), to provide goods and services as when and where required and NOT for the sole purpose of accumulating profits of a nature that would demonstrate the existence of "greed and avariciousness" in complete disregard of its workers' economic conditions and the community's needs.

It is the opinion of your Committee that now the principle of organised management-labour relations have been accepted as desirable, it should be possible to establish

this method of co-operative action for individual enterprise on a permanent basis for the purpose of working out policies designed to improve their combined futures on a just and equitable basis.

Such co-operation would be of assistance in educating the worker in his own responsibilities to enterprise as a whole, and to his individual trade or calling in particular; in addition, it would disclose to him the many difficulties of management, reveal in its true light the risks of profit or loss, as well as acquaint him with the principles of modern cost accounting. With such enlightenment, conditions of sympathetic understanding on both sides would be engendered. There are many signs that show it to be quite possible for Canada, after having assisted in defeating the Axis powers in a fight for freedom, finding the nation's economy being operated under controls similar to those of the totalitarian States.

The tendency during the past century has been toward the centralisation of control, which has rendered inoperative the true exercise of any sovereign rights by the community. Democratic government, as we now know it has ceased to an extent to be true, either to itself or to the community, by reason of this tendency; instead it has become subservient to other powers rather than to the sovereign powers of the people.

In the organisation of a reconstructed social structure to provide an effective and fully functioning democracy it is essential that:—

- i. —Future international policies be formulated to ensure the preservation of the sovereign integrity of Canada as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.
- ii. —No political, financial, or other influences be allowed to interfere with, postpone, or prevent the inauguration of the various reforms that will be necessary in a post-war economy; reforms that will provide the community with the assurance that poverty, destitution, and want in the midst of plenty will be banished from our national life.
- iii. —Each reform must be in accordance with the people's wishes, and not instituted as political expedients.
- iv. —All government bureaucracy now operating as a war measure be removed from the national system of administration as soon as expedient after hostilities cease, in accordance with the doctrines of freedom.
- v. —Canada, having assumed its rightful place in the society of the productive nations of the world, should establish precedents within her own political and financial economy, thereby encouraging and providing leadership for nations weakened and prostrate from the scourge of war.

In presenting the foregoing for your earnest consideration, your Committee is deeply conscious of the inescapable responsibility, which rests upon us in Canada to keep faith with the men who are risking their lives on the battlefronts in the cause of democracy. We feel that, realising the issues which confront us, we shall fail in our duty to them, to our children, and to our fellow Canadians, unless we build strong and enduring foundations for a post-war order that will give us the peace, progress and social justice for which our men and women yearn. That is a challenge, which provides Canada with an opportunity for giving world leadership—and the need for immediate and effective action is desperately urgent.

All of which is respectfully submitted. (Concluded.)

Political Pointers

It is remarkable, and encouraging to note how social credit ideas are being increasingly put forward in many different quarters—without the label, of course.

"Business Economist," writing in the Melbourne "Truth" of December 30, 1944, opens his article with the following pithy statement: "Whatever may be the dangers of suddenly shedding our war-time system of controls, they are as nothing compared with the dangers of remaining merely a controlled herd."

"Business Economist" states that the desperate food position in this country "is largely due to controls." Also: "Incentive is the greatest of all forces that actuates mankind. If we are to raise the standard of living in Australia, incentive must be restored to our people. The rates of taxation imposed here are penalising the all-important producer, stringing him of his just rewards for accomplishment."

The peace won't be worth much unless there is a drastic reduction in the number of bureaucrats before very long. This should be made a major issue at the next Federal elections.

It is hard to believe that only a comparatively short time ago a violent anti-British campaign swept this country, and that many people in high places were speaking on any platform the local Reds and other anti-British groups supplied. But times have changed. And for the better too. Australians are realising that they must not allow themselves to be stampeded into accepting the Soviet Dictatorship as an "advanced democracy" because of Russian military victories.

The arrival of a large section of the British Navy in the Pacific, closely followed by the arrival of the Duke of Gloucester as new Australian Governor-General, has had an excellent effect. It is certain that a member of the Royal Family as Governor-General will help more in crystallising recognition of the fact that the people of this country are predominantly British in descent and culture, than would a man such as Sir Isaac Isaacs, who urged Australians to sell their British birthright of individual liberty at the late Referendum.

We Britishers are world renowned for our lack of logic. But members of our race, right throughout history, have generally displayed sound common sense by retaining anything that will work successfully and yield results—even if it appears silly to some people. It can be said that the British Crown, as an institution, has proved successful as a focal point for an Empire based on many of the principles, which must be the basis of the new civilisation.

One comment recently heard concerning the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, brought out in rather blunt language the fact that the main cleavage in the world today is cultural. The author of the comment was asked, by a fellow passenger in a tram, what he thought of all the "nauseating nonsense about the Duke and Duchess." To which he replied: "Well, it certainly is a change to be reading about the life and affairs of an ordinary decent family instead of having the sexual debaucheries of film-star Chaplin presented right down to the last lurid detail. Some people think it 'hokey' to display even mild admiration for members of the Royal Family; and yet the same people buy special magazines in order that they can follow the details of the latest divorce proceedings of their favourite film star."

The British Crown symbolises a culture based on individual liberty and voluntary association; the culture of Tin Pan Alley and Hollywood comes direct from the Jewish Ghettoes, the products of which appear to be determined to turn the entire world into one big ghetto.

Those who anticipate any individual benefits as a result of the banking "reforms" which Treasurer Chifley and his fellow socialists advocate, would do well to read carefully and ponder over the following extract from Mr. Chifley's Budget speech of September 21 of last year:

"Social services must be paid for by someone. They cannot be paid for out of what is called national credit, or bank credit. They must be paid for in hard cash. . . . It is all very well to say that bank credit and national credit should be used to establish public works. It is useless for us to fool ourselves that we can give to the people of this country social services and social security, and pay for such benefits with national credit. That is madness."

"Twelve months ago even the suggestion that men like Curtin and Chifley could be dominated by the Communist Party in a political campaign would have been dismissed as fantastic.

"But during the Referendum, there was the spectacle of even such an avowed anti-Communist as Minister for Information Callwell, sharing the platform with Miss Bella Weiner a member of the Communist Party—a native of Poland."

—"Communism In Australia," by J. T. Lang.

While social crediters can only regard Mr. Lang with limited admiration, they owe him thanks for helping to clarify the fact that the present Federal Labour Government, in close collaboration with both the Communists and the "Big Capitalists," stands for more and more Monopoly. All Monopoly can be spelt as Death.

"We are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands," said leading internationalist Toynbee. Dr. Evatt appears (Continued at foot of next column.)

MADAGASCAR: HOMELAND FOR THE JEWS

The proposal that Madagascar should be made the homeland of the Jews has no doubt caused readers to desire more detailed information about the island. Mr. K. C. Gander Dower, who, as an eye-witness, wrote official stories of the Madagascar campaign of 1942 for the British War Office and East Africa Command, gives much up-to-date information in his book, "Into Madagascar" (Penguin, 1943), from the first chapter of which we quote the following: —

Madagascar was, in 1941, to British ears, an island off the coast of East Africa, and very little else. A few politically-minded persons knew that the French possessed it: a few zoologically-minded persons knew that there was something strange about its fauna, which seemed to consist of lemurs and very little else. It was sadly lacking in lions or cannibals . . . It was therefore very dull. As for its products, its potentialities and its strategic value, these meant nothing whatever to ordinary men. Tananarive [the capital], Diego Suarez, Majunga and Tamatave simply did not exist.

It was not until it was suddenly caught up in world-war repercussions that Madagascar took on definite shape and less definite size as the third or fourth largest island in the world.

New Guinea, Borneo, and easily forgotten Greenland, all are bigger; but Madagascar is more than a thousand miles long by 350 across at its widest point, and it stretches from 12 degrees south of the equator to 25½ degrees—as far south as Lourenco Marques. This means that if you took Diego Suarez and placed it on Brussels, Tananarive would fall on Marseilles and Cape St. Marie upon Algiers. Tamatave would lie just on the border of the Italian Riviera and Majunga in the neighbourhood of Tours or Nantes.

Madagascar is, on the whole, a rather beautiful land, which provides most varieties of tropical scenery except equatorial snow.

The dusty dry deserts of the south and west, the last refuge of the extinct Giant Ostrich and Vichy French resistance, contrast vividly with the tropical swamps round Brickaville, while if you take the train up country, past Perinet and Moramanga you will see great forests and roses growing wild.

Again, after the fall of the capital, we found ourselves advancing along a high plateau of rolling moors, through soft, most untropical sunlight.

The climate and vegetation of Madagascar do not divide by parallels of latitude but according to the influence of the mountains and the winds. For the island lies right in the path of the trades, which sweep across the southern Indian Ocean and drop their moisture on the east coast and the central highland backbone. The result is an eastern belt which is damp, steamy full of paw paws, palms, paddy fields, mangroves and malaria; a central plateau which is covered by mahogany forests, temperate and tropical produce, rice fields and Scottish mists; and a west coast, which is somewhat waterless by European, though not by African, standards.

The whole island makes excellent cattle country as the grazing is good and the tsetse fly unknown.

The herds, which are estimated at 10,000,000 head, are partly kept for prestige reasons by the Malgache [native inhabitants] and partly turned into cash and bully beef—at the canning factories at Diego Suarez, Majunga, Tananarive and Tamatave.

The fertility of the eastern coast and, above all the central highlands, is remarkable.

Without recourse to modern methods which, with the entire approval of the local population, the French have always failed to introduce, the Malgache are reputed to be capable of getting three rice crops a year, which is something that even the Burmese cannot do, for the water supply is excellent. Of the rivers of South and East Africa it is said that, if you fall in you get out and dust yourself; but this is not the case in Madagascar. Here everything is green, and sparkling streams are continually rising in the unpronounce-

POLITICAL POINTERS

(Continued from page 2.)

to have the same outlook as Toynbee. Recently he assured us that he was not pro-Communist. It seems strange that he is so highly regarded by the Communists, and even more strange that he is surrounded by Communists. Communist Milner of the Melbourne University is the latest of the "progressives" to obtain an official position in the Department for External Affairs.

It is not widely known that Dr. Evatt publicly dissociated himself from the British Government's policy in Greece. This happened at an Australia Labor Party meeting at Hurstville, in his own electorate. Strange isn't it?

Dr. Evatt is probably one of the greatest menaces to social credit in this country. And it is no secret that he has consistently tried to get "onside" with the social crediters although he no doubt finds it more difficult to discover what the social crediters are doing since the death of Senator Darcey.

There is a considerable number of social crediters in Barton, Dr. Evatt's electorate. They played an important part in obtaining a 50 per cent. "No" vote in Barton at the Referendum. The best service these social crediters can give this country is to make certain that Dr. Evatt is defeated at the next Federal election. Barton social crediters appreciate the issue and it appears probable that they will be successful.

—E. D. B.

able polysyllabic mountains and flowing past unpronounceable polysyllabic towns into the great unpronounceable polysyllabic rivers.

Madagascar is rich in minerals . . . before the war it produced the world's biggest output of graphite, 15 per cent of the world's supply of mica, and 90 per cent of the supply of ambamica. In the south-west, near Tulcar, there are big deposits of coal, which have been little worked owing to problems of transportation and in many parts there are iron deposits, also unworked, except crudely by the Malgache, who use this metal for making simple tools.

For centuries, too, the island was famed for gold produced by primitive means and though this industry is now declining owing to the absence of machinery and the exhaustion of surface deposits, great untapped mines are rumoured to exist, from which this anachronistic product can still be obtained if anybody wants it.

Considering the nearness of the mainland, African influence is singularly lacking. Madagascar's peoples are eastern rather than Negroid, for just as the trade winds bring the rain so did they bring such tribes as the Huvas from a far-off land that was possibly

NOTES ON THE NEWS

ployment. A suggestion worthy of immediate attention! He stated that these bureaucrats "had one thing in common—they had apparently made an intensive study of Fascist dictatorship and insisted on putting the rules and ethics of that dictatorship into operation as aggressively and rudely as it was humanly possible. Today the people had no freedom or right to improve their social status, invest their savings, build homes, or buy essentials, without running the gauntlet of a barrage of impudence and arrogance from the petty dictators appointed and supported by a Government elected to give expression to the desires of the great majority of the people." Can't improve on that; so, "nuff said."

DEMOCRACY'S DANGER: The Australian Country Party Council has passed a resolution declaring, "The Party has ample proof that the aim of the Communist Party is to destroy free parliamentary government, which would mean the end of democratic rule in Australia." However, more than resolutions will be necessary if the menace of Communism is to be removed, and it will be necessary to recognise and eliminate Communist practices. Centralisation of political power is the first practice to be abolished; then comes the removal of bureaucratic controls over the people's lives and pursuits. Unfortunately, many people denounce Communism whilst at the same time they lend themselves to Communist strategy—in short, they uphold the institution as more important than the individual: a false concept, but a basic Communist principle.

WALKER'S WISDOM: Speaking at a farewell dinner to certified economist Dr. Walker, who is about to take up his post with U.N.R.R.A., Mr. Dedman said that Dr. Walker's knowledge of economics would assist in providing an effective quota to world welfare; but he did not explain how this would produce more food or services. And so another economist goes forth to save "starving Europe"! Judging from the food-front situation here, it may not be long before some of Europe's economists will be invited here to save stricken Australia as we are about to import basic commodities such as wheat, maize, barley. Already we have a British mission of farmers here, and perhaps there's an economist or two among them to replace Dr. Walker. It is extraordinary the faith placed in these useless economists, despite their continuous failure to "deliver the goods."

POLITICIANS' PAY: New Zealand Labor Unions have strongly protested against politicians increasing their pay by about £300 p.a., and 1000 workers at a Government railway workshop demanded that M.P.'s Nash and Semple attend a meeting and answer charges of disloyalty to Labor principles; failing their attendance, the men pledge themselves to clean up the Labor Party. The men say that the political servants should not accept extra pay before the country's lower-paid workers are considered. That's a sign of realism and a good start for 1945. What a jolt for the alleged Labor leaders who have fooled the workers for so long! A similar move in Australia is over-due.

DEBT DILEMMA: Lord Dudley Gordon, Past-President of the Federation of British Industries, recently stated that "after the war we shall be the greatest debtor nation in the world, and we will only be able to pay our debts if those who have lent us the money accept goods in payment." At the same time we are told that America, the greatest creditor country in the world, must export more goods than she imports, to maintain "employment." In other words, the debtors must export more than they import, and the creditors must also export more than they import—an obviously foolish proposition, but the inevitable result of present-day economics. Even

Malaya. Today the native population consists of many shades of Malgache, varying from these brown-skinned, rather aristocratic easterners to a far darker type.

Madagascar had its own civilisation before the French occupation: plenty of water, plenty of fertility and plenty of space had already developed a peace-loving, comfortable, and therefore lazy, way of life.

Which almost concludes this sketchy geographical treatise. Almost—because . . . it is essential to concentrate for thirty seconds on ports and roads and rails.

In the first place, apart from Diego Suarez, which, as every paper has stated, is larger than Scapa Flow and, as every other paper has stated, could hold comfortably the combined navies of the world (presumably in peace-time), there are two good harbours in Madagascar—at Majunga and Tamatave.

In the second place, the island possesses three trunk roads, which, though unmetalled, are, by East African standards, first class. These connect Tananarive to Majunga, Tananarive to Tamatave and Tananarive to Fianarantso.

In the third place, there are 543 miles of railway, the most important stretch of which joins Tananarive to Tamatave.

The French . . . in 1896 . . . fought a campaign against Ranavalona III, the last of the island's unpronounceable polysyllabic Huva Queens. From that moment Madagascar has been French. In the middle of 1942 it became the concern of the United Nations that nothing should happen to interfere with that excellent arrangement. Hence the dramatic landing at Courier Bay the capture of Diego Suarez Peninsula, and that period of unstable truce, which led inevitably to the events described in this book.

U.S., the largest "creditor" nation, has the largest national debt of all countries, and her people have to slave and toil to pay taxation for interest on this debt. It is quite obvious that the Yanks are not the smart lads they think they are.

JUDAIC JUSTICE: The "Austrian Jewish Herald" of January 12 tells of growing "anti-Semitism" in Belgium, and comments thus: "Disconcerted over this growing aggressiveness, a delegation of Antwerp Jews met the Burgomaster, Camille Huysman, and demanded immediate action." It is interesting to note how often the word "demand" is associated with Jewish objectives, whereas the Christian merely petitions. This same issue of the "Jewish Herald" also tells us "the Jewish Agency has obtained a political victory to the extent that the Soviet will not oppose the creation of a Jewish State in Palestine." It also tells us that a campaign has been launched for funds to settle 3500 Jewish children in Birobidjan, the Jewish "autonomous region" of the U.S.S.R. So as well as Palestine, they have a settlement in Russia, which should be capable of meeting their immediate needs without dispossessing more Arabs.

PHONE PRIORITIES: Some idea of the influence exerted by Union Bosses, and the privileges handed out to them at the expense of John Citizen is seen in a report from "Smith's Weekly" to the effect that Mr. C. Fallon, secretary of the A.W.U. in Brisbane, shares a telephone priority ("immediate") with General MacArthur, General Blamey and the Admiral of the British Fleet. It will also be remembered that Union Officials were exempted from military and industrial conscription whilst their employers (the workers) were liable for both. Worse than that, many of these dictatorial officials played a prominent part in man powering the workers, whose contributions fed and clothed them. No wonder "Smith's Weekly" asks—are Fallon and his Queensland A.W.U. actually running Australia?

ALDERMAN'S ANTICS: In a booklet issued by Mr. A. W. Noakes, of 142 Adelaide St., Brisbane, dealing with the "Dean Case" Inquiry, it appears that a certain deletion was mysteriously made from the depositions. The statement in question, by Mr. Justice Reed, was to the effect that he was "beginning to realise that the object of these writs was not to evade payment of rates for services rendered, but a protest against taxation to pay interest borrowed from the banking system." Such a statement would, of course, collapse Mr. Alderman's inspired attempts to prove subversiveness or anti-Semitism as the motive for issuing the writs—which may indicate the significance of the deletion! Incidentally, readers interested in this matter could write and ask their Federal Members for a copy of the Report of the "Dean Case" Inquiry, which should be available by now.

CHILDREN'S CAMPS: Military camps may be used after the war to home the thousands of child migrants the Federal Government proposes to bring from Hitlerised Europe to Australia. The Federal Government is to play the "big fellow" and bring them here—then the buck is to be passed to the States, who are expected to provide first-class living, educational and cultural facilities, presumably in the camps and along the lines of the Hitler Youth movement. There are very few children in Australia who can be said to have first-class living, educational or cultural opportunities—but that is of little consequence to our Federal Government, with its "alien-preference policy." Finally, of course, the taxpayers, who have not been consulted in this matter, have to foot the bill—which means that their own children's living standards will have to be further lowered.

—O.B.H.

MURDER CONDONED BY JEWISH EDITOR

The following extract is from the British "Hansard" report of proceedings in the House of Commons on November 16, 1944:

Earl Winterton asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he "has considered the speech of Mr. Abrahams, editor of the 'Jewish Standard,' at a recent public meeting in London, a copy of which has been sent him, accusing the Government of Palestine of having an anti-Jewish bias and the Palestinian constabulary of being partly composed of former members of the British Union of Fascists; and if, in view of the damage which these untrue statements may do in Palestine in its disturbed condition, he will take action against Mr. Abrahams under the Emergency Powers Act?"

Mr. H. Morrison: "I have seen the report of this speech, and I appreciate the reasons which had led my Noble Friend to bring it to my notice. The decision whether proceedings should be taken does not, however, rest with me, and I am, therefore, sending the papers to the proper authorities for consideration."

Earl Winterton: "And I would call attention to the fact that the gentleman in question has subsequently condoned, in an article which he wrote in his paper, murder in Palestine."

"A GLIMPSE OF HELL"

Major C. H. Douglas, in his book "Programme for the Third World War," has this to say: —

" . . . for in this matter, to suppose that the cure for war is to make it impossible for anyone to wage war, is to concede victory to the organisers of the great wars of, at least, the past two hundred years. War is a terrible affliction—none of us at this time is likely to overlook that. But the danger which threatens us is that, in sheer horror of ever more devastating, and, so far, completely inconclusive wars, we may surrender to a slavery so far-reaching and irrevocable that its contemplation is a glimpse of hell."

MEDDLESOME MUDDLERS

It's a remarkable fact that people who have always made a muddle of their own business invariably have an urge to manage the affairs of their neighbours.

UNION OF SHYLOCK AND MARX

Mr. Norman Jaques, Canadian M.P., in a recent speech, reviewed the international situation, stating his views on the "allied interests of International Finance and Communism—the union of Shylock and Marx—their plans for world control of money." He spoke of national sovereignties being surrendered to a world government. "A world bank and world police force have become a greater threat to our liberties as Christians and democrats than were the disasters of Dunkirk and Pearl Harbour," he declared.

"Sound Finance" Spruiker on the War-path

(Continued from page 1)

raising the interest rate, selling securities, closing the money "market" for loans, and calling in overdrafts. Only a man ignorant of the facts or careless of the truth would deny that these things were done. And so we see that not only did the Royal Commission NOT nail the above as a lie, but it actually confirmed it as FACT.

Mr. Atkinson also made reference to the Monetary Commission's "disposal" of Social Credit, and I propose to comment on that next week. In the meantime I suggest that if he is the speaker at future meetings he should not be content with telling his audience half the truth, but should also give them the other half, which is really more "fundamental."

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2, February 4, 1945.

GET THESE BOOKLETS

Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne: "Programme for the Third World War." By C. H. Douglas. A survey of existing factors, which must lead to another war if they are not remedied. Price: 2/7d, posted.

"Reconstruction on Christian Principles." An open letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Read this and see that your local clergymen receive copies. Price: 7d, posted, posted.

"The Answer to Socialism." An excellent analysis of Socialism, and the democratic alternative. Also, the low-down on conditions in Soviet Russia. Price: 2/7d, posted.

NO CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN

Temperance Hall, Russell St., Melbourne.

Sunday, February 11, 7.45 p.m.

MR. FRED. W. ELLIOT

will speak on

NATIONALISATION OF BANKING

Hear this vital issue debated.

MASTER-PLAN BEHIND HITLER'S PLAN

"Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion"

By ERIC D BUTLER (Continued from last issue.)

PROTOCOL No. 1. — (Continued.)

"Behold the alcoholised animals, bemused with drink, the right to an immoderate use of which comes along with freedom. It is not for us and ours to walk that road. The peoples of the goyim are bemused with alcoholic liquors; their youth has grown stupid on classicism and from early immorality, into which it has been inducted by our special agents—by tutors, lackeys, governesses in the houses of the wealthy, by clerks and others, by our women in the places of dissipation frequented by the goyim. In the number of these last I count also the so-called 'society ladies,' voluntary followers of the other: in corruption and luxury.

"Our countersign is—Force and Make-believe. Only force conquers in political affairs, especially if it be concealed in the talents essential to statesmen. Violence must be the principle, and cunning and make-believe the rule for governments which do not want to lay down their crowns at the feet of agents of some new power. This evil is the one and only means to attain the end, the good. Therefore, we must not stop at bribery, deceit and treachery when they should serve towards the attainment of our end. In politics one must know how to seize the property of others without hesitation if by it we secure submission and sovereignty . . .

"Far back in ancient times we were the first to cry among the masses of the people the words 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' words many times repeated since those days by stupid poll-parrots who from all sides round flew down upon these baits and with them carried away the well-being of the world, true freedom of the individual, formerly so well guarded against the pressure of the mob.

"The would-be wise men of the goyim, the intellectuals, could not make anything out of the uttered words in their abstractness; did not note the contradiction of their meaning and inter-relation: did not see that in nature there is no equality, cannot be freedom: that Nature herself has established inequality of minds, of characters, and capacities, just as immutably as she has established subordination to her laws: never stopped to think that the mob is a blind thing, that upstarts elected from among it to bear rule are, in regard to the political, the some blind men as the mob itself; that the adept, though he be a fool, can yet rule, whereas the non-adept, even if he were a genius, understands nothing in the political—to all these things the goyim paid no regard; yet all the time it was based upon these things that dynastic rule rested: the father passed on to the son a knowledge of the course of political affairs in such wise that none should know it but members of the dynasty and none could betray it to the governed. As time went on the meaning of the dynastic transference of the true position of affairs in the political was lost, and this aided the success of our cause.

"In all corners of the earth the words 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' brought to our ranks, thanks to our blind agents, whole legions who bore our banners with enthusiasm. And all the time these words were canker-worms at work boring into the well-being of the goyim, putting an end everywhere to peace, quiet, solidarity, and destroying all the foundations of the goya States."

COMMENT:

The slogan, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," was spread in France prior to the French Revolution through the highly organised Grand Orient Freemasonry. In view of this Masonic connection, the slogan

"THERE IS AN UGLY WORD FOR IT"

Federal Union, the first "kite" of the war, is being given another airing in Great Britain as a "pre-General Election shot," according to "The Patriot," London. The description comes from a meeting held on November 30, when Mr. T. L. Horabin, M.P.; Dr. C. E. M. Joad, and Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P., were among the speakers.

It is hardly necessary to recall, says "The Patriot," that the idea of Federal Union is to form a federation of nations, and to this federation is to be handed over sole control of arms, armed forces, arms supply and, last, but not least, foreign policy. Trade relations between the States would also be taken in hand.

Stripped of verbiage, says "The Patriot," it can be seen that essentially the programme of Federal Union is to destroy the sovereignty of the nations involved, including the British Commonwealth of Nations.

In support of this contention it quotes from an article by Mr. L. D. Byrne in "The Patriot" for April 4, 1940:—

"It would reduce the status of each nation in relation to the unspecified international authority to that of, say, a Canadian Province or an Australian State, to the central Government. In fact, it is likely to go even beyond that, for, in the last resort, an issue raised in a Province or State within a national Federal Union can rapidly be made a national issue [if it concerns most of the nation], which can be decided by a sovereign people; but the practical possibilities of this under an international Federation are NIL.

"Social reform—and, in particular, monetary reform—would naturally be removed from the scope of national powers, because, it would be argued, such reforms would affect external trade and relations with other members of the Union, and must, therefore, be left to the international authority.

"If the people of any country did not like this state of affairs, the International Police Force would be available to 'bring them to their senses.'"

is rather ironical. Grand Orient Freemasonry was very secretive, members were governed by rigid "class" distinction, oaths had to be taken, "Masters" and "Grand Masters" were a feature, while centralised remote-control was the keynote of this revolutionary body, which was one of the secret societies used by Jews in their campaign to overthrow France and then Europe. That secret societies such as the Grand Orient Freemasonry did exist for the overthrow of Europe by revolution is no figment of the imagination. Many Jews have boasted of the part they played in these societies. In his book, "Lord George Bentinck," Benjamin Disraeli wrote:

"It was neither parliaments nor populations nor the course of nature, nor the course of events, that overthrew the throne of Louis Philippe . . . the throne was surprised by the Secret Societies, ever prepared to ravage Europe."

(It was reported early in World War No. 2 that the headquarters of the Grand Orient had been shifted from continental Europe to Eire.)

Dealing with the part played by his "chosen race" in the European upheavals of 1848, Disraeli said:

"The most skilful accumulators of property ally themselves with Communists; the peculiar and chosen race touch the hand of all the scum and low castes of Europe; and all this because they wish to destroy Christendom." ("Lord George Bentinck.")

The revolutionary groups look like "ravaging" all over the world as a result of the conditions brought about by the group who backed Adolf Hitler, the man who studied the "Protocols." Hitler is also on record as saying that he not only admired the technique of Communism, but claimed to be the executor of Marxism! The Second World War has certainly given the Communists their long-awaited opportunity to promote civil strife and disrupt society. It has been claimed by many authorities in Europe that, in several countries invaded by the Nazis, socialism—i.e., State control of production and distribution—was made "inevitable," because the Nazis so destroyed private ownership that complete restoration to previous owners became virtually impossible. Hitler has been, consciously or unconsciously, a Godsend to Jewish plans. Marx was a Jew and Socialism is a Jewish plan. Prominent Jews have told us so themselves. Mr. A. Nossig has written:

"Present-day world socialism forms the first stage in the accomplishment of the Mosaic doctrine, the beginning of the realisation of the future state of the world announced by our prophets."

Israel Zangwill, the Zionist leader, said at a "Hands Off Russia" meeting in London on February 8, 1919: "The British Govern-

"The concept of a Federation of States, under which sovereign nations would surrender their sovereignty is the logical development of totalitarianism.

"It advocates are in effect, saying that the peoples of the British Empire are fighting the menace of totalitarian Germany in order to establish a greater totalitarian system of universal government. . . . These men, though they may not realise it, are telling us that the British people are fighting—not to preserve the Empire and its free institutions built upon the absolute sovereignty of its people and symbolised in the Crown—but that they are fighting and risking their lives to give up their sovereignty, to surrender their democratic rights, to destroy the integrity of the Empire and to reduce the Crown to a meaningless farce.

"There is an ugly word to describe this kind of poisonous intrigue, and it is high time we came to our senses and realised just what is afoot."

[In various disguises (International Monetary Plan, etc.), the parts of the Federal Union scheme, one by one, are coming before Parliament at Canberra for endorsement. Australia's independence is probably doomed unless many more electors write and tell their respective Federal Members to vote against such measures. To those of our readers who have not already obtained copies of it, for themselves and their acquaintances, we urgently recommend the booklet, "Federal Union Exposed," published in 1941, a limited quantity of which is still obtainable at 1/- per copy (plus 1d if posted), from the United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne, C.I.]

ment is only Bolshevism in embryo, and Bolshevism is only Socialism in a hurry."

Surely no one will deny that Hitler & Co. helped the programme along!

Protocol No. 1 continues as follows:

"As you will see later, this helped us to our triumph: it gave us the possibility, among other things, of getting into our hands the master card—the destruction of the privileges, or in other words of the very existence of the aristocracy of the goyim, that class which was the only defence peoples and countries had against us. On the ruins of the natural and genealogical aristocracy of the goyim we have set up the aristocracy of our educated class headed by the aristocracy of money. The qualifications for this aristocracy we have established in wealth, which is dependent upon us, and in knowledge, for which our learned elders provide the motive force.

"Our triumph has been rendered easier by the fact that in our relations with the men whom we wanted we have always worked upon the most sensitive chords of the human mind, upon the cash account, upon the cupidity, upon the insatiability for material needs of man; and each one of these human weaknesses, taken alone, is sufficient to paralyse initiative, for it hands over the will of men to the disposition of him who has bought their activities.

"The abstraction of freedom has enabled us to persuade the mob in all countries that their government is nothing but the steward of the people who are the owners of the country, and that the steward may be replaced like a worn-out glove.

"It is this possibility of replacing the representatives of the people which has placed them at our disposal and, as it were, given us the power of appointment." (To be continued. All rights reserved.)

CORRUPTION INCREASES

Lord Vansittart writes in "Lessons of My Life":—

"It is therefore with anxiety that I have noted the gradual levelling down of our codes. There is even now less corruption in this country than in any other, but the margin of difference has shrunk steadily and terribly. I have lived to see things done, without comment or consequence, in every walk and department of life—including public life—which I would not have credited in my youth . . ."

We can assure Lord Vansittart that we have seen things done in this country by our alleged political and "civil" servants, which we would not have credited even five years ago. Until such time as the individual citizen learns to politically develop himself to the stage where he will assert, in association with his fellows, that he is greater than all institutions, there can be no hope for any improvement in standards of decency in public life. But the change for the better must start with the INDIVIDUAL electors.

"PULLING TOGETHER"

Our socialist planners are fond of saying that we must all pull together. But when they say We they really mean YOU. THEY don't intend to do the pulling. You won't find THEM in the collar and between the traces. That's our job! THEY will be perched right up there in the driver's seat, with the reins in one hand and the whip in the other.

"When plotters plan and planners plot. They drink the beer but we play the shot."

"THE BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION"

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

M. Leon de Poncins, whose book, "The Secret Powers Behind Revolution," is one of the most conservative enquiries into the subject, remarks: "There is a greater amount of artificiality in revolution than is believed. This is not solely to be imputed to the Jews. It is not certain that they form its most numerous elements, but, thanks to their racial qualities, they are the strategists and directors of the movement, from which they, almost alone, derive advantage" (p. 239). That is to say, it is only important to the powers behind revolution that there should be unrest; given unrest, control of publicity, propaganda, and educational facilities, it can be invariably directed to the advantage of the unseen manipulators.

It is clear that such organisations as the Royal Institute of International Affairs have no antagonisms with P.E.P.; and P.E.P. derives ostensibly from the Fabian Society its first chairman was Sir Basil Blackett, of the Bank "of England." The Royal Institute of International Affairs is the successor to the shadowy "delegates" and "experts" to the Paris Conference of 1919. At this Conference, Paul Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board, headed the U.S.A. delegates, and Max Warburg, his brother, of Warburg Bank, Hamburg, represented Germany. In May 1919, the "experts" met and decided to form an international institute, and in 1923 this institute was given Chatham House, in St. James Square. The subscribers to it, amongst others, were Thomas Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co. (£2000), Sir Abe Bailey, the South African gold millionaire, Sir Otto Beit, the Carnegie Trust, Imperial Chemical Industries, the Bank "of England," Prudential Insurance Company, N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Schroeders, Rockefeller Foundation (£8000 per annum), Reuters News, etc.

Anyone who has contemplated the changes of front of the Communist movement must be satisfied that it is an extension of international financial intrigue, although quite possibly its dupes would react violently to the suggestion. According to the Melbourne (Australia) "Herald," "Communists in Latin America no longer attack Dollar Diplomacy or British Imperialism." (11/1/44.)

It will be remembered that Viscount Snowden, whose chief concern was that the rich were not poor, rather than that the poor should be rich and that England should be ruled by minor revenue officials, remarked that the Bank "of England" was the greatest moral force in the world. It would be a naive student of British politics who would suppose that an obscure Excise official could rise to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer and a Viscounty, and his wife be appointed a Governor of the most powerful propaganda organ in the world, the "B.B.C.," if their views were regarded as a menace to the power of "the City," or their policies incompatible with those of the powers in command of patronage.

The position is admittedly one of great difficulty. It was recognised by William Cobbett, probably one of the greatest Englishmen of the past three hundred years. His general contention, implicit if not explicit in all his writings, is just as true today as it was a hundred years ago. Almost any social and economic system is or rapidly becomes tolerable if it is homogeneous and indigenous. The old saying, "Let fools for forms of Government contest," that which is best administered is best," is profoundly untrue as it reads, but it does contain an element of potential truth—that the system will rapidly be modified if it is native.

In 1290, Edward I expelled the Jews from England, and twenty years afterwards suppressed the Knights Templars, the direct ancestors of Freemasonry. It is significant as "good law" to the present day, unless specifically abrogated, date from Edward I.

The modern British individual, in the main, has a totally false idea of the intelligence of his ancestors of that date. Seven hundred years is but a moment in the life

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

of a race, and the inspection of documents relating to the management of either England or Scotland in the time of Edward I will convince anyone that we have perhaps not learnt so much of real consequence as we have forgotten. But it is certain that we are faced with a situation, which was threatening England with disaster then, and it ought to be obvious that the first step to take is to restrict drastically alien immigration, and to make naturalisation a rare and exceptional concession.

The next step is to submit to a mental cold bath on the meaning of "hospitality." We are the laughing-stock of large numbers of our "guests" and of all their recent hosts.

For the last few years our "guests" have been ordering our dinner, and telling us that plain living, watered beer and hard work are good for us, though not for them. A new note has crept into the discussion. The frenzied appeals to save the victims of Hitler's tyranny are giving place to scarcely concealed threats. Unless we mould our foreign and domestic policy as instructed, we are going to regret it. The import of, for instance, an article in the "American Mercury" of March 1944, which remarks that, "London must be made aware that Palestine is not a purely domestic question. The United States of America endorsed the Balfour Declaration, and would share the 'breach of faith.' . . . Other countries have interests in the 'Grand Central' of the world. Britain [sic] does not have the only or the last [my emphasis] word in the Palestinian situation," is obvious.

(In passing, it may be noticed that the geographical and strategic position of Palestine is being stressed as a reason why, say, Madagascar, will not be accepted as a substitute national home for Jewry.)

Mr. Emmanuel Celler, Democratic Congressman for New York, informs us that the release of Sir Oswald Mosley from prison, to which he had been committed without trial, is not within our competence. The suggestion is that the internments under Regulation 18B were made under alien orders.

The memory of most of us goes back to the period of the "war of nerves" of 1936-39, and the part played in it by the Sudeten Germans and racial minorities in general.

History is full of examples of the suicidal folly of allowing unassimilated minorities of any description to attain substantial influence. Whether it is too late to deal with the matter comprehensively on the principles, if not by the exact methods, of Edward I, is a large question. But that it has to be dealt with if we are to avoid the fate of Poland, does not admit of argument. (Copyright. All rights reserved.)

BRIGHTON NTH. WARD PROGRESS ASSOCIATION

The next meeting of the Association will be held in the Murphy Street Hall, Garden-vale, at 8 pm. on Thursday, February 15.

SPEAKER: MR. BRUCE H. BROWN.

SUBJECT: "THESE BANKING PROPOSALS."

—R. Pringle, 6 Missouri Ave., Gardenvale.

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