

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 NEWTIMES

Vol. 11. No. 6. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1945.

"NEW TIMES" SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Our charges for supplying and posting the "New Times" direct to your home or elsewhere every week are as follow:
Three months, 5/-; Six months, 10/-; Twelve months, £1. HALF Rates for Members of the A.I.F., C.M.F., R.A.N., R.A.A.F.
Payments must be made in advance and sent direct to New Times Limited, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Zoning of State Schools in Victoria

Another Bureaucratic Aggression

The approach of the cessation of hostilities in Europe, together with the increasing concentration of men, ships, aircraft and equipment in the Pacific area, has given a new impetus to hopes of an early peace. With the possibility of an end to the waste of life and materials, which is inseparable from war, comes a growing realisation that a new outlook on the place of the individual in society is of more importance than the regimented "New Orders" which have been the dream and plaything of the planners and power-hogs over the past few years.

Without that new outlook, developed and directed to conform to reality and the true nature of man, no change for the better is possible.

This dawning realisation of the necessity to intelligently grapple with our social environment, together with the knowledge that war-time improvements to industrial equipment and process call for less labour and for increased mental activity from all who would aspire to a steady and not too meagre income, has caused many people to direct attention to Education as a means for preparation of the individual for whatever changes might occur after the war.

Whilst it is imperative that we must change the outlook and the systems, practices and circumstances which drove us into the present conflict, it cannot be admitted that the public official, endowed with power to regiment and condition the individual, is a suitable person to entrust with such an important task.

The State school official might be well equipped to prepare our children for a job, but he is, by virtue of his function as part of a bureaucratic machine, poorly equipped to prepare the rising generation for a brave new world which must in step with inventive genius and the lessening need for human labour in industry, devote more thought and attention to assisting the inner development of the individual himself.

How poorly equipped is the Education Department of Victoria to give help and direction to our aspirations in this matter, can be seen from its present attempts to deal with the overcrowding in the schools under its care.

For some time the Department has been concerned with the overcrowding which has arisen from the increase in the birth rate

over the past few years. In more normal times, buildings could have been erected or extended to cope with this influx, but because of the difficulties associated with our war effort, other means have had to be found for dealing with the problem. As was to be expected, this highly centralised bureaucracy chose to act in the manner usually favoured by bureaucrats—that is, to draw lines upon its maps and issue commands that those on one side of a given line should jump in one direction, and those on the other side should jump in the opposite direction.

Now, that might or might not be an effective means of dealing with other war-time problems, but it is not the best or only means of tackling the problem we are now considering.

It was not the best means if only for the reason that any scheme aimed to balance attendances between any pair or group of schools, must of necessity be designed to balance attendances between grades of the same standard in those schools.

For instance, it should be obvious to anyone of average intelligence that any increase of pressure upon the accommodation of State Schools at the present time would be in the infant classes, and would therefore not necessitate zoning of all grades. It is also possible that between any two schools the pressure might be felt in different grades.

The logical way to deal with a problem of the latter nature with the least possible inconvenience to all would be to appeal to a selected number of parents of children in the overcrowded classes, who resided farthest from the school concerned, to send their children to a school more conveniently situated until the pressure upon school ac-

commodation could be relieved by other means.

That would, of course, necessitate co-operation between head teachers and parents, and would call for decentralised activity. For that reason it did not appeal to the bureaucrats of the Education Department, who prefer to issue commands to teachers and to parents rather than to seek their co-operation.

It is possible that in other cases zoning might merely result in the exchange of surpluses between any two or more schools!

Zoning has recently been applied in Melbourne to the Northcote and Kew districts, and in both cases it has brought forth complaints and protests from parents who object to their private plans being roughly kicked aside by the big planners.

In the Kew district a group of residents, who were in the main situated close to one of the arbitrary boundary lines, protested that the line had been drawn without any regard for the fact that it divided a heavily populated area, where overcrowding of school accommodation would be most likely to occur, from an area not so heavily populated. The movement of the children as a result of the zoning had been from the school in the more thinly populated area to the school in the area of heavier population.

It was also objected that zoning took from the parent the right to choose the standard of education his child is to have, or the conditions under which he is to have it. A petition was forwarded to the Minister of Education with a request that he receive a deputation.

When, despite repeated attempts by officials of the Department to sidetrack the objection, the facts of the case were at last placed before the Minister, he replied

that because he personally favoured zoning, the scheme would have to continue and zoning would be extended to all schools.

The Act of Parliament under which the Minister gets his powers gives him power to act at his discretion, but unfortunately for the feelings of the parents concerned, the Minister chose to act with more force than discretion. The attitude taken by the Minister and the Department in this matter proves that education and tolerance do not always ride together, and that the highly centralized administration responsible for the control of education in Victoria is itself in need of education with regard to the rudiments of real democracy.

The Minister has made it clear that he intends to inflict his passion for zoning upon other areas regardless of the effect upon children or parents. Should this extremely undemocratic practice become established in Victoria, parents will lose the only means they have to directly influence the policy of the Education Department and the behaviour of the few teachers who might abuse the power with which they are entrusted.

The only effective way in which the parent can express dissatisfaction or approval is through his ability to send his child where he thinks fit. Deprived of this right, he or she becomes a thing of small consequence to the education official, who then assumes power over the child, which in any sane and democratic community he should not possess.

Parents should be on their guard against this latest attack upon their liberties, and should insist that they be treated as independent and intelligent beings, capable of co-operative effort, rather than as footballs and door mats for public officials.

—H. R.

FOOD FRONT: Australia, the larder-to-be of the Pacific, the feeder of Allied millions, is now in the midst of an unprecedented food shortage. The drought plays a secondary part in this, but it is also being used as an alibi by the bureaucratic bunglers who are primarily responsible for the situation, which was predicted in these columns many, many months ago. "Planning" is only aggravating the position, and yet the individuals responsible are still at large—worse still, they remain in control. If we are to escape famine, all kinds of restrictions on food production must be immediately removed, and food must be given priority number one. In addition, manpower snoopers, form fiends and taxation trailers must be removed from the farmer's path. Otherwise, starvation will stalk the land. The urgency of this matter should be impressed on political servants at Canberra by writing to them without delay.

Workers' Compensation in Alberta

An M.P. who has been a coal-miner, and now represents a coal-mining district, told the British House of Commons on December 5, 1944, that the provisions covering coal-miners, under a Workmen's Compensation Act actually operating in Alberta since 1943, were much better than the greatly improved conditions proposed for Great Britain in a recent White Paper.

He was able to make the comparison on the basis of FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE because he had been to Alberta a few months previously and had visited the coalfields in that part of Canada.

He urged the socialistic British Government to bring their proposals up to the standard previously established by the Social Credit Government of Alberta.

Hereunder we quote a few relevant extracts from his speech as recorded in the British "Hansard":—

Mr. Collindridge (Barnsley): "... It is because I am so proud of Britain that I feel that if other countries can adopt schemes, which are giving better results, we should lose no prestige in saying that we should consider the adoption of similar schemes.

"I was a few months ago privileged to go to the coalfields of Western Canada, where I worked 30 years ago as a miner, and there I found that the Alberta Legislature had passed a Workmen's Compensation Act which gives better conditions than those set out in our White Paper.

"This has had a settling effect on the workers and youths proposing to go into the coalfields there.

"This Albertan Act, passed last year, defines more broadly than we propose to do

what constitutes an accident. They also give definitions of those who are entitled to benefit, which are very good.

"Three Commissioners, subject to the Legislative Assembly, decide what the payment shall be, based upon certain general principles in the Act.

"The resultant effect is that whereas today, in our Britain, of the premiums that go to the insurance bodies, about a third is spent in administration, under the Albertan Act 98 per cent. of the premiums go where it is intended that they should go: to the injured man or his dependants....

"At Barnsley at one period we had three major explosions within 18 months. I saw men who were lucky enough not to be in the mine at the time, dashing to the pits to help their comrades in distress. This Albertan Act gives a decent measure of justice to men who are prepared to do that.

"It lays down that any helper in an explosion or similar accident receives, not two-thirds of his wages if he is injured in rescue work, but 100 per cent.

"There is one important thing about this measure I speak of which I do not notice in our proposals. We leave unpaid for a month after the accident the first three days of compensation. In the Albertan Act the first three days are given after 14 days. Rehabilitation and the retraining of disabled men are compulsory.

"Our proposals in the White Paper are a splendid improvement on what we do at present, but I still feel that if we are going to make these hazardous occupations attractive, and if we are going to get the entrants that we need, we have to make these improvements better still.

"I hope my right hon. Friend will consider this Albertan Act with a view to following out some of the lines of policy which they have laid down and which were so well received by those concerned."

RATES REACTIONS: Recently, crowded-out meetings were held at Sandringham (Melb.) to protest against municipal rates being increased by the underhand method of raising valuations. A similar conspiracy is afoot at Camberwell, but there, too, many ratepayers are awake to the plot, which would bolster up the debt-finance racket. This is a challenge that should be taken up by individual campaigners in every municipality engaging in this sharp practice. All that is necessary is to contact aggrieved persons and encourage them to convene a meeting of protest in each ward, and to issue an ultimatum to the responsible councillors, demanding that they hold a local referendum on the question. This is an excellent issue by which to educate the public in regard to the necessity of controlling their representatives and how they can do it.

BUTTER BUREAUCRATS: The milk shortage in Queensland and elsewhere, according to a recent report in the Melbourne "Herald," is caused by bureaucratic control—particularly to Professor Copland's price juggling and his attempts to play butter and milk producers against each other. Because of dry weather, Queensland dairymen appealed for an increased subsidy, and a bright young Bachelor of Economics told them that nothing could be done, and to come back in six months (by which time many cows would be dead). Is it any wonder that milk producers and others are disheartened to the point of despair? This feeling of hopelessness is permeating the community, and unless the cause—"controls" and bungling bureaucrats—is removed, the position will become worse. It's a case of "Bureaucrats OR Butter."

FREEDOM FARCE: In the land of Uncle Sham a 27-years-old conscript has been sentenced to death for refusing to drill. The lad refused because he was opposed to war, from which, he said, "few, if any, derive any benefit." The only bright spot in this affair so far, is that U.S. Senator Wheeler has demanded an immediate inquiry because eminent members of the Bar express grave concern at the court-martial's sentence. It will be interesting

to hear whether or not the Statue of Liberty is to be draped with a shroud.

CANADIAN CONSCRIPTION: An opponent of Mr. MacKenzie King's conscription policy has been elected at a recent by-election. This verdict of the people is regarded as a serious blow to the present Government at Ottawa, and in the forthcoming general election the defeat of the Mackenzie King "Liberals" is expected. The spirit of freedom is being kept alive at least in Canada, and it is to be hoped that this example acts as an inspiration to the rest of the world, especially to the so-called democracies of once-free nations. It is an example that should interest our so-called Labor politicians, who have emulated our totalitarian enemies by imposing military and industrial conscription and taxation tyrannies. It may be too much to hope that they will be wise enough to heed this warning and to remember that even the patient worker cannot be fooled all the time.

POWER-LUSTERS' PLANS: The American Bankers' Association has proposed a plan for an international financial organisation, which would retain the International Bank set-up, but would eliminate the proposed International Monetary Fund. This plan would reduce proposed international contributions and would almost eliminate the Bretton Woods quotas for contributing gold. BUT it would increase America's voting strength and diminish (Continued on page 2.)

Government Lockout

"The Coal Commissioner, Mr. Mighell, has ordered the closure of the Government-controlled coal mine at Coalcliff (N.S.W.) because of the failure of the men to work. He said that the men had not explained to him or to the manager the reason for their stoppage.

"Not being able to induce the miners to work under socialistic control, the Government has declared a lock-out. What a howl there would be if a privately owned coal mine did the same!"
—"New Era," Sydney, 9/2/45.

Crazy Controllers

"Pooh-Bah Murphy of Food Control and the rationing professors appear to have slipped on their egg rationing plan. The egg ration for nursing mothers ceases at six months after the child is born. Won't someone explain to them that the average child is not weaned until the tenth month? What happens for the other four months?" — Sydney "Century," 2/2/45.

THEY CALLED IT "RECONSTRUCTION"

Hereunder we continue from our last issue, an illuminating article appearing under the above title in the "Reader's Digest" of November, 1944, and written by one of that publication's Roving Editors (Edwin Muller), which deals with the "reconstruction" of the Southern States after the American Civil War. Among other things, this remarkable article provides evidence that:—(a) the "reconstruction"—like the war itself—was an aggression by the kultur approximately typified by Thaddeus Stevens, against the culture approximately typified by Wade Hampton; and (b) in the long run the Wall Street financiers and their ilk—not the Negroes—were almost the sole beneficiaries of the "reconstruction" (as well as the war). The article proceeds as follows:—

There was also a political purpose in his [Thaddeus Stevens] plan to let the Negro vote govern the South. Stevens and his group belonged to the Radical wing of the Republican Party—so called because it favoured a "radical" dealing with the South. It had begun to dominate the party. The purpose was to keep that dominance of the party and of the nation. As Stevens put it frankly, his aim was "to secure the perpetual ascendancy of the party of the Union," meaning the Radical wing. Though an agnostic he declared: "I trust the Almighty Ruler of Nations never will permit the Democratic Party to gain the ascendancy."

In the Northern States there was some danger that the Democrats, perhaps in coalition with the conservative Republicans, might win.

Hence votes for Negroes in the South. The freed slaves, properly directed, could be counted on to vote for their "benefactors," the Radicals, thus assuring "perpetual ascendancy."

Andrew Johnson, with his professed belief that you "could not proscribe a whole people forever," was an obstacle in the way. The answer was either to get rid of him by impeachment or to elect a Congress with a Radical majority large enough to override the President. Or both.

The first battle was to be the Congressional election of 1866. Toward it Stevens and his group focused all their efforts. Their best weapon with the voters was that old reliable standby of the propagandist, the atrocity story. Immediately after the war there had been some outbreaks of violence in the South, mostly against Negroes. There was a riot in New Orleans, one in Memphis, sporadic cases elsewhere. Not many. Grant had reported that nearly everywhere in the South Northerners and Negroes could live in safety.

But that didn't deter the Radical propagandists, to whom the end justified the means. Emissaries were sent south to report on the state of the country. They knew what they were sent to find, that they needn't take too great pains to verify the stories they might hear.

They did their work well. Voluminous reports were sent in, every page dripping blood. Sample of the stories sent north:

"A freedman chained to a tree and burned to death."

"A preacher states in the pulpit that the roads in Choctaw County stunk with the dead bodies of servants that had fled from their masters."

"The people about Bladen declare that no Negro shall live in the county unless he remains with his master and is obedient as heretofore."

"About the last of May a planter hung his servant, a woman, in the presence of all the neighbourhood. Said planter had killed this woman's husband three weeks before."

The stories were denied by those in a position to know. General John Tarbell, of the Union army of occupation, wrote indignantly: "Reports of outrages upon coloured people, of ill treatment of Northern settlers, are exaggerated if not altogether false." But the denials didn't make the headlines.

The Radicals made Congress a sounding board for the atrocity stories. The papers circulated them with bitter editorial comments—save a few, like Horace Greeley's New York "Tribune," which had both the honesty and the means to check up on them.

The voters of the North were whipped into a lather of fury against the South—much more so than during the war. The result was never in doubt. The election of 1866 returned an overwhelming majority of Radicals to Congress. They looked to Stevens for leadership.

He gloated over the prospect: "Though the President is Commander in Chief, Congress is his commander, and, God willing, he shall obey."

By invective, threats, cracking the party whip, Stevens pushed his implacable plan against the South.

In 1867 Stevens and his Radicals pushed aside the reconstruction started by Lincoln and completed by Johnson. The State Governments which already had begun to function were ended, and the South for six months was put back under direct military rule. Then State conventions were held, new Constitutions adopted and new legislatures and executives elected.

The essence of the Radical plan was the "ironclad oath." To vote or hold office a citizen had to swear that he had never given aid or comfort to the "rebellion." That eliminated the vast majority of the white men. The Negroes were given the vote. The greater part of the South was in effect turned over to them.

The whites were already in a bad way. The war had left cities like Columbia and Atlanta a "wilderness of crumbling walls, naked chimneys and trees killed by flames." Railroads had been destroyed,

plantation buildings burned cattle driven off, the fields grown up in woods.

The men had come back from the war to find their families in destitution, sometimes actually starving. It wasn't easy to begin anew. But they were trying. Like Wade Hampton. With his own labour and the help of a few of his ex-slaves who had stayed with him, he built a small cottage on the ruins of Millwood. He cleared some land, made a crop. And he found time to devote to public affairs.

Meanwhile for the Negroes it was the year of jubilee. Freedom! All play and no work. Thousands of them left their cabins and wandered off in bands over the country, aimless and happy. There were monster camp meetings, singing, dancing. The Freedmen's Bureau was feeding the destitute with money from the North. Maybe they'd have to get back to work sometime. But there was nothing to worry about. Hadn't they been told that every dinky was to have "40 acres and a mule"?

And now they were to have the vote and rule the land. "It's your country now. The bottom rail's on top."

But there were others, not Negroes, who had their own plans as to who was to rule the land. At the end of 1866 and through 1867 they came streaming down from the North, the shrewd, sort who always crop up in time of war or catastrophe to get their pickings from the ruins. It was a Tennessean, A. J. Fletcher, who first called them "carpetbaggers." He described the man "who comes among us with one dirty shirt and a pair of dirty socks in a rusty old carpetbag and, before his washing is done, becomes a candidate for office."

Allied with the carpetbaggers was a class known as "scalawags"—native Southerners who, when it was safe to do so, proclaimed that they had always been strong for the Union, and then began to scramble for their reward.

It was an easy matter, at least at first, for the carpetbagger-scalawag team to control the Negro vote. The new voters had been slaves only yesterday—uneducated, no need to think for themselves. The carpetbaggers posed as their deliverers from oppression. Of course the blacks would vote the Radical ticket! There was authority in the Bible for voting Republican! Hadn't the Good Book divided mankind into the Publicans and the Sinners?

There were huge political picnics, at which carpetbaggers danced with coloured

girls. "Union Leagues" were organised among the Negroes by the highly respectable clubs of that name in New York and Philadelphia. The leagues went in for mid-night meetings, gaudy ceremonies solemn oaths, passwords, and so on. It was drilled into audiences that, if the Democrats won, slavery would be restored. To make sure of the result the Carpetbagger-Radicals were in charge of the election boards!

And so year after year on Election Day overwhelming Radical majorities were returned.

The resulting State Governments differed in the various States. To take a typical example: The South Carolina House of Representatives is meeting in the State House at Columbia. There are 124 members, of whom 94 are black. Some are former house servants, but the majority are straight from the fields. The Speaker, Moses, is a white man, a scalawag. While he hammers for order, members jump up all over the room to shout absurd questions. Occasionally one will sit down when ordered, but in a moment he's up again with a cackle of laughter. When one laughs, others always join in, until the whole roomful is rocking and swaying. You hear the steady crackling of peanuts and the scrape of members' shoes on desktops. The member speaking, when you can hear him, is using a string of big, luscious words—signifying nothing.

In the background are the shrewd-faced carpetbaggers, keeping track of proceedings, calculating the fluctuating prices of members' votes.

Next to the clerk's room is a bar, maintained for members at State expense. Its hours are 8 a.m. to 4 a.m.—though closing time has to be flexible since some members will be too drunk to leave. (North Carolina goes even further, maintaining a brothel for its legislators the cost coming out of the Educational Fund!)

The State takes care of the members, even when they are not on duty. It supplies them and their wives with tapestries, rugs, extra-long stockings, bustles, and table linen. They have the best houses in town, drive in handsome carriages. The wife of the coloured Lieutenant-Governor has her horses' harness fitted with gold.

The white gentlewomen of the town watch her drive by. They no longer live in the best houses. They sell homemade pies on the street, take in washing, do anything to keep from starving.

Whatever benefits the coloured members obtain are always given threefold to the carpetbaggers, who are building substantial fortunes for themselves. As one of them, C. P. Leslie, says: "A State has no right to be a State unless it can take care of its statesmen."

The money for all this was provided by the issue of State bonds, which had to be peddled up North for what they would bring. Once it was necessary to issue bonds with a face value of 9,514,000 dollars to obtain 3,200,000 dollars. [Ecstatic cheers from Wall Street!—Ed. "N.T."]
(To be concluded.)

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

that of the British Empire. Well, the bankers have had their chain of 32 central banks ("imperialism of capitalism") in operation for many years, and thereby their policy was imposed with disastrous results. A fully-fledged International Bank would simply tighten and secure their stranglehold. No matter how these international monetary plans are modified and rehashed, Australia should keep well clear of ALL of them.

BRIAN'S BALONEY: Describing himself as a writer of history, in "Smith's Weekly" of February 3, Brian Fitzpatrick uses his baloney column to further the cause of Commo-Socialism, and declares his hostility to Social Credit. Incidentally, he mentions that he was a member of the A. W. U. from its start, which presumably explains his class-struggle mentality. His articles are always accompanied by the words, "without prejudice to Smith's Weekly"—which seems to indicate that he has been wished on to "Smith's" by some outside influence. It is to be hoped that the history he teaches is more reliable than his "Left-Wing" propaganda, which infiltrates through seemingly neutral mediums to unsuspecting citizens.

"DEMOCRATIC" DUPES: In Professor Hayek's book, "The Road to Serfdom," he points out that "here, as in Germany, people of good-will who were admired and held up as models in their country, prepared the way for, if they did not create, the forces which now stand for everything they detest." He makes the point that Socialists of the "Left" and the "Right" created the mental attitude in the people, and the organisation, for the master-gang to instal Hitler. There is a vital message in this book for every kind of Socialist: it is directed to "Socialists of all Parties." May they all read it!

WOMEN WARRIORS: Russian women are said to have already won "equal rights" to toil manfully in the factories and to fight in the armed forces. Now we are told that German women are being trained in barracks for war, and that the training has already removed all outward traces of sex differences; they are said to have markedly warlike qualities and to have discarded those feminine attributes usually associated with the home, the nursery, etc. And so cultural progress continues! Constant propaganda has seemingly overcome the women's natural aversion to taking life, and the agitation for "equal rights" has been skillfully perverted to what is described as their "duty" to that super abstraction, "The State." Let us at least hope that the disease does not become an unrestrained epidemic in the more civilised countries.

-O. B. H.

HOMES FOR THE WORKERS

Under this heading, the following letter appeared in the Melbourne "Age" of 13/2/45:—

People who know the Commission's cement sheet houses in South Sunshine feel more misgiving than comfort in the news that the Commonwealth Government is about to begin large-scale manufacture of prefabricated houses. These tiny Sunshine houses, built as permanent homes for people in the lower-income group, at an estimated cost of approximately £750, are let to families at 26/- a week—a return of 9½ per cent. Private enterprise is restricted to half that return. The first families moved in some months ago, and already outer and inner doors refuse to close, rain comes in windows and under doors.

The living room and parents' bedroom are passable in size; one bedroom is 9 feet x 9 feet; the third is 9 feet x 5½ feet, with 9-foot walls. The Commission calls the 9 feet x 5½ feet room a sleep out. The only pretence to being a sleep out is the row of three small windows, only two of which are made to open. The kitchen is too small for family meals, except where the family is very young. One is justified in asking who decided that home conditions such as these are good enough for basic wage earners? Is the Government genuinely concerned about the falling birth rate? Even three growing children are overcrowding these small houses. —AGNES E. HYETT (Sunshine).

RE-EDUCATION MOVEMENT

(POLITICAL SCIENCE)

The present-day trend towards governmental control of private business concerns us all vitally. You are invited to hear this question of the hour discussed by—

C. A. A. ELLIS,
under the title of

"BANKING AND FREEDOM"
in the Assembly Hall (Main Hall),
Collins Street, Melbourne,

TUESDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 8 p.m.
Questions and Action to Follow.

This meeting marks the opening of a series of lectures to be given weekly, on Mondays, at the same address. In these lectures the aim is to build up a political science in every way comparable to the physical sciences. Doing this carries us into the fields of philosophy, psychology, ethics, economics and government. Current political problems are then examined in the light of the science so built up. No fees. No dotted lines. Informal atmosphere. Discussions. You are invited to attend. Chairman: A. Griffiths.

—Adv.

THE FEDERAL ROAD TO FRUSTRATION

By ARTHUR BRENTON, in "Reality," England, 15/12/44.

Poverty, said Major Douglas on one occasion, is something to be "abolished, not represented." Yes; and if there is one sure way to perpetuate poverty it is to centralise the representation.

The word "poverty" is a blackout material shutting out of sight—poor people. The word "representation" is another, shutting out of sight—ambitious representatives. Abolish poverty and you cut short their careers.

They will denounce poverty with an ever-widening vocabulary; they will leave no stone unturned which might lead, however indirectly, to the discovery of means of "earning bread"; they will discern a silver lining behind every cloud in the heavens—but when it comes to lining flabby stomachs with nourishing food, that is another story altogether.

This explains why, when the first Labour Ministers of State came on the scene, their sons were enrolled at the great public schools, presumably on the calculation that the Battle of Poverty would have to be won on the playing fields of Eton, Rugby and seats of learning.

Leaders of Labour, no less than the led, are eager to make their jobs last—to hold their jobs down, as the saying goes; and they can only do that while the poor are kept down.

Old readers will remember that Mr. Arthur Greenwood, long before this war, jeered at Major Douglas, boasting that the Labour Movement would "still be flourishing" when Douglas's work lay "smouldering in the catacombs" of discredited and forgotten causes—thus unwittingly reinforcing the point I have made that leaders who live by capitalising the discontents of poor people need to have the poor always with them.

Then, further back, there was Mrs. Sidney Webb, as she was at that time, who objected to Social Credit because if it did what its author claimed, it would "give the people too much power."

Power is very good for uncommon people with cards up their sleeves, but not for common people with elbows sticking through their sleeves! Decorum must be observed—discipline must be maintained!

As regards the value of Federalism as a stabiliser of this state of affairs there is no need for elaborated argument. One has only to examine the constitution of the new National Union of Mine Workers to see Trade Union leaders transfigured into Permanent Officials.

These once-upon-a-time organisers of strike-machinery, and collectors of strike-funds, now have their salaries guaranteed by the Treasury and their authority underwritten by the Government, in return for which they undertake to denounce and prevent strikes, and, in token of the undertaking, have surrendered both the machinery and the funds to the control of the Credit Monopolists.

The result is that no strike of mine workers is legal unless all strike together and unless two-thirds of them have voted for a strike; and then if the strike threatens to paralyse industry it will be deemed unconstitutional, its machinery scattered and its money impounded!

A CAUSE OF ABSENTEEISM

The following letter appeared in the Sydney "Century" of 12/1/45:—

Here is the reason why I and other workers absent ourselves from work:

We use many excuses to get time to raise fowls and grow vegetables, to go fishing or engage in other food producing work. If we work continuously we can't buy eggs, fish, vegetables and many other items of food that we can get for ourselves.

The extra money is no use to us because the tax gatherer takes most of it. Some of my workmates put money into the war loan and every one of them got a please explain from the Income Tax Commissioner.

Our elderly parents who put £20 in the war loan have had 9d a week taken out of their pension. Home purchasers on pre-war contracts find that the money that should be paying off the home is going to the tax collector.

When the war is over we will be too old to work and will lose the home and all we have paid on it.

If the Government wants to know the cause of absenteeism it can find out only from the workers themselves.

GEORGE W. WOOD.

Sydney.

MR. ATKINSON MISLED HIS AUDIENCES

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

Sir, —According to the report in "The Warrnambool Standard" of January 25, Mr. J. M. Atkinson told the people of Warrnambool that "years of propaganda work by Douglas Credit and others has sunk into the unthinking minds," and that advocates of "easy money" had seriously distorted the real meaning of a Section of the Report of the Monetary and Banking Commission.

Both statements are false, as Social Credit appeals only to the thoughtful, intelligent, and mentally honest, and people of that type do not distort. So that there can be no misunderstanding of what is being discussed the relevant portion of the newspaper report is quoted herewith just as it was published: —

"Advocates of more easy money said that the Royal Commission, in paragraph 504, said that the Commonwealth Bank should issue credit 'debt free' and 'interest free,' but this is a serious distortion of the real meaning of this Section which nowhere even remotely suggests that the Commonwealth Bank should do so. In fact in sixteen pages of the report on the whole theory of Social Credit, paragraph 466 said, 'We have given full and careful consideration to all the material . . . and we have been unable to discover for ourselves that the Social Credit theory offers any solution.'

He finished his address on this note: —

"Every mile of the Kokoda trail is marked by the bleached bones of an Australian soldier, who died fighting for freedom. Are we less men that we should stand by and see our freedom stolen from us?"

In view of the prominent place given to Social Crediters in the course of his address, we may naturally conclude that they are advocates of what he terms "easy" money. So far I have never seen any clear explanation of the difference between easy money and difficult money. We have heard plenty about good money chasing bad money (apparently they have different sprinting qualities!), legal tender money as distinct from bank credit money, gold money as distinct from shell money, and so on; but what we are concerned with is the ordinary money used by ordinary people in the ordinary business of buying the things they need. The great bulk of this ordinary everyday money is in the form of cheques, legal tender being used for only a very small portion of our purchases. Our object is to see that there is regular equation between the total volume of money as used by the people and the goods and services available, and that when this equation is in operation money will be far less difficult for the rank and file of the people to get. In that sense, we do favour money being easy instead of difficult. Mr. Atkinson apparently prefers that the struggle for money should continue to be difficult, particularly for the families of the "workers," who under his ideas of finance would never escape the struggle for an inadequate portion of an insufficient supply. As to paragraph 504 of the Report of the Monetary and Banking Commission I have never heard any genuine Social Crediters say what Mr. Atkinson alleges they say. Monetary reformers quote Section 504 as a statement of FACT—i.e., as an admission that the Commonwealth Bank CAN supply finance for public purposes without any charge at all as they claim. It is THEY who say that the Bank SHOULD do it. To remove all possibility of doubt I quote the Section in full: —

"504. Because of this power, the Commonwealth Bank is able to increase the cash of the trading banks in the ways we have pointed out above. Because of this power, too the Commonwealth Bank can increase the cash reserves of the trading banks; for example it can buy securities or other property it can lend to the Government or to others in a variety of ways, and it can even make money available to Government or to others free of any charge."

That should be clear enough for anyone, and it is even clearer when we remember that the last part of Section 503 is as follows: ". . . and every obligation under-taken by the Commonwealth Bank is backed by this power of creating the money with which to discharge it."

As to "the whole theory of Social Credit being disposed of" in sixteen pages of the Report" such a contention clearly indicates the paucity of understanding on the part of a person who would express such nonsense. Here again, to avoid the possibility of misunderstanding I quote in full the Section referred to: —

"466. We have given full and careful consideration to all the material to which our attention has been called, or which we have been able to discover for ourselves upon this subject. We fully appreciate what has been urged upon us with respect to the problem of poverty but we are unable to find that the social credit theory offers any solution."

So Social Credit monetary theory relates to the "problem of poverty" I had thought it related to the flaw in the financial system. Note also that they did not aim to have considered ALL THE MATERIAL as the Warrnambool audience had been misled to believe. Indeed, recognised Social Crediters did not even appear before the Commission because they had no confidence in its personnel. It will be seen that the signatories to the report were too cute to declare that Social Credit did not offer the solution for our community difficulties. They merely said they could not "see it" as such. And did anyone in his right mind imagine that a collection of such men would "see it"? In view of their past public declarations they could hardly do such a thing without confessing that in the past they themselves had been nothing but a bunch of "expert" humbugs.

For them to have advocated Social Credit would have been to advocate a course of action diametrically opposed to the course they had helped to impose.

But in any case, their examination of the subject was largely superficial. Right through the whole "sixteen pages" there is the clearest evidence that the subject was dealt with entirely on the basis of existing financial practice, and without exception the Commissioners showed themselves either unwilling to appreciate the significance of the manner in which money is produced and cancelled, or incapable of conceiving the production of money except as interest-bearing debt. The Social Credit "theory" was frequently expressed inaccurately, and this, of course, assisted in a show of argument.

Here are some examples of the sort of thing to be found interspersed throughout the "sixteen pages": —

(i) "The advocates of social credit say that in the interests of the community, it is not desirable that banks, whose principal motive for existence is the making of profits, should have the power to expand or contract credit . . ."

Social Crediters do NOT say that the principal motive for the existence of banks is the making of profits, for they know that POWER is more important than profits. One of the Rothschilds acknowledged the truth of this when he said: "Permit me to control the supply of money and I care not who makes the laws."

(ii) "Some of the advocates would prohibit any trading bank from making advances out of the money deposited with it. But this is not included in the proposal as

generally outlined in the writings to which we have been referred."

Social Crediters do NOT advocate any such thing, and this is another clear instance in which something quite foreign to Social Credit has been shamelessly written into it. The Commissioners must surely have known that trading banks do NOT lend deposits. They CREATE deposits.

(iii) "No statistics exist which in our opinion serve to establish the truth of the theory that is a permanent tendency towards a shortage of purchasing power."

Evidently the Commissioners had never heard of the ever-intensifying struggle for export markets, the ever-increasing dislocations in industry over financial questions, or the ever-mounting debts being written up against the people. Not only so, but they misinterpreted the hypothesis of the theorem and then took no account of payments made in the course of production to (a) repay the bankers and (b) replace capital. All this was clearly set out in the reply of C. H. Douglas to Prof. Copland and was readily available to the Commission.

(iv) "The Social Credit theory alleges that the economic system can never distribute to consumers all the money which producers have to spend in the course of production."

As I understand it, the Social Credit theory alleges nothing of the kind. The whole point is that in order to remain solvent the producers need to COLLECT more than they currently distribute to consumers. If they fail to collect more than they pay out they become what is called bankrupt.

It may be true that "Every mile of the Kokoda trail is marked by the bleached bones of an Australian soldier, who died fighting for freedom," and it is quite proper to ask, "Are we less men that we should stand by and see our freedom stolen from us." On the other hand, it is highly improper to make use of the sufferings of our kith and kin for the purpose of securing the continuance of financial conditions, which confirm them in slavery, and it is idle for anyone to shout about the theft of a freedom, which we have never had. There can be no genuine freedom for any of us so long as financial policy is dictated by private institutions, and a man who pleads for freedom while consciously supporting private control of public credit is a humbug.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN,
189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2.
11th February 1945.

SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL POINTERS

Mr. Tom Sheehan, M.H.R., once made a comparatively effective speech on monetary reform in the Federal Parliament. That speech was published in these columns. But, ever since being made Whip for the Federal Labor Party, Mr. Sheehan has said comparatively little about monetary policy. The Whip of the Labor Party receives an increase in salary for his job of regimenting.

Mr. Sheehan recently told one of this journal's representatives that he no longer desired to have a copy of the "New Times" left at his home every week. Still, perhaps Dr. Evatt will allow him to have a look at his copy!

It was, I think, Napoleon who said that he was not surprised that every politician had his price; what did surprise him was the fact that the price was usually so low.

The reported statement by the Chairman of the Bank of Australasia in England, that the Australian Labor Party's impending "reform" of the Australian banking system was no cause for alarm, would appear to indicate that the overseas controllers of the policy of the local banks realise that there is little or no challenge to their power. Anyone with even the most elementary knowledge of the Australian banking system knows that the 80,000 shareholders who, according to the many advertisements appearing in the Australian press, "own and control" the banks, have about as much control of banking policy as the aborigines have control of the Federal Government. Did Niemeyer, Guggenheimer and other internationalists bother to consult these 80,000 shareholders when they decided upon a policy of credit restriction in this country? They treated the banks' shareholders as they treated the rest of the community—with contempt. If 80,000 shareholders cannot control the institutions they allegedly own, how can the socialist money-reformers logically expect us to believe that, if the Government makes us all bank "owners," we will thereby be automatically able to control the policy of the banks. In theory we already own the Commonwealth Bank, but we certainly do not control it. We do not even control the Post Office. The major issue confronting the electors is simply this: To learn how to use their electoral sanctions in order to obtain concrete personal benefits from political, financial and industrial institutions.

The Social Credit Movement of N.S.W., which appears to believe that the existing party racket can be destroyed by forming another party, stood a candidate at the recent State by-election in Ryde, N.S.W. Less than 400 votes were obtained out of a total of over 20,000. Sincere but misguided social crediters have, over a number of years, wasted many thousands of pounds in attempting to get "their" men into Parliament, apparently oblivious to the fact that we will only get the "right" men into Parliament when the electors have learnt how to use their electoral sanctions effectively. The "electoral campaign" was devised to achieve that objective.

FRIEND EARTHWORM

"In the final analysis, monopoly is self-destructive, and any system that has within it the germ of self-destruction brings widespread disorder to other systems directly or indirectly related to it."

Such is one of the observations of George Sheffield Oliver, of U.S.A., author of the book, "Friend Earthworm," which tells in vigorous and compelling phrases of the benefits derived from soil fertility promoted by the activities of nurtured earthworms. "Around and upon one word—earthworm —" says the writer, "is built the way to better and more productive trees, plants, vegetables, poultry, game birds, and fish."

It is held that probably the chief cause of humanity's mental and physical disturbances is too much food of the wrong sort and too little of the beneficial sort.

On the other hand, the monopoly sales of commercialised, dead and devitalised foods receive trenchant criticism, and the reader is reminded that our lives are influenced in a large measure by commercial advertising, as pointed out by Dr. Alexis Carrel, in "Man the Unknown," when referring to the sale of refined sugar, white flour, pasteurised milk and other counterfeited foods passed off on a gullible and apathetic public. Radio advertising is the height of psychological suggestion. The writer continues, "Few indeed are the radio fans capable of entering a drug or grocery store without leaving with a bag or bottle of a product their favourite radio performance says is 'tops.'"

The opinion is advanced that the consistent eating of dead or devitalised food is quite probably responsible for the increasing number of sterile men and women in America under thirty years of age, and that commercialised feeds are driving domesticated fowls further and further from their true nature.

The significance of political policy is emphasised in the foreword. "Essentially, monopoly is a form of greed," says the writer and the similarity is decidedly, if amusingly, expressed, by calling the reader's attention to a pigpen at feeding time. "Invariably the fattest porker will push and shove and shoulder its way to the pig trough. Greedily it comes very close to monopolising all the available food. Thus it grows faster and fatter than the others in the same pen—and reaches the slaughter-house first."

The book is easily obtained in the book shops. It was copyrighted in U.S.A. in 1941, and is issued by Oliver's Earthworm Ranchitos Ltd., P.O., Box 477, Hayward, California. —A. O.

THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN TASMANIA

The following report comes from the Electoral Campaign, 101 Collins Street, Hobart:—

The Tasmanian branch of the Electoral Campaign has had a heavy year, and anticipates another heavy year in 1945. This month we commence our weekly broadcast talks for the year; thus will start the ninth year of broadcasts over Station 7HO—which we consider no mean achievement.

We have proved that the Electoral Campaign methods work—our opponents think they work too effectively! The Electoral Campaign is like other very important things—one can't talk much about it, one can only acquire knowledge of its potency by trying it. It is in the realm of action, however, where one meets and recognises the real fighters in the community, and they are worth meeting.

Unfortunately, we start the year in debt, and we ask our supporters to come forward and help us with our broadcast funds. We use our small funds to the very best advantage, and those contributing to our organisation can rest assured that they are making one of the most profitable investments in the fight for Freedom in Security.

We wish to bring to the notice of local members that we have a large and varied stock of literature, which we would like to see going into circulation.

—BARBARA GUTHRIE.

THE SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The next meeting of the S.C.M. of S.A. will be held in the United Democrats' rooms, 17 Waymouth-street, Adelaide, on Thursday, February 22, at 8 p.m. Following general business, there will be a general discussion on activities for the future and on topics of the day. All members are urged to attend, as this is an important meeting.

—J. E. BURGESS, Hon. Secretary.

ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

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

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

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

crats will know what is best for us to be free to work at. Just think of the chaos there would be if many people wanted to concentrate on building decent houses to live in and on producing consumable goods and amenities! What would happen to our "big national projects"? And what about our export trade? —E. D. B.

MASTER-PLAN BEHIND HITLER'S PLAN

"Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion"

By ERIC D BUTLER (Continued from last issue.)

PROTOCOL NO. 2.

"It is indispensable for our purpose that wars, so far as possible, should not result in territorial gains: war will thus be brought on to the economic ground, where the nations will not fail to perceive, in the assistance we give, the strength of our predominance, and this state of things will put both sides at the mercy of our international agentur, which possesses millions of eyes ever on the watch and unhampered by any limitations whatsoever. "Our international rights will then wipe out national rights, in the proper sense of right, and will rule the nations precisely as the civil law of States rules the relations of their subjects among themselves.

"The administrators, whom we shall choose from among the public, with strict regard to their capacities for servile obedience, will not be persons trained in the arts of government, and will therefore easily become pawns in our game in the hands of men of learning and genius who will be their advisers, specialists bred and reared from early childhood to rule the affairs of the whole world."

COMMENT:—

Note carefully what is said about national rights being wiped out. In view of the fact that this point is emphasised further in Protocol No. 5, detailed comment can be left until then. Anyone who has studied the reign of International Jewish Finance cannot but be struck with the manner in which public men in all countries have been servilely obedient to the financial dictators. Mr. Lloyd George, speaking of the Peace Conference after the first world war (a conference dominated by German-Jews representing both Germany and the Allies), said:—

"The international bankers swept statesmen, politicians, journalists, and jurists all on one side and issued their orders with the imperiousness of absolute monarchs who knew there was no appeal from their ruthless decrees."

Mr. Lloyd George was Prime Minister of Great Britain at that time (and had been the Zionist movement's solicitor!), so we may assume that he wasn't just guessing when he rashly made that revelation. Protocol No. 2 continues as follows:—

As is well known to you, these specialists of ours, to fit them for rule, have been drawing the information they need from our political plans, from the lessons of history, from observations made of the events of every moment as it passes. The goyim are not guided by practical use of unprejudiced historical observation, but by theoretical routine without any critical regard for consequent results. We need not, therefore, take any account of them—let them amuse themselves until the hour strikes, or live on hopes of new forms of enterprising pastime, or on the memories of all they have enjoyed. For them let that play the principal part, which we have persuaded them to accept as the dictates of science (theory).

"It is with this object in view that we are constantly, by means of our Press, arousing a blind confidence in these theories.

"The intellectuals of the goyim will puff themselves up with their knowledge and without any logical verification of them will put into effect all the information available from science, which our agentur specialists have cunningly pieced together for the purpose of educating their minds in the direction we want.

"Do not suppose for a moment that these statements are empty words: think carefully of the successes we arranged for Darwinism, Marxism, Nietzsche-ism. To us Jews, at any rate, it should be plain to see what a disintegrating importance these directives have had upon the minds of the goyim . . .

"In the States of today there is a great force that creates the movement of thought in the people, and that is the Press."

COMMENT:—

There should be little necessity to say much about the Press and its control. The Jewish writer, Simon Wolf, writing back in 1888 said:

"The Press of Europe is mostly controlled by Jews; the leading editors are Jews."

"THE BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION"

By C. H. DOUGLAS. (Continued from last issue.)
PART II. CHAPTER V. THE INDICTMENT.*

Although there is general understanding of the (act that the war is the mechanism by which revolutionary changes are being imposed upon society, it is probable that not many persons would be able either to say what was the determinant of our pre-war civilisation, or, in consequence what it is which distinguishes that with which we are threatened from that with which we are familiar. With every justification large numbers of the under-privileged associate the miseries of the armistice years with the fundamentals of the system under which they suffered. That is the impression, which the Planners wish to convey, but it has no foundation in fact. The economic phenomena of the great depression were the result of conscious intention on the part of those concerned to wreck society, and could have been avoided without any fundamental change.

The core of the pre-war system was "the private income"—the possession of adequate purchasing power not subject either to governmental interference, nor terminable by loss of employment. "Private incomes" were decreasing rapidly in number, but were still considerable. The fundamental object of the so-called New Orders is the abolition of all purchasing power, which is not granted "upon terms," and revocable at any time, thus making "employment" controlled by international cartels, a world government.

It was the fear of the extension of the

*The first of the extracts, which we have been privileged, to publish from Major Douglas's "The Brief for the Prosecution" appeared in "The New Times" on July 7, 1944. Other extracts have been published since that date in a sequence and detail appropriate to the developing political situation.

Moses Montefiori, before an assembly of Rabbis at Cracow in 1840, rebuked them as follows:

"What are you driveling about? As long as we have not got control of the Press, all your chatter is useless. You can do no good whatsoever with your societies, loans, bankruptcies and that sort of thing. As long as we cannot make use of the Press in order to stultify and delude the world, our efforts will be of no avail, and our domination will remain a will-o'-the-wisp."

John Swinton, late editor of the "New York Times," at a banquet following the announcement of his retirement, replying to the toast, "An Independent Press," said:—

"There is no such thing in America as an independent Press. You know it and I know it. There's not one of you who would dare write his honest opinions. I am paid 150 dollars a week to keep my honest opinions out of the paper I am connected with. The business of a journalist is to destroy the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon, and to sell himself, his country and his race for his daily bread. We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are jumping jacks; they pull the strings and we dance. Our talents, our possibilities and our lives are the property of these men. We are intellectual prostitutes." (Quoted by "Smith's Weekly," November 4, 1944.)

Protocol No. 2 continues as follows:—

"The part played by the Press is to keep pointing out requirements supposed to be indispensable, to give voice to the complaints of the people, to express and to create discontent. It is in the Press that the triumph of freedom of speech finds its incarnation. But the goyim States have not known how to make use of this force; and it has fallen into our hands. Through the Press we have gained the power to influence while remaining ourselves in the shade; thanks to the Press we have got the gold in our hands, notwithstanding that we have had to gather it out of oceans of blood and tears. But it has paid us though we have sacrificed many of our people. Each victim on our side is worth in the sight of God a thousand goyim."

COMMENT:—

The callous attitude displayed towards the sufferings of the rank-and-file of the Jews, who are merely regarded as pawns in a big chess game, should encourage thinking Jews to join with thinking Gentiles in exposing the international groups responsible for Hitler and other bloodthirsty gangsters. The whole of the Jews' long, tragic history is full of incidents of their being "sacrificed" in the interests of their Leaders' policies. That Jewish Leaders of today also regard "sacrifice" as their best policy, and really prefer violent "anti-Semitism" instead of a reasoned approach to the Jewish Problem, is evident from the following:

"The greatest threat to the existence of the Jew, to the pursuance of his glorious destiny as the guardian of God's law and the remembrance of His principle for the advancement of man, LIES NOT IN THE CRUELLEST PERSECUTION, BUT IN GENUINE TOLERANCE AND SECURITY."

That quotation is an extract (my emphasis) from a sermon entitled "The People of Destiny," published in the "Jewish Chronicle" (England), December 5, 1943.

No wonder Hitler and other such "anti-Semites" have always been useful to the Jewish Leaders!

(To be continued.)

moved any noticeable distinction between the privileged and the previously under-privileged except those distinctions which continuously serve to ridicule the claim to human equality. Economic equality, which is quite another matter, becomes meaningless in the face of large general surpluses available generally.

Under cover of the skilfully financed outcry against "profits" which have been made to appear synonymous with dividends, dividends have been reduced and the control of the shareholder over industry practically eliminated. By taxation, practically leading to confiscation, landed property has been forced into the market to be picked up by financial institutions at less than the mortgage burden imposed by the same institutions. The poisoning of the land by the use of artificial fertilisers has been enforced by "good husbandry" laws, and the effects have been misrepresented in a press controlled by the need for advertisements or otherwise thus incorporating agriculture into the factory system.

Food has deteriorated housing is deficient and bad leisure has decreased, security of tenure is non-existent pleasure and relaxation are "organised," indigenous culture has been attacked and ridiculed in favour of a cosmopolitan tawdriness imposed and spread by bad films and worse broadcasting.

Alien assistance in the stultification of Parliamentary control has reduced the House of Commons to an object of ridicule. The "educational" system, in addition to being staffed largely, and in its elementary stages chiefly, by "socialists" and "communists," whose knowledge of the practical effect of the measures they advocate is measured by their enthusiasm for the Russia to which they prefer not to emigrate, has never included even a rudimentary commentary on the subject which controls the activities of its unfortunate victims from the cradle to the grave—the money system.

The same sources from which "the undermining of national sovereignty" has been financed, have, first covertly, and more recently openly, thrown their whole weight on the side of industrial and financial world monopoly enforced by a world police and brought about by war, and, if necessary, more war. In the face of an almost worldwide demand for the local control of such government as may be necessary, local administration has been swept away, local protest ignored, and liberty curtailed. Economic policies, which have been demonstrated as a primary cause of world catastrophe, are pursued and imposed and their intensification is promised. The country is flooded with undesirable "refugees," while the native-born are urged to emigrate, "Full employment," for the purpose of imposing an industrial civilisation on countries and continents which have expressed their determination to resist the process at all costs, is the culmination of a science which promised to transfer the Curse of Adam from the backs of men to that of the machine.

And it is expedient that a reckoning be had of these and other matters of the same nature, and an accounting with those who are concerned to bring them to pass.

(The End.)

(Copyright.)

(All rights reserved.)

QUEENSLAND ACTIVITIES

(Report from the Electoral Campaign, 142 Adelaide Street, Brisbane.)

We have received several booklets from Mr. N. B. James, M.L.A., secretary of the Social Credit Board, Alberta, on the Government's administration and on progress in that Province. From these it is our intention to compile a booklet in which we will compare developments in Alberta with those in Australia, particularly in regard to public debt and taxation.

We have a good stock of Social Credit literature. Our booklet, "How to Get Real Democracy," outlines the policy and procedure of the Electoral Campaign, and will be found most useful for inquirers. (Price, sixpence. Wholesale, 4/- per dozen. Add postage.) This booklet contains the price list of our books up to date of publication.

There is a good demand for our recent booklet, "Report on Inquisition into Dean versus Latham Case and Social Crediters." This contains some of the evidence produced at this Inquiry in Brisbane and our criticism of the proceedings. We have received some very favourable comments, even from the legal profession, on this production. Send in for a supply and pass them round. (Price, nine pence per copy. Wholesale, six shillings per dozen. Postage paid on all orders.)

Our pamphlet, "Christianity versus Communism," has just come to hand from the printers. This contains some particulars of the financial system in the Soviet Union, and will be found most helpful in combating Communist propaganda. (Price, three pence per copy. Wholesale, 2/- per dozen. Add postage.)

All orders and inquiries promptly attended to. Visitors to Brisbane are invited to use our headquarters as a meeting place.

—A. W. NOAKES, Hon. Secretary.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

"It is significant that the attribution of the war to the Junkers, and the demand that their estates shall be confiscated and distributed without compensation, is loudest from those quarters which contend that German Big Business must be preserved under Allied control.

"It will be remembered that Alfred Moritz Mond [founder of I.C.I.] was a bitter enemy of British estate owners, because they objected to the ruin of the countryside."

—"The Social Creditor" (Eng.), 23/12/44.

THE PALESTINE ECONOMIC CORPORATION

In 1941 the Palestine Economic Corporation had a large share of economic power in that country. It controlled the Palestine Mortgage and Credit Bank Ltd., Bayside Land Corporation Ltd., Palestine Water Co. Ltd., Palestine Economic Corporation of New York, and the Central Bank of Co-operative Institutions in Palestine Ltd. Also it owned considerable interests in many other Palestinian companies, including Palestine Mining Syndicate Ltd., Palestine Potash Ltd., and the Agricultural Mortgage Company of Palestine Ltd.

The headquarters of the Palestine Economic Corporation were not in Palestine or the Levant, nor in England which is responsible for law and order in Palestine. Instead they were in New York on Lexington Avenue. The following was the Board of Directors at that time:—

Bernard Flexner, New York, N.Y., chairman; H. F. Guggenheim, New York, N.Y.; E. M. M. Warburg, New York, N.Y.; Oscar Berman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Jacob Billikoff, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benjamin V. Cohen, New York, N.Y.; David M. Bressler, New York, N.Y.; Israel B. Brodie, Baltimore, Md.; A. S. Johnson, New York, N.Y.; C. J. Liebman, New York, N.Y.; F. Julius Fohs, Houston, Texas; Louis E. Kerstein, Boston, Mass.; E. A. Norman, New York, N.Y.; L. Wallenstein, New York, N.Y.; Laurence H. Marks, New York, N.Y.; Walter E. Meyer, New York, N.Y.; James N. Rozenberg, New York, N.Y.; F. M. Stein, New York, N.Y.; Julius Simon, New York, N.Y.; Nathan Straus Jr., New York, N.Y.; Robert Szold, New York, N.Y.; George Backer, New York, N.Y.; Samuel Zemurray, Boston, Mass.; Julius Weiss, New York, N.Y.

(Information taken from Moodie's "Manual of Investments, 1942.")

A LESSON FROM HISTORY

Individual Ownership Gives Incentive

"For agriculture, they [the Germans] have no zeal. . . . No man has a definite quantity of land or estate of his own; the magistrates and chiefs every year assign to tribes and clans that have assembled together, as much land and in such place as seems good to them, and compel the tenants after a year to pass on elsewhere."

—JULIUS CAESAR, "De Bello Gallico," Book VI. (About 50 B.C.)

The present "Russian" or Palestinian method is fundamentally the same—and two thousand years out of date!

UNITED ELECTORS' CAMPAIGN

From the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne;—

The Referendum proposals were rejected, but, as predicted in these columns, the plot to regiment the people has not been abandoned. In addition to statements confirming this by Dr. Evatt, Professor Copland and others, the Melbourne "Herald" of February 6 reports Herr Curtin as saying: "Despite the defeat of the referendum proposals last year, the Federal Government will seek to gain for post-war use, some of the powers proposed in the Referendum." Controls over manpower, materials and prices were specified as being "necessary." There will be an attempt to get State Governments to betray their trust by surrendering the powers. Negotiations are already afoot to defy the people's decision, and so it is imperative for campaigners to immediately inform their State Members that they are required to resist this plot against the people's referendum verdict. Don't delay, ACT NOW.

—O. B. Heatley, Campaign Director.

"THE PROTOCOLS OF ZION"

Readers will be interested to know that Mr. Eric Butler's material on the "Protocols" will be eventually published in book form. This book will be the most exhaustive analysis of the "Jewish Problem" so far presented in this country, and will place on permanent record many facts, which are not generally available to the public.

International Trade

The following excerpt, taken from an editorial appearing in the September, 1944, issue of "Power," an American trade journal, seems to indicate that some orthodox-minded U.S. business men are at last starting to wake up to one of the many fallacies preached by the protagonists of "sound" finance:—

"The most important contribution which the United States can make to world reconstruction is to make itself prosperous. Prosperity here means a large demand by our industries for imports. The more we import, the easier will it be for foreign countries to meet their large and urgent needs for goods. . . . One of the greatest contributions which the United States could make to a sound and expanding world economy would be to bring our imports, as soon as practicable, up to our exports."

THE "NEW TIMES"
IS OBTAINABLE
AT
ALL AUTHORISED
NEWSAGENTS

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