

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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## "NEW TIMES" SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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## Don't Waste Your Vote at Next Elections!

### Advice to Democratic Electors

The following article gives a remarkably lucid analysis of the essentials of the pre-election political situation in Great Britain. It is, therefore, of considerable topical interest. But it does much more than that: it gives excellent practical advice to electors. The analysis and the advice are applicable with minor modifications to Australia, where the national elections are still in the future. We therefore give the whole of the article, which was written by C. G. Dobbs, and appeared in the "Social Creditor" of May 5 under the heading, "Don't Waste Your Vote!"—

We have been told that a General Election will follow soon after the end of the European War and the right to vote, which we have endured so much to preserve, will be restored to us. But the resumption of democratic rights after so long a period of disuse will be no easy matter. Things have not stood still meanwhile. No doubt the ballot boxes, and the electioneering, and the Parties, remain much the same, but the if the vote is not used effectively to express the will of the people, it is better not used at all. Democracy must go forward, or it will go back. Remember, it was the vote, which put Hitler in power!

During their long spell of joint power, the leaders of the different parties in this country, and their numerous henchmen, have found more in common among themselves, as members of a Governing Caste, than between themselves and the voters who, nine years ago, put them in power. This power has been prolonged beyond its term solely for the purpose of winning the war, and we are all grateful to Mr. Churchill and some of his colleagues for their magnificent carrying out of this purpose, but the use of the Government's power has not stopped there.

While we ordinary people have been completely preoccupied by the twin jobs of trying to win the war, and keeping the home fires burning under fantastic difficulties, certain members of our War Government have found the time and energy to prepare the most comprehensive and detailed "collection of plans ever put forward in our history; plans, moreover, which they openly state are intended to affect the rest of our lives, and even our children's, "from the cradle to the grave."

It is not surprising that all these Government Plans for our future have been

presented to us in a most favourable light, since the Government has had control of all the main sources of information, and even of paper stocks, of which it has doubled its consumption during the War, while restricting all other users to the barest minimum.

What is surprising to learn is that they are not new plans, but very old plans; that they follow closely the main line of legislation in Germany from Bismarck to Hitler.

They have been put forward persistently in this country for fifty years, particularly by people of German origin and connections; up to 1939 they were the subject of violent controversy and could never have been accepted by a majority; and in 1945, after being put over on the British people while the best men were away fighting the Germans, and the rest of us were harassed by German bombs and German rockets and the German type of restrictions and regulations—after being put forward, I repeat, under cover of the War, they are not to be put to the vote at the coming General Election, because the party leaders are all agreed upon the main principles, and are prepared to squabble only about the details, and about who shall put them into effect.

That, at any rate, is what the party leaders intend, but I think they are mistaken; I think these plans will be put to the vote by the ordinary electors, and my purpose is to explain how YOU can do it, by using your vote in a new way.

The old way of the party vote is no use when all the parties are in collusion to give you what you do not want

All the Plans have one thing in common: at first glance they offer material advantages which everybody wants and needs, but when looked into they all reveal a mass of restrictions and compulsions, need-

The reported statement of the German inventor of the V-2 rocket bomb, Dr. von Braun, that "it was immaterial to him whether the rockets were fired at the moon or at little London homes," is worth noting. It is typical of many functional experts, in and outside Germany. They will efficiently carry out ANY policy once it is decided for them.

Many of the troubles of this world are results of a deliberate drive to place more and more emphasis on administration to the neglect of policy-making and sanctions. The best brains in the community have been encouraged to believe that only in administration can they develop their talents. Therefore, most of them have a distorted and incomplete picture of society.

Social Credit gives the complete picture, in which correct emphasis is placed on policy making (e.g., decisions by electors as to what THEY want done with rockets and other things) and on sanctions (e.g., the means by which electors discipline the functional experts if they oppose the people's policies).

Speaking in the Federal Parliament on June 1, Mr. Langtry, M.H.R., said: "I hope that it will not be long before

### The War On Quality

A furniture manufacturer in Fitzroy, Melbourne, might be called a sort of accidental local Hampden. In all innocence he made a better and more comfortable chair than the one he was permitted to make by Dedman's W.O.I., and, although he sold it at the fixed price and didn't make a penny extra profit, he was fined £5 with costs for "contravening the regulations." One of Deddy's legion of "investigating officers" admitted that the offending chair was superior to the article specified in the permit, and was sold at the same price, and that if the offending person had applied for a permit to make the kind of chair he did make he would probably have got it. "Socialisation" would soon see thousands of such cases.

—Sydney Bulletin 20/6/45.

the Government makes a close investigation of the Alberta credit system. That system has been absolutely successful, but I know that if honorable members opposite again come into power, they will not give it a trial."

And WE know, Mr. Langtry, that if the Party of which you are a member stays in office for another ten years, they will not give the Alberta system a trial either. You should know as well as we do that your fellow-Socialists in Canberra are opposed to Social Credit, just as Socialists in Canada have done all in their power to defeat the Albertan Government that you have praised.

However, it is gratifying to see that at least one Member of our Federal Parliament appears to realise the importance of the Alberta experiment.

The Minister for Post-War Reconstruction, Mr. Dedman, M.H.R., must think that Labourites are very simple folk. Speaking at the recent New South Wales A.L.P. Conference, he said:

"It is not in the mind of the Government that after the war there will be any control over labour at all, but there will be avenues of employment and production that will have priorities."

And so Bill Smith, who knows that his fellow-citizens would willingly buy some goods or services which he feels he is very competent to help to provide, may find that his work has a low priority, some big Federal bureaucrat having decided that the people must go without certain things they desire as their first priority, in order that some big "national projects" can be accomplished. Bill Smith will work on the projects chosen by the big bureaucrat—or starve!

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ing a large number of officials, backed by police, law-courts and prisons, to enforce them against ordinary freedom-loving English people.

Take, for example, the Government's Social Insurance proposals as set forth in the White Paper (Part I, 1944). We all want Freedom from Want but how many would vote for being restricted to earning £1 a week, as a condition of a £1 pension (para. 94), or for being subjected to "special behaviour conditions" by inspectors when we are sick or out of work (para. 67), or for being transferred to jobs away from home (para 71), or for being heavily penalised if employed (para 78), or for being forced under penalties to pay for benefits we do not want, on the ground that the scheme must include everybody (para. 15), or for being cut out of all benefits because we are too poor to pay the contributions (see exemption on account of low income, Appendix III).

Suppose, then, that we decide that our freedom is too high a price to pay for the benefits offered by compulsory insurance; for which Party shall we vote?

They are all equally committed to it. For which Party should the doctor vote who doesn't want to become a State official, or the patient who does not want his life to depend upon a doctor who has to think first of obeying the regulations? All the Parties support the National Health Plan.

For which Party should the parent vote who objects to the interference of the State with his children, and his right to decide what is best for them, or the Christian who objects to the interference of the State in the field proper to the Churches? All the Parties voted for the Education Act.

For which Party should a farmer vote who objects to land planning from Whitehall, or a citizen who objects to his local Council losing its traditional powers, a small trader who objects to the "concentration"

of his trade in the hands of the big firms, an employer who hates doing the work of the tax collector under P.A.Y.E., or a worker who objects to the direction and transfer of his labour by officials?

A vote for a Party—any Party—is a vote for all these things and a thousand others, equally objectionable, equally characteristic of the Servile State which we have all endured so much to escape.

It will be fatal to be taken in by the tub-thumping of renewed party strife and the spate of words, which we can expect, with the approach of the Election. Politicians are adepts in the use of words. We can expect a rush of words about Freedom and Democracy, the Menace of Controls, the Threat of Bureaucracy, the Dangers of Monopoly and the Fascist State, and so forth, and so on; but with these detailed plans for our enslavement firmly entrenched in the programmes of all parties, it all amounts to about as much as Hitler's "no more territorial claims" before the War. Politicians instinctively use whatever words they think will put them in power, and successful ones hypnotise themselves, as well as their audiences into believing that they mean what they say. I do not blame them too much. A politician's job is to yield to pressure and at present all the pressure is coming from the party machines, whereas it should come from us, from the ordinary electors whom he is supposed to represent. How then can it be done?

First of all, it must be quite clear that to tackle the Government's innumerable proposals for extended compulsion piecemeal, some bringing pressure on parliamentary candidates to oppose one control to which they have most objections, and some another, will be quite useless.

Each little group will be in a tiny minority, although as a whole the objectors make up the mass of the people. That is what we are

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## NOTES on the NEWS

A realisation of the alien menace is seen in the press report that the Italian Liberal Movement has been refused permission by the Melbourne City Council for a clubroom. Cr. E. L. Morton, commenting on this, said "it was time that foreign bodies coming into Australia were stopped from forming clubs which distributed literature in an attempt to influence Australian opinion." On the same day the press reported that two adjoining four-story buildings at 26-28 Collins-street had been bought, subject to Treasury approval, to establish a club for alien Jewish "refugees" who are members of the Zionist movement. Property owners, tenants, the R.S.L., doctors, and others are protesting strongly against the sale of this property for such a purpose, and the outcome is awaited with interest—especially by the Italian Liberal Movement.

**HOLLOWAY'S HANDOUT:** The Melbourne Citizens' Housing Organisation recently wasted valuable time on a wild goose chase—a deputation. They were received by Mr. Holloway on behalf of Mr. Curtin. On stating their case, which was already known to Mr. Holloway, they, as usual with deputations, were informed that their case was a worthy one, well presented, etc., etc., and that their views would be placed before Cabinet (the members of which also knew all about the position). All of which means just nothing. It ought to be clear to those weft-meaning citizens conducting the campaign, that the Government is determined not to really relax the regulations preventing houses being built; at least until their Parliamentary seats are endangered. It should be apparent that votes will decide this issue; therefore the correct approach is to organise electors in each electorate to tell their respective Federal Members that these restrictions on manpower and materials must be removed before the elections—or else. "No houses, no votes" is the correct slogan.

**CUNNING COMMUNISTS:** As predicted in these columns, press reports inform us that, now that the battle smoke has cleared away, German Communists have again emerged after what is described as a twelve years' underground struggle. They now have a newspaper, which says, "The German Communist Party is opposed to the introduction of the Soviet system." Of course it would have to be another brand of Communism, since the German people have some first-hand knowledge of the Russian form of tyranny. That may be a lead for our local Commos, now that their star is on the wane. Incidentally, a recent Gallup Poll in England asked electors, "would the fact that Communists were supporting another Party candidate at the election, influence their vote for that candidate." Thirty per cent, said they would be less inclined to vote for such a candidate, 13% were more favourably inclined, 28% were indifferent, and 29% did not know. Well, the spotlight on Communism is all to the good, because it will disclose its real nature.

**FRISCO FOLLY:** We are told by the daily press that thrilling scenes marked the signing of the World Charter. Alongside this, the following comment by Mr. C. A. Berensden (N.Z. Minister to Washington) is interesting: "The present proposals would bind small nations for all time to send their sons to die as a result of the decisions taken by unknown men in unknown circumstances, based on unknown principles." (Melb. "Herald," May 12.) Obviously no people instructed their political servants to commit them in this manner. That being so, the Australian people have every right to insist, through the appropriate Federal Members, that the proposals shall not be ratified unless that is decided by the people at a referendum. It should be pointed out that no Party or individual Member has a mandate on this matter, and that as an

(Continued on page 2.)

## Referendum Wanted On "World Charter"

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—We are informed by the press that the Deputy Prime Minister (Mr. Forde) has returned to Australia and intends to rush through Parliament the ratification of the Charter agreed upon at San Francisco Conference. If ratified, this means the transfer of immense powers from the Australian people to this World Organisation overseas. Bound by the Australian Constitution, the Commonwealth Government found it necessary, last August, to seek the consent of the electors, by Referendum, to the transfer of powers to the Federal Parliament. The people refused to agree to the proposed transfer. I believe that it is even more important that the electors of Australia should be given the opportunity to express their approval or otherwise of the transfer of such immense powers, not just to an Australian Parliament, over which they can exercise some control, but to an overseas organisation over which the Australian electors can have no control.

—Yours, etc., F.C.PAICE, East Coburg.

# THE BANKING BILLS & THE PEOPLE

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

**Sir, —Now that the "debate" has taken place in the Federal Parliament, we are able to get more idea of the intentions behind the banking legislation and of what the position will probably be so far as the people in general are concerned.**

Unfortunately only a small portion of the so-called "debate" has been published in the press, and even that has often been coloured to suit the purposes of the financial institutions. The only way in which we could make ourselves thoroughly familiar with what actually took place in Parliament would be to study the "Hansard" records, but that would take a lot of time which few of us can spare. However, sufficient has been given in the press and by radio to indicate pretty clearly the general position.

On the Government side we have been assured that the purpose of the measures is to prevent another depression; to "make money our servant instead of our master"; to guarantee to the farmer and the smaller businessman adequate finance on reasonable conditions for legitimate enterprise; to prevent the trading banks from strangling industry by calling in overdrafts; to exercise control of "investment" in the "public" interest; and to make sure that no future Government will be placed in a position similar to that experienced by the Scullin Government in 1931. I think such ostensible objectives are worthy, although this "investment of money" idea seems to me to be a relic of the dark ages. How we can invest something that is in itself lifeless and intrinsically worthless is more than I can understand—but then, of course, I'm a crank.

Taking their lead from Mr. Menzies, members of the Opposition mostly said the sort of things we might expect from defenders of the present arrangements, and especially from men who advocate progress but stick to ideas which prevent it. They took the stand that the Government's proposals will mean ruination; that the people will be more and more regimented through control of savings and investment; that the changes are being made to pander to monetary cranks who hold the stupid belief that we can have wealth without producing it; and that by giving such power to the Commonwealth treasurer we are setting up a political dictatorship of the worst kind.

**Despite some laudable professions of Government supporters, the position is that on the Bills as they stand, and taking the words of the Opposition members to mean what they purport, both Government and Opposition alike are in favour of regimenting the people under financial control, but they seek to do it by different methods.**

The Government proposes to do it through the Commonwealth Treasury and the Commonwealth Bank, whereas the members of the Opposition desire to continue doing it through the private trading banks. Some people prefer being slaves under "government" direction to being driven by private

institutions, but the result would necessarily be much the same in either case.

There is not much point in going over our past incredible experience at the hands of the trading banks. That has been dealt with by the "New Times" over a period of more than ten years. What we are concerned about at the moment is the probable experience under the new arrangement, and I am sorry to feel that we shall not do nearly so well as the optimistic supporters of the proposals are expecting.

In the first place, why has nothing been said by either party about the provisions of Section 105a of the Constitution Act, which makes the Commonwealth Parliament subservient to the Loan Council so far as funds for public works are concerned?

**And if the Parliament cannot get funds without having to borrow at interest, how can it substantially reduce our taxes and liquidate our public debts?**

It is one thing to get funds, but quite another thing to pay them back; and if the present method of producing money only as interest-bearing debt is to be continued, then the community will continue to have more charged against it than is distributed to it.

**In the second place, if the so-called community "benefits" are to be paid from taxes and contributions, how can the present disparity between incomes and costs be bridged?**

All wages paid to workers are part of the costs of production and must be included in prices. If part of the wages is then withheld from the worker he obviously has not sufficient left to cover the prices represented by his wages. Therefore, unless "benefits," pensions, and the like come from a supplementary fund of some kind it is impossible for the worker to carry the burden and at the same time obtain an improvement in his own living standard.

As things stand at present, there is no legal provision to circumvent the Loan Council; there is no provision for the establishment of a supplementary fund, not bearing interest charges, to meet public needs for pensions, development, and the like; and there is no provision for reduction of taxes or debts. In these circumstances, all of us will still have to go on struggling for money, and those who control money will still go on controlling society. A lot of people stand to be made poorer, but very few have any prospect of being made richer. This looks like continued regimentation for the people regardless of the method proposed to be used.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN,  
189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2.  
1st July 1945.

## DON'T WASTE YOUR VOTE AT NEXT ELECTIONS!

(Continued from page 1)

intended to do. It is the old policy of all Governments, "divide and rule."

**We must attack the common basis of all restrictions and compulsions, the army of overseers necessary to enforce them against us, the bureaucracy paid with our money to control our lives.**

A swollen bureaucracy is the first sign of the onset of despotism and the downfall of democracy; it is the essential instrument by which a small group of people can control the lives of the rest. Wartime controls have necessitated a huge increase in the number of officials. Sir John Wardlaw-Milne in Parliament (December 1, 1944) gave the number of full-time civil servants at the end of 1943 as more than 1,400,000, as against the even then huge figure of 600,000 odd, before the war. The red light is showing. If we want our country to escape the fate of Germany, and all other nations, which have followed the bureaucratic path to the totalitarian State, we must take effective action at once to reduce these swollen figures.

This does not mean an attack on the Civil Service. A small and efficient Civil Service, like a small and efficient Police Force, is a necessary instrument of democratic government. The genuine, trained, professional Civil Servant will be the first to welcome such action, and the war-temporary civil servant, who has been doing the unpleasant job of applying extra restrictions, because in war-time unpleasant jobs have to be done, will be delighted to give it up for something more useful and less parasitic. Indeed, it would be better to pay them their salaries to leave us alone and mind their own business, than to let them continue as at present, minding ours. That we cannot possibly afford!

**No mere token reduction will do. What we must have is a drastic reduction to a number of officials large enough just to do their proper job of SERVICE to the rest of us, and insufficient to be able to make life a burden for us with their innumerable forms, regulations, restrictions, compulsions, and general interferences.**

The figure of 20 per cent, below the 1931 figure is a good and reasonable target and has other considerations to recommend it not all of which need be dealt with here. This target is, moreover, quite practicable. We approached it as recently as 1931, when a heavy cut in the Civil Service was made

at the instance of the Treasury and the Bank of England. But, judging by the amount of interference with life, which even the depleted bureaucracy of those days managed to achieve, it did not go far enough.

Incidentally, the idea that the Great Depression of that time, which caused such widespread money poverty amid real plenty all over the world, was due to the actions of ordinary men and women, who made the plenty, but had nothing to do with the creation and control of money, is an obvious and calculated lie put about by the Planning Interest which was actually responsible, in order to provide an excuse for the imposition of controls. Only a people freed from the day-to-day restrictions of bureaucracy can hope to have the initiative and energy to identify its real enemies and enforce its will upon them.

Our objective, then, is clear: a reduction in the number of officials directly after the war to a level compatible with our freedom, which events have shown must be below the number to which the Bank of England cut it in 1931. This objective is clearly within the power of our representatives in Parliament to enforce upon the Government, and they depend upon our votes at the coming General Election to secure their return to Parliament.

As I have made clear, a vote for a Party is a vote for bureaucracy, which means that if you do not want bureaucracy you will be disfranchised unless you use your vote in a new way. **PIN YOUR VOTE FIRMLY TO WHAT YOU WANT: REFUSE TO VOTE FOR WHAT YOU DO NOT WANT.** Announce publicly well in advance, and in writing to your M.P. and all the other candidates when nominated, that you refuse to vote for any candidate who will not place the reduction of the Civil Service to 20 per cent, below the 1931 level FIRST on his agenda. Obviously it must come first or there is no value in the candidates' pledge. If other things, quite incompatible with a reduction in bureaucracy, as most legislation is, come first, he can always wriggle out of it. It must come first.

If a party candidate forsakes the Party line sufficiently to give the undertaking in full, vote for him irrespective of his party, and prepare to keep him to it if he is returned. If more than one candidate does so, you have your usual choice. If none of them does, or if, as usual, they all give vague pledges, which they will find easy to escape from afterwards, do not be cheated into voting for any of them. Do not stay at home on polling day. Go to the polls and vote against both or all the

candidates by marking their names with an O instead of an X, and if you like explain on the back why your vote is withheld from them. You will still be using your vote to express your will, instead of wasting it in yielding to his. It will be the best way of recording your objection to having the main principles on which your life is going to be run for you, settled between the Party leaders instead of being put to the vote; and it will not be without its effect, as a warning for future elections.

**Even if you have to act alone it will be worth doing; but you will not have to act alone. Tell others what you are doing and why. Write to the local press. Get in touch with others of like mind who have not lost their initiative. Get out a simple typewritten form of statement for other electors to sign, on the lines of the printed one appended, and make sure that the candidates, and the press, are kept fully informed about the campaign.**

Finally, do not act unless you mean it in deadly earnest, and do not waste time trying to get undertakings from people who do not mean to carry them out. This is not a "phony war," it is a very real one. That liberty which we have so long taken for granted in this country really is at stake, and the threat is all the more effective because the onset of oppression has been so gradual, and so obscured by distracting events.

It CAN happen here; it IS happening here! The plans are going through while our best men are away at the war, or its aftermath, and the rest of us are weary and fantastically burdened with restrictions upon our everyday lives. The danger is as great as it was in 1940; merely the form and appearance are different. Our freedom, that freedom which no honest man will lose but with his life, is again in danger, and only the few with the courage to fight until the rest rally, can save us from disaster.

Will you be one of those few?

\* \* \* \* \*

The following formal undertaking is suggested for use in all Parliamentary Constituencies:—

### ELECTORAL FREEDOM.

.....Parliamentary Division.

General Election, 1945.

To the Candidates:

We, undersigned, electors in the Parliamentary Division of..... finding that, through agreement between those in control of all the party machines, we are deprived of effective means of voting against the mass of restrictive legislation planned by the Government while we have been preoccupied with winning the War which legislation if passed will have the effect of extending permanently the power of officials over our lives. **REFUSE TO VOTE FOR ANY CANDIDATE WHO DOES NOT PUT FIRST ON HIS AGENDA THE REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS TO 20 per cent. BELOW THE FIGURE TO WHICH IT WAS CUT IN 1931.**

Signature.....

Address.....

(Any Candidate who wishes to give this undertaking to the electors is invited to do so through the customary channels, e.g., the press, the platform, or through the medium of personal canvassing for the favour of the Electors' votes. If, in addition, he communicates his intention in unequivocal form to the Hon. Secretary of the.....Electoral Emergency Committee at the address below, assistance will be given to publicise his undertaking, and to recommend his return to Parliament.)

**Pay the displaced bureaucrats if you like; but don't pay them to put Great Britain in irons.**

### CHINA'S CHAINS

The Chinese writer, "Tsui Chi," in his short "History of Chinese Civilisation," shows how the international bankers precipitated the Chinese rebellion of 1911. Although the roots of the trouble lay broader and deeper, it was precipitated by the handing-over of a branch of the Peking-Hankow-Canton railways to the global financiers. This project was to be financed by an internal loan; the capital had been raised and construction was in progress, when the Peking Government yielded to foreign pressure and handed over the building rights to the bankers of Germany, Britain, France and the U.S.A. Thus the savings and the very soil of the Chinese people was sold over their heads to the interfering foreigner. A Society for the Protection of Railway Rights was formed, which staged a demonstration. This was suppressed with the utmost brutality. Very soon the rebellion broke out. The railway was afterwards nationalised, and later on the financial gangsters again obtained control, and finally won the day. —O. B. H.

### DEMOBILISE THE BUREAUCRATS CAMPAIGN

The following advertisement was intended for the Melbourne "Age" of last Saturday week, but was refused publication after consultation with the management:—

MEETINGS, LECTURES, ETC.

**"DEMOBILISE THE BUREAUCRATS CAMPAIGN."** Objective: To secure a reduction in the number of bureaucrats to pre-war level by dismissing all Members of Parliament who fall to work for this objective. Donations of cash and printing urgently required in order to convene public meeting to launch campaign. V. James Hon. Organiser, Box 2325V, G.P.O., Melbourne. Watch this column for further announcements. \* \* \*

If you favour the objective of this organisation, you are invited to send your name and address, and donation if possible, to V. James, Hon Organiser (pro tem), Box 2325V, G.P.O., Melbourne.

## Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

election will shortly be held, it would be a suitable opportunity to submit the question; also that there need be no hurry to decide such an important matter until after the peace conference.

**COSTLY CONFERENCE:** "Hansard" for May 25 discloses the free and easy manner in which our Labor stalwarts hand out other people's money to their political friends. The disclosure relates to the recent conference between members of the Federal Government and Union delegates, held in Melbourne. Despite the lack of transport facilities, priorities were arranged for 77 delegates, of whom 66 received travel allowances and expenses. These abortive jaunts cost taxpayers £1146, worked out to the recipients through the Department of Labour and National Service (general expense item 193 B). Doubtless a similar waste of taxpayers' money applies to numerous useless conferences being held from time to time. It's about time independent auditors were engaged to locate these abuses.

**REMARKABLE RACKET:** It is estimated that 210 N.S.W. Unions held investments totalling £755,500 in December, 1943, and that today these Unions would be controlling a round million ("Smith's Weekly," June 16). Here we find capitalist Unions with huge funds, which the workers never see or touch. These funds and the power, which they provide, are of special interest when Unionism is virtually compulsory, because workers cannot get a job without a Union ticket—in plain words, they have to pay blackmail to Union gangsters, or starve. The 210 Unions cited received £819,346 for 1943, whilst they only disbursed £115,215 among worker members. Management and other costs amounted to £635,813. What a racket! Workers should get busy and find out who uses these funds and how; there are far too many Al Capones in this Union racket. —O. B. H.

## QUEENSLAND MEETINGS

After being welcomed by members of groups in Brisbane, Mr. John Macara, of Sydney, recently delivered several addresses while touring the Nickenbah-Maryborough areas, where he enjoyed the goodwill and hospitality of local colleagues. During the introduction of his addresses, Mr. Macara observed that practically all our problems took the form of frustration. Seasonal irregularities could be classed as natural frustration. Problems such as the selling of crops, the so-called laws forbidding farmers to produce without a licence, and Governmental interferences, could be classed as artificial frustration. The filling up of nonsensical forms by farmers was not a policy, which was accidental, nor were controls imposed merely as the result of stupidity. It was a carefully designed policy deliberately pursued by the best brains that money could buy. The very best brains, however, could not be bought, nor were they for sale.

"Once frustration is accepted," said Mr. Macara, "we are done." On the contrary, we have the power to defeat it. By careful study of our problems and the application of our forces with scientific accuracy, we can successfully wipe out the frustration operated by a handful of men whom, at the moment, we may describe as "the enemy."

The lust, which drives the enemy toward his satanic end, is the lust for power. He hopes that by reducing us to impotence he will gain his supreme objective—CONTROL. The subjection of a virile people is a dangerous undertaking. The enemy, not endowed with courage, has shown from his reactions that he is a coward. Hidden control with the perfect instrument—the control of credit—was effective for him in practically all his purposes of control. But control of credit based upon BLUFF once challenged, collapses like a pricked balloon.

The subject of "price," analysed by an astute mind, was a serious injury to the enemy's weapon. It had been clearly demonstrated that credit, popularly conceived as an innocent thing, was being used as an instrument of frustration and control. Then came the depression, when men suffered want in the midst of abundance, and they were told that we were short of money. War followed, and there was no end of money for purposes of death and destruction. Everyone, except the wilfully blind or hopelessly stupid, could see that the manipulation of credit was based upon bluff.

"But the enemy withdrew from this field and began to construct other fortifications upon a rocky promontory where various ruses for control—Federal Union, U.N.R.R.A. food control, an international police force, etc., are now strongly defended. The distinguishing feature of these is the bureaucrat—he who exercises power but never comes before constituents to account for his stewardship. We also must move our forces.

"We have to march and invade the promontory of Bureaucracy. We must engage these forces and destroy them. Thus only may we rid ourselves of frustration and control. The enemy cannot make his retreat from the promontory of Bureaucracy."

## ANTI-BUREAUCRAT MEETING

On Tuesday, July 10, at 8 p.m., a Public Meeting is to be held in the Hightett Picture Theatre, near Hightett station, to protest against the bureaucratic actions of the Victorian Housing Commission in regard to land acquisition. Social Crediters and Electoral Campaigners, particularly those resident in Hightett, Hampton, or Moorabbin, and adjoining centres, are urged to attend and fire a shot in the War-on-the-bureaucrats campaign.

## CANADIAN M.P. ON PEACE PROBLEMS

(Continued from last issue.)

**Mr. Norman Jaques, the Social Credit member for Wetaskiwin in the Canadian House of Commons, made a notable speech in the House recently when the then impending San Francisco Conference was debated. Here is a third extract, taken from the "Hansard" report: —**

Mr. Lang has just published a book on "Communism in Australia," and I have taken some notes of what he says in that book.

Mr. Lang says that the Communist Party is organised. The Party is shown to be a highly organised concern with unlimited funds, directed by a permanent general staff, almost every member of which has done a two years' study course in Moscow in the art of moulding and controlling the thoughts and actions of the workers. The book shows that on every issue, whether it is industrial, agricultural, national or international, the Communist Party slavishly follows the policy laid down in Moscow.

Mr. Lang shows how the Communist Party, in addition to holding the key positions in most of the labour unions, has infiltrated all channels of publicity, such as newspapers and radio. They have penetrated the teacher's federation, the theatre; all avenues of education, instruction and entertainment. And that is just as true in Canada and the United States.

**Communists have all this control, and they are pledged to use it in the interest of a foreign Power whenever that foreign Power so orders them.**

And, as Mr. Lang shows, it makes no difference that that foreign Power is an allied Power. The local Communist Party calls on the Australian Government to support Communist actions in Greece, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia, and other countries. Now, you may say those disputes are only disputes between British and Russian foreign policy, and these countries are a long way off. Very well, then, take the Pacific. That is nearer home. For years to come there will be three great Powers in the Pacific—Britain, America and Russia. Our fate depends on everything those three Powers do. Should they disagree, it means that all the power the Communists can exercise in Australia will be exercised to get the Australian Government to support the Russian policy, irrespective of whether it is to the advantage of Australia or to her detriment.

You may think, "We are too small to count."

**Well, what about your weekly wages, your home, your whole standard of living? How are they affected by the power of the Communist Party?**

Let me put this to you: The financial agents of all the leading countries are continually meeting to agree upon the financial system after the war. While there is yet no complete agreement, there is general agreement that the scheme will be based on some modification of the gold standard. Russia supports America's claim of almost a full gold standard. After the war, Russia will want our goods to make good her war losses. How will she pay for them? There are only two ways.

One way is further to reduce the standard of living of her own people; the other way is to reduce the standard and cost of living in the countries from which she wants to buy her supplies. It is only common sense that she will prefer that the standards of the other countries be lowered rather than the standards of her own people. Under the arrangement, the standards of living in Australia would have to be lowered.

When that comes about who is going to fight for the Australian workers and through them for the whole standard of living of the Australian people?

**The Australian Communist Party will have to carry out the new policy of reducing the cost and standard of living in Australia.**

The unions will not fight for Australian workers, because so many of the important unions are under Communist control. If the present Curtin Government is still there, the Communist policies or the Post-War Reconstruction Department will not defend the standards; and if Menzies is there he will not fight either.

The Communist Party is just as much the agent of a foreign Power as if the members themselves belonged to that nation. If you would not put foreigners in charge of your government, and important positions in the community, you cannot afford to have members of the Communist Party in those positions.

That is the political picture of Australia as recorded by Mr. J. T. Lang, a former Premier of New South Wales, a fearless and most able leader of the Australian Labour Party.

And how do Mr. Lang's words apply to us? How does the Australian political situation compare with our own in Canada? The Communist Party has infiltrated all channels of publicity, such as newspapers and radio, the teachers' federation, the theatre and all avenues of education, instruction and entertainment, and the Church. All these openly advocate Communism and defend its policy.

What about the Liberals? Why does the Communist Party, now known as the Labour Progressive Party, support the Liberal Party? One very good reason is the Post-War Reconstruction Committee, appointed by the Liberal Government. Listen to Dr. James, chairman of this Liberal committee for post-war reconstruction. He says:

**"I warn my listeners against the very dangerous propaganda which would have you believe that mankind is about to enter an age of plenty. The end of the war does not promise plenty for us. Canada must depend, not on the demands of the Canadian people, but to a greater extent than ever before on the world market."**

Just as Mr. Lang says of Australia, Ottawa supported by the Communist Party is planning to bring about an age of scarcity

in Canada, for the benefit of foreigners, by means of the Gold Standard. Who is Doctor James, or rather what is his background? Doctor James was trained at the London School of Economics, which was founded fifty years ago by "British" Socialists with money supplied by "German" International Finance for the purpose of training the Bureaucracy of the future World Socialist State, to maintain the Gold Standard, which, as Mr. Lang says, is supported by the Soviet Government. Of course it is, because the Gold Standard means world control by compelling nations to lower their standards of living.

Not only Doctor James, but Doctor Marsh, Mr. Deutch and, I believe, Mr. Rasminsky, in fact, most of Mr. Ilsley's key men, were trained at this same Socialist school of economics, founded in the interests of "Gold" and Socialism. But, you say, Mr. Ilsley is the great Liberal defender of Orthodox Finance and of the Gold Standard and, therefore, he must be opposed to Socialism. Then why does he appoint Socialist-trained "experts" to plan Canada's future?

These Liberal-Communist planners were trained at the London School of Economics. One of its professors is H. J. Laski, who is one of the most influential Socialists in the world today. Laski is the idol of the C.C.F. "Brain-Trust," and a confidential adviser to the New Dealers on the Gold Standard. Prof. Laski has written a book, for private circulation, from which I quote:

**"Christianity has failed, and the Russian ideal is taking its place as the inspiration**

## WILLIAM COBBETT AND KARL MARX

**Almost contemporaneously in the first half of the nineteenth century, there lived in or near London two men whose major interest was political economy as it affected the poorer classes.**

The first was William Cobbett, English of the English, the son of a farm labourer in Surrey. Cobbett was a giant of a man, physically, mentally, and spiritually. Able, and accustomed from childhood, to turn his hand to anything, his stormy life did not prevent him from earning by his own exertions a comfortable living, while at the same time travelling sufficiently to provide him with first-hand information in regard to the things of which he wrote and spoke. His outlook was that of the countrymen on a horse—warm, generous, full of courage and sound of judgment.

Cobbett's indictment of his times is nearly flawless. So far as we are aware, his perception of the integral sequence of the Reformation, the founding of the Bank of England (characteristically, under cover of a totally irrelevant "Tonnage Act") and the American and French Revolutions, and his almost uncanny realisation of the inevitable consequences which we now experience, are not matched by any writer of his period. His whole attitude was patriotic and nationalistic—his wish was to raise the land of which he was so proud, and everyone in it, only providing that they were native to it.

His influence appears to have been negligible.

The second man was Karl Marx (Mordecai), an undersized German Jew, expelled from France for sedition. There is no re-

### POSTERITY POSER

Just a hundred years ago the (Melbourne) Town Council decided to raise a loan of £5000 at a reasonable (?) rate of interest on the securities of corporation (other people's) revenue, in order to put the principal thoroughfares in a passable condition. On one of the said thoroughfares was situated the office of the newspaper of that day, which, of course, won the support of the editor to the proposal, on the grounds that the entire expense should not devolve on the present generation, but should be borne by posterity (thus you and I were roped into the debt structure). In accordance with "sound" (?) principles, that loan along with all others has never been paid off; as it fell due it was converted into another loan, and thus is still owing—interest only having been paid. Time and those who loaned the money have passed on, likewise the road itself and those who actually made it have departed, and the present generation (we) are the "posterity" paying for it. The question is, to whom is the money being paid? Whoever they are, they played no part financially or physically in the building of the road. Ask your banker to work that one out.

—O. B. H.

### LOANS FROM THE EARTH

"The face of the earth is a graveyard, and so it has always been. To earth each living thing restores, when it dies, that which has been borrowed to give form and substance to its brief day in the sun. From earth, in due course, each new living being receives back again a loan of that which sustains life. What is lent by the earth has been used by countless generations of plants and animals now dead, and will be required by countless others in the future. . . . No plant or animal, nor any sort of either, can establish permanent right of possession to the materials which compose its physical body."

—Paul B. Sears, in "Deserts on the March."

of mankind, and as the standard of public morality. The Old Testament is the gospel of hard work, while in the New Testament the central figure of Jesus shows no concern for the workaday world. The trouble with Christianity is that it is subdued to nationalism."

So that our future is not to be based on Christian ideals; yet hundreds of religious leaders who call themselves Christians are subject to and working for Moscow because their faith in Christianity is dead; and it is these very men who believe that Christianity has failed—men trained by Communists—who are planning the future of Canada. At the same time a rabid propaganda is being directed by certain religious leaders against the Christian religion, particularly Roman Catholicism, presumably because it is opposed to Communism. Certain religious leaders are quoted by Socialists and Communists because they offer totalitarian philosophy as "Christian democracy." Certainly these religious leaders have not uttered a single protest against the wholesale persecutions of people in recently liberated countries in Eastern Europe. Will these religious leaders confirm or will they deny the persecution of political opponents by Communists in Greece and elsewhere? Will they justify or will they condemn these political crimes? Dare they compare the freedom of religion, the press and politics in Russia with our own British freedoms? Do these religious leaders support or do they oppose the Monarchy and the British Empire? Do they agree with Professor Laski? Should we look to Russia for our ideals and moral standards? Have they lost their own faith and vision? Do they stand by the Atlantic Charter? Are we fighting to preserve democracy or to create a totalitarian world? Are the Gospels unreliable and unauthentic? Are we to follow Christian ideals according to the Gospels, or Communist doctrines according to Karl Marx?

(To be continued.)

## Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

Do you recall the lovely, soothing stories we were told when Uniform Taxation was established as a result of the Income Tax Wartime Arrangements Act?

The Commonwealth has its present taxation powers for a complete financial year after the war ends. But recent reports from Canberra indicate that a determined attempt will be made to persuade the States to cede their taxation rights permanently.

The Federal bureaucrats are not only working hard to dictate the conditions under which people can earn money; they are also desperately keen to take charge of the people's earnings and spend them as they think fit.

The State Governments should be given every encouragement to resist further predatory demands by Canberra.

**During the debates on banking in Federal Parliament, Mr. Ward, M.H.R., frankly admitted the real objectives of the Federal Government's banking legislation.**

After stating that he regretted "that banking arrangements in this country cannot be made a Government monopoly," he expressed the viewpoint that the Government's legislation is the next best thing. Mr. Ward said that he did not deny that the Government fought control so that it could implement ITS policy.

The Government's policy is the policy of the big bureaucrats. What we want is a banking system, which will automatically reflect the policies of the people. In the meantime, Mr. Ward and other such monetary reformers might be asked why they do not advocate a drastic reduction in taxation and the payment of at least all old age and military pensions on a liberal scale with debt-free financial credits. Electors should be insisting that their Members of Parliament press for personally beneficial results for the people they represent, instead of posing as financial experts and debating matters about which they know very little.

An Australian Associated Press message, in commenting on how a British civilian Government will slowly replace the British military Government in Germany, states that:

**"The military Government was unable to deal with such matters as Germany's financial system, the settlement of her national debt and the restoration of local national taxation."**

Of course! Everyone knows that only the agents of the international gang who financed Nazi Germany should be allowed to have anything to do with financial policy! Didn't Dr. Schacht, who is not listed as a war criminal, say that the Germans would win the peace? They will if Dr. Schacht and his friends, such as Montagu Norman, are not dealt with very firmly. Neither the "capitalist" press nor the Communists are demanding the listing of any international financiers as war criminals. It makes you think a bit, doesn't it? —E.D.B.

### THE COMING SLAVERY

**Under the above prophetic heading Herbert Spencer, the great 19th century English thinker, in his classic, "The Man versus the State," had the following to say: —**

"Judge then what must happen when, instead of relatively small combinations, to which men may belong or not as they please, we have a national combination in which each citizen finds himself incorporated, and from which he cannot separate himself without leaving the country. Judge what must under such conditions become the despotism of a graduated and centralised officialism, holding in its hands the resources of the community, and having behind it whatever amount of force it finds requisite to carry out its decrees and maintain what it calls order. Well may Prince Bismarck display leanings towards State Socialism."

### BIG VERSUS SMALL FARMS

"A wheat and cotton grower, Oklahoma State champion in dairy husbandry, contrasted the fertility of the English soil with that of America. It was much higher in England, he said, but the farms were much bigger in the U.S.A., and needed more equipment. He doubted if a 160 acre farm in the U.S. had as great an output as a 40 acre farm in Britain."—Letter in "The Farmers' Weekly" on a discussion by American officers on their admiration for English farms.

But just you wait, Clarence, until the War Agricultural Committees, have collectivised the farms, just like Russia. And when they've spent all the money available, they think they will hand them back, Waal, Waal, Waal.

—The Social Crediter."

### "PUBLIC OWNERSHIP"

In a certain park, not many miles from the Melbourne G.P.O., there is to be found an example of PUBLIC OWNERSHIP. It was once a seat, and on the back of it was the legend, "This seat belongs to the PUBLIC, who are requested to protect their own property." During the Depression ("spots on the sun"—see Professor Gibling) the PUBLIC "protected" it by taking most of their property to use as firewood, and at present there is not sufficient left on which to sit—at least, with any degree of comfort. It is an example of the truth that what "belongs" to all is really owned by none, and the more "owners" a thing has, THE LESS IT IS WORTH! Funny? Maybe. But, unless we learn the lesson, it is not going to be funny for us.

—Harold E. Butt.

### NO CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN

Temperance Hall, Russell Street, Melbourne,

Sunday, July 8, at 7.45 pm.

MR. F. PARKER, B.A.,

will speak on

"OUR STRUGGLE: COMPULSION OR EDUCATION?"

# FIRST-HAND REPORT ON THE SOVIET

(Continued from last issue.)

**When Eric Johnston, President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, was invited to visit Russia last year, his party included William L. White, one of the war's most realistic and entertaining reporters. Mr. White here recounts his observations of the way of life of the Soviet people and their masters: —**

Americans frequently express amazement that the Red Army was able to resist when the Germans attacked Russia, and feel that its exploits are a miracle.

The Red Army is good. Russians make good soldiers. They are well disciplined, competently led, equipped with good rifles and plenty of heavy artillery, which they use with skill. But let us consider statistics.

Soldiers must be young, and the military strength of any nation is determined not by its total population, but by the number of boys in their late teens and early 20's.

**Because of the enormous population and the high Slav birth rate, in the Soviet Union 2,000,000 boys each year attain the age of 18, compared to only 500,000 Germans—a four-to-one superiority.**

Considering only military effectiveness, the miracle is that any German soldier was able to set foot on Russian soil. They were able to penetrate to the suburbs of Moscow and Leningrad and range as far as the Caucasus (1500 miles from Berlin) not only because of Russia's technical poverty and the disorganised state of her industrial development, but also largely because at the time the Red Army lacked experienced officers. Her initial air force, for instance, could not compare with that of the Germans; much of it was smashed in the first few weeks of fighting.

Russian pilots rank among the world's best, but Russia lacks the skill to turn out good planes.

**Long-range bombers, such as the British Lancaster and American Fortress and Liberator, require the highest degree of industrial skill for production and operation in large numbers. They are almost totally absent in the Red Air Force.**

The men who plan the Red Air Force, facing shortages of key materials, such as aluminium, and of industrial skill, have concentrated on production of the Stormovik, a slow, low-altitude strafing plane. Since this efficient little tank buster usually operates at treetop level, the Soviet fighters, which protect it, have no need of high-altitude equipment.

Of the 10,000 planes which America has delivered to the Soviet Union the Russians like best the Bell Airacobra which is a low-altitude, ground co-operation plane similar in function to the Stormovik.

Soviet targets within range of German bombers rely for defence on fire from anti-aircraft batteries.

**However, lacking radar to guide their fire, the gunners can shoot only at the sound, which is a rough indication not of**

**where the bomber is but where it was several seconds ago.**

Therefore, to be effective, batteries must vomit continuous fountains of fire during a raid—an expensive procedure.

But by the middle of 1944, the German superiority in modern equipment had been reduced by three factors. Russian industry behind the Urals was getting into its stride in tank and artillery production; German factories were slowing down owing to Anglo-American air pounding; and Russia had by then received from America 5750 million dollars' worth of lend-lease aid, which included 10,000 planes, 40,000 jeeps, 225 million dollars' worth of machine tools, and 210,000 trucks.

**Without those trucks it would have been impossible for the Russians to have followed up their major victory at Stalingrad in 1943.**

It does no good to turn the enemy unless you can pursue him. Without American trucks, the Red Army would still be stuck in the bottomless Ukrainian mud.

The top Russians do not under-estimate the value of American aid. If the lesser ones seem unappreciative, it is only because, in spite of vigorous protests such as that of Admiral Standley, they have not been told the extent of it.

For instance, the Moscow correspondents tell of a trip on which they were escorted through reconquered territory by a Red Army lieutenant. They saw a jeep in a ditch. Russia makes no comparable car, but quantities of jeeps have arrived through lend-lease, with instructions in Russian that were stenciled on them in Detroit.

"Is that a German or an American jeep?" the correspondent asked.

"Neither," said the lieutenant, proudly. "It's Russian. Your American jeeps are too flimsy to use on roads at the front—5000 kilometers and they fall to pieces. Here we use only Russian jeeps!"

**Russian losses have been heavy, and in the summer of 1944 practically every man between 16 and 45 was in uniform at the front except a few technicians and key executives.**

Nevertheless, when the Anglo-American offensive opened in France, the Soviet Government kept its Teheran agreement to start a drive from the east. In order to do this, the Russians drafted for front-line duty men who had been discharged with wounds or rejected for serious physical defects.

—"Reader's Digest," February. (Condensed from the book, "Report on the Russians.")

(To be continued.)

# WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIA?

(Continued from last issue.)

**Beverly Nichols' new book, "Verdict on India," is the result of a recently completed first-hand investigation. It presents conclusions in striking contrast to some current views on India. Here is another interesting extract: —**

"Have you any real Indian friends?" I asked Englishmen again and again.

The answer was always the same: "Friends? Well, I know some very decent Indians. But I wouldn't exactly call them friends."

That is perhaps the major tragedy. And it is not all the fault of the British. Here is an example:

**Most of the clubs in the hill stations are mixed; members meet on terms of perfect equality; provided that they pay their subscriptions, no questions are asked, no privileges given.**

So far, so good—in theory. But in practice, what happens? The Indian men refuse to allow their wives and daughters to come to the club. They come themselves, night after night; they dance with the wives of British officers, but their womenfolk stay at home.

One of the unhappiest consequences of this lingering colour prejudice is to be seen in the lot of the 140,000 Anglo-Indians, who in many ways are perhaps the most luckless community in the world. Not only are they equally despised by both their half-brothers, the British and the Indians; they despise themselves.

**Their one idea, which amounts to an obsession, is to deny their coloured blood.**

It would be funny if it were not tragic. I once knew an Anglo-Indian nurse. She was a nice girl, patient, efficient, and pretty in her dusky way. There could not be a moment's doubt about her origin, but to hear her talk you would think she could trace her pedigree back to the Plantagenets.

"These Indians!" she would cry, in contempt, when the bearer brought the wrong medicine or the sweeper was lazy in his work. "Really—these Indians! One can do nothing with such people!"

"I have been out here far too long." That is another favourite phrase of the Anglo-Indian girl. "I've absolutely lost touch with home." They have never been "home" at all, poor creatures, but they would die rather than admit it.

**The great ambition of these girls is to marry an Englishman, to be taken out of the country, and so to escape from the dubious halfway house in which life has cast them.**

For Anglo-Indian men the situation is not so bad. A fair proportion of posts is reserved for them in the public services, particularly in the police and on the railways. Some of them, by exceptional merit, have risen to positions of eminence and wealth.

For the greater part of the Anglo-Indian community, however, the future is none too bright; with the tide of British power ebbing fast, they are left stranded on the beach, scanning the empty seas for a friendly sail . . . a sail, which will never come.

## SHAMING THE VOLCANO.

It is astounding, in retrospect, how soon India gets into your system, how rapidly the initial shocks wear off. The flaming blossoms of the golden mohur trees, which scorched your eyes when you first saw them, soon lose their glory; today you do not even turn your head, whereas yesterday you stared and stared.

It is the same with the horrors. I had not been in India ten minutes before I had seen a typical skeleton horse, limping and staggering down the road, a quivering mass of pain and sores. A visit to a railway station, the favourite rendezvous of India's beggars, is like a trip through the galleries of waxen monsters. Here are lepers, and tertiary syphilitics, and blind children—not born blind, but blinded by their parents so that they may prove a source of future income in the beggar market.

**In the beginning, you extended your charity. But the flock of dreadful beings that were attracted by the clink of coins was too great; they seemed to appear from nowhere, gibbering, spitting, moaning, screaming, and pointing to their sores.**

You gave it up. You learned that the Hindi for "go away" is "jao"; you said it reluctantly, you said it louder, and still louder, till at last you found yourself shouting it.

A year ago, at New Delhi, I had experienced a very different kind of shock. This had been my first big Indian city; a very grand car was waiting for us at the station, driven by a giant in white and gold, with another giant sitting by his side, for we were going to stay with the Viceroy. We turned to say a word of thanks to a coolie who had been unusually efficient with the bags. As we did so, the words died on our

lips. We had seen something . . . in letters a foot high, chalked on the wall a few yards away: QUIT INDIA.

**I blinked at it, growing rather red in the face, not through anger, but through a sort of social embarrassment—as though one had been found gatecrashing.**

Out of the corner of my eye I scanned the enormous chauffeur. Supposing he saw it, too, and turned and barked: "Well, you know what to do about it, don't you? Get out and go home!" But the giant stared impassively ahead.

Really, this was a very extraordinary situation. Here was a flaming insult, an incitement to revolt, flaunted before the eyes of hundreds of people.

**But nobody was taking any notice of it. Passengers hurried past. British soldiers with rifles on their sweating backs, business men carrying attaché cases, Indian women in sarees of green and silver, Brahman priests, peasants carrying hens by the legs, Indian sailors lugging kit bags. None paid the least attention.**

And then I thought of another scene, far away. Grey trees, November mists, sooty railings . . . Hyde Park and mob orators shouting, "Quit!" They were shouting it to the King and Queen, to the lords and ladies of England, to all those who dwelt in gilded palaces. And nobody paid any attention. The policemen grinned, the mob chimed in with coarse, but affectionate, interjections.

Had England, in India, performed another of her unconscious miracles? Was she once again shaming the volcano by ignoring its eruptions? It looked very like it.

(To be continued.)

# Death of Mr. William Ager

It is with very deep regret that we record the death, on June 18, at Grafton Base Hospital, of Mr. William Ager, one of the pioneers of Social Credit in Australia and Director on the State Advisory Board of the N.S.W. Electoral Campaign.

Mr. Ager, who was a single man, had in his younger days pioneered the honey and fruit-growing industries at Whiteman Creek and had extensive apiary interests in the Clarence River District.

He had also taken a great interest in the problem of sand-drift at Yamba, when despite a tremendous amount of adverse criticism from those who said it was impossible he succeeded in reclaiming substantial amount of land by dint of perseverance and hard work. The result achieved at Yamba is a monument to the faith of one individual imbued with integrity, purpose and personal initiative.

Mr. Ager had, for a period of ten years carried out the onerous duties of Director of Press Publicity on the State Advisory Board of the N.S.W. Electoral Campaign and was, in this capacity, responsible for a continuous stream of articles and letters from his own pen to hundreds of Australian newspapers, with many of which he had previously established personal contact while on tour for the Campaign.

Of him it may be truly said that the work he did lives on, a fitting tribute to his boundless energy. Australia is the poorer for the passing of a colourful pioneering figure; the Movement for the loss of a generous friend and ardent worker in the cause of Individual Freedom in Security. —AF.

# MASTER PLAN BEHIND HITLER'S PLAN

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

**Quoting again from the actual text of "The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," we come to Protocol No. 9, which commences as follows: —**

## PROTOCOL NO. 9.

"In applying our principles let attention be paid to the character of the people in whose country you live and act; a general, identical application of them, until such time as the people shall have been re-educated to our pattern, cannot have success. But by approaching their application cautiously you will see that not a decade will pass before the most stubborn character will change and we shall add a new people to the ranks of those already subdued by us.

"The words of the liberal, which are in effect the words of our Masonic watchword, namely, 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, will, when we came into our kingdom, be changed by us into words no longer of a watchword, but only an expression of idealism, namely, into: 'The right of liberty, the duty of equality, the ideal of brotherhood.' That is how we shall put it, and—so we shall catch the bull by the horns. . . . De facto we have already wiped out every kind of rule except our own, although de jure there still remain a good many of them.

**"Nowadays, if any States raise a protest against us it is only pro forma at our discretion and by our direction, for their anti-Semitism is indispensable to us for the management of our lesser brethren.**

"I will not enter into further explanations, for this matter has formed the subject of repeated discussions amongst us."

## COMMENT: —

Here is a definite policy of anti-Semitism for the purpose of suitably conditioning the rank-and-file of the Jews. No wonder Jewish leaders have been concerned about Jews reading the Protocols! And what a useful role Hitler and Co. played!

Protocol No. 9 continues as follows: — **"For us there are no checks to limit the range of our activity. Our Super Government subsists in extra-legal conditions which are described in the accepted terminology by the energetic and forcible word—Dictatorship."**

## COMMENT: —

Anyone examining the various international authorities and bodies established during the war must be alarmed by the over-riding powers they possess. They are above national Governments and are a law unto themselves. They can carry on their activities practically in secrecy if they desire. After World War No. 1 the Bank of International Settlements was established. It possessed similar powers—in fact, it continued to function right throughout World War No. 2 with representatives from Germany, Italy and Japan! Dictatorship is indeed the correct term to apply to international groups who can dictate policies, which affect people everywhere, and yet are beyond the control of the people.

Dr. Evatt—close friend of Laski, the revolution advocate, and of Bernard Baruch, the "unofficial President of America" (vide "Jewish Examiner")—has been doing his best to have Australia's sovereignty limited by these various organisations with extra-legal powers. Speaking on post-war settlement in the Pacific at the Overseas Press Club, New York, April 28, 1943, he said: —

**"From what I have said it follows that... it may become necessary for . . . Governments to accept obligations of international character affecting matters which, in the past, HAVE NORMALLY BEEN REGARDED AS MATTERS OF DOMESTIC CONCERN ONLY. . . ." (My emphasis.)**

Dr. Evatt went on to say that "these are developments of major significance." They certainly are! After his first two visits to America early in the Pacific war, Dr. Evatt worked frantically to destroy decentralised government in Australia, thus making it easier for the central Government at Canberra to enter into international commitments. This attempt to turn Australia into a slave State was decisively defeated, but Dr.

Evatt later had the brazen effrontery to say that the Federal Government could enter into international agreements and then use the agreements to over-ride local Constitutional difficulties. Dr. Evatt has backed the Protocols policy to the last detail. He has worked for world organisation of everything. And a world police force to keep order!

When he made his first detailed advocacy of the Protocols policy at Canberra on September 8, 1944, it was only fitting and proper that newspaper magnate Sir Keith Murdoch, a product of the London School of Economics, should give Dr. Evatt's views a full-page spread. Sir Keith also backs the Protocols policy.

(To be continued.)

# SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

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

**INTER-STATE CONFERENCE:** We recently issued a circular letter to most of the main Social Credit organisations throughout Australia suggesting that it would be desirable in the near future to hold an inter-State conference. The suggestion has since been made that a number of small groups may like to be represented, and also a few independent individuals may wish to be present. We are therefore publishing our circular letter below, as we thought that this would be the best way to reach these people: —

19th June 1945.

Dear Sir, —At a recent Executive meeting of this movement the desirability of holding an Inter-State Conference of Social-Crediters was discussed, and as a result we are writing in to ascertain whether you are prepared to co-operate in making the necessary arrangements.

The main purpose of the meeting would be to endeavour to bring about a greater amount of cohesion in regard to Social Credit activities throughout Australia, particularly in regard to matters of a Federal nature. The present lack of co-ordination may be all to the good from some angles, but on the other hand it presents a divided front to the enemy.

The set-up in Canada rather appeals to us, and we believe that all Social Credit bodies should be linked together in "The Social Credit Association of Australia."

In our opinion Melbourne would be the best place to hold such a conference as it is the city most centrally situated. However, if by any chance it is thought that Adelaide would be a suitable place, our members would be prepared to extend hospitality to visitors by way of accommodation.

Next December seems to be a likely time to have the conference. It is, of course, desirable to hold it as soon as possible, but it is probably necessary to have a few months in which to arrange details.

With regard to drawing up the agenda, this matter can probably best be handled by someone in the State in which the conference is held, and can be left until a decision is reached on this point. However, as sponsors we are prepared to undertake this job, if necessary.

We shall be glad to know as early as possible what your reactions are to our proposals.

—Yours faithfully, UNITED DEMOCRATS

**ANNUAL CONVENTION:** Members are requested to keep in mind that our Annual Convention will be held on Saturday, July 28. The business part of the meeting will commence at 3 p.m.

**BOOKS TO READ:** We have available and can recommend the following: —"Stop That Thief!" —Finance the Great Dictator; by Stanley F. Allen, price 1/6. "Programme for the Third World War," by C. H. Douglas, price 2/-; "Money Power Versus Democracy," by Eric D. Butler, price 9d. (All plus 1d postage.) —F. BAWDEN, Hon. Secretary.