

"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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## Tasmania Opposed to "Uniform" Taxation

### Motion in the State Parliament

(A Broadcast by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc., from 7HO, October 28.)

Last week, both Parties in the House of Assembly unanimously agreed to a motion seeking the return to the States of their taxing powers. Appearing in the "Mercury" of Friday, October 19, is the following:—

"Stating that the maintenance of the Federal System of Government and the existence of the States depended on the termination of the system of uniform taxation and the return to the States of their taxing powers, Mr. Baker moved that the Government should seek from the Commonwealth Government an early intimation of its intention to honour its promise that uniform taxation would not be continued beyond one year from the end of the war.

"If the present system of taxation is allowed to continue by the public of Australia, States will soon be well on the way to liquidation. The Commonwealth, having been beaten in a frontal attack, is now pursuing a policy of peaceful penetration, through the courts and in many other ways, chiefly by their financial power, which they are using remorselessly," said Mr. Baker.

"The Treasurer, Mr. Dwyer-Gray, speaking in support of the motion, said he hoped the House would accord it unanimous support. Mr. Curtin had stated in 1942 that the scheme was intended as a wartime measure only, and would not be imposed by constitutional or any other means as a permanent feature of the financial relations between the States. Mr. Curtin had stated further that the undertaking given by his Government in that regard undoubtedly would be honoured by any succeeding Government."

It is very pleasing to see members of the local Parliament acting unanimously to safeguard the interests of their own State.

BUT a Hobart representative in Canberra, Senator McKenna, does not seem to be of the same mind, and Senator McKenna has been given the task of examining the question of uniform taxation. According to the "Mercury" report, Senator McKenna stated:—

"The important thing to remember is that the proposal of which the assurance was part, was completely rejected by all six States. In those circumstances, the offer, including the assurance, lapsed. The Commonwealth, then, not only without the concurrence of the States, but in the teeth of State opposition, implemented the present scheme of uniform income taxation in June 1942. The Commonwealth is not under any

obligation to consult the States as to the future of uniform income taxation."

According to Senator McKenna's own statement, the Federal Labor Government, of which he and Mr. Frost and Dr. Gaha are members, forced uniform taxation on this country against the wishes of the States and of his own State in particular. These men call themselves "Representatives." It would be very interesting to know whom they represent.

I would like to repeat what Senator McKenna said: "The Commonwealth is not under any obligation to consult the States as to the future of uniform income taxation."

As the word "Commonwealth" is one of those delightfully vague terms behind which politicians love to shelter, we shall use a more precise word; and, as the enforcing

of "uniform taxation" is merely a very thinly disguised trick to concentrate all taxing power in Canberra, I shall find a better phrase for "uniform taxation."

Senator McKenna's statement would be better understood if it were read thus:

"The Labor Party Bosses at Canberra one not under ANY obligation to consult the States as to whether or not they should be allowed ever again to collect their own taxes."

But I am not satisfied to let that statement pass even as I have altered it.

While this country has been at war, and while men have been away from home fighting, with others trying to keep the country going in spite of the appalling incompetence of the politicians and their hosts of bureaucrats, the Labor Government, of which Senator McKenna is a member, has been using every trick known to the underworld, and quite a few probably not known, to alter the Constitution of this country in such a manner as to permanently change it, and change it even against the expressed wishes of the people.

Australia has a Constitution admitted by experts as one of the finest in the world. The Constitution gives ample power to the people to change that Constitution whenever they wish. The Uniform Taxation Act undermines the sovereignty of each State. It not only undermines the keystones of the Constitution, but destroys the whole purpose and spirit of the Constitution.

When we consider these facts, and they are facts, the statement made by Senator McKenna becomes full of startling significance, and, in essence, Senator McKenna has said:

"The Labor Party Bosses are under no obligation to consult the people of this country or to take the slightest notice of the Constitution; if we can't get what we want one way, we shall get it some other way, but we intend to get our way in spite of the Constitution and in spite of the wishes of the people."

British intelligence officers in Austria "believe they are about to break open a highly organised and internationally-financed gang whose object seems to be to push into Palestine as many European Jews as possible in the shortest possible time. For many weeks past Jews from Poland and Hungary have been mysteriously arriving in Vienna." (Melb. "Sun," Oct. 18.)

Although not surprising to those who have access to information on the ramifications and methods of international Jewry, it is interesting to learn that this plot is becoming known officially.

## Significant Political Pointers

When Mr. Churchill made his pre-election "Gestapo" speech, in which he warned the British electors that State Socialism must inevitably lead to totalitarianism, he was greeted with cries of derision from all sides, even the "Conservative" press and the "B."B.C. joining in the attack.

One of the first acts of the Socialist Government was to give itself Hitlerian powers for another five years.

As reported elsewhere in this issue of the "New Times," this totalitarian policy is exactly what Professor Laski advocated years ago.

"Honourable gentlemen opposite have frequently expressed a lively fear of the dangers to the community from the development of monopolies. I share such fears, but I fear, too, a monopoly of power in the hands of the Government. Unfortunately, that is the tendency in this country. That policy has its flower in totalitarianism. During the war we have had some experience in Australia of the loss of freedom, which follows such a concentration of power. Although this experiment has been due to conditions over which we have had little control, the ill effects of such a policy must be apparent to every thinking person. Someone has said that this attitude has a touch of mediaevalism in it. I do not think that

any one would accuse Aldous Huxley of any tendency towards medievalism, but that eminent writer was quoted in a recently published book as saying that the thing that has saved freedom in the past and protected the individual from coercion has been the fact that there has always been an appeal from one authority to another—from the Pope to the Emperor, from the baron to the King. But he added that everything today tended to a situation in which there remained no appeal from the Moloch of the State. If the State be the sole employer, to whom may a disgruntled employee appeal? If a man be dismissed by the State, to whom may he go for re-employment? If a farmer falls out with the authority of the day, where may he look for redress of his grievance?"

—Dame Enid Lyons, in Federal Parliament on September 19.

The various Taxpayers' Associations in Australia have a very definite purpose. It is to trick harassed taxpayers into arguing about a slight reduction in taxation by innumerable methods, all of which cause confusion, thus obscuring the fact that all taxation is robbery and should be abolished. Anyone desirous of testing the sincerity of the executives of a Taxpayers' Association should ask them to start a demand for an immediate reduction in taxation of, say, 50 per cent.

Recalling Mr. Montagu Norman's statement that he would welcome nationalisation of the Bank of "England," it is significant to note the following extract from a special article in the Melbourne "Age" of October 25:

"A few years ago perhaps the nationalisation of the Bank of England might have provoked heart palpitations among solid men of property in Britain. It is a measure of (Continued on page 3)

**INDEPENDENTS:** A State Election leaflet bearing the names and photographs of independent candidates standing for five electorates is to hand. These candidates set out a few very broad points on which they agree; on this basis of agreement they pool their resources for election literature. The leaflet is good anti-Party propaganda, and says that these candidates would be "responsible to their electors only." That is as it should be, but the name of Mr. A. Hughes appears as the candidate for Caulfield, and he steadfastly refused to accept this principle at a house meeting of electors after the previous State election. Maybe he has changed his mind since; but Caulfield electors can't afford to gamble on whether he really means what appears on the leaflet. This is an important question that should be asked of all candidates.

**FREE-MEDICINE FIGHT:** "Hansard" for September 28 reports Senator Keane as admitting having received numerous letters of protest against the miscalled Free Medicine Bill amendments. He described this electoral campaign pressure as "blitz tactics, which had been used by trade-unions a few years ago." Once more we find evidence of the "Electoral Campaign" passing into general use. It has been adopted by many sections of the public, including chemists, confectioners and butchers. Campaigners can follow up this good work by introducing the "tax-limit forms" to these easily accessible traders. This is an easy job that YOU can do right in your own suburb.

**CONTROLS CONDEMNED:** The Junior Chamber of Commerce at its Frankston conference decided that "controls should be removed as soon as possible, and planning for the future should be done by practical business men rather than by bureaucrats." Conference also agreed that "controls were not necessary to maintain full employment, and there was no reason to assume that jobs done under war-time controls could not be done better and more cheaply without them." Strangely enough, this anti-bureaucratic news was featured by the daily press. Apparently the Professor-Planners have not completely indoctrinated this group and there must be at least one or

two bright lads among them who were responsible for moving those resolutions.

**WAGE-WAR:** American "top-notch economic advisers" are contemplating "a small dose of inflation" as the only way to solve the wage impasse. This brain wave consists of permitting a general wage increase, then permitting prices to be raised so that the extra costs may be recovered by traders. For sheer boloney that will take some beating. It is odd to think that these allegedly clever Yanks either cannot, or will not, vary their financial system so that it provides supplementary incomes or purchasing-power direct to workers or consumers without going through industry as a cost Workers' so-called leaders remain blind to the fact that wage increases are offset by increased prices. Unionists are being led up a tree by their scatter-brained misleaders.

**ASIATIC AIDS:** Suggestions for the teams for the next war are provided by comment (Continued on page 4)

## Canberra Challenged Again

In the Melbourne "Herald" of October 26 the following important item appeared obscurely on page 7, right at the bottom of column 4 and under a very small single-column heading, "Tax Challenge by Victoria":—

"Victoria is challenging the validity of the Commonwealth's Pay-Roll Tax Act, 1941, and the Pay-Roll Tax Assessment Act, 1941-1942.

"A High Court writ, taken out by the State of Victoria and the Attorney-General (Mr. Macfarlan) against the Commonwealth, claims a declaration that the two Acts, in so far as they purport to apply to or affect the State of Victoria or the Crown right of the State of Victoria, are beyond the powers vested by the Constitution of the Commonwealth in the Parliament of the Commonwealth, and are void and of no effect.

"The writ was issued by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. F. G. Menzies)."

## Those Federal Powers

In the "capitalist" Melbourne "Herald" of October 27, the following letter appeared under a bold heading, "Give Powers," which was quite contrary to the purport and purpose of the letter:—

Mr. J. P. Bourke, barrister, speaking at Elwood on behalf of Mr. G. L. Dethridge, Labor candidate, said that, if Mr. Cain were returned at the head of a Labor Government, he would see Mr. Chifley and, along with other Labor Premiers, would agree to hand to the Federal Labor Government several of the powers denied them by the majority of the people at the last Referendum. Thus the will of the majority of the people is to be sidetracked.

—J. M. Atkinson Docker Street Elwood.

## NOTES ON THE VICTORIAN ELECTION

**Mr. Cain, leader of the Victorian Labor Party, made it very clear last week that if Victorian electors give the Labor Party a majority in the next Victorian Parliament, he will take steps to ensure that the Federal Government gets all the powers it wants. Other Labor speakers have also said that they will do all in their power to ensure that Uniform Taxation continues permanently, and that Mr. Chifley should have all the power he requires to plan Australia.**

The fact that the Victorian electors overwhelmingly refused to give the Federal Government the powers which Labor spokesmen now bluntly say they will surrender, does not appear to be causing any great concern in those quarters which are usually shouting loudly about democratic rights.

That great "capitalist" paper, the Melbourne "Herald," also puts forward the view that Uniform Taxation should not be abolished, but merely "reformed."

If Victorian electors are ever going to introduce worthwhile reforms of any description, they must have the sovereign power to make their policies effective. A vote for the Labor Party at the coming State election is a vote against Victoria's sovereignty. Social Crediters should endeavour to make this fundamental point clear to as many electors as possible.

Mr. Dunstan may be the kind of political boss that his opponents allege—this journal has been none too kind to him at times—but it must be borne in mind that it is much better to have a local political boss who can be controlled by the Victorian electors, if they assert themselves, than a political boss at far-away Canberra, who is extremely difficult to control.

It is obvious that Mr. Dunstan's financial policies have been dictated by the haunting spectre of limited money supplies. His opponents claim that as a result of wartime spending Victoria's financial position is now very "buoyant." This is so, but Mr. Dunstan is obviously aware of the fact that (under the present system) before very long the financial position may not be so "buoyant," and that if he has a few million pounds to spend he may be able to give the appearance of being a sound financier. If, as the State schoolteachers and other people desire, the so-called surplus money accumulated during the war were spent now, it would not be available to be spent on public works and other activities later on.

It is therefore obvious that the Victorian electors must assert themselves to break the present financial dictatorship, which causes such ridiculous policies by Mr. Dunstan and other political leaders. Victorian electors can break the financial dictatorship if they insist on preserving their local Government. As a section of the community, Victorian State school teachers have never displayed much realism in political or economic matters, and if they insist on removing a Government which, in spite of all its faults, has stood up to the centralisers, in order that they may get a little economic redress from a Government which will hand us over to the Federal Government, then they will have helped us along the road to the complete Servile State, wherein the planners at Canberra will control "education" on a national scale.

It is interesting to note that the Victorian Country Party is the only Party in Victoria with purely local affiliations. Both the Liberal Party and the Labor Party are liable to be dominated by a Federal Liberal or Labour Government.

No matter how bad a Government may be, so long as it is a local Government, the electors can always do something about forcing it to change its policies. Furthermore, while Government is kept local, the electors can more easily take effective steps to bring individual Members under direct control, and thus break the system of Party government.

It is to be hoped that the electors of Mildura recall that Mr. Allnutt has already disqualified himself from being re-elected to the next Victorian Parliament—that is, if the electors of Mildura are determined to back up the policy they expressed at the Referendum. Mr. Allnutt worked for a "Yes" vote, and has expressed himself as being in favour of the abolition of State Parliaments. Social Crediters in Mildura and district are no doubt taking steps to ensure that Mr. Allnutt is not returned to the institution, which he has worked to destroy.

A determined effort is being made in Hawthorn, Melbourne to remove the Independent, Mr. L. H. Hollins, present Minister for Education and Labour.

While this journal does not endorse everything, which Mr. Hollins says or does, one has no hesitation in saying that the removal of Mr. Hollins would be a blow to local government. Actions speak louder than words, and it is well to recall that Mr. Hollins came out into the open and put up a fight against the central planners during the Referendum. Mr. Hollins has given the assurance that he is now just as determined on the question of centralised Government as he was at the Referendum. He is, of course, not unfamiliar with the Social Credit viewpoint, and has endeavoured to discover the views of his electors at all times.

Social Crediters in Hawthorn would be well advised to do all in their power to ensure that Mr. Hollins is returned. Those desirous of helping may contact Mr. Hollins by telephoning Hawthorn (WJ) 5069.

It is interesting to note that the main

challenge to Mr. Hollins is coming from the endorsed Liberal candidate, Mr. F. L. Edmunds, who has called in Mr. Menzies to help him. Mr. Menzies says he is "sick and tired" of Independents. Mr. Edmunds is alleging that Mr. Hollins was first elected on a "Douglas Credit" platform, but now finds it convenient not to mention "Douglas Credit."

Mr. Edmunds is being asked these questions at his meetings:—

"Why has Mr. Edmunds changed his views about Independents since the time when he stood as an Independent candidate for Nunawading at a by-election?"

"Why does Mr. Edmunds attempt to ridicule Mr. Hollins for accepting support from Social Crediters when he himself, at that by-election, enthusiastically accepted the support of Social Crediters?"

(Mr. Menzies will no doubt be interested to hear that Mr. Edmunds flirted with Social Crediters when it suited him!)

There are still many meetings which Social Crediters can attend and use to enlighten the public on Alberta and other matters. Three or four well-considered questions can have incalculable effect. Many are already attending to this, but much more can be done.

The writer of these notes has submitted the following questions to the two candidates contesting the Ivanhoe electorate. Both candidates, Mr. Dunn, the Liberal, and Mr. Gardner, the Independent, have answered all questions in the affirmative. However, it is suggested that Social Crediters in Ivanhoe give preference to the Independent candidate, Mr. Gardner:

### VICTORIAN STATE ELECTIONS, 1945.

#### Policy Questions for Candidates

(1.) If elected to the Victorian Legislative Assembly, will you undertake to represent at all times the policy of the electors of your electorate, irrespective of the policy

## IDENTIFYING THE PROMOTERS OF WAR

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

**Sir,—During the past week there has been an almost daily procession of events supporting the claims which have been made in this paper regarding the power exercised over the pulpit, the press, the platform, and the radio, by interests inimical to the well-being of the people of the British Empire.**

Propaganda designed to win sympathy for "the Jews" is to be encountered in all directions, and all the channels mentioned are being used to such an extent and in such a way as to indicate an awareness of an awakening in the general community and a fear of being found out. The idea is to spread the atmosphere that evil men are saying things concerning "the Jews" which are not true, and that every preceding generation has been similarly cruel to them.

Two happenings of the week are especially worthy of mention.

On the 24th October the Schools' broadcast from the National Station, 3AR, was very glaring. The material used and the manner of presentation was both reprehensible.

The schools were informed that Jews are to be found in very few of the banks, while some of the banks have no Jews at all! It's a good thing the youngsters were told that, as otherwise they wouldn't have known and to that extent their "education" would have been neglected! Reference was also made to two documents, "both of which were forged by wicked men who wanted to stir up trouble." The broadcaster went on thus: "Those who dislike Jews have been misled by very wicked men. I can prove that to you. Who stirred up hatred of the Jews in England? Who stirred up hatred of the Jews in Norway? Quisling. Who stirred up hatred of the Jews in Germany? Hitler. Who stirred up hatred of the Jews in France? Laval. If ever we see hatred of the Jews we must hit and hit hard. The really best way is to make them feel at home wherever they are."

No information was given as to the identity of the originator of this particular talk or as to whose direction led to its inclusion in the Schools' broadcast.

The General Manager of the A.B.C., Mr. Moses, might have known nothing about it, but the fact that he IS the General Manager might have helped a little.

To me it is not without significance that the National Stations can be used for propaganda of this kind, but are never available for the presentation of the other side of the picture.

But what an affront it was for anyone to put that sort of stuff into the classrooms into which our children are obliged to go. Who has said that Jews ARE employed in Australian banks? What difference would it make if they were? Supposing the documents WERE forged by wicked men, it would be the contents of the documents that would be important rather than the identity of the forger, and the only question to be concerned about is the extent to which those contents are true. Strange, is it not, that that aspect is never mentioned? Who did stir up hatred of the Jews in England and when?

And could it be that Quisling and Laval

of any Party or group to which you may belong?

(2.) If the policy of the electors is one, which you feel you cannot represent, will you undertake to resign your position as Representative?

(3.) "In view of the fact that the electors of the Ivanhoe State electorate, along with an overwhelming majority of electors in other Victorian electorates, decided at the 1944 Referendum that the Federal Government should have no more power at the expense of the State Governments will you pledge yourself not to hand any such powers to the Federal Government without a Referendum of the electors?"

(4.) Uniform Taxation in any shape or form is a blow at the fundamental sovereignty of all State Governments. Therefore, if elected as Representative for Ivanhoe, will you pledge yourself not to support any legislation, which will allow the Uniform Taxation scheme to be continued in any shape or form without a Referendum of the electors?

\* \* \* \* \*

Many electors in Caulfield are keen to "sack" Mr. A. Hughes, M.L.A., the so-called Independent.

Although Mr. Hughes said during his policy speech at Caulfield Town Hall last Monday evening, that he would be responsible only to his electors, it has been stated very definitely that Mr. Hughes does not believe in taking sole direction on policy from his electors. He will no doubt recall the house meeting at which a group of Social Crediters obliged him to make this admission. Although he talks about being responsible to his electors, he does not say that he will heed their decision on the Referendum. In fact, during his policy speech, he said that he would support a "revision" of Uniform Taxation, putting up the old platitude that Victoria has only been discriminated against because of past neglects by past Governments. Mr. Hughes doesn't seem to appreciate the point that the very fact that the Federal Government can decide what finance Victorians shall have is an intolerable dictatorship. Mr. Hughes says Victorians are Australians before they are Victorians. The whole was never greater than its parts, and the sooner Mr. Hughes, a member of the Australia-Soviet Friendship League and a self-confessed planner, is left out of the Victorian Parliament, the better. It is obvious that he will not fight for complete sovereignty for the State Parliament, against the centralisers.

—ERIC D. BUTLER,  
343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

## "NEW TIMES" EXPANSION

### Fighting Funds and New Readers Wanted

Now that the war is over we are seeking the co-operation of our readers in a special intensified drive to increase the circulation of the "New Times." Every supporter is asked to make a special effort in this direction. Obviously, it was never more urgent.

Parcels of recent back numbers of the "New Times," for distribution to prospective new readers, are available free, of charge. Such parcels are now being sent to those readers who obtain the paper by direct subscription, but other readers, whose names and addresses are not known to us, will need to write to us (at Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne), or call at our office, and ask for their parcels.

It is expected that our printer's manpower difficulties will soon be reduced sufficiently to enable production of a larger "New Times." But costs have increased so greatly during the war that donations from our supporters will be needed to cover much of the extra cost until our revenue is increased sufficiently by greater sales. As it is desirable to build up our funds immediately, in advance of any such move, and for other purposes of expansion in general, donations should be forwarded without delay.

### SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

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

"Social Credit Can Help You": We will shortly be publishing a small booklet, which we are adapting to suit Australian conditions, from a speech by the Hon. Solon Low, entitled, "What Social Credit Will Do For All Canadians." This is a beautifully simple exposition of how Social Credit can solve post-war problems. We hope to put this on the market for about 3d per copy, or 2/- per dozen.

Books to Read: "Programme for the Third World War" by C. H. Douglas price 2/- "Why Big Finance Backs Socialism," by James Guthrie, B.Sc. ("Exposing those persons who would rob us of the few scraps of liberty left to us, in the name of 'Economic Security'—the Security of the Cart-horse"); price 6d. "The Money Power versus Democracy," by Eric D. Butler ("Democracy is being challenged all over the world. It must answer the challenge or die"); price 9d. (All plus 1d postage.)

— F. Bawden, Hon. Secretary.

Beast of Belsen and turn our attention to the Beast of Britain.

Last week reference was made to the French Revolution. C. H. Douglas has pointed out in "The Big Idea" that three significant facts, which applied to the French Revolution, also applied to the Russian Revolution. The first is that they were NOT spontaneous. The second is that neither of them was a peasant revolution—that is to say, while both of them attacked and massacred the landowners, it was not the tenants of these landowners who were active, it was town mobs and mutinied soldiers. And the third, and most significant of all, is that both of these revolutions cut short a period of high prosperity.

In the same publication Douglas quotes from page 239 of "The Secret Powers Behind Revolution," by Leon de Poncins, as follows:—

"There is a greater amount of artificiality in revolutions than is believed. This is not solely to be imputed to the Jews. It is not certain that they form its most numerous elements, but, thanks to their racial qualities, they are the strategists and directors of the movement, from which they almost alone derive advantage."

It is also shown that the French Revolution was not a popular uprising, and that the condition of France just prior to the Revolution was one of almost unequalled prosperity. In 1852 Disraeli wrote: "It was neither parliaments nor populations, nor the course of nature, nor the course of events that overthrew the throne of Louis Philippe . . . the throne was surprised by the Secret Societies, ever prepared to ravage Europe."

This is all very interesting. "Thanks to their racial qualities, they are the strategists and directors of the movement, from which they almost alone derive advantage." Can this be why we have been hearing so much of racial discrimination? Can this be why certain Jews were sent to Russia in 1917? Can this be why anti-Semitism is classified in the Soviet Union as counter-revolutionary, carrying the penalty of death?

Obviously if anti-Semitism is counter-revolutionary, then Semitism in that sense must be revolutionary!

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN,  
189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2.  
28th October 1945.

(To be continued.)

**SOCIAL CREDIT AND OUR EDUCATION**  
 The dependence of the individual upon the official for financial assistance in carrying on functions like parenthood—which are treated by "savages" as pleasures, but by us as burdens—leads to the false and dangerous belief that the parent has no exclusive right to support, protect and control his family, but merely acts in that capacity as agent for "The State."

That viewpoint disregards the fact that the State, in its correct sense, is nothing more or less than an association of individuals for their mutual advantage.

Participation in co-operative activities should result in a degree of security, independence and happiness, higher than could be had otherwise. A State, which demands from its citizens sustained sacrifice of wealth, security and independence, and demands heavy and crushing taxation as the price of "progress," is false, foolish and suicidal. A system, which, in the face of vast assets and a stupendous productive potential, demands greater and greater sacrifice as the price of "progress," should be condemned and altered without hesitation. Real progress should lead to rising standards of living. Progress means improvement in our physical resources and general well being, and this should not be reflected as financial poverty.

In this regard it should be noted how the very foundation of our social life, the health of the people, has been undermined during recent years, by the rising cost of what are called the protective foods.

This has placed many of these foods beyond the reach of the average family; a situation which Labour Governments have done nothing to rectify. It is upon these things that sound and progressive societies are built, but rather than let the worker have them, our parliamentarians prefer that we submit to the dictates of the lords of finance and economise, whilst they, the politicians, organise the necessary ambulance work.

So far have we carried this policy of patching up a tottering people by providing hospitals instead of the means to health, that the Health Officer of the city of Melbourne (Dr. Dale) felt compelled recently to draw attention to the fact that of the two most prominent Melbourne buildings, one was a hospital and the other the police headquarters! The provision of vast hospital accommodation means that large numbers are already sick, and larger numbers on the verge of sickness. True progress is to be found in the opposite direction, and can only be had if the people have access to health-giving foods, knowledge, leisure and congenial surroundings.

By making "education," rather than independence through purchasing-power, the basis of the "new order," as many well-intentioned people are doing at the present time, we increase the danger of "education" becoming an instrument for conditioning human minds, rather than for bringing enlightenment and happiness to all.

With the State (the bureaucrats) in supreme control of "education," and the "trend" of politics in the direction of control of policy by a handful of planners we risk the possibility of "education" becoming an instrument whereby the planner fits the individual into his plans. That was the fate of German youth under Nazism, and could quite possibly become the fate of Australian youth.

When "education" becomes a State monopoly it must carry the incubus of the official mind with its preference for precedent, uniformity, compulsion and its preoccupation with personal safety and promotion. Individuals, inside or outside the department, with ideas of their own regarding education, become discouraged in their attempts to influence the official towards development and reform, and give up in disgust and despair. Furthermore, with "education" a State monopoly, it must compete for funds with other Government expenditure and become the victim of that passion for financial economy, peculiar to all treasurers who operate under the existing financial system.

There must be more scope for progress in education, and this can only be had where there is variety. State control, with its insistence upon uniformity, kills variety by crushing initiative; therefore the individual must be made less dependent upon the State for his education. Set a certain minimum standard of education if you must, but leave where and how that education is to be had to the choice of the individual.

Provide some State schools if you must, but don't fill them by driving all and sundry there, by a system of financial control which tends to pauperise everyone and makes freedom of choice impossible.

Where assistance in the financial cost of education becomes necessary, such as for a standard of education beyond the usual, it should be given as a right rather than as a charity. If physically we are able to provide facilities for those who wish to render greater service to society, through the pursuit and application of knowledge, why should we burden such advancement on to the back of the struggling and stumbling taxpayer? Sanity demands that our financial system should reflect physical facts.

We should be the richer for every person who passes through our schools and universities, rather than be burdened with debt and taxation because of it. It is the financier-inspired habit of surveying all social problems standing on our heads, which has also led us to accept, almost as the will of God, the preposterous lie, that, having risked their lives and health for democracy and decent living standards, our returned fighting men must necessarily, as the price of victory, shoulder a burden of crippling taxation and high prices that makes happiness impossible and democracy and

decent living standards mere empty words.

As has been mentioned earlier, the only means whereby we can give the individual a greater measure of freedom of choice, and thus make democracy real, is to reverse the process which has deprived him of even that small measure of freedom he possessed in the past.

The effective demand of the consumer must be increased by the progressive reduction, to ultimate extinction, of taxation, and by appreciation of the buying power of money. In addition, the dividend must progressively supplement and supersede the wage, in keeping with improvements in the application of power to production and the decreasing dependence upon human labour.

Whilst striving for this objective, we must not overlook the necessity of continually reminding our politicians and Government officials that their function is to serve the people, rather than that they should insist that the people serve them. We must beware lest preoccupation with thoughts of increased freedom in the future blinds us to the loss of freedom now. The will of the people must influence policy in education and all other matters, and decentralisation, giving the people the maximum freedom of choice, is the only means by which it can be achieved.

A state of society where individuals are rendered progressively more impotent, and consistently get results contrary to those they desire, whilst officials and other power groups get stronger, is contrary to the principles of Social Credit.

Only along the lines stated above can education be free; i.e., the individual must be entirely free in his pursuit of knowledge. What we mistakenly call free education today means inescapable regimentation for most people.

Parents who subscribe to the belief that their children receive a "free education" from the State, should reflect for at least

a moment that every penny spent on "education," as well as millions of pounds paid as interest on the national debt, comes from their pockets as direct and indirect taxation. Not only do they pay the taxes directly assessed against their incomes, but they also bear a much larger burden passed on to them through the price of everything they buy. This taxation burden has increased to such an extent during the past few years that it now represents about 30 per cent. of all incomes. It will not be eased much by "the peace," but will possibly go higher, unless the financial system is altered.

The tax burden is itself a major cause of the inability of the taxpayer to provide for himself those services for which he is increasingly dependent upon Government charity.

Formerly, taxation was regarded naively as a device for taking from those who had much money, in order to give it to those who had little, but nowadays the Commissioner of taxation obviously shows mercy to no man.

Under any system of government or finance, the cost of education must always be met in the physical sense—labour and materials must be expended on the building of schools, and the teaching and administrative staffs must be provided with food, clothing, shelter and comforts. Even in a Social Credit State this cost must be met, but it would not be permitted to become a financial burden. This physical expenditure should set the limit of the cost of education and the financial system should reflect it.

If the money already in existence is not sufficient to permit the people to draw fully upon the output of industry, and to utilise existing educational facilities or extend them, then we must have sufficient new money to permit those things to be done. If our monetary system cannot give us this new money to do these things without risk of inflation, then this must be accepted as evidence of the unsoundness of the system and it must be altered.

If this was done, and a really sound system adopted, education would be free to expand to suit the people's needs. It would also be paid for financially, as it is paid for physically, and would not be reflected in a crippling burden of taxation, to be snowballed on to posterity. Education would then make man a freer, happier, prouder and better being.

**VICTORIAN STATE ELECTIONS**

**An Extraordinary Statement by Mr. Thonemann**

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—In your issue of October 12, Mr. Eric D. Butler made some suggestions as to means whereby meetings in connection with the election campaign may be used as a medium for the education of electors in the principles of a functioning democracy.

This is a form of activity, which no actionist should neglect.

In view of the unique example provided by Alberta, a special point should be made of questioning candidates as to their willingness to call upon the new Parliament to establish an independent and impartial committee of enquiry to investigate the principles upon which the Government of Alberta has acted, with a view to the adoption of similar principles in Victoria. A representative of the Alberta Government should be invited to visit Victoria in this connection.

For the information of electors of the Toorak constituency, I wish to state that I attended a meeting in the Peace Memorial Hall, Toorak-road, on October 26. The meeting was held in support of Mr. H. E. Thonemann, M.L.A., the "Liberal" candidate. It was addressed by Mr. Thonemann and the "Liberal" leader, Mr. Hollway. At the appropriate time, I questioned the candidate as to his willingness to support such an enquiry into Alberta. The following reply was given by Mr. Thonemann, who, incidentally, professes to be a staunch defender of State rights and State sovereignty:

"If Alberta is a rope round the neck of Canada, that is no reason why we should make Victoria a noose round the neck of Australia."

He considered that no useful purpose would be served by an enquiry into the financial measures adopted by Alberta.

How Mr. Thonemann can reconcile that attitude toward a Government, which, in the face of the strongest possible opposition from the Federal Government of Canada, has done something practical and substantial in the way of asserting the sovereignty of its people, with his own defence of State sovereignty, is best known to himself. I suggest that his constituents take the matter up with him, and that he be asked the same question by other people at forthcoming meetings. It is to Mr. Thonemann's credit that he expressed his desire to give the people what they want, and to be informed by the people of their requirements.

—Yours truly, J. BRADSHAW, 169 Walsh Street, South Yarra, October 28, 1945.

**FOOD PARCELS FOR FAMILIES OF EX-SERVICEMEN IN GREAT BRITAIN**

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—The Victorian Branch of the Australian Legion of Ex-Servicemen and Women, in conjunction with the British Legion in Great Britain, are arranging to send several thousand food parcels to Britain addressed to the families of ex-service men and women.

This is a practical gesture to our ex-service friends in the Motherland, and the Australian Legion confidently appeals to the Victorian public to contribute to this worthy object.

Each parcel will contain the name and address of the donor, and will consist of five pounds weight of selected foodstuffs now in short supply in Britain.

The cost of each parcel, including packing, posting, etc., is 12/6. Would all desiring to help, kindly send 12/6 for each parcel donated to the Australian Legion, 396 Bourke Street, Melbourne?

Those desiring to send parcels to their own friends may do so through this medium. The Australian Legion is launching this appeal with a contribution of £100.

Early replies will enable us to provide many British families with Christmas cheer. Yours faithfully,

R. A. SICREE, State President.  
 W. J. ALLEN, Hon. Organiser of the Appeal.

**THE BANK OF ENGLAND**

"Down to the sixties, then, Scotsmen with the men of the English and Welsh shires, provided only a small amount of business for the Bank as compared with London Jews . . . The largest single holding (share), £104,625/16/8, was that of a Sephardic Jew, Francis Pereira; but the aggregate holdings in the name of the late Duke of Marlborough (Churchill), of Duchess Sarah, and of Sarah and Godolphin jointly, came to £166,855. . . . The Dutch rush is best shown under the letter V. . . ."

—"The Bank of England," by John Clapham.

**HITLER IN PALESTINE?**

The correspondent of the "Edmonton Bulletin" in Berlin was informed by a Russian Sergeant Major, Vladimir Pasula, that Hitler was being sheltered in Palestine.

"When it was pointed out to him that Palestine, as the home of the Jews, was hardly a place for Hitler to use as a hide-out, Pasula merely shrugged and said, 'I don't know about that.'"

—"The Social Creditor," England, September 1, 1945.

"New Times," November 2, 1945 -----Page 3

**SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL POINTERS**

(Continued from page 1)

Britain's present mood that the stock of the bank rose 10 points during the week before the Socialist Bill to nationalise it was introduced. Since August 2 it had risen 40 points. Under the terms of the Bill stockholders will receive a very handsome compensation, indeed. In fact, they will continue to receive from their holdings the same income for the next twenty years as they have received in the past. This happens to amount to a 12 per cent. return.

"If this is revolution or Socialism, I hope our Wall Street banks will go in for some. Twelve per cent. on your investment, guaranteed by the State, is not exactly a crushing blow to the investor in any society. In capitalist America there must be many who will take less. The surprising generosity of Britain's Labor Government to the Bank of England stockholders apparently will be shown to those who own stock in other great enterprises earmarked for nationalisation. At any rate, stocks in mines, railways and electricity did rather well last week."

The following remarks by the Hon. N. Keenan in the West Australian Legislative Council on August 14 should be carefully read by all social crediters:—

"Through the supineness of the State Parliaments, the belief has been allowed to grow up that the powers of the State Parliaments have been entirely superseded by the Parliament of the Commonwealth. That is not only the case in all matters, which are to be found in Section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act, but generally in all Governmental activities. There is a general belief that it does not matter what difficulty is to be solved, or what trouble there is for which a solution has to be found, always it is something the Commonwealth can do, and apparently always it is something the States cannot do. It is incorrect to say that the Commonwealth has got exclusive powers of legislation, except in relation to a very few matters. I propose to tell the House what those matters are; and if anyone in the House is of a studious character and wants to check the matter I will give him the sections.

"The sections in which exclusive right is reserved to the Commonwealth to legislate are Sections 52, 69, 90, and 114. These matters concern firstly, postal and telegraphic and telephonic services; secondly, naval and military defence; thirdly, lighthouses—including light ships, buoys and beacons; fourthly, quarantine; fifthly, customs and excise; sixthly, granting of bonuses on the production of goods; seventhly, the maintenance of naval or military forces; and lastly, the printing of paper money and the minting of coins. Except for those limited subject matters, the States today enjoy exactly the same authority that they did prior to Federation. That appears in a section also to be found in the Constitution Act of the Commonwealth—Section 107—which reads as follows:—

"Every power of the Parliament of a Colony which has become or becomes a State shall, unless it is by this Constitution exclusively vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth or withdrawn from the Parliament of the State, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or

as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be."

The following words of wisdom by Labor Member North in the West Australian Parliament on August 22 should be impressed upon all State Labour Members (or Liberal Members), who are prepared to dance to the tune called by the Federal Government:

"I wish to say a few words on the Grants Commission. Western Australia, in my opinion, has been very wise recently in realising that we cannot very much longer continue the policy of receiving a sort of dole from the richer States. I would urge once more very strongly, as I tried to do before, that there should be brought into existence a development commission which would have the power to provide finance in order to improve the position of our State, its earning power, its prosperity and its wealth, and thus relieve those other three ugly sisters—I refer to the old fairy story, 'Cinderella'—of their burden."

There can be no argument that the States should be able to provide their own finance. Without control of financial policy they are not sovereign States.

It is undoubtedly news to many Australians, that the only railway in Australia making a profit is the company-owned Midlands railway in West Australia. The employees of this company have always opposed nationalisation.

Some months ago it was suggested in this journal that the Soviet soldiers' first-hand contact with even the wreckage of Western civilisation might have tremendous repercussions. The following report appeared last week in the Melbourne "Herald":—

"Red Army men had believed they were the best fed, best clothed, best housed and best treated workers in the world, but after conquering Germany and Austria they learned they were nothing of the kind.

"Thousands of disillusioned men went back to Russia telling the people that the workers outside Russia lived better than the Soviet people. Doubtless this disillusionment has been responsible for Red Army men being stripped of their arms, souvenirs and booty before going home."

—E.D.B.

**BANK NATIONALISATION**

**Major Douglas' View**

Under these headings, the following appeared in "The Auckland Star" of October 17, 1945:—

In the controversy concerning the Government's intention to nationalise the Bank of New Zealand, it has been asserted in some quarters that nationalisation of trading banks is an integral part of the Social Credit proposals, which originated with Major C. H. Douglas, of England.

In response to a cabled inquiry a reply has been received from Major Douglas as follows: "I consider nationalisation of banking a long step to world tyranny."

# MASTER PLAN BEHIND HITLER'S PLAN

## The Power of the International Financiers

By ERIC D BUTLER (Continued from last issue.)

**Nickel, used for hardening purposes in steel manufacture, and without which the production of armaments is very difficult, is mined in Canada, New Caledonia, Finland and Norway. I have already mentioned the big nickel interests of the Jew, Mond (I.C.I.). The New Caledonian mines are controlled by the Paris Rothschilds, who were reported to have fled to America when France was defeated early in World War 2, but no doubt are "helping" to "reconstruct" France and other European countries.**

During World War 1 some very peculiar incidents concerning nickel took place. The British declared nickel contraband and cut Germany off from Canadian supplies. But, on October 1, 1914, a Norwegian steamer with a load of 2500 tons of nickel from New Caledonia, and consigned to Krupp, in Germany, was stopped by the French navy and taken to Brest.

Orders immediately came from Paris to allow the ship to proceed. It proceeded to Hamburg. The French did not declare nickel contraband until May 1915, by which time Germany had obtained adequate supplies from New Caledonia through America (vide "Merchants of Death," by H. C. Engelbrecht and F. C. Hanighen, 1934).

The French Rothschilds' company was called Le Nickel, and had on its Board of Directors two Germans closely associated with Krupp and with the Metallgesellschaft of Frankfurt.

It is interesting to note here that the greatly increased volume of war materials exported early in World War 2 from America to Russia and other neutrals, who were undoubtedly sending the materials or portion of them on to Germany, included quantities of nickel obtained from the I.C.I. mines in Canada. It wasn't until March 1940, that it was reported that the Canadian Government "will impose quotas on nickel exports to the United States soon to ensure that supplies do not reach Germany and Russia." (Vide Melbourne "Sun," March 16, 1940.)

Just how much nickel was supplied to Germany from I.C.I.'s big Petsamo mines in Finland prior to and during World War 2 is a very interesting question. It is worth recalling that the Russians took over Petsamo during the Russo-Finish war in 1940, but that it was reported that after a special trip to Russia by the Jew, Mond, Petsamo was handed back to I.C.I.

Whether it was simply a matter of business or a conscious policy, the fact cannot be denied that Jewish organisations played no small part in supplying Nazi Germany with war materials. Thyssen, in his book, "I Paid Hitler," says:

**"I remember, too, a case where a fairly large amount of scrap was purchased in the United States. The American firm dealt through a Jewish concern in London . . . When the Jewish dealers found it out (that the scrap was for Germany) they did not at first want to complete the deal, but in the end prompt payment proved so attractive that the German armament industry obtained the American scrap."**

But let us return to the Rothschilds.

The following is from the Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. 5: ". . . the Rothschilds controlling mercury, Barnato Bros, and Wernher Beit and Co. diamonds, and the firms of Lewsohn Bros, and Guggenheim Bros, controlling copper and to some extent silver."

Previous mention has been made concerning the Rothschild's and oil. In "The Oil War," by A. Mohr, 1926, the following appeared:

**"The house of Rothschild, and more especially its Paris Branch, had been strongly interested in the Caucasian petroleum industry ever since 1883. Here it controlled two important companies, the Caspian-Black Sea Company, and, since 1898, the Mazut Company . . . these Rothschild companies had had to fight hard against the overwhelming superiority of Standard Oil. Thus it was only natural that the capitalists who owned them should strive to strengthen and expand their influence in the oil industry by giving support to the Dutch company."**

While the Rothschilds from their earliest days were hostile to the Tsars of Russia and were no doubt interested in the Russian Revolution financed by their Jewish colleagues in America, it seems unlikely that they were elated about the Bolshevik confiscation of their Russian oil wells. Fortunately for civilisation, it is only natural that all those who play the game of power politics and international intrigue, although having the same philosophy, must at times clash and attempt to eliminate one another

### LIFE IN "VICTORIOUS BRITAIN"

From the "Social Creditor," England: — Yes, Clarence, it is quite true that all the amenities of ten years ago must be foresworn until the refugees from Hitler's tyranny, who are being appointed Mayors and other well-paid officials (with the exception of those in the "B.B.C. who are delighted with this country), have been established in decent luxury. But take heart. The shipment of animals to the Zoo is being resumed from East Africa, and all sleeping accommodation on the railways is reserved for the Ministry of War Transport, where the little bureaucrats are digging in.

After all, you voted for it, didn't you?

in the fight for supreme domination. Note the number of original Jewish Bolsheviks "purged" by their co-racialists! The Jew, Trotsky, was removed because his direct policy of international revolution was opposed to the more realistic policy of Stalin: i.e., make Russia strong first and wait for and promote "imperialist" war, which would lead to civil war.

**What a time the European Communists have had and are having as a result of World War 2!**

It must not be thought, however, that the exiled Trotsky and his followers did not work strenuously for the idea of world enslavement. They attacked the slavery in Russia while advocating a similar slavery of their own! When Trotsky escaped to America in 1934 it was through a western port, and he was disguised as an employee of the Paris Rothschild Bank (vide "Occult Theocracy," by Lady Queensborough). Prior to this, according to Lady Queensborough, there had been two secret meetings in France, one in 1933, between Litvinoff, Trotsky, Baron Rothschild and R. Moley, once a lecturer at the Rand School for Social Science, New York; the other in May, 1934, between Litvinoff, Barney Baruch, Trotsky and Baron Maurice de Rothschild. (All Jews except Moley.) What strange companions these big financiers have!

**Whether World War 2 weakened the power of the Rothschilds on the European continent only time can tell. But it appears that their interests are either being amalgamated with or superseded by the German-Jewish groups with their headquarters in America.**

In his very revealing book, "The Modern Struggle Around the Kingship of Christ," Rev. Denis Fahey, B.A., D.Ph., D.D., puts forward the view that after World War 1 there were two big Jewish groups in international finance, the Rothschilds on the one hand and Bleichroeder-Mendelsohn group on the other hand. The Bleichroeder-Mendelsohn group contained Kuhn, Loeb and Co., and the big German banks. Rev. Fahey comments:

**"It must . . . not be forgotten that the two groups are aiming at absolute control**

**of the International Bank, which, thanks to its possession of the world's gold, its mastery over raw material and its grip upon industry, will be able to decree the inauguration of international currency. And when the victory over the non-Jews is complete, an understanding can be arrived at."**

No doubt! The Rothschilds and their relatives are certainly still in key positions in the British Empire. But we haven't the space to trace the activities of the Samuels, the Sassoons, the Montefieres, and all their kith and kin. According to the "Daily Express" (England) of April 28, 1937, the present Baron Victor Rothschild was asked by Mr. Hickey where he would move when the lease of his Piccadilly home terminated. The answer was: "Nowhere probably; I just don't know. Not till after the war anyway." So, it seems that the Rothschilds were confident about the war, back in 1937. Mr. Israel Moses Sieff, who complained that the British could not be forced to fully submit to the Jewish policy without a war, must have been pleased to hear what Baron Victor had to say!

The influential London "Economist," in which the Rothschilds are prominent shareholders, has been following a pro-Socialist policy ever since World War 2 started.

That the power of the Rothschilds has been considered carefully even in marriages is strikingly illustrated by the following from the "Jewish Encyclopedia":

**"Of 58 marriages contracted by the descendants of Mayer Amschel Rothschild, to date (1905) no less than 29, or exactly half, have been between first cousins."**

Just prior to the end of the European part of World War 2, Mr. Churchill had the present Lord Rothschild appointed to a high position concerning British export activities.

Today the Rothschilds are ardent Zionists. **THEIR POLICY IS THAT OF THE "PROTOCOLS."**

Just one more point that is interesting to note. The following is from the Jewish Encyclopedia:

"Meanwhile the National and Reactionary parties in France decided to counter-balance the 'Semitic' influence of the Rothschilds by establishing a banking concern which should be essentially Catholic. After various vicissitudes the Union failed, and brought many of the Catholic nobility of France to ruin, leaving the Rothschilds still more absolutely the leaders of French finance, but leaving also a legacy of hate which had much influence on the growth of the anti-Semitic movement in France. . . . It is a somewhat curious sequel to the attempt to set up a Catholic competition to the Rothschilds that at the present time (1905), the latter are the guardians of the Papal treasure."

This control was achieved during the Jewish-inspired European revolutions of 1848.

(To be continued.)

## ARE WE ON THE ROAD TO SERFDOM?

(From "The Road to Serfdom," by Prof. Hayek.)

**Individualism, in contrast to Socialism and all other forms of Totalitarianism, is based on the respect of Christianity for the individual man and the belief that it is desirable that men should be free to develop their own individual gifts and bents.**

This philosophy, first fully developed during the Renaissance, grew and spread into what we know as Western Civilisation. The general direction of social development was one of freeing the individual from the ties, which bound him in feudal society.

Perhaps the greatest result of this unchaining of individual energies was the marvellous growth of science. Only since industrial freedom opened the path to the free use of new knowledge, only since everything could be tried—if somebody could be found to back it at his own risk—has science made the great strides, which in the last 150 years have changed the face of the world. The result of this growth surpassed all expectations.

**Wherever the barriers to the free exercise of human ingenuity were removed, man became rapidly able to satisfy ever-widening ranges of desire.**

The effect of this success was to create among men a new sense of power over their own fate, the belief in the unbounded possibilities of improving their own lot. What had been achieved came to be regarded as a secure and imperishable possession, acquired once and for all; and the rate of progress began to seem too slow. Moreover, the principles, which had made this progress possible, came to be regarded as obstacles to speedier progress, impatiently to be brushed away. It might be said that the very success of liberalism became the cause of its decline.

No sensible person should have doubted that the economic principles of the 19th century were only a beginning—that there were immense possibilities of advancement on the lines on which we had moved. But according to the views now dominant, the question is no longer how we can make the best use of the spontaneous forces found in a free society: we have in effect undertaken to dispense with these forces and to replace them by collective and "conscious" direction.

**It is significant that this abandonment of liberalism, whether expressed as Socialism in its mono radical form or merely as "organisation" or "planning," was perfected in Germany.**

During the last quarter of the 19th century and the first quarter of the 20th, Germany moved far ahead in both the theory and the practice of Socialism, so that even today Russian discussion largely carries

on where the Germans left off. The Germans, long before the Nazis, were attacking liberalism and democracy, capitalism and individualism.

Long before the Nazis, too, the German and Italian Socialists were using techniques of which the Nazis and Fascists later made effective use. The idea of a political Party, which embraces all activities of the individual from the cradle to the grave, which claims to guide his views on everything, was first put into practice by the Socialists. It was not the Fascists but the Socialists who began to collect children at the tenderest age into political organisations to direct their thinking. It was not the Fascists but the Socialists who first thought of organising sports and games, football and hiking, in Party clubs where the members would not be infected by other views. It was the Socialists who first insisted that the Party member should distinguish himself from others by the modes of greeting and the forms of address. It was they who, by their organisation of "cells" and devices for the permanent supervision of private life, created the prototype of the totalitarian Party.

**By the time Hitler came to power, liberalism was dead in Germany. And it was Socialism that had killed it.**

To many who have watched the transition from Socialism to "fascism" at close quarters, the connection between the two systems has become increasingly obvious; but in the democracies the majority of people still believe that "Socialism" and freedom can be combined. They do not realise that "Democratic Socialism," the great utopia of the last few generations, is not only unachievable, but that to strive for it produces something utterly different—the very destruction of freedom itself. As has been aptly said: "What has always made the State a hell on earth has been precisely that man has tried to make it his heaven."

It is disquieting to see in England and the United States today the same drawing together of forces and nearly the same contempt of all that is liberal in the old sense. "Conservative Socialism" was the slogan under which a large number of writers prepared the atmosphere in which National Socialism succeeded. It is "Conservative Socialism" which is the dominant "trend" among us now!

(To be continued.)

## Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1)

tator A. M. Pooley ("Smith's Weekly"), who remarks that "although Japan has been temporarily defeated, she has sown the seed for the next stage in Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and Indo-China. The appointing of Dr. Soekarno as a puppet in Java is part of this long-range plan. Pham Van Bach, the pseudo President of the so-called Annamese Republic, is another puppet being used to stir up the yellow versus the white conflict." Mr. Pooley gives no indication of how Asiatic Russia will line up when the whistle blows, but the local Communists are backing the Jap puppet, Soekarno—and U.S. is going all out to industrialise and militarize China. It would seem that the time for the next Eastern war will be determined by the speed with which the Western world can build up the Asiatic participants.

**INTEREST IMPOST:** Servicemen who have survived the military conflict are now called upon to face another enemy on the home front—i.e., to help to meet the burden of interest, which will be the biggest item of future budgets. It means that they will have to sweat and toil, yet give up much of the proceeds of such effort. It is quite clear that the Federal Labor Party has no intention of using the national finance mechanism to remove their burdens; which, of course, means that it is a party to the money racket. It is now clear that the alteration in the personnel of the Commonwealth Bank controllers was nothing less than a sham. It also seems that returned soldiers' organisations condone this form of treachery. Returned men, unionists and all others will have to short circuit their organisations and band themselves into small non-party groups in each electorate, and not let-up on their Members of Parliament until the required results are achieved.

—O. B. HEATLEY.

343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

### PROPOSED BROADCASTS IN WESTERN VICTORIA

Social Crediters of Colac (Vic.) are proposing to sponsor a series of Social Credit talks over the Colac radio station. This radio station is widely listened to throughout the Western District of Victoria, and Colac Social Crediters believe that they can reach an audience of thousands if they can arrange for a series of well-prepared talks. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Eric Butler to prepare the talks and also to give as many of them as possible. The cost of giving 13 weekly ten-minute talks will be approximately £25. Already nearly half this amount has been subscribed in Colac. An appeal is made to Social Crediters in the Western District who feel they would like to help get this venture under way, to send a donation to Mr. Spencer, Garage Proprietor, Murray Street, Colac, Victoria. It is believed that the talks will yield sufficient financial support from the listening public to meet a portion of the financial cost involved. This proposed experiment with country radio stations may open up a new avenue of Social Credit activity. Those desirous of having this experiment launched are urged to communicate with Mr. Spencer without delay.

### PROFESSOR LASKI'S VIEWS

The "Canadian Social Creditor" (30/8/45) quotes the following, as a pernicious example, from a speech made by Prof. Harold J. Laski in London in 1930: —

"It follows there must be constructed in the State a revolutionary party, that this revolutionary party must be prepared to take over the reins of power, that it can only maintain itself in office as a result of DICTATORSHIP, that the strategy of dictatorship is the ORGANISED CONTROL OF THE WHOLE MACHINERY of social life; religion, WHICH IS MERELY THE OPIUM OF THE PEOPLE; education, which is the clear foundation upon which the minds of the people CAN BE CONTROLLED; the whole of these social services, which in their pre-war form could not be trusted to serve the revolutionary state; the Army, which is now the mere executive arm of the capitalist class; the Navy, the Air Force, and other matters of that kind. THAT DICTATORSHIP, BEING A REVOLUTIONARY DICTATORSHIP, WILL DEAL WITH ALL OPPOSITION so as to annihilate its consequences." (Our emphasis.)

### QUEENSLAND SOCIAL CREDIT ACTIVITIES

We have received the following report from the Queensland Electoral Campaign Secretary, Mr. A. W. Noakes: —

Our recent financial appeal to Queensland social crediters has already resulted in many donations and promises of support. But much more is required. We have received approximately £40 at headquarters." Branches at Mulgeldie have £8/7/6 in hand, while Tara has promised £10. Rockhampton social crediters have guaranteed to raise £120 for Mr. Butler's proposed campaign in the Federal electorate of Capricornia next year. We know that there are hundreds of social crediters in Queensland who intend to make our financial appeal a success, but who have been waiting to see what "the other fellow" does. A lead has now been given. We still have a long way to go to reach the £500 we have as our objective. But we can reach it if every individual Queensland social creditor will contribute what he can. Send donations to the Hon. Secretary, The Electoral Campaign, 142 Adelaide Street, Brisbane. Do it NOW.