

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.

# THE NEWTIMES

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# SOCIAL CREDIT VERSUS BANE NATIONALISATION

## THIS IS THE ISSUE

Why are Social Crediters playing a leading role in the campaign against the Federal Government's proposal to nationalise completely the Australian banking system? This question has been asked on all sides over the past two weeks.

In order to answer this question correctly, it is essential that we deal with certain fundamental aspects of Social Credit. Social Crediters have never tired of pointing out that Social Credit is far more than a mere monetary reform scheme. Social Credit is based upon a philosophy, which conceives of all organisations, political, economic and financial as existing for the purpose of serving the individual.

For example, Social Crediters do not support free enterprise as an end in itself; they support it because it can serve the individual's requirements much more efficiently than can State enterprise.

Further, and much more important, free competitive enterprise can be controlled by the individual using his money "votes" to dictate his own policy. Genuine free enterprise is decentralised economic activity. It is a check on the growth of Monopoly.

Social Crediters have never quarrelled with the administration of the present banking system; they have always stressed that the flexibility and efficiency of the present banking system has played an important part in making our modern age of power production possible. BUT SOCIAL CREDITERS HAVE OPPOSED, AND STILL OPPOSE, THE POLICIES OF THOSE WHO CONTROL THE BANKING SYSTEM.

### Did Banks Cause the "Great Depression?"

There is no doubt that the policy of credit restriction pursued during the Great Depression has left a legacy of hatred against the banks, and that Mr. Chifley and his advisers are relying upon this widespread anti-bank feeling to permit them to nationalise the banking system without effective opposition.

Now, we desire to point out to those who recall the treatment meted out to them



DR. H. V. EVATT  
Returns From Overseas As Nationalisation Bill Is Introduced.

by the banks during the Depression, that the local bank manager was not responsible for the credit policy he had to implement.

He took his instructions from the controllers of his particular bank.

Probably the most stupid thing leading local bankers can say at present, is that they had nothing to do with the Great Depression and the tens of thousands of unemployed we had in this country right up until the outbreak of war.

Whatever else the war did, it taught most people that a country which could not employ hundreds of thousands of people before the war because of an alleged shortage of money, could, over a period of six years.

increase production enormously while maintaining an army of some 800,000.

### Direct Control of Production

It taught them that the real credit of Australia, the ability to produce, was enormous, and that this real credit could be drawn upon so long as adequate financial credit was made available. As we all know, financial credit, which is used to do most of our business, is created, by the banking system by the simple process of writing figures in bank ledgers and issuing chequebooks.

Not only the trading banks, but also the Commonwealth Bank, create financial credit and advance it to industry and Governments.

It can be readily seen, therefore, that production is governed by the amount of financial credit created and advanced by the banking system.

Nationalising the banking system would mean that the controllers of that nationalised system, the socialistic economic planners who control the Federal Government, would then be able to control all production at its source.

And, much more alarming, they would be able to fit the Australian economy rigidly into the World State which the international planners are so actively engaged in building.

When Mr. Curtin introduced his 1945 Banking Legislation, he bluntly said that the legislation was necessary because of international commitments. Social Crediters opposed this legislation just as vigorously as they are opposing the policy of complete nationalisation. They pointed out that it meant further centralised control of the real credit of the community.

### Central Control of Credit Now

Even should the proposal to nationalise the banking system be declared illegal, either by the High Court or the Privy Council, the policy of centralised credit control will still be continued by using the Central Bank, the Commonwealth Bank, to force the trading banks to do as they are told.

It is very ironic to note that many who are vigorously opposing the nationalisation of the banking system are the very people who gave the policy of centralised credit control impetus when they supported the establishment of a Central Bank in Australia. Even during the debates on the Labor Government's 1945 Banking Legislation, the forerunner of the present move, many Members of the "Opposition" expressed themselves as being in favor of a strong Central Bank to govern credit policy. During the last Referendum, Mr. R. G. Menzies supported the plea by the Federal Government for power over all social services, while last week he attacked the Government for establishing a socialistic medical service with the very powers, which he asked electors to grant.

It is this type of humbug, which is obscuring the real issues in the controversies raging around the nationalisation of banking. Ever since there has been a Central Bank in Australia, it has directly and indirectly controlled the policies of the trading banks. And, like all Central Banks, the Commonwealth Bank has been used by the international controllers of the Central Banking system of the world.

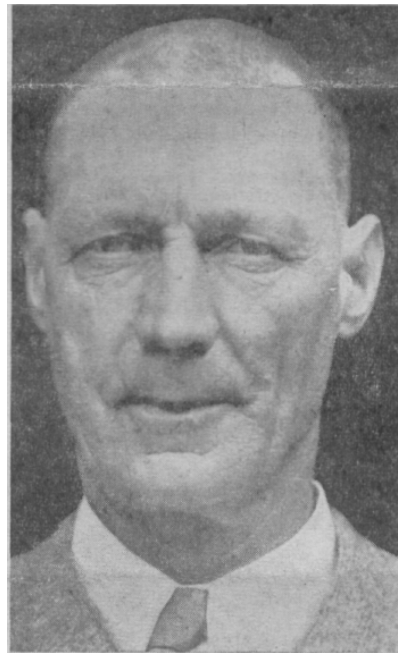
Most people do not know that the autonomy of the trading banks in regard to

their credit policy is governed by what are known as their cash reserves. From experience it has been found that financial credit can be created and advanced to borrowers in the ratio of approximately ten pounds worth of credit for every one pound of cash.

No doubt many persons will point out that this is not the case at present, when the banks hold comparatively little cash and yet have larger deposits than ever before. But it must be stressed that the trading banks also treat Central Bank credit as cash. Once this point is grasped, it can be seen how the credit policy of the Central Bank governs the credit policies of the trading banks.

### Real and Financial Credit

No constructive contribution to the present controversy about the proposal to nationalise the banking system can be made unless it is clearly understood that the creation and lending of financial credit by the banking system governs production.



PROFESSOR GIBLIN,  
Premiers' Plan Economist Assisting In  
Bank Nationalisation Plan

Well may it be asked whether Social Crediters merely advocate that the banking system be allowed to continue advancing credit to those who require it. Social Crediters point out that the financial credit advanced by the banking system is based upon the real credit of the community; and

that, while a genuine system of competitive enterprise in banking should not be condemned, those creating this financial credit should not be in the position of being able to dictate the economic activities of the community.

Social Crediters have pointed out what should now be obvious to all thinking people, that modern industry does not, in any one geographical area and during a given time, distribute sufficient purchasing power to buy its own production.

This is the big problem confronting America today.

Now, if industry cannot distribute sufficient purchasing power to buy its own production, and every increase in mechanisation makes the problem more acute, it is obvious that either the so-called surplus goods have got to be exported and the money used by the importing countries being created by the exporting countries and loaned to the importing countries; or extra purchasing power has to be placed in the hands of consumers by public works or economic activities which do not result in consumable goods being produced.

### The Debt System

The money for public works and similar economic activities has been created as a debt against the credit of the community. This means that the entire community goes further and further into debt, as we can easily see by the increase in the National Debt of this and every other country.

Mr. Chifley has given no indication that he or his Government will challenge this debt policy.

There is no need for them to nationalise the banking system to do this.

All that is necessary is for the Government to establish a National Credit Authority and to ascertain the deficiency between the purchasing power distributed by industry and the prices of the goods produced by industry over any given period; and to have created, as a credit, not as a debt, extra financial credit for the purpose of overcoming the deficiency we have mentioned.

This extra financial credit could be used to subsidise prices, thus preventing inflation, and to pay dividends to every individual member of the community.

So long as the people have, at all times, sufficient purchasing power to meet the prices of the goods produced by industry, the principal power of the controllers of the banking system is considerably weakened.

Nationalising the banking system simply means an even worse Monopoly of Credit than we already have.

Social Crediters want decentralised control of their own credit; they want the individual to have access to his share of the real credit as he thinks fit. Because of this Social Crediters are opposing the nationalisation of banking.

## The Victorian League of Rights

Launches its non-party campaign against

### BANK NATIONALISATION

At 2 p.m. on SUNDAY, AUGUST 31,

in

THE PRINCESS THEATRE,

Spring Street, Melbourne. Principal

Speakers:

Eric D. Butler

A. G. Hebblewhite

All volunteers who wish to assist in this campaign to Ring MU2834 immediately.

Campaigners urgently required.

# Keys To Current Events

SIGNIFICANT NEWS SURVEY

## International

### "World State" Humbug

"... In my view the 'World State,' enforcing peace by violence is patent humbug. A punitive expedition of the World Police Force, sent to subdue some oppressed people—say, for instance, the British—would be a war like any other war. What is offered, then, is not 'peace,' but serfdom; transference of power-over-people to new hands. The seat of the World Dictatorship, which these organisers desire, has never been clearly foretold. It has been variously implied that it might be in America, or Russia, or the Middle East—but not in Europe."

—Douglas Reed in London "Tidings," April 19, 1947.

## United States

### Jewish News from the States

After the Chicago (Jewish) "Sentinel's" open and flagrant espousal of the riotous attacks of pickets on the Gerald Smith meeting in Chicago when nearly every window in the large West Side Women's Club building was broken and many men and women of the audience sustained personal injury, it is reported that a substantial number of influential Jews withdrew their support that they had been giving the publication through advertisements and outright money contributions. These more respectable and self-respecting Jews, many of them, had felt for some time that the intemperate and vicious policy of the "Sentinel" was bringing the whole Jewish community into disrepute and threatening it unnecessarily with serious reprisals, but their protests were always met with rebuffs from the arrogant high-handed Editor Fishbein.

This protesting movement, which began in a small way, has grown and been joined by many Gentiles who had been more or less hi-jacked into advertising in, and otherwise lending their support to the journal, but who were now emboldened to declare a measure of independence. This movement was further encouraged and accentuated by the big Republican gains in the November elections and the serious inroads on the power of the Kelly machine. Kelly received wide criticism for not dealing more sternly with Fishbein's Jewish terrorists and there can be no doubt that this had much to do with his weakened political position and his decision not to stand for reelection after his long, hard-boiled reign.

Whatever the reason it is known that Fishbein's troubles have greatly increased in the last year or so and that his power to bluster, bully and bludgeon, always based largely on bluff, has greatly waned. Note: In spite of the great difficulty in holding Nationalist meetings in Chicago, caused by Jewish terror, internal betrayal and sabotage by foes, the Nationalist movement is growing more rapidly in Chicago than any other American city. Both financial support and literature subscribers are increasing.

—N.N.S., June 30.

Billy Rose, nightclub operator and friend of underworld characters in New York City, has adopted 25 Jewish orphans. It is now revealed that these orphans will be admitted to become citizens of the U.S. Billy Rose, before going into the strip-tease business and burlesque night-clubbing racket, was private secretary and stenographer for Bernard Baruch.

—N.N.S., May 5.

**Felix Frankfurter and David Niles (real name Neyhus) are attempting to sabotage the President's plan to purge the Federal payroll of Reds and pro-Communists. Congress is expected to adjourn around July 31, but many important issues will remain unsettled. As yet, no Congressional committee has had the nerve to call on Tyler Kent to tell his story under oath. If Kent tells his story on his own he goes to jail for ten years; if he tells it under oath before a Congressional committee, he will be immune.**

—N.N.S., June 16.

When Henry Wallace spoke in Los Angeles a collection was taken up in the meeting for his pro-Stalin campaign. The largest contributors were Charlie Chaplin (Jewish), Hedy Lamarr (Jewish), Edward G. Robinson (Jewish), former Attorney-General Kenny, recently named by Stalin as one of Russia's six best friends in the United States.

—N.N.S., June 30.

### When Did U.S. Enter World War II?

A United Press dispatch from Washington, D.C., appearing in the Detroit "Free Press," April 11, reads as follows:—"The German vessel Buskoe, taken by the Coast

Guard off Greenland in September, 1941, was the first enemy ship captured by the United States in World War II."

**It will be observed that the item says that this enemy ship was captured in September 1941, but the so-called sneak attack on Pearl Harbor did not take place until December 7, and war was not declared until December 9. Evidently Mr. Roosevelt and his friends were at war many weeks before Pearl Harbor.**

—N.N.S., May 19.

### 57 Cents Per Dollar Tax

The Government is now taking, and spending 57 cents, on an average, out of every dollar that we earn. It is collecting this by way of income and indirect taxes. A common hot dog sandwich now has seventy-three hidden taxes. Rome fell when it took ten per cent. out of production. Our Government is taking fifty-seven per cent.

—N.N.S., June 30.

### Another "Heart Failure"

Congressman Fred Bradley, of Michigan, who died suddenly of "alleged heart failure," has been a fearless fighter against Communism and internationalist intrigue. He was an American Firster and an American Nationalist. He did more to expose David K. Niles, referred to by some as "the Rasputin of the White House," than any other person.

—N.N.S., June 16.

## Italy

### Italy Booms Under Free Enterprise

The financial and economic crisis is perhaps not quite so serious or sudden as the politicians pretend. By almost uncontrolled free enterprise Italy has made one of the most showy recoveries in Europe. For an enemy nation her performance has been practically miraculous.

—Alexander Clifford, in "The Daily Mail," England, June 12, 1947.

### Debt Cancelled

America has cancelled debts of £333,000,000 owing by Italy, "to ease burdensome peace treaty clauses," after three months of negotiation.

—Melb. "Sun," August 16, 1947.

### Taxation and Slavery

"What is a slave? For, let us not be amused by a name; but look well into the matter. A slave is, in the first place, a man who has no property; and property means something that he has, and that nobody can take from him without his leave, or consent. Whatever man, no matter what he call himself or anybody else may call him, can have his money or his goods taken from him by force, by virtue of an order, or ordinance, or law, which he has had no hand in making, and to which he has not given his assent, has no property, and is merely a depository of the goods from his master.

A slave has no property in his labor; and any man who is compelled to give up the fruit of his labor to another, at the arbitrary will of that other, has no property in his labor, and is, therefore, a slave, whether the fruit of his labor be taken from him directly or indirectly.

If it be said, that he gives up this fruit of his labor by his own will, and that it is not forced from him, I answer, To be sure he may avoid eating and drinking and may go naked; but, then he must die, and on this condition, and this condition only, can he refuse to give up the fruit of his labor. 'Die wretch, or surrender as much of your income, or the fruit of your labor, as your masters choose to take.' This is, in fact, the language of the rulers to every man who is refused to have a share in the making of the laws to which he is forced to submit.

But, some may say, slaves are private property, and may be bought and sold, out and out, like cattle. And, what is it to the slave, whether he be property of one or of many; or, what matter it to him, whether he pass from master to master by a sale for an indefinite term, or be let to hire by the year, month, or week? It is, in no case, the flesh and blood and bones that are sold, but the labor; and, if you actually sell the labor of man, is not that man a slave, though you sell it for only a short time at once?

And, as to the principle, so ostentatiously displayed in the case of the black slave-trade, that 'man ought not to have a property in man,' it is even an advantage to the slave to be private property, because the owner has then a clear and powerful interest in the preservation of his life, health and strength, and will, therefore, furnish him amply with the food and raiment necessary for these ends."

—WILLIAM COBBETT in "Advice to Young Men."

# THE MEN WHO RUN PEP

P.E.P. covers a wide field of study. Its most recent publication was a report on Britain and World Trade, which hit the headlines with its statement that the Government's target of a 75 per cent increase over pre-war levels in exports was about 25 per cent, too low.

**A report on fuel and power is in the press; and another report on the population problem is nearly ready for the printers.**

All these reports will, of course, be issued anonymously. But it is possible to shed a little light on the shadowy figures who run P.E.P.

In a large office at Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, sits the Director, young, ginger headed R. J. Goodman, ex-Naval Intelligence officer trained in the London School of Economics. But he admits that until a short time ago the title of his office was Secretary; he still does not know why it has been changed.

Real control is vested in a council of 13, whose chairman is Leonard Elmhirst, trustee of the progressive school at Dartington Hall and husband of wealthy Mrs. Dorothy Whitney Straight. By his marriage Mr. Elmhirst links P.E.P. with the American weekly "New Republic," which is published by his stepson, crusading Michael Straight, and edited by Henry Wallace.

His colleagues include Lord Simon of Wythenshawe, who recently resigned from the Royal Commission on the Press to take

up the chairmanship of the B.B.C. board of governors; Mr. Lawrence Neal, formerly a high-ranking official in the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, now vice-chairman of the New Town Development Corporation for Crawley and managing director of Daniel Neal, Ltd.; Sir Arthur Salter, Independent M.P. for Oxford University; Mr. Israel Steff, vice-chairman and assistant managing director of Marks and Spencer; and Sir George Schuster, who headed the Working Party on the Cotton Industry.

Dr. Julian Huxley, the Secretary-General of U.N.E.S.C.O., is also listed as a councillor, but is not expected to take a very active part in P.E.P.'s affairs.

Two ex-secretaries of P.E.P. graduated to the council. They are Kenneth Lindsay, M.P., former Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, and Max Nicholson, now head of Mr. Herbert Morrison's economic secretariat...

—Charles Wintour in "The Evening Standard," June 19, 1947.

Although the proposal to Nationalise Banks is alleged to benefit "workers," many are puzzled as to why the Government has not used its existing powers and machinery to implement desirable monetary reforms. The Commonwealth Bank operates savings and cheque accounts, and any individual, Company or Institution is perfectly free to use the Commonwealth Bank services, or they may use the Trading banks. There is no compulsion, which is a desirable state of affairs.

**The fact that only a small number of people use the Commonwealth Bank indicates that it has no great appeal. Naturally there is opposition to being compelled to bank where one does not choose. The very least the Government can do, is to provide an opportunity by way of referendum as to whether or not the power (if it does exist) to eliminate banking competition should be exercised.**

## PROGENY PROBLEMS

Soviet women, forced to live apart from their British husbands for years, have received taxation demands for childlessness from benevolent Uncle Joe. This is a result of a decree, which prevents these women from leaving Russia to join their husbands in England. The tax amounts to about £50 a year and is levied on all childless Russians married or single aged more than 23 years. Unless the tax is paid, these Britishers' wives will be liable to imprisonment, or at least be denied employment in the British Embassy on the insistence of the Soviet Foreign Office. It is a state of affairs peculiar to socialism in practice. Although the same vicious practice operates here to the degree that bachelors and spinsters pay a super tax for not having dependent exemptions, our socialists have not as yet gone so far as to keep husband and wife apart, but it may not be long before they will.

## TRADE THREAT

Under the above heading, the Press of July 17 tells us that Australia is seeking a renewal of foodstuff contracts to the value of £25 millions from the British Ministry of Food. Fancy "seeking" with the food situation as it is! The report proceeded to inform us that the British Government believed that the trade recession had already begun here (London). The impression conveyed was that Australia had asked for renewal of contracts to anticipate a recession. Meanwhile Britain's food ration has been further reduced; it's all very phoney, isn't it? Supporting the Recession idea, the report stated that "the demand for consumer goods, even of such essential foods as vegetables had slumped, because the prices were too high for many thousands of people." From the latter statement it would appear to be a financial problem rather than a physical one. It is also good propaganda to condition primary producers for a collapse of prices.

## SURPLUS SCARE

The so-called British crisis is said to be also causing alarm among American producers of frozen and dried eggs, "purchased to keep up prices." The curtailment of exports to Britain, according to Washington press reports, may aggravate America's "surplus food problem," and the trade predicts that, "it will either have to give them (food) to food relief organisations, or dump them in the ocean." Of course, this food could not in any circumstances be given to Britain. That would never do. Other reports say that U.S. Congressmen would not sanction such aid to Britain, because they refuse to assist socialistic experiments. So far, that is the only reason given. There is no evidence as yet that Britain's crisis is related to her actions in Palestine. That's yet to come.

## TAXATION TURMOIL

The Victorian Liberal Party's policy on Uniform Taxation "is to continue Uniform Taxation, but to restore State taxing rights, in accordance with constitutional rights and responsibilities." For sheer nonsense that takes some beating! The Federal Liberal platform condones Uniform Tax-

ation but favours rebates to States determined by the Grants Commission. Meanwhile, the Brighton (Vic.) branch intends to move: "The abolition of the Uniform Taxation system be made an integral part of the Party's platform." Won't there be some fun when that motion comes forward. Mr. Quirk, South Australian Labor M.P. once said: "Labor's policy was the most confusing of all Parties, but what price the Liberals in this matter! Meanwhile, the Premiers have decided not to press for the abandonment of uniform taxation, but to beg for a larger dole."

## MUNICIPAL MERGERS

The proposal to merge all municipal Councils into 12 regional Councils is still being pushed along, but it is pleasing to note, there is also growing opposition to this plausible scheme for more centralised sovietisation. The Secretary of the Municipal Association of Victoria, Mr. Frank Jenkins, very ably attacked it in the Press of August 9, when he pointed out "that experience had shown that the larger the administration, the higher the costs. Twelve regional Councils would not reduce administration costs." He concluded on the note that "one of Hitler's first actions on gaining power was to abolish local governments." Nobody would suggest that Cr. Connelly, the mouthpiece of the centralisers, is actuated by Hitler's ideals, but many innocent, well-meaning dupes were used to implement the policy which Hitler imposed.

## FOOD FRONT

While the present economic crisis (made inevitable by the U.S. Loan conditions) is being used to further sovietise Britons, and even to further reduce their meagre diet, comes news of a glut of seven million unsold cans of oranges and grapefruit from Florida. Canners have cabled food controller Strachey to take the fruit off their hands (Melb. "Herald," July 29). As Mr. Strachey had not replied it appeared that the matter was unimportant to him. Going back a little in this connection, we find the Press of June 13 reporting Mr. Clinton Anderson, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, as asking for a reduction in U.S. wheat acreage for 1948, on the grounds that increased Ukraine production might result in Russia becoming a seller. And, of course, our local Bureaucrats are still restricting food supplies by means of wheat growing licences. These facts make all the wordy orations about feeding Britain mere ballyhoo.

## McKENNA'S MISTAKE

In a special Press article on July 29, Senator McKenna in boosting the so-called Free Medicine Scheme made the following misleading statement: "The scheme is to be voluntary." If that means anything, it means that people need not pay taxes for this purpose, if they did not desire to do so. Such is not the case, and it is difficult to believe that Senator McKenna is so infantile as to be ignorant of this fact. In connection with the medicine scheme New Zealanders were told the same untruths as to the crippling costs of the scheme. Now comes the complaint: "Some doctors are more anxious to have the patient sign the security payment book than give proper examinations."

# THE STORY OF THE FAMOUS ARCHER-SHEE CASE

(Condensed from "The Atlantic Monthly")

The well-known American author, ALEXANDER WOOLCOTT, here recounts a story—a story "so peculiarly English," as he puts it—when all England was aroused over the rights of one small boy.

**It throws into striking relief the traditional principles of British Common Law, and the manner in which those principles secure the individual — any individual — within his sovereign rights.**

Those principles of "fair play" — the "Rules of the Game" — are under heavy attack today, and it is interesting to note that not the least of the attackers is Rufus Isaacs, mentioned in this story

**Here, then, is the story of that famous case of 1910: —**

From time to time, since the turn of the century, there has issued from a publishing house in London and Edinburgh a series of volumes called "Notable British Trials." Now, as an avid subscriber to the series, I have long been both exasperated and puzzled by the fact that it contained no transcript of that trial which more and more in recent years, has taken definite shape in my own mind as one of the most notable and certainly the most British of them all.

Nowhere in England or America is there available in any library a record of the Archer-Shee case.

But within recent months, by a series of curious chances, a complete private record of the entire case has come into my possession, and it is my present plan to put it into print for the use of anyone who needs it as a light or craves it as a tonic. For the Archer-Shee case is a short, sharp, illuminating chapter in the long history of human liberty, and a study of it might, it seems to me, stiffen the purpose of all those who in our own day are freshly resolved that liberty shall not perish from the earth.

## In The Fall Of 1908

In the fall of 1908, Mr. Martin Archer-Shee, a bank manager in Liverpool, received word through the commandant of the Royal Naval College at Osborne, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had decided to dismiss his 13-year-old son George, who had been proudly entered as a cadet only a few months before.

It seems that a five-shilling postal order had been stolen from the locker of one of the boys and, after a sifting of evidence, the authorities felt unable to escape the conclusion that young Archer-Shee was the culprit. This devastating news brought the family hurrying to Osborne. Was it true? No, Father. Then why did the authorities accuse him? The bewildered boy had no idea. The offish captain could only refer the father to the Admiralty, and the Lords of the Admiralty—by not answering letters, evading direct questions, and all the familiar technique of bureaucratic delay—retired behind the tradition that the Navy must be the sole judge of material suitable for the making of a British officer.

Thus the elder Archer-Shee found himself faced with a maddening, cruel opponent—the massive complacent inertia of a Government department which is not used to being questioned and does not like to be bothered. He was challenging a bureaucracy to battle.

At a dozen points in the ensuing struggle, a less resolute fighter might have been willing to give up, and one of smaller means would have had to. But I think the father knew in his heart that his son was innocent. Probably he was strengthened by his memory of how bitterly his little boy had wept on the day they took him away from Osborne. While there was a breath left in his body and a pound in his bank account, he could not let the youngster go out into the world with that stain on his name.

## The First Step Is Taken

The first great step was the retaining of Sir Edward Carson, then at the zenith of his incomparable reputation as an advocate. It was only after he had heard the boy's own story (and raked him with such a bracketing fire of questions as he was famous for directing against a witness) that he agreed to take the case at all.

From that interview he rose, saying in effect, "This boy did not steal that postal order. Now, let's get at the facts."

This took a bit of doing. It was the nub of the difficulty that the small embryo officer had, by becoming a cadet, lost the rights of an ordinary citizen without yet reaching that status which would have entitled him to a court-martial. But Carson was determined to get the case into court. Resisting him in this was Sir Rufus Isaacs, later to become, as Lord Reading, Chief Justice of England, but then Solicitor-General, and compelled by professional tradition to defend the Admiralty's action at every step.

Carson finally had recourse to an antique and long-neglected device known as the Petition of Right. If a subject approach the throne with a Petition of Right and the King consent to write across it "Let right be done," His Majesty can, in that instance and on that issue, be sued like any commoner.

Instead of welcoming such a course as the quickest way of settling the controversy the Admiralty, perhaps from sheer force of habit, resorted to legal technicalities as a means of delay. Indeed, it was only the human impatience of the justices, to whom a demurrer was carried on appeal that finally cut through the red tape. They would eventually have to decide whether or

not a Petition of Right was the suitable remedy, but in the meantime, they asked, why not let them have the facts?

## The Case Commences

So at long last, on a hot day in July 1910—nearly two years after the postal order was stolen and too late for any hope of finding out who really had stolen it—the case came before a jury. By this time it was being treated by the press as a cause celebre, and all the Empire was following it with bated breath. Carson was on his feet in open court speaking for the Suppliant:

**A boy 13 years old has been labelled and ticketed for all his future life as a thief and a forger. Gentlemen, I protest against the injustice to a child, without communication with his parents, without his case ever being put, or an opportunity of its ever being put forward by those on his behalf. That little boy from the day that he was first charged, up to this moment, whether in the ordeal of being called in before his Commander and his Captain, or whether under the softer influences of the persuasion of his own loving parents, has never faltered in the statement that he is innocent.**

These reverberant words had overtones, which all Englishmen could hear. Now the case was being followed with painful attention by plain men and women slowly come to the realisation that here was no minor rumpus over the punctilio of the service, indeed no mere matter of a five-shilling theft and a youngster's reputation, but a microcosm in which was summed up all the long history of British liberty.

**Here in the small visible compass of one boy's fate was the entire issue of the inviolable sovereignty of the individual.**

The Archer-Shees had as their advantageous starting point the inherent improbability of the boy's guilt. There seemed no good reason why he should steal five shillings when he was in ample funds. But if, out of sheer devilry, he had stolen his classmate's postal order, it seemed odd that instead of cashing it furtively he would openly get permission to go to the post office, which was out of bounds, and loiter about for some time in an effort to get a schoolmate to go with him. This inherent improbability, so visible from this distance, had quite escaped the attention of the college authorities.

When young Terence Back dolefully reported that the postal order, which had arrived that morning, was missing from his locker, the Chief Petty Officer at once telephoned the post office to find out if it had been cashed. It had. Oh!

## A Rush Of Officialdom

There followed a rush of officialdom to the post office and much questioning of the chief clerk, Miss Anna Clara Tucker. Now Miss Tucker, had there been any cadets at the post office that day? Yes, two—one to buy a 15/6 postal order, the other to buy two totalling 14/9. And was it one of them who had cashed the stolen order? Yes, it was. Would the postmistress be able to pick him out? No. They all looked so alike in their uniforms. But this she did remember—the stolen order was cashed by the boy who had bought the postal order for fifteen and six. And which one was that? Well, her records could answer that question. It was Cadet Archer-Shee. (He had needed that order, by the way, to send for a model engine on which his heart was set, and to purchase it he had that morning drawn 16 shillings from his funds on deposit with the Chief Petty Officer.)

On her testimony the authorities acted. But so muddle-headed was this investigation that the very first précis of that testimony filed with the Admiralty was careful to omit the crucial fact that at the college next morning, when six or seven of the cadets were herded past her for inspection, the postmistress had been unable to pick out Archer-Shee.

## Miss Tucker Under Fire

**This failure became patently crucial when, two years later on that sweltering July day Carson, with artfully deceptive gentleness, took over Miss Tucker for cross-examination.**

The cashing of the stolen order and the issuing of the order for fifteen and six had taken place at the same time? Well, one transaction after the other. After all, she was in sole charge of the office at the time? Yes. There was the telephone to answer, telegrams to take down as they came over the wire? Yes, and the mail to sort. These matters often took her away from the window? Yes. So sometimes, if one cadet should go away from the window and another step into his place during any one of the interruptions, she might not notice the exchange. That was true. And, since they all looked alike to her, one cadet in

this very instance could have taken the place of another without her realising, when she returned to the window, that she had not been dealing throughout with the same boy? Possibly.

So that now she couldn't say it was Archer-Shee who had cashed the stolen order? She had never said that exactly. Nor could she even be sure, now that she came to think of it, that the stolen order had, in fact, been cashed by the same cadet who bought the order for fifteen and six. Not absolutely sure. That, in effect, was her testimony.

Well, there it was—a gap in her story wide enough to drive a coach through. As soon as he saw it Sir Rufus knew the jig was up. Wherefore, when court opened on the fourth day, the Solicitor-General announced:

**As a result of the evidence that has been given, I say now, on behalf of the Admiralty, that I accept the statement of George Archer-Shee that he did not write the name on the postal order, and did not cash it, and consequently that he is innocent of the charge.**

## The Boy Was Missing!

Then, while the jury swarmed out of the box to shake hands with Carson and with the boy's father, the exhausted advocate turned to congratulate the boy himself, only to find that he wasn't even in court.

When, blushing and grinning from ear to ear he later went to Carson's room in the Law Courts to thank him, the great advocate ventured to ask how in his hour of triumph the boy had happened to be missing.

Well, sir, it seems he went to the theatre the night before and so had overslept. Overslept! For weeks Carson himself had hardly been able to get any sleep. Overslept! Good God! Hadn't he even been anxious? Oh, no, sir. He had known all along that once the case got into court the truth would come out. Carson mopped his brow. Then he laughed. Perhaps that WAS the best way to take such things.

Thanks to the House of Commons, neither the public nor the Admiralty was allowed to forget the Archer-Shee case. Several members promptly gave notice that England would expect some specific assurance that the lesson had been learned, that never again would a boy be thus cavalierly dismissed from Osborne without a chance for adequate defence.

# BETRAYAL IN ENGLAND

By DOUGLAS REED

The power of mass-suggestion, which these enemies wield, is remarkable. True, our present government has left little undone that might give the world a picture of Britain in collapse. Nevertheless, our inherent strength is so great and obvious that the black portrait of our demise, which is given in so many foreign newspapers, is an alarming sign of the way purposeful propaganda can warp the judgment of even well meaning and well-informed students abroad.

**From many examples on my desk I take only two: "As the sun sinks slowly on the British Empire.... etc., etc." in the Washington newsletter "Human Events"; "The Rise and Decline of the British Empire," in the Swiss weekly, "Er und Sie."**

What nonsense it is. If we are poor in goods and money, that is only because we have a Government, which frustrates at every turn the human impulse to work, invent, improve and prosper. Unwittingly, one must assume, its leaders continue in this way to serve the enemy. Once rid of these evil interferences, our industry, trade and material wealth would increase at a rate that would make these gloomy forebodings look absurd. I hope that the British islander will yet find his unpredictable way out of the closing prison in which his rulers have confined him. He can only be crushed by a successful alien invader (and against that threat his island fortress is as strong as ever); by homebred dictators; or by the alien conqueror working through homebred politicians. This last danger, in my belief, is our greatest today.

## Worst Home Govt.

Only one thing could destroy us: betrayal at home. This is our present danger. I have watched Governments for twenty years now, in many countries, and the one we have today is, in my estimation, about the worst of any I have observed. I have never seen so much done in so short a time (I mean, in peace), to reduce the happiness and well-being of a people, which are rooted in spiritual things first and material ones after. This Government has come to the point where it cannot continue as it is going. It must get worse or better. Soon—I believe, in 1947—there will either be those "Government changes" for which the conspiratorial enemy has been working, and certain ministers will be promoted who will intensify the unnecessary hardships and restraints which cause our troubles and our weakness; or, in the alternative, these ministers will be dropped and we shall return to the sane policy of promoting the safety of this island and the welfare of its people.

## Groups-Behind-Scene

The strength of these groups-behind-scenes is increasing and being made more plain every day. But that may yet change, for the British people seem to me to remain so sound and good at heart. As a community they are fair, courageous, and generous, and I think they possess these qualities in greater measure than any other people I have lived with. I think they instinctively dislike the corruption which

**In this instance, of course it was too late for anything but apology and indemnification. But month followed month with no word of apology, and, as for indemnification, no offer to pay more than a fraction of what the boy's father had already spent in his defence.**

So in March of the following year the attack was renewed. The quaint but familiar device of moving that the salary of the First Lord of the Admiralty be reduced by £100 started the ball rolling. All those who moved to the attack spoke as if nothing in the world could matter more than the question of justice to one small unimportant boy. The unhappy First Lord was firmly jockeyed into the position where he went on record, at long reluctant last, as expressing in this case his unqualified regrets. He even consented to pay to the boy's father whatever sum a committee of three (including Carson himself) should deem proper. This ended in a payment of £7120, and with that payment the case may be said to have come to an end.

## Epilogue

The case—but not the story. That has an epilogue. The characters? Most of them are gone. The boy himself? Well, when it came to him, the author of the epilogue dipped his pen in irony. If you will remember that the boy was 13 when they threw him out of Osborne, you will realise that when the First World War began he was old enough to die for King and Country. And did he? Of course. As a soldier, mind you. August 1914 found him in America, working in the Wall Street firm of Fisk & Robinson. Somehow he managed to get back to England, join up with the South Staffordshire Regiment, win a commission as Second Lieutenant, and get over to France in time to be killed—at Ypres—in the first October of the War.

So that is the story of Archer-Shee, whose years in the land, all told, were nineteen. To me, his has always been a deeply moving story, and more and more, as the years have gone by, a significant one.

For this can be said about the Archer-Shee case: that it could not happen in any totalitarian State. It is so peculiarly English, this story of a whole people getting worked up about a little matter of principle.

## BENDIGO COUNCIL RECEIVES SOCIAL CREDIT LETTER

In a recent issue of "The Bendigo Advertiser" there appeared the following report of a letter received by the Bendigo City Council from the Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria:—

"The Douglas Social Credit Movement in Victoria has brought before Bendigo City Council what it considered was evidence of determination on the part of the Commonwealth Government to undermine the sovereignty of State Parliaments, and to centralise control of State and municipal affairs in a bureaucracy at present being established for that purpose in Canberra. It quoted cases to prove attempts by the Commonwealth to centralise control in Canberra, including the matter of uniform taxation, the attempt to gain control of policy in municipal affairs, and the compelling of government, semi-government and local government bodies to bank with the Commonwealth Bank. It was stated that the aim of the committee in communicating with the council on the matter was to draw attention to the possibility of an extension of power of this concentration, and to urge the council to take action to prevent the growth of this evil by an expression of opposition in a public fashion. The council received the letter."

"New Times," August 29, 1947 --- Page 3



# What Is Behind Bank Bombshell?

## OVERSEAS CONTROL AND BRETTON WOODS

We print hereunder an example of swift and effective action taken by the Western Suburbs (Sydney) Voters' Policy Association. The following circular letter, dated 20/8/47, has been sent out by the V.P.A/s Hon. Secretary, John Macara:

Dear Colleague,

**Mr. Chifley has suddenly enunciated, with no shadow of mandate, revolutionary proposals to nationalise the Banks. He has not deigned in any way to explain or justify his action. A meagre 42 words comprise the whole of what he has to say. He has refused to amplify.**

These slender 42 words do not suffice to explain what is transpiring, and Mr. Chifley has only himself to blame, if, as rational citizens, we draw our own conclusions. The secretive methods employed, inevitably fail to promote confidence; on the contrary they arouse suspicion that there lurks behind these proposals, motives and policy, which demand secrecy, because they dare not expose themselves to the light of day. The inevitable conclusion is, that if Mr. Chifley had nothing to hide, he would not be so foolish as to incur the risks, which flow from lack of candour.

These proposals follow closely on the heel of an unfavourable decision by the High Court re section 48 of the Banking Act, which frustrated Mr. Chifley's endeavour to compel Local Authorities to close their accounts with the Trading Banks, and to bank only with the Commonwealth Bank.

But it would appear that there is something much more sinister behind Mr. Chifley's new proposals, than a simple endeavour to gratify his personal spleen, aroused by the adverse decision. Indeed the opinion has been expressed that action under section 48 may have been taken as a blind; as a deliberate step to provide a "RED HERRING," to furnish the public with a rational explanation, so that no endeavour would be made by inquiring minds to probe the matter further.

For we must remember that this Government has just recently ratified the Bretton Woods Agreement. All the circumstances surrounding the presentation of "Bretton Woods," suggest that it was inspired by very powerful international forces. It is an instrument designed to implement very high policy. There are those who believe that such policy is very hostile to the future well being of the Australian and British peoples.

### THE GOLD STANDARD

Now an instrument is of no use unless, and until it is brought into operation. Shylock's bond had no effect upon Antonio until the knife was drawn on his breast. There are many indications, which lead to the belief that Mr. Chifley's revolutionary proposals may well be the first endeavours to implement "Bretton Woods."

There are those who believe that the fundamental objective of "Bretton Woods" is to restore the GOLD STANDARD. The Gold Standard was so discredited during the "DEPRESSION"; it caused such violent economic convulsions throughout the world; it gave rise to such volumes of deep human anguish, that it had no chance of being restored in its original naked form. It needed to be dressed up so that its ugly contours would not offend the eye of the beholder. It had to be camouflaged. "Bretton Woods" was designed as the garment, and the camouflage for the purpose.

Very briefly, the Gold Standard is a device to tie all money and credit to GOLD. By such means the money and credit of ALL nations is at the mercy of those who control the gold; for they have only to move the gold out of a country, to bring about an automatic shrinking in the volume of the money and credit circulating in that country. In other words the Gold Standard is a subtle and efficient and supreme instrument for the exploitation of mankind.

It is the absolute instrument of CON-

## TEXTIT

[Regd.]

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**TROL. And CONTROL is the BE-ALL and END-ALL of government today.**

By the signing of "Bretton Woods" the Government in effect has undertaken that there shall be no credit or money circulating in Australia, which is not backed by gold, or backed by credit based on gold.

### "BRETTON WOODS" AND NATIONALISATION

It becomes very obvious that if "Bretton Woods" is to function in Australia the whole of our financial structure must be consolidated under the direct control of ONE authority—the Commonwealth Bank. There can be no room for anyone else.

With these thoughts in mind it is not difficult to see that the nationalisation of the Banks is an essential preparatory step before the policy behind "Bretton Woods" (the restoration of a dressed-up GOLD STANDARD) can begin to operate in Australia.

Charged with such a dreadful responsibility, is it any wonder that Mr. Chifley acts secretly and refuses to explain his intentions beyond his first 42 words!

The Bank personnel (especially those in the higher positions) will undoubtedly be well provided for, so as to reduce, as far as possible, enlightened resistance. There is little doubt that many of the "Heads" of the Banks will be rewarded for their pas-

sive acceptance—they may be all taken over, probably at increased remuneration.

### RENOUNCE EXTERNAL CONTROL

But what about INDUSTRY generally? To those so engaged, the straightjacket, associated with the Gold Standard, can be applied with the utmost discrimination. By the signing of "Bretton Woods" we have capitulated to a foreign power, who will be as supreme over us, as though he had conquered us with the sword.

If we are to remain a sovereign people, if we are to resist vassalage, then we must renounce all external control over our currency, our money, and our credit.

When we have determined that control of our finances shall rest entirely in our own hands, then we may take any necessary steps to see that those in whose hands we have entrusted financial administration, shall do so in accordance with policies, which aim at our individual and national welfare.

**The time to call a halt is NOW. As has been stressed in the Press the liberty of every individual is at stake. We are as deeply threatened as though the enemy were at our gate.**

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) JOHN M. MACARA,

Hon. Sec.

### ELECTRICITY CONTROL AND POWER POLITICS

During a respite from electricity-starved Melbourne, I was staggered to find that, although electricity is supposed to be so scarce, the Commission is still extending its services to country towns by replacing old local installations with power from its own mains. Two instances I have come across are Elmore and Inglewood. These had independent local services, which could have gone on serving until the supposed shortage ends.

On consulting the Commission's last annual report I find that arrangements were proceeding at June 30, 1946, to acquire the local installations at Beechworth, Elmore, Hamilton-Coleraine and Inglewood and that the Murchison supply had already been acquired. Is this management, political interference or just plain idiocy?

—TRAVELLER, Melbourne.

(A letter to the Melb. "Herald," Aug. 12, 1947.)

## NOW-OR NEVER!

Writing in the last chapter of his book, "Social Credit" C. H. Douglas said: "There will probably come well within the lives of the present generation, a period at which the blind forces of destruction will appear to be in the ascendant . . ."

**"The position will be tremendous in its importance. A comparatively short period will probably serve to decide whether we are to master the mighty economic and social machine that we have created . . . and during that period a small impetus from a body of men who know what to do and how to do it, may make the difference between yet one more retreat into the Dark Ages, or the emergence into the full light of a day of such splendour as we can at present only envisage dimly."**

It is now obvious that we have entered what may be the last great battle for civilization. This battle is going to decide whether we are going to win through to individual liberty and security or whether we are going to be complete serfs.

**The nationalisation of the Australian banking system is a major step towards completely centralising the control of the Australian people's credit under the domination of international gangsters. Surely the menace of "Bretton Woods" must now be obvious to every thinking Australian!**

Just as we have warned, the Dollar Diplomacy being directed against the British people is now going to be used in Australia. Mr. Chifley admitted this at the Premiers' Conference. The British people are being beaten to their knees. OUR TURN IS COMING.

We are to have further political, economic and financial regimentation. As the present "Dollar Crisis" gets worse, all kinds of excuses will be used to regiment everyone still further.

**THE SLAVE STATE IS ARRIVING — UNLESS? ? ? Now is the time for a great and supreme effort by every supporter of this journal. We urgently require further share capital to make a much greater effort than we are making now. The present crisis demands that YOU place every possible £1 that you can immediately spare into this fight. If this fight is not won, mere money will not save us all from complete serfdom.**

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## Pure Fruit Jellies

## THE COLLECTIVE FARM IDEA

We have frequently referred to the curious fascination which mere size appears to exercise on the collectivist mind—a fascination that appears to be inversely proportional to practical knowledge of the matter in hand. Few subjects have evoked more unadulterated nonsense than the Russian collectivist farms, often, but not so often nowadays, put forward as an example of "Progress" and modern methods. An effective comment on this is provided by the June "Monthly Report" of the Northern Ireland Ministry of Agriculture.

The highest gross output per acre is shown by the smaller farms, working out as follows:—

Up to 30 acres .....	£21 3 4
30-50 acres .....	£19 13 4
50-100 acres .....	£18 5 6
Over 100 acres .....	£16 10 0
The profit per acre:	
Up to 30 acres .....	£7 1 2
30-50 acres .....	£4 9 6
50-100 acres .....	£4 5 11
Over 100 acres .....	£3 6 10

These figures are based on the accounts of 219 Ulster farms.

Generally speaking, size as such is in any undertaking not a premise, but a resultant. The dominant factor in present politics is the smallest particle of which we have any knowledge—the atom, and we appear to be unable to control that.

—"The Social Creditor" (Eng.), July 26.

### COLAC RADIO TALKS

We have been asked to publish the wave-length of 3CS Colac, Victoria, over which regular weekly Social Credit talks are given every Friday at 8.45 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. Wavelength: 1130 K.C.

### Food For Britain

" . . . This seems an appropriate opportunity to say how much Mrs. Douglas and myself have valued the kindness of those Australians who have sent us gift parcels; not merely for the food, although that has quite often made the difference between a prison ration and a tolerable meal, but even more because of the sense of 'family' which they convey. I feel myself a stronger sense of ties with our overseas countrymen in these days when the Empire is being thrown to the wolves by a mixture of knaves and fools than in times when perhaps we took too much for granted."

—Extract from a recent letter by C. H. DOUGLAS to Eric Butler, quoted in the "New Times," on July 18.

Those readers who may wish to assist in sending food parcels to social crediters in England can send a tin or packet of food to the "New Times" office.

Packing and dispatch will be arranged.

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