

# Fantastic Falsehoods in "Banned" Communist Paper

## "New Times" Named as Hitler Agent in Australia!

### ERIC BUTLER'S VIGOROUS REPLY AND CHALLENGE:

I have read some lying propoganda in my time, but an article, which I quote in full below, in the Communist "Guardian" of May 8, touches a new level in gutter tactics. Those misguided people who believe that we can disregard the local Reds, who are actively engaged in an ever-vigorous campaign to destroy British culture in this country, would do well to do a little serious thinking before it is too late.

Although the Communist journals were banned by the Menzies Government, some are still printed and distributed. Many people are of the opinion that it is a remarkable thing that the authorities haven't been able to prevent the illegal publication of these papers. These papers are thereby in the privileged position that they can make libellous statements against loyal citizens without those citizens having any redress.

#### PRAISE FOR RUSSIANS

Let me again make it clear before proceeding any further that I have nothing but admiration for the Russian people in their fight against Hitler. The Russians have always fought well. They fought well when Charles of Sweden invaded Russia, when Napoleon invaded Russia, and when they met the Germans in the

last war. It is terrible to think of Russia's big casualties in the fight against Germany. But the local Communists are of a different breed.

#### A PUBLIC CHALLENGE

Before answering the "Guardian's" lies, I make this public challenge:

Is there one Communist in Australia who has guts enough to sign his name to a written accusation that I am one of Hitler's agents in this country? I am a loyal British citizen; I have no need to resort to the cowardly tactics of a group which preaches an alien philosophy. Let one of these great "democrats" come forward and prove his accusations in a court of law. But, no; this group of anti-British reptiles, who are endeavouring to mislead honest and trusting working people, dare not make their charges pub-

licly. This fact alone damns them for what they really are.

The article in the "Guardian" reads as follows:

#### "HITLER'S AGENTS IN AUSTRALIA"

"In our last issue we exposed the widespread anti-foreign propoganda of a fascist type now circulating in Australia. Let us consider the equally fascist anti-Jewish propoganda.

"This is carried out largely by the 'New Times,' Radio station 7HO Hobart, and other instruments of propoganda controlled by the 'Social Credit' groups. These groups hold public meetings as well as having their press and radio. They insinuate that the war is led by Jewish international financiers, who employ Churchill and Cripps, dominate America, and financed the Russian Revolution! (There are in fact no Jews among the governors of the Bank of England; in 1922 America's eight richest millionaires were non-Jewish; while all financiers everywhere immediately declared war on the Russian revolution and financed the intervention of fourteen capitalist states; all the main controllers of B.H.P. are non-Jewish.)

"The 'New Times' of March 27 follows the line of Goebbels' fascist

incitement and declares: 'I must prepare to oppose Herr Schmidt by force, and if necessary kill him. He is trying to kill me, the same applies to the Jews.' Such a statement is actually an encouragement to pogroms. The author is morally responsible for such incidents as the recent cowardly assault on Jewish people outside the Adelphi Theatre, Carlton.

"There is no real 'Jewish problem' in Australia as there was in some European countries. In 1938 there were 10,000 Jews in Sydney, 9000 in Melbourne, and very few elsewhere. Not one half of one per cent. of the Australian population are Jewish, while in some European countries they numbered 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. Thus widespread anti-semitism could not spring up in Australia unless Fascist influences were fostering it.

"The anti-Jewish propoganda in Australia is in essence Fascist propoganda. The mediums through which it is carried out are fascist in other respects besides their anti-Jewish ravings.

"The 'New Times,' Jan. 16, declares: Germany has created vast public improvements, expanded her industry. We must develop a financial system equal to theirs. On

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## NOTES ON THE NEWS

The following gem comes from the leading article of the Melbourne "Herald," May 25: "There is perhaps no substantial case for rationing except the benefit of the discipline it imposes." Read that again, and pinch yourself to see that you are awake. Fancy Messiah Murdoch giving the show away like that! Won't the Elders of Zion be annoyed?

**REGULATION 77:** Miners' leaders warned Mr. Curtin that if any attempt was made to apply the regulation to miners without investigation of industrial anomalies a general stoppage would occur. There seems to be a deliberate effort by part of the socialistic clique to foment industrial strife and then point to it as "evidence" of the "need" for nationalisation; whilst on the other hand, the daily press generally, and certain political sections, seem determined to precipitate an upheaval, so as to furnish a pretext for setting up a complete dictatorship.

**MAGSMEN:** According to the "Age" of May 15, Mr. Caiwell, M.H.R., alleges that some of the men associated with Mr. Dedman "were men who had lived on their wits before the war broke out. There were octogenarians, septuagenarians, broken-down car-salesmen and second-rate solicitors." It looks like a good team for Professor Walker—who appears to be the real fuhrer behind Dedman.

**REGULATION CRITIC:** Mr. David Maughan, K.C., criticising Government regulations, said: "The practice of legislating by regulation involves the bringing into law of provisions, very often without the public being aware of them until long after they have been brought into operation." Mr. Maughan presumably does not understand that that is one of the purposes of regulations, and that they are stage-managed by the real rulers behind Parliament.

**JUVENILE WAGES:** Mr. Bevin, British Minister for Labor, objects strongly to high child-labor costs being charged into Government contracts; his stand is endorsed (and probably inspired) by the Lancashire Chamber of Commerce. For the first time in years, labor is "at a premium" owing to huge production of war goods—which the consumers do not have to purchase. But Mr. Bevin need not worry—the "premium" will be all taken back in taxation.

**GOLD SALVAGE:** U.S. Navy reports that tons upon tons of gold and silver was salvaged from the Philippines last February, when it, along with numerous securities, was removed to Corregidor fortress. The task was carried out at great risk to lives and shipping. Presumably, the gold and securities belonged mainly to the bankers, and the same risks would have to be taken again to remove this junk from Corregidor. It is curious that valuable lives and shipping are risked to protect bankers' useless idols.

**PEACE ARMY:** The Melbourne "Sun" of May 23, quoting the London "Daily Express," says that "conscription will be continued in Britain after the war. A plan was now being worked out to provide a permanent big standing army." The first point of interest here is that the daily press knows what will be done; the second is that some planners are working out "controls" over

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## THE HOSPITAL CRISIS

### THERE'S A REASON FOR IT

"HEART-BREAKING." "Booked for maternity cases until the end of January in one instance and until the end of December in others, Melbourne hospitals are turning prospective mothers away every day.

"It is heart-breaking," one matron said to-day. "Many women go the rounds of hospitals and have to go away wondering what they will do. . . . Our accommodation is strained to the limit." There is a long waiting list at all private hospitals for cancellations, which occur occasionally when a man may be transferred to another State, and his wife goes with him. Worst aspect of the hospital situation, for matrons, is the lack of domestics. Salaries that would ordinarily go to domestics have been contributed by the hospital each month to the Red Cross. . . ."

—Melbourne "Herald," May 27.

The foregoing is just one more chapter in the gruesome story of want, suffering, and despair, which even the "Herald" is obliged to unfold to those on the home-front at the most critical hour in Australia's history.

Shortage of hospital accommodation is nothing new in this country, it dates back years; back to the time

when half of the workers in the building industries were unable to find a job; when shipload after shipload of Australians were leaving these shores for New Zealand, Canada, South Africa; anywhere where there was a chance of earning an honest living. I know this to be true—for I was one of them. I tried Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney without any luck. Returning to Adelaide, I booked my passage to Durban on the old "Thermistocles." A big percentage of my fellow-passengers were skilled men from the building trades, travelling in search of steady work. No "MONEY" could be found for building; not even for urgently needed hospitals! There was NO shortage of bricks, timber, plaster or cement. Every PHYSICAL factor was waiting in abundance, but the FINANCIAL reflection of these things, the figures in books, credit, money—call it what you like—just couldn't be "found." At least, that was the only answer the experts.

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## PREMIER ABERHART SPEAKS

### DELIVERS ROUSING ADDRESS IN ANSWERING THE OPPOSITION IN LEGISLATURE

(Continued from last issue.)

Following are highlights from the address given by Premier Aberhart during the Throne Speech debate in the Alberta Legislature. Premier Aberhart divided his address into three main parts. In the course of the third part he said:

#### 3. THE "UNION NOW" MOVEMENT

My last mast head carries me into the future.

It would seem to me that not only must the struggle for democratic freedom and economic security go on in this province, but it must be extended to all parts of Canada. The Canadian people must rise up and assert their constitutional rights as a Federation of Provinces in order that the British ideal of self-government and sovereignty may be maintained.

When I was in Ottawa at the Conference in connection with the Sirois Report, I called attention to a sinister movement that is pressing itself upon the Canadian people and which is designed to destroy even the sovereign rights which we at present are supposed to have. I refer to the movement called "Union Now."

You may say that I am unnecessarily alarmed. Why do you say that? Have you read the books and pamphlets upon this destructive plot? If you haven't I shall be very glad to give you a list that will open your eyes to the sinister forces that are working in our midst. . . .

In the "Journal of the Royal Institute of International Affairs," we have a speech given by Professor Arnold Toynbee, who was director of studies of the Institute of International Affairs in Great Britain for many years, and now heads the Institution. Speaking at the Fourth Annual Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, held in June, 1931, he stated:

"I will merely repeat that we are at present working, discreetly but with all our might, to wrest this mysterious political force called sovereignty out of the clutches of the Local National States of the World. And all the time we are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands—the fifty or sixty local States of the world will no doubt survive as administrative conveniences. But sooner or later sovereignty will depart from them."

If we do much reading, we will soon see that the conspiracy to destroy national sovereignty, which would result in the destruction of democracy and of the British Empire, has been pursued for a long time. With the outbreak of this war an intensive propaganda campaign was started in favour of international federation. There are two recognised text books supporting these proposals. The first is "Union Now," by Clarence K. Streit, a journalist connected with the "New York Times"—control of which was acquired by a group of international financiers as long ago as 1914. The second book is "Peace in Our Times," by James P. Warburg, son of the notorious Paul Warburg, founder of the U.S. Federal Reserve System, and referred to by both Sir Cecil Spring Rice and Congressman McFadden.

#### A DANGEROUS PLOT

I hope, before we adjourn, that a strong resolution should be approved, exposing the destructive nature of this movement and warning our people against its subtlety. "Union Now" is a most insidious movement. It appeals to the people upon the ground of their loathing of war and their bitterness, that it has been possible for a few mad fanatics

to plunge the whole world in a shambles which threatens our very existence. It is suggested that, after this war, we should forget about our national loyalties and our sovereign and citizen rights. It is proposed that all democratic countries should enter into a huge federation or gigantic Union under an International Authority. The Central Authority of this enormous combine is to be given complete control over three main factors:

- (1) The Financial set-up;
- (2) The Armed Forces; and,
- (3) All Citizenship rights.

Its control of finance will give it absolute domination over every aspect of our national life. It is a well-known axiom that control of money gives control of the things money will buy. The control of the Money System, therefore, means the control of all economic activity.

Now, follow me, please. By centralising control of the Monetary System in the hands of the International Authority we would thereby set up a constitutional economic dictatorship. Then by giving that economic dictatorship control of the Armed Forces and of our citizenship rights we would have created an absolute dictatorship, a complete totalitarian State, and all national sovereignty would be a thing of the past. Democracy would cease to exist and the British Empire, which is to have a minority representation in this proposed "Union" would be swallowed up in this conglomeration of nations, and would cease to be a Commonwealth of free and sovereign peoples. I am against that.

Instead of the long-established British ideal of democratic Government, we would have a hideous totalitarian tyranny with all power centralised in the hands of a small group, controlled by International Finance. In my opinion there is little to choose between that and the nightmare which Hitler calls the Nazi "New Order." We can have neither of these. . . .

#### NOT PREPARED FOR PEACE

Now, I cannot close my remarks until I have dealt with the declaration which has been made by a number of the Honourable Members of the Opposition, that this is no time to deal with questions of monetary reform and social changes, and that such questions must be left until after the war is over. I cannot agree with this stand. This is the way I look at this matter.

If the economic system was inefficient and devastating in its effect in times of peace, then how can we expect it to prove any more efficient under the extra strain of war? If that system created problems which threatened our national life in times of peace, then how much greater is the danger of those problems being intensified under the stress of war conditions? . . .

May I put it this way: Suppose the war was to stop suddenly, what awful chaos would face us? We would at once face a gigantic unemployment problem. The flow of trade with other countries would assume enormous and disastrous proportions. The re-organisation of industry and the rehabilitation of our people generally would constitute such a task of prodigious proportions that, without preparation, the country might collapse under the strain.

I wonder what our brave, victorious men of our Fighting Forces would think when they return home after the war, and they are told by the Honourable Minister of Finance and the Prime Minister of Canada, the country for which they made their supreme sacrifice, that now they are home they must start all over again to struggle hard and pay a war debt accumulated in their absence.

The stark fact that I want the people to realise is that we are as little prepared for peace as we were prepared for war in August, 1939. That is a most unsatisfactory state for any country to be in. It is a folly of the worst kind for us to fumble along as we are doing with regard to the post-war conditions. . . .

#### MERE TALK NOT ENOUGH

It is time that we woke up to the fact that mere talk of a New Day or a New Democracy will not do. The last Great War was fought for a democracy that never materialised. Unless the fearful conditions of the pre-war times is definitely overcome and not perpetuated after this war, the fine phrases of a New Order and a New Day will not stir the morale of our people.

When the people see a reluctance in high places to do the fair thing with our old age pensioners; the proper thing by those who have already been discharged from the fighting forces; the just thing by agriculture and by debtors; and so forth, what faith can people have in the mere talk about a new heaven and a new earth after the war?

But once start reforming the Monetary System; once begin to take steps to mobilise our material and natural resources; once make preparations for an economic security never known before by our people, and we shall see exhibited in Canada, a new spirit,

a splendid intense morale in a great task to be done, which will make the Nazi brand of zeal seem like the external sham that it is.

But, Mr. Speaker, to meet this challenge, to introduce the necessary reforms and effective preparations required, which will at once strengthen our all-out war effort and prepare for post-war reconstruction, will demand bold, resolute action, unflinching courage, and skilful, scientific efficiency. Doubt, unwarranted fault-finding and criticism, hesitating irresolution, and political pussy-footing with ill-considered patchwork measures will get us nowhere. We must be definite and determined in our preparation.

#### CAN, AND MUST, BE DONE

I believe that something can be done that will be worthwhile. Yes, I will go one step further and say, if we hope to avoid disaster, it must be done. In spite of all the petty personalities and carping criticisms that we have heard in this House during this Session and that we have read in the financial press, I still maintain, sir, that immediate steps should be taken to establish an orderly scientific and thoroughly democratic reform of the Monetary System. Nothing else can nor will accomplish any great results.

So, as Leader of this Legislature, elected by the will of the people of the Province of Alberta, I call upon the representatives of the people to support me in my endeavours for the good and welfare of our people, and the establishment of democratic liberty and economic security for which we are sacrificing so much to-day.

Let us make our supreme sacrifice worth-while.

—(Reprinted from "To-day and To-morrow," Canada.

## NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

other people's lives—without any direction from or consultation with those concerned—which is precisely what happened in Germany before this war. Maybe the British people will detect the Hitler-minds behind these moves, and insist that their free way of life shall be restored.

**WASTED SKILL:** President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, Mr. J. A. Cranwell, is reported in the "Sun" of May 26, thus: "I have supplied the Prime Minister with instances where skilled toolmakers, fitters and turners are being used by the army as mess orderlies, erecting barbed-wire entanglements, and sawing wood." When are we going to win the war, with men in charge of affairs who permit this state of affairs to exist?

**JAP. PARLIAMENT:** Sir John Latham, ex-Ambassador to Japan, says: "There is no real parliament in Japan; the politicians are corrupt and have no freedom of debate, while Bills are passed without comment." This comment should stir citizens into action to prevent our Parliament degenerating to that level. But they will have to get busy.

**BURMA BLUNDER:** General Stilwell, commander of the Chinese forces in Burma, is reported by the "Sun" of May 27, thus: "We got run out of Burma and it's as humiliating as hell. The Japanese used to send 40 or 50 planes a day—we hadn't even an anti-aircraft gun." Continuing, he said: "We ought to find out what caused our defeat, and retake Burma." This chap has a big job in front of him to find the cause; he will have to search right back past the military and political

figureheads, until he gets to the treasury-controllers, who decreed that we hadn't enough figures in books (money) to employ the unemployed to keep us in a better state of preparedness.

**CIVIL CONSCRIPTION:** The manpower officials are getting the public prepared for the master stroke—civil conscription in the labour corps. None of the contemplated works are outside the efficient scope of private enterprise, but the planners are determined to create more bureaucratic Government departments to control them, and, of course, low pay standards are a feature of the plan. It is uncomfortably like the beginning of labour concentration camps for the post-war period. The experiences of democrats in National Socialist Germany should be remembered in this regard.

**WOMAN ACTIONIST:** The Bishop of Gloucester (England), who had preached a sermon against slackers and high wages, had to face a deputation, headed by a woman war-worker, which objected strongly to him insulting munition workers. He was told he didn't know what he was talking about, and that he was an unpractical theorist. Later the Bishop publicly announced that he had not been well-informed. There's a lesson in this for campaigners. Similar action could be taken here against public men or clergymen who attack and insult the people. It would be quite easy to arrange a deputation to put them right. It is time such action was taken against those who are continually railing against the public in order to provide a smoke-screen for the official blunders.

—O. B. H.



# Another New Regulation Threatens Freedom of Expression

## Queensland Electoral Campaign's Experience

Following close on the heels of Mr. Maurice Blackburn's exposure of Regulation 77 in Parliament, reported in our May 22 issue, comes the following article in the "New Era" of May 29. We support the contention therein regarding paper stocks, and draw our readers' special attention to the last paragraph. We will report further developments.

Some weeks ago I published a paragraph in the "New Era," headed "A Dark Secret," in which I explained that I was engaged on certain work, the nature of which I could not disclose, and that my correspondence would no doubt get behind as a result.

I am now able to explain what it all meant. It was mooted in publishing circles some two or three months ago that the Federal Government intended to impose something in the nature of a ban upon the further printing of books and booklets, except by special authority.

I therefore made a desperate effort to complete two or three booklets before the axe fell. I succeeded with only one—"The Victory Road." The new regulation came into force last month, and it makes it obligatory to obtain an authority to use paper before any book, booklet, pamphlet or leaflet can be printed.

The authority is vested in the Deputy-Collector of Customs in each State. He has the right to say what shall be printed and what shall not.

It would appear on the surface that the new regulation is primarily concerned with conserving paper supplies, but I have an uncomfortable suspicion that this is merely a stalking horse behind which the Federal Government is attempting to impose a new and drastic form of censorship.

The correspondence published below gives weight to this suspicion, together with the fact that there is really no shortage of newsprint and printing paper in Australia. Most printers and publishers have stocks which, with reasonable care, would last three years.

Now read the correspondence between the Queensland Electoral Campaign and the powers that be, and see for yourself what a new and sinister challenge is being made to freedom of speech and criticism. The Queensland Electoral Campaign Secretary (Mr. A. W. Noakes) handed to the printers the matter for a single page leaflet.

The printers submitted the matter to the Acting-Collector of Customs, at Brisbane, and received the following reply:

Dear Sir,

With reference to your interview to-day with an Officer of this Department in regard to the printing of a pamphlet, "Act or be Damned," I have to advise that the draft submitted by you has been considered, but it is regretted that authority to use paper in the printing of this pamphlet cannot be given. Your draft is therefore returned herewith.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) J. J. Barry,

A/Collector of Customs, Q.

The printer then referred the matter back to Mr. Noakes, who wrote to the Acting Collector of Customs as follows:

Dear Sir,

We have your letter of 6th April, 1942, to Messrs. Rallings and Rallings, in which you state:—"I have to advise that the draft submitted by you

has been considered, but it is regretted that an authority to use paper in the printing of this pamphlet cannot be given."

The above refers to a leaflet, "Act or be Damned," submitted by us to Messrs. Rallings and Rallings for printing.

We have some waste paper on hand, sample enclosed, the back of which is suitable for the printing of this leaflet. As the issue of this leaflet by this means will therefore not entail the consumption of paper supplies we would be thankful to you for the issue of the necessary authority to enable us to have this leaflet printed.

Yours faithfully,

A. W. Noakes,

Hon. Secretary and Director.

The above letter drew the following reply:

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 7/4/42, I have to advise that authority for the printing of the leaflet, "Act or be Damned" on paper of any description cannot be given.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) J. J. Barry,

A/Collector of Customs, Q.

That letter makes it perfectly clear that the question of saving paper was merely a blind for censoring matter considered hostile to present policy. Such a foolish attitude, in view of the fact that old scrap paper only was to be used, gave the whole show away.

The Electoral Campaign office then took the matter up with the Prime Minister, and wrote the following letter, dated April 9:

The Hon. J. Curtin,

Prime Minister,

Parliament House, Canberra.

Dear Sir,

We enclose copy of correspondence with the Collector of Customs, Qld., in connection with the issue of authority for the printing of our leaflet, "Act or be Damned."

The Collector, in his letter of 6th April, states:—"Authority to use paper in the printing of this pamphlet cannot be given."

Our letter of 7th April shows that we have waste paper suitable for the printing of this leaflet, and, therefore, the issue of this leaflet, by this means, will not entail the consumption of paper supplies.

The Collector, in his letter of 8th April states:—"I have to advise that authority for the printing of this leaflet, 'Act or be Damned,' on paper of any description cannot be given."

The action of the Collector is, in our opinion, a direct censorship on the subject matter of our leaflet.

Mr. Menzies, when Prime Minister, stated definitely that it was not intended to prevent reasonable criticism of Government Administration or banking policy under the National Security Act. We have not seen any statement from you altering that policy. It would therefore appear to us that the Collector of Customs, in refusing authority to print our leaflet, is acting contrary to the policy of your Government.

We would therefore appreciate an early assurance from you that under the circumstances an authority for the printing of this leaflet will be granted.

We have sent a copy of this correspondence to the Minister for Customs and Excise, Canberra.

Yours faithfully,

A. W. Noakes.

In a letter dated April 15, the Prime Minister's Department replied to Mr. Noakes as follows:

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 9th inst. in regard to the printing of a leaflet, "Act or be Damned," I have to inform you that the reply you received from the Collector of Customs is correct. The Regulation prohibiting the use of paper for any new publication or newspaper posters is due to the desperate shortage of paper and the great difficulty that must be experienced in obtaining future supplies. This Regulation is being applied impartially to publications irrespective of the views expressed.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) E. W. Tonkin,

Private Secretary.

That letter, in view of the fact that no new paper was to be used, was just as foolish as the second letter of the Acting Collector of Customs at Brisbane. It smacked of censorship.

Mr. Noakes brought the issue to a head by the following reply to the Prime Minister's secretary:

Dear Sir,

We thank you for your letter of 15th instant with reference to the printing of "Act or be Damned," and are pleased to note that you take no exception to the views expressed in this leaflet, and have no intention of arbitrarily suppressing them.

As regards the prohibition of the use of paper for any new publication, newspaper or poster, this Regulation will obviously not apply in our case, as we are not using new paper for a new publication, but propose printing the leaflet on the back of waste paper we have on hand, and which was originally used as a leaflet several years ago.

Under these circumstances we assume we shall be in order in going ahead with the issue of this leaflet.

Yours faithfully,

A. W. Noakes.

The Prime Minister's Department saw it was getting into a tight corner, so it extricated itself by the following letter:

Prime Minister's Department,  
Canberra, 28th April, 1942.

Dear Sir,

I have your letter of 20th April in reference to your request to be allowed to print a leaflet, "Act or be Damned."

There is absolutely nothing in my communication of the 15th idem to warrant the assumption as expressed in the first paragraph of your communication. No comment was made concerning the views set out in the leaflet.

Approval for you to print your leaflet is given on condition that it is printed on the back of a leaflet which was printed by or on behalf of your organisation prior to the issue of the Regulations referred to, and provided also that no envelopes or new wrappers are used for distribution purposes.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) E. W. Tonkin,

Private Secretary.

And that's that!

For the information of readers, the leaflet in question, "Act or be Damned," is printed on the back page of this issue.

The conclusion which you will draw from reading the foregoing correspondence will no doubt give you a lively sense of the battle ahead. Only the fact that the Secretary of the Electoral Campaign was able to supply old leaflets, with blank backs, enabled him to obtain authority to print.

But what chance has any section of our Movement got to get expression unless it can meet the difficulty in the same way? What chance have I got to get authority to print another booklet? Buckley's.

Within a couple of weeks I am going to ask for permission to re-print "The Victory Road." There is ample paper for the purpose, and the whole point of the booklet is to further the war effort, sustain morale, and show how military victory can be followed by a triumphant and prosperous peace.

If authority is refused we can take it for granted that the new regulation governing printing is nothing less than a blanket form of censorship. I will then ask your support in making an issue of it. We must prepare to fight now or forever hold our peace in supine acceptance of a policy of suppression. We must prepare to "Act or be damned."—Editor.

### THESE SOCIALISTS

Mr. Tom Johnston, Secretary for Scotland, and like all Socialists, full of views on the disposition of other people's business, thinks "the Government" should take over all building for ten years after the war.

As an alternative, we suggest that "the Government" take over "Forward," the Socialist paper of which Mr. Johnston was editor, and place it under the direction of Mr. A. P. Herbert.

\* \* \*

It is almost unanimously agreed by Planners that it is very bad for people to have "a high standard of living." As Mr. H. R. Knickerbocker says, "No living inhabitant of the Soviet Union has been corrupted by ease or luxury."

Then why are we bothering about post-war production?

\* \* \*

First Socialist: "If you had two houses, you'd give me one, wouldn't you?"

Second Socialist: "Of course I would."

F.S.: "And if you had two pigs, you'd give me one, wouldn't you?"  
S.S.: "Er—I have two pigs."

### BOOKS TO READ

"Federal Union Exposed": A book you MUST have. By Barclay-Smith. Price 1/- each.

"Banks and Facts": How to Finance the War for an All-in War Effort. By Bruce H. Brown. Price 6d. each.

"Money": What it is and how the Money System Works. By S. F. Allen. Price, 1/- each.

"Victory Without Debt": Showing that Victory can be Won Without Creating a Huge Burden of Debt to be Paid Off After the War. By Barclay-Smith. Price 1/- each.

"Answer to Tax Slavery": Explains the Taxation Racket, and shows WHY we Really Pay Taxes. By Barclay-Smith. Price 1/- each.

"Story of the Commonwealth Bank": The Story of the People's Bank and How it Could and Should be Used. By D. J. Amos. Price 1/- each.

Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, Room 8, 5th Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins-street, Melbourne, C.1.

# The New Times

A non-party, non-sectarian, non-sectional weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and exposing the causes, the institutions and the individuals that keep us poor in the midst of plenty.

Published every Friday by New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Elizabeth and Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I. Postal Address: Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU 2834.

Vol. 8.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1942.

No. 22.

## More Socialism by Stealth

Fresh examples keep cropping up of the imposition on long-suffering Australians of further instalments of the Curtin brand of centralised, bureaucratic socialism. A case might be argued for a few of these measures, as being temporarily necessary because of war-time circumstances; but most of them are not necessary at all, and simply serve to concentrate more power in the hands of Curtin and Co. and their ever-growing horde of Federal bureaucrats, without benefiting the people or the war effort by one iota. There is now an alarming array of these symptoms of the "new despotism" for the democratic critic to choose from. Let us single out one of the newest for brief comment:

The Melbourne "Age" of May 28 reports that "Cabinet has directed that the rule, that the national service office shall be the only channel for the engagement of labour, will be rigidly enforced." No reason is given for this dictatorial decree, and there isn't any good reason.

There are already a number of privately-operated employment agencies which provide a thoroughly efficient channel for the engagement of labour. One reason for that efficiency is the fact that they offer their services on a payment-by-results basis. This also means that those who use their services are treated as customers, or potential customers. The substitution of a single, bureaucratic agency will sound the death-knell of that prompt, courteous, efficient and considerate treatment. Workers will become mere pawns in the manpower-chess-game—mere identification-numbers on a file. Employers will fare no better.

And what of the proprietors of these private employment agencies? They have spent many of the best years of their lives building up their connections and reputations, and learning to do their job efficiently. Is all that to be wantonly smashed and thrown aside? Apparently it is. The planners at Canberra may allege that these proprietors do not observe the priorities and other mysteries of the manpower-chess-game; but our investigations—made on the spot, not from Canberra—indicate that, with few possible exceptions, they DO. In any case, the authorities can easily deal with the few who don't; there is no need to "liquidate" the many for the alleged transgressions of the few—that is not British justice, it is the same in principle as the Nazi practice of shooting dozens of innocent Frenchmen for the "crime" of one.

Curtin and Co. have no mandate for that sort of thing, and it is time the electors, through their respective M.H.R.'s, reminded Curtin and Co. of that fact. What about it, you democrats? Don't say the good old "Digger spirit"—which brooked no dictatorial high-handedness and never abandoned "cobbers" in a tight corner—is dead!

### The Hospital Crisis

(Continued from page 1.)

the orthodox economists, politicians, and press could give us.

I met with the same stupid answer when subsequently visiting England, Canada, and New Zealand. "We haven't the money to build." To the thinking individual this state

of affairs was intolerable enough in times of so-called peace; but to use the same old bogey at the present time, when Billy Hughes' pet cry, "Populate or Perish," is being answered by Australian womanhood, which looks in vain for maternity arrangements; when thousands of wealthy refugees have been comfortably accommodated because they had the cash; to say WE cannot afford it is little short of treason. Shortage of manpower? Is that now the answer? Let volunteers be called at decent rates of pay to safeguard Australia's babies, and watch results. Materials? Scores of thousands of pounds' worth of timber, bricks, concrete, etc., are being used to buttress the private bank premises in our cities, against the possibility of air-raids. Which should we protect, human life or the ledgers of high finance? As for the depleting of funds for the Red Cross cause, let us at least pay the domestics; the national Red Cross should be financed with new national credit.

—"Scissors."

## CHURCHES AND USURY

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

Sir,—On May 8, 1942, a circular was sent to Methodist ministers in Victoria from 288 Little Collins-street, Melbourne. It is signed by Courtenay Thomas, as president of the Methodist Conference, and E. T. Bailey, as Methodist representative on the War Savings Church Panel.

The circular calls upon the ministers "to bring under the notice of their people" the vital duty of subscribing to Government Loans, and explains that it has been issued at the request of the organising secretary of National Savings Campaign.

This means that the Methodist Church of Australasia, through the president of its Victoria and Tasmania Conference, has officially committed itself to the perpetuation of the present system of usury, under which Mammon is served instead of God. It gives its approval to conditions under which the utilisation of the gifts of God are made subject to financial considerations, and the principles enunciated by Jesus thereby placed aside in favour of Finance. The amazing thing about this unholy practice is that it is defended and assisted by an organisation professing to be the Church of God!

The circular included this: "Money to carry on the war the Government must have. Equally necessary is the co-operation of all in placing more and more of their spending power at Australia's disposal. When peace returns, the nation will need this spending power to keep industry moving. Until then, the war and the nation's needs must come first. The new National Savings Campaign is, in effect, a mighty effort to bring about a sense of national thrift throughout the community, and the War Loan Committee feels that the Churches generally can exert a far-reaching influence in this regard. Confidently, therefore, do we appeal for your whole-hearted assistance in this essential and vital duty."

May I offer some brief comment on this?

If money is so vital to a continuance of the war, then it can be produced without difficulty and should always be available to any extent required. The proprietor of a theatre never allows himself to be short of tickets. Of all things needed for the effective prosecution of the war, money is the easiest to produce, and yet, it is the thing about which a great amount of physical effort is wasted. If we are short of tanks we get to work and produce more tanks, and we are assured in the Report of the Monetary and Banking Commission that the Commonwealth Bank has power to CREATE whatever money is required to fulfil any of its obligations. Its paramount obligation at present is to finance the war effort, but it is not doing so. What is happening is that most of the money required is being created by the private banks and charged against the community as a debt on which interest must be paid. Even the soldiers who return from the war will be required to pay interest on it and the interest charges will go on forever. A farmer who borrows potatoes can grow potatoes to repay them, but a farmer who borrows money cannot grow money to repay it. Money is produced only by the trading banks and is subject to the payment of interest to them. We have been mesmerised into believing that the symbol is more "valuable" than the food!

If our spending power is to be placed at Australia's disposal, then we should know WHO is meant by the word "Australia." Australia is a large area of land with water all round it, and would be useless without the people who live on it. So when we speak of Australia we mean the PEOPLE of Australia, and it stands to reason that incomes received by the people ARE at Australia's disposal. When money is taken from the people it is placed at the FINANCIERS' disposal, and

is so manipulated by them as to put the community further into debt and cause us to fight one another in the never-ending struggle to get a share of the reduced supply. If there are no goods on which our purchasing power can be spent now, then let us keep it until there ARE goods available or use it to liquidate our personal debts. If the Government needs money let it provide its own, as Abraham Lincoln did.

Was there ever a more irresponsible statement than this: "When peace returns, the nation will need this spending power to keep industry moving?" The "nation," of course, is the PEOPLE. If the people will need the purchasing power when peace returns where will they get it from if the Government has already taken and spent it? Governments do not put it away for safe keeping. They buy war material, and then give it to the enemy, at which point they have neither the materials NOR the money. So when "peace" returns neither the Government NOR the people will have the spending power which is necessary to keep industry moving! Where will it come from then, and how?

And were these men really serious when they suggested that the nation's needs must come first only until peace returns. If they were serious, whose needs WILL have first claim when the "peace" comes? It is obvious, of course, that the people's needs should ALWAYS come first.

If this National Savings Campaign is "a mighty effort to bring about a sense of national thrift," what sort of an effort would be necessary to bring about a condition of national prodigality? Never before has our National Government been spending on such a scale, and never before has it been so necessary to challenge this thrift nonsense. These thrift advocates think, of course, only in terms of money—i.e., bookkeeping symbols representing claims to goods. They never think of thrift in regard to physical suffering and the spilling of the blood of our sons. That, it would seem, is far less important, and by fostering the thrift idea it helps to maintain the absurd conception that money is something scarce and sacred, when all the time it is possible for the Commonwealth Bank to supply all the Government's financial needs without difficulty and without charge. God knows this to be true, and must be pierced to the heart when He hears the Mammon-inspired rubbish which still comes from so many of His reputed spokesmen.

Most churches are heavily in debt, and few of them can escape the charge that their activities are more concerned with the collection of money to pay interest on their debt than with the removal of financial conditions which prevent even the commencement of the Kingdom of God on the Earth. In the face of this fact, any responsible minister of religion who would sign a circular of the nature referred to above could only do so without realising the enormity of his offence against the Kingdom of God and the Welfare of Man. The most charitable thing we can say is that, like the chief priests and elders who inspired the crucifixion, "they know not what they do."

Psalm 15 asks the question: "Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle?"

(Continued on page 8.)

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# Australians Are Cheated of Their Inheritance

## COUNTERFEITING DEBT-MONGERS' CONFIDENCE TRICK

### OUTSPOKEN BROADCAST FROM 7HO

The following dialogue was broadcast by speakers of The Electoral Campaign, Hobart, through Station 7HO, on Sunday, May 24, at 6.30 p.m.

B.—In the various arguments we have had each Sunday night, you have spoken about Australia as a great estate, built by our fathers and their fathers. Men and women came from the Old Country, cut down the forests and broke up the soil; they planted wheat and fruit, built their own homes, built roads and bridges, schools and railways, etc. This great estate of Australia is our estate—why do I, as an Australian, get no dividends from that estate? Why are we all in debt, and to whom are we in debt? That's what I want to know. There is something sinister and fishy about all this debt business. I think it is high time we were given some kind of balance-sheet to show where we stand.

J.—There has never been a balance-sheet published of Australia—Australia Limited. If that balance-sheet were published, I think it would show that we had many assets, that we have a large credit balance.

B.—Then why are 90 per cent. of the land and houses of this great estate mortgaged? Why are our Municipal Governments in debt? These debts are costly things; in Tasmania the whole of our income tax is required to pay interest on the State Government debts; a goodly portion of rates and land taxes are required to pay interest on these debts; the Hydro Electric is supposed to be an asset, and so it is, but yet most of the electricity bill is a debt charge to pay interest on work done, sometimes many years ago. That is wrong, isn't it? The Bible said it is wrong, and your own common sense tells you it is wrong. A strong virile, active people should not be in debt. How did they get there?

J.—The whole thing is wrong, decidedly wrong, and this war is going to bring the nasty debt business to a climax. The soldiers, when they come back from this war are going to ask a few questions about this debt, and to whom it is to be paid.

B.—They have learnt a few things since the last war.

### THE CONFIDENCE TRICK

J.—I have tried to explain several times how this debt is imposed upon us. The simplest way I know is like this: Supposing four of us get "fed-up" with paying rates and taxes, and paying through the nose for everything we buy, and that we decide to go into the back-blocks to build our own home and to grow our own food; and suppose you go fishing and rabbiting while I build a dam to supply us with water. I work on that dam for several weeks, and for the rest of our lives we have fresh water flowing past our shack.

B.—You have as it were, built an asset.

J.—An asset that will last us a lifetime, with no debt attached to it.

B.—Isn't that because there were no money transactions involved? While you were building that dam you had to be fed. I fed you with fish and rabbits. If you had had to borrow money from a stranger to pay me for those fish and rabbits, the cost of the dam would be the cost of the food you ate.

J.—That's so, but why should I and the community be in debt every time we build an asset?

B.—Perhaps it is because we brought a stranger into our private affairs.

J.—That's the point; it's the outsider that comes into our affairs who is causing the trouble. As soon as we go outside, for help we get into trouble; if we hadn't gone outside for money there would have been no debt. As soon as money comes into the picture the trouble starts and our debts begin.

B.—I have always believed that, but I don't think it is possible at the present stage to do away with money. I can't see us going back to barter.

J.—No, I don't think it is possible to do away with money; but money should be made to serve the community—to be its servant, not its master, as it is to-day.

B.—As I see it, the purpose of money is merely to get things done; to bring men and materials together for purposes decided upon by the community.

J.—When a few of us get together to build a dam there is no debt attached to it; we pay no interest bill on the asset we have produced. But when a town wants a reservoir built, it has to go to the bank for a loan to pay the workmen while they are building the dam.

B.—But the workmen are fed and clothed by the community. NOT by the bank!

J.—The bank only issues the necessary credit tickets for the sake of convenience; as you say, the community does the work. The bank only acts as ticket clerks.

B.—Some ticket clerks! The banks, when they issue the money for the reservoir, claim that reservoir as their own until the money is paid back.

### IN BONDAGE TO BANKS

J.—And we have to pay interest for the rest of our lives on this asset built by ourselves.

B.—But we can escape paying any further interest payments by paying back the bank loan.

J.—That sounds simple enough; but can you tell me why 90 per cent. of the land of this country is mortgaged to the banks and their dummies, the insurance companies and other agents? Can you tell me why our Municipal Councils cannot pay off their loans? Can you tell me why our Governments not only cannot pay off their debts, but why their debts are increasing daily? Can you tell me why?

B.—As far as I can see, debts are not paid off for one of two reasons; either people don't want to pay off their debts, or they can't, and as no person is in debt because he likes being in debt, the answer appears to be that the community as a whole is unable to pay off its debts.

J.—Couldn't we go further and state that, as the vast majority of the business transactions in this country is done by bank credit (cheque money issued as a loan), the banks, except in war-time, never issue sufficient money to permit people to pay off their loans?

B.—Yes, I think we could go further than that and say that the banks have no intention of issuing sufficient money to permit loans to be paid off.

J.—They wish us to remain in debt.

B.—It is much more profitable.

J.—The debt industry is one of the most powerful and most highly organised industries in the world. Debt has taken the place of chains; debt is the sign of man's enslavement. Man builds, but never possesses. He works hard but never gains his freedom. He is ignorant, therefore he is a slave to superstition. The financial system is based on bluff, and on an illegal and fraudulent currency, and it is based on our ignorance. Ignorant men can never be free.

### LABOR LEADERS KNOW, BUT . . .

B.—The men who compose our Labor Governments are not all ignorant men; why do they take part in this game of bluff? Why do they keep on borrowing from the private banks when the Commonwealth Bank can issue all the new credit-money the people require? The Commonwealth Bank can issue money, interest-free and debt-free; why are the Labor Governments so afraid to do anything to lighten our debt burden?

J.—I said the debt system is based on bluff; organised bluff on a large scale.

B.—Everything seems to be on a large scale these days!

J.—That's a sign of ignorance and bad education. Big things appeal to stupid people. The political party system is part of this great game of bluff. Without the help of the party system the debt system would not last five minutes.

B.—How can the debt system benefit the Labor Party?

J.—The debt system doesn't benefit the Labor Party, but it benefits the leaders of the Labor Party.

B.—How?

J.—It keeps them in power; it gives them an income and prestige with the ignorant.

B.—You mean to say the Labor leaders couldn't keep in power unless they backed the debt system?

J.—Of course they couldn't!

B.—Then our Labor Governments don't rule at all; they are only tax-collectors for the debt system?

J.—The same as any other Government.

B.—A nice state of affairs, isn't it?

J.—We have nobody to blame but ourselves. The remedy rests in our own hands. As soon as we are prepared to use our vote intelligently the great evil of debt will cease.

### THE COUNTERFEITERS

B.—Coming back to the debt system—you say that when a school is built, or a road, or a reservoir, the banks issue the necessary money as a loan to be repaid sometime; and that the banks, by manipulation of the money supply, make sure that the majority of these loans can never be repaid, and so we remain in debt for ever.

J.—And ever.

B.—Isn't the money issued by the banks merely depositors' money—that is, the money actually belongs to the customers of the banks and the people who deposit the money with the banks.

J.—Not at all. If the banks were merely to lend out the cash left by their customers at a higher rate of interest the banks would not stay in business—there is not enough profit in it.

B.—But that's what the banks make us believe.

J.—Well, they are making you believe in a falsehood. The Banks make their profit by creating credit out of nothing. If a bank has a hundred pounds' worth of cash they can make loans of £1000, simply because most business is done by cheque, and because of the use of the cheques they find from experience that for every hundred pounds of business done only £10 of cash is used.

B.—When a bank makes a loan of £100 it only expects to pay out £10 in hard cash?

J.—On the average, yes.

B.—Therefore, for every loan of £100 made, the bank creates £90 of new money?

J.—It creates £90 by means of pen and ink and paper.

B.—And charges 5 per cent. interest on it! Wheee, what a good "spec"! Any chance of getting into this banking racket?

J.—No chance at all unless you first join the political-party racket.

### THOSE WAR LOANS

B.—You have said that most of the war loans are subscribed by the banks and their dummies; that, when they subscribe, say £100, they just write out a cheque for it.

J.—That's right.

B.—And when the Government gets that cheque it will, on the average, receive about £10 in cash.

J.—About that.

B.—Some people believe that you and I and the school children and the widows, etc., etc., are subscribing most of these war loans.

J.—It is quite false; most of the loans are subscribed to directly or indirectly by the private banks writing cheques on themselves.

B.—How do you mean indirectly?

J.—Well, it's this way; when an insurance company invests a million pounds in the war loan, of course the company hasn't got the cash. It borrows it from the bank.

B.—The bank actually lends the money, not the insurance company?

J.—The bank creates the money out of nothing; but the action is screened under the name of the insurance company and "subscriptions" from other companies and private individuals.

B.—Or widows' mites!

J.—And we are told the people have responded magnificently.

B.—When almost the whole thing is being carried through by the banks?

J.—By writing figures in books.

B.—Writing figures in books seems to be more profitable than sowing seeds in the ground!

J.—That's because the figures multiply more quickly!

### WANTED TO BUY

New or second-hand, the following books:—"Real Objectives of Second World War," by E. D. Butler. "World-Government Plot Exposed," by E. D. Butler. "The Truth About The Slump," by A. N. Field. "The World's Conundrum," by A. N. Field. —J. P. Murnane, Mathoura, N.S.W.

THE "NEW TIMES"  
IS OBTAINABLE  
AT  
ALL AUTHORISED  
NEWSAGENTS

## FANTASTIC FALSEHOODS IN "BANNED" COMMUNIST PAPER

(Continued from page 1.)

March 27 it quotes Senator Darcey in Parliament that if Mussolini 'had not become obsessed with the idea that he was a modern Julius Caesar bent on forming a new Roman Empire, Italy would have been better governed under fascism than under any so-called democratic system.'

"Alongside the praise of fascist regimes the same journal thunders against Soviet Russia. Eric Butler, leading apostle of this vile creed, declares: 'Russia to-day is run mainly by Jews, such a record of organised tyranny and murder the world has never seen.' (In fact, Litvinov and Kaganovich are the only Jews to have held important Soviet Government posts in recent years.)

"Such statements about the fascist countries and the Soviet Union, obviously aid the fascists in their world struggle. The men who make these statements are enemies of Australia.

"What then must be done? We must entirely free our own minds and the minds of others, of all Hitler's balderdash about the Jews. We must welcome as comrades in arms all Jews who stand for democracy. We must realise that Australia's fifth column extends far beyond the 'Australia First' Movement. It has a legal press, radio, and parliamentary spokesmen.

"We demand the suppression of all pro-fascist propaganda and of all activities likely to disrupt the great international alliance of democratic peoples on which our whole future depends."

### LIES EXPOSED

Let me now show how "truthful" the Communists are. It is obvious from a reading of the above-quoted article, that the writer has been closely reading the "New Times." He therefore knows that the "New Times" has written more about real democratic government than any other paper in Australia; he knows that we are vigorously opposed to the subjugation of British countries by Hitler and Co. or any other centralised group of gangsters; and he knows that he is telling deliberate lies when he says that the "New Times" is pro-fascist.

It is news to me that radio station 7HO, Hobart, is controlled by a social credit group; 7HO is a commercial station from which Mr. Jas. Guthrie and others buy "time" every Sunday evening. But distortion of facts doesn't worry the Communists. And these are the people who are for ever talking about how accurate they are in their views on affairs thousands of miles away!

No one has ever said that the Jewish international financiers "employ" Churchill or Cripps. It has been pointed out that the policies and actions of these men are regarded favourably by Jewish International Finance.

If the Communists weren't so ignorant on financial matters, they would know that there are no "Governors" of the Bank of England. There is one Governor, Mr. Montagu Norman. Mr. Norman is not a Jew; he is a Gentile implementing and believing in a Jewish policy and philosophy. Further, he has worked in close contact with the powerful Jewish banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. of "Wall Street," New York.

The talk about America's eight richest millionaires being non-Jewish proves nothing. Millionaires, unless they are members or direct beneficiaries of the banking ring, are sometimes likely to be viewed with apprehension and antagonism by the big bankers. Henry Ford was a typical case. His challenge to Jewish International Finance nearly led

to him being smashed. It is a question of power, not ownership. Mr. Jacob Schiff, the late head of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., had dependent upon his sole will the power represented by the astronomical figure of 22,245,000,000 dollars. This one man played a powerful part in international politics; so did his colleagues, the Warburgs, who were financial advisers to both the American and German Governments during the last war. The Communists have never mentioned these men. These are the men who put Montagu Norman in as their representative in the Bank of "England" in 1920. Mr. Norman has comparatively little in the way of personal property, but he has sufficient power to dominate the whole British Empire.

Re B.H.P., admittedly a dangerous monopoly—an effect of the financial system, not a cause of it: Who was responsible for the depression in this country—B.H.P., or Sir Otto Niemeyer, the German-Jew representing International Jewish Finance?

It is a deliberate falsehood for the "Guardian" to say that I, or the "New Times," favour the killing of Jews. I am opposed to civil violence and persecution. But I am vigorously opposed to the International Jewish philosophy and policy, and intend to combat it whenever and wherever I meet it. I have made this so clear in my booklet, "The War Behind The War," in which I show how Hitler is pro-Judaic and implementing International Jewry's policy, that I once again charge the "Guardian" with deliberately distorting what I have written. To suggest that anti-Judaic propaganda is pro-fascist is the kind of silly argument one would expect from the Communists. This is the line of propaganda being built up all over the world: "We must choose between Hitler's world-government and one of the various types of Federal Union which International Jewry is sponsoring." Loyal British citizens want NEITHER. They want to govern themselves.

Re Germany's financial system: I can only say that we must try to understand the reason for Germany's colossal production effort. They have used a better financial technique than ours. Would we refuse to try to discover the secrets of a new successful tank evolved by the Germans? No. Then why not try to understand how they have financed their productive effort? This is not being pro-Nazi; it is being sane and intelligent instead of talking emotional nonsense.

The "New Times" quotes Senator Darcey. It also reports Communist sympathiser, Mr. Maurice Blackburn, M.H.R. Senator Darcey is, I believe, a real democrat. But the "New Times" doesn't necessarily support all the views of the men it reports. I suppose the local Fascists claim that we are Communists because we have often reported Mr. Blackburn! The "New Times" is quite impartial about the political labels of men; it is concerned about their statements and actions. No, Comrades, you had better try some other line of attack.

And I am the "leading apostle of this vile creed"! I once again repeat my challenge to the Communists to come into the open with their charges. I have neither the space nor the time to go fully into the question of Jewish control in Russia, a very touchy point with the Comrades. But let me briefly answer their lie that "Litvinov and Kaganovich are the only Jews to have held important Soviet Government posts in recent years." Have the Communists never heard of Maisky and Lozovsky, to only mention two of many?

If I am an "enemy of Australia," why don't the Communists lay an official charge against me? At least, I never tried to oppose our war effort during the first eighteen months of the war because it was then an "imperialist" war!

Of course, we must welcome "all Jews who stand for democracy." Who has ever said anything to the contrary? But the rank and file of the Jews, through no fault of their own, have been rather conspicuous by their absence in the fight for democracy. I know of no prominent Jew who has expressed himself in favour of monetary reform. A great number of them are certainly in favour of "Socialism." But Socialism isn't democracy. The Socialists admit this themselves when, to give only one instance, they want everyone suppressed who doesn't agree with them. The Communists want me suppressed. They want the "New Times" suppressed.

I have no desire to see anyone holding opposite views to me suppressed. So long as the Communists do not advocate armed revolution and destruction of our British institutions, they should be permitted to publish their views. At least they could never print libellous articles if they had a legal press.

### HISTORICAL FACTS

It is impossible for me to express my detailed views at present on the Russian Revolution. But I offer the following historical facts without comment:

Paul Warburg, of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., was financial adviser to the American Government during the last war.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to America during the early years of the last war, charged Warburg with working for a German victory. (Vide Rice's Letters.)

Max Warburg, Paul Warburg's brother, was financial adviser to the German Government.

Mr. Wickham Stead, well-known British journalist and now a B.B.C. commentator of long standing, had a few things to say about these financiers in his book, "Through Thirty Years." No one can dispute the fact that Stead, one of the most outstanding figures in British journalism, knew what he was writing about. He was acting correspondent of the "Times" (London) at Berlin, 1896; correspondent at Rome, 1897-1902; correspondent at Vienna, 1902-1913; Foreign Editor of the "Times" (London) from 1914-1919; editor of the "Times" (London) from February, 1919 to November, 1922; lectured on Central European History at King's College, London, from 1925 to 1938; editor of "Review of Reviews" from 1923 to 1930; engaged in propaganda in enemy countries in 1918; and was head of a special mission to Italy, March to April, 1918. And now for Stead's accusations:

"But, before matters could proceed far, a flutter was caused by the return from Moscow of Messrs. William C. Bullitt and Lincoln Steffens, who had been sent to Russia towards the middle of February by Colonel House and Mr. Lansing, 'for the purpose of studying conditions, political and economic, therein for the benefit of the American Commissioners plenipotentiary to negotiate peace.' Mr. Philip Keir" (later Lord Lothian) "and, presumably, Mr. Lloyd George, knew and approved of this mission. Mr. Bullitt was instructed to return if possible by the time President Wilson should have come back to Paris from the United States. Potent international financial interests were at work in favour of the immediate recognition of the Bolsheviks. Those influences had been largely responsible for the Anglo-American proposal in January to call Bolshevik representatives to Paris at the beginning of the Peace Conference—a proposal which had failed after having been transformed into a suggestion for a Conference with the Bol-

shevists at Prinkipo. The well-known American Jewish banker, M. Jacob Schiff, was known to be anxious to secure recognition. On the afternoon of March 26 an American friend inadvertently gave me a notion that a revival of the Prinkipo proposal, in some form, was in the air. That evening I wrote to Northcliffe: 'The Americans are again talking of recognising the Russian Bolsheviks. If they want to destroy the whole moral basis of the Peace and of the League of Nations they have only to do so.'

"And, in the 'Paris Daily Mail' of March 27, I wrote strongly against any proposal to recognise 'the desperadoes whose avowed aim is to turn upside down the whole basis of Western Civilisation.'

"That day Colonel House asked me to call upon him. I found him worried both by my criticism of any recognition of the Bolsheviks and by the certainty, which he had not previously realised, that if the President were to recognise the Bolsheviks in return for commercial concessions his whole 'idealism' would be hopelessly compromised as commercialism in disguise.

"I pointed out to him that not only would Wilson be utterly discredited, but that the League of Nations would go by the board, because all the small peoples and many of the big peoples of Europe would be unable to resist the Bolshevism which Wilson would have accredited. I insisted that, unknown to him, the prime movers were Jacob Schiff, Warburg, and other international financiers, who wished, above all, to bolster up the Jewish Bolsheviks in order to secure a field for German and Jewish exploitation of Russia." (My emphasis.)

Further, Stead wrote that these men were "akin to, if not identical with, the men who sent Trotzky and some scores of associate desperadoes to Russia."

### THE SISSON DOCUMENTS

While the Communists are frantically trying to prove Stead wrong—they would be sure to know more than a man who was intimately connected with affairs during and after the last war!—let us pass to what are known as the Sisson Documents.

Edgar Sisson was President Wilson's representative in Russia during the Bolshevik Revolution. He covered the revolution in his book, "One Hundred Red Days—November 25, 1917—March 4, 1918." He also compiled a report, "The German-Bolshevik Conspiracy," while "Special Representative in Russia of the Committee on Public Information." The authenticity of the documents, known as the "Sisson Report," was later guaranteed by the National Board for Historical Service in America.

Even orthodox historians have been forced to admit that, at a meeting in Stockholm in 1916, Protopopoff, the former Russian Minister of the Interior, was met by members of the German Foreign Office and Max Warburg. Warburg was determined to destroy Russia's fighting resistance in order that Germany could more effectively deal with Britain and France.

I have selected the following documents from Sisson's collection:

"Document No. 64.

"Stockholm, September 21, 1917. Mr. Raphael Scholen (Schaumann), Haparanda.

"Dear Comrade: The office of the banking house M. Warburg has opened in accordance with telegram from President of Rhenish-Westphalian Syndicate an account for the undertaking of Comrade Trotsky. The attorney (agent) purchased arms and has organised their transportation and delivery up to Luleo and Varde. Name to the office of Essen & Son in Luleo, receivers, and a person authorized to receive the money de-

(Continued on page 8.)



# THE BIG IDEA

By C. H. DOUGLAS, in the "Social Creditor" (England).

(Continued from last issue.)

There is, in a certain type of metaphysics, a theory, or rather statement, that animals have a "Group" soul, and that the real test of difference between the animal kingdom and the human race is the individuality of the human soul. That is to say, the first "duty" of a human being is to dominate his relationship with the group soul.

This means, if it means anything, that the supreme aim of evolution is differentiation, and that the determined effort to present human beings, and to treat human beings, as a collectivity, is the Sin against the Holy Ghost, for which there is no forgiveness.

Now, this idea has a curious corollary. It implies that organisation is a descent—a retrogression. I do not think that it necessarily implies that organisation is inadmissible, if done consciously and with full understanding by those who are organised.

But it seems to me to offer a very important explanation of the inevitable degradation which accompanies large organisations. It is not human nature which is at fault—that is just exactly what it is not. It is the prostitution of human nature to a lower order of evolution—the group soul.

There is any amount of evidence to support this theory. Mobs, for instance. And our Great Men always appeal to mobs. And the behaviour of Functionaries—in private life and as individuals, decent fellows. In their Function, possessed of devils. Not because of their function, but because they assume powers not proper to that function, arising out of collectivity.

Evidently, an organisation which is expressly designed to make use of individuals without allowing them to understand the true object for which they are being used, is inherently Evil. It is a matter of no consequence whatever that it may have been founded by an idealist with an eye on the Millennium. That is why I am confident that the Devil is backing every horse in the race, at the moment. There is altogether too much drive for similarity in organisation to leave any doubt about that, and too much deception about its results.

That our present plight is due to organisation per se, is not, I think, open to discussion. Clearly there could be no war without it. Apart from the fact that such authorities as Elliott Smith are prepared to demonstrate that man is not naturally a combative animal, the specious and significant attempt to assure us that, on the one hand, war is good for us and on the other, is merely logical expansion of a quarrel between two small boys, is consciously false. A quarrel between individuals proceeds from something inside them. A modern war is a collective prize fight, promoted by outsiders for the benefit of themselves and the destruction of the contestants, who would much prefer not to be involved, and would not be, if they were not "organised."

Organisation, is in fact, magic. It is the evocation of an elemental force, and it is much easier to evoke elemental forces than it is to control them or lay them. I have very little doubt that the necessity of a "circle" for the production of spiritistic phenomena is simply an example.

I would ask anyone who considers that this approach to the problem of world disaster is "fanciful" and "impractical," to pause a little. There is, for instance, a large and growing body of opinion which allots an important share of responsibility for the present world war to "the Jews"—not, in the main, to specific Jews acting individually, but to the collectivity of Jews, although common sense and common experience informs us that, whether we like Jews or not, it is absurd to suppose that the average Jew spends any con-

siderable portion of his time trying to arrange a World War. But that does not dispose of the matter.

It is beyond doubt that biologically, the Jews, by their close intermarriage, have a group or race consciousness which is perhaps unique. Over and above this factor, as one of their number, Judge Jerome Frank of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, remarked in a recent article ". . . it is not generally understood that the traditional Jewish religion—orthodox Judaism—is not merely a religion as that word is usually understood. Unlike the other religions with which Americans generally are familiar, its spiritual values and ethical principles centred about, and were intertwined with a body of Jewish customs handed down from ancient times, which covered minutely every detail of living. The ancient customs were codified as rules of law. And they were not merely codified; they were Godified. . . . the Jews believed that God had enjoined them, as his chosen people, always to adhere to those social habits. Heine called those Jewish laws 'the Portable Fatherland.'" Although he does not say so, Judge Frank is obviously not referring to the so-called Old Testament; he is referring to the Talmud, which regards the non-Jew as cattle.

The Jews had a secret tradition, the Cabala, which was a magical treatise, or what we should term, in our modern vocabulary, a treatise on the psychology of the sub-conscious. I have little doubt that the Talmud so organised the Jews that the Masters of the Cabala were able to use them as one unit, and that it was both unnecessary and undesirable that the great majority of them should be conscious of this use.

Secret societies all follow the same pattern. Hence the vigorous and entirely sincere and, in his case, justified claim made by the ordinary Freemason, in England, that there is no politics in Freemasonry. 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 Louise Phillippe. . . . the throne was surprised by the Secret Societies, ever prepared to ravage Europe."

—"Lord George Bentinck," p. 552.

Whether Disraeli told all he knew, is something else, again.

The point that I am anxious to make is that it is just as useless to approach this problem of the true nature of organisation by appraising the great mass of the organised, whether Jew or Gentile, as it would be to assess the banking system from your knowledge of your local bank clerk. Or even someone much more important. I notice a significant statement on the part of the Chairman of the Midland Bank, that their part in Finance is "technical."

The problem is simply this. Is it true, as has been stated in many well informed quarters, that all visible Governments are mere executives of a dictated policy? If that is so, then the Dictators of this policy are the Arch Criminals for whom we are looking, and are responsible for the misery of the ages. And our task is to find a method by which the War can be turned upon its Authors.

Before leaving this aspect of the matter, I may perhaps introduce a personal experience.

"Red-white-and-blue Red Herring," by Jerome Frank.

Some years ago, certain financial proposals I had made were put before a British Cabinet Minister of the inner ring, by an influential intermediary. The reply received, of which I have an extract, was: "Whether Major Douglas's proposal is sound in theory, I do not know. It is a matter of little consequence. I can assure you that no British Government would remain in office for

three weeks, if it attempted to put it into practice."

Nevertheless, as I have suggested, I believe that it was the fear of British revolt against this Occult Power which produced a decision to confront us "with war, or the threat of war."

We have chosen war.

(To be continued. All rights reserved.)

## ALBERTA BUDGETS FOR SURPLUS

Announcing increases in the appropriation for public services, notably health, education and old age pensions, Provincial Secretary Solon E. Low made his budget address in the Legislature on Friday, February 13. A summary of the address follows:

Mr. Low declared that the Government, in common with others in the "free" countries, have greatly increased responsibilities.

Unemployment was down considerably, and business was touching new high levels. Alberta showed improvement generally.

Alberta harvested 181 million bushels of wheat in 1940, out of a Western total of 525 million bushels. Average price at shipping point was 49 cents, and total income \$88½ million. Last year, because of restriction orders Alberta harvested 85,500,000 bushels, losing \$50,000,000 income.

This decline was offset to some extent by livestock and coarse grains increases and from dominion subsidies.

Granting that subsidies have brought some relief to grain growers, Mr. Low said, "however, in spite of such measures, the problems confronting the wheat grower will not be solved until he is assured a fair and equitable price for his products."

Mr. Low cited increased demands for other farm products, giving tables of figures.

### Resources Utilised

Production from natural resources had grown, and was now second only to agriculture as a revenue producer. Mr. Low said he had previously stressed the value to the Province of these resources when developed, and said it has always been Government policy to encourage such development.

Dealing with the oil industry, the Treasurer said production in the McMurray sands areas was encouraging. From May 19 to September 30, 18,852 tons of sands were mined, which produced 16,928 barrels of crude, 1,069 of gasoline, 3,479 of diesel and burner oil.

Intensive efforts to increase production here were forecast.

Oil production for the province was nearly 10,000,000 barrels, or 98.08 per cent. of Canada's supply, and 18.3 per cent. of the whole Empire's supply.

Natural gas consumption was increasing, and new drilling is proceeding.

Coal production was up 500,000 tons, to a total of 6,700,000 tons, worth \$17,621,000.

Salt production was also up, with 16,610 tons, valued at \$166,100.

Lumbering rose in value by \$1,000,000, to a total of \$4,133,000.

All products brought a total of \$35,694,000, a gain of more than \$5,000,000.

### Gain in Value

In 1935 the total value was \$16,722,000. "I submit that a gain of nearly \$19,000,000 since that time is conclusive evidence of the growing importance of these resources to the people of the province."

Beet sugar production remained about the same, with about 92,000,000 lbs. of sugar produced. By-products from the industry found a ready market.

Mr. Low then reviewed certain Government undertakings, such as rural credits and farm relief advances.

"Over 50 per cent. of the outstand-

ing advances are to farmers in the special or drought areas of the province; and when this is taken into consideration, I think you will agree that the collections to date are reasonably satisfactory."

The Hail Insurance Board had completed another successful term of operation, accepting 9133 applications during the year covering 1,295,650 acres of crop with a total risk of \$5,640,868.

Damage resulted in claims being paid worth \$447,976.

Reserve funds of the board have increased to \$520,926, and \$300,000 is invested in First Victory Loan.

Dealing with public accounts, Mr. Low said those for the preceding year had been tabled. He told how they showed an operating surplus of \$2,270,845.19 on both income and capital accounts.

"The surplus is arrived at after providing for all ordinary capital expenditures, unemployment relief and certain statutory payments, but does not include debt retirements. A total of \$831,363.44 was expended for this purpose, including \$554,071 for redemption of savings certificates, \$241,735 for accounts payable, and \$23,000 as payment on treasury bills issued to the Dominion Government."

### Public Debt Reduced

Net funded and unfunded debt at March 31 was \$144,741,018, as compared with \$147,940,221 the previous year. Decrease was due to accretions to sinking funds, redemption of savings certificates, and increased cash and investments.

Estimates for health were increased, as were those of education, the University, and highway building.

Also, it was determined to increase the Old Age Pension by \$5 a month.

In order that Pensioners may receive the benefit of this, the Dominion has been requested to amend the Act as it now stands.

Cost of living bonuses to civil servants also brought increased expenditure. Salary raises were considered necessary if certain servants were to be retained, since the prevailing Government rate of salary is below that of outside business concerns.

The increase was more than off-set by the lower appropriation necessary for unemployment relief.

### Refunding Debt

Mr. Low spoke at length on plans for refunding the provincial debt. "We want to refund the whole of the debt," he said. "We feel that it is possible to evolve a plan that will be satisfactory and equitable to both the province and the debenture holders."

He told of the work of the joint committee investigating refunding possibilities, and said, pending a final settlement, the province would continue to meet interest payments at half rate.

He also announced that the Government would authorise lending of \$1,000,000 to the Victory Loan.

In a final plea for unity of purpose in the prosecution of the war, Mr. Low said, "Our war effort will

(Continued on page 8.)

## FANTASTIC FALSEHOODS IN "BANNED" COMMUNIST PAPER

(Continued from page 6.)

manded by Comrade Trotsky.—J. Furstenberg."

Let us examine another document: "Document No. 57.

"Circular, November 2, 1914.—From the Imperial Bank to the representative of the Via-Banken and the agents of the Diskonto Gesellschaft and of the Deutsche-Bank:

"At the present time there have been concluded conversations between the authorized agents of the Imperial Bank and the Russian revolutionaries, Messrs. Zinovieff and Lunacharsky. Both the mentioned persons addressed themselves to several financial men, who for their part addressed themselves to our representatives. We are ready to support the agitation and propaganda projected by them in Russia on the (one) absolute condition that the agitation and propaganda noted (planned) by the above-mentioned Messrs. Zinovieff and Lunacharsky will touch the active armies at the front. In case the agents of the Imperial Bank should address themselves to your banks, we beg you to open them the necessary credits which will be covered completely as soon as you make demand on Berlin.—(Signed) Risser."

"(Addition to document): Zinovieff and Lunacharsky got in touch with Imperial Bank of Germany through the bankers, D. Rubenstein, Max Warburg, and Parvus. Parvus and Warburg both figure in the Lenin and Trotsky documents."

The "Guardian" says that "all financiers everywhere immediately declared war on the Russian Revolution, and financed the intervention of fourteen capitalist States." All financiers everywhere didn't do anything of the kind. The Jewish groups were working hard to obtain recognition of the Bolsheviks. The war of intervention was never a determined affair, and lacked support nearly everywhere. The main people interested were the English and French investors, who had interests in Russia. I am not upholding these groups. One can, however, understand their attitude; the same as one can understand that the Midlands Banking Group in Britain has opposed Jewish dictatorship from Wall Street. It's a case of the lesser and the greater evil.

### THE AMERICAN OFFICIAL SERVICES REPORT

I will now quote several relevant items from the "American Official Services Report." The particular report dealing with the financing of the Russian Revolution was filed in the files of the French General Staff as follows: 7-618-6 np 912 S.R. 11. Transmis. Par l'Etat Major del. Armee Deuxieme Bureau. (Vide "Le Figaro," a former big Paris daily.)

Section 1 states: "In February, 1916, it was first discovered that a revolution was being fomented in Russia. It was found out that the following persons as well as the banking house mentioned were engaged in this work of destruction: Jacob Schiff, Guggenheim, Max Breitung; Kuhn, Loeb and Co., of which the following are the directors: Jacob Schiff, Felix Warburg, Otto Kahn, Mortimer Schiff, S. M. Hanauer."

In a document published by the United States Department of State, entitled, "Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States—1917—Supplement 2—The World War—Volume 1, page 25," the following confirming evidence appears: "File No. 763,72119/563a.

"The Secretary of State to the Ambassador in Russia (Francis).

"(Telegram.)

"Washington, April 16, 1917.

"1321. Please deliver following telegram:

"Mileukov, Petrograd (or Baron Gunzburg): American Jewry is

alarmed by reports that certain elements are urging separate peace between Russia and Central Powers. . . . We are confident Russian Jewry are ready for the greatest sacrifices in support of the present democratic Government, as the only hope for the future of Russia and all its people. American Jewry holds itself ready to co-operate with their Russian brethren in this great movement.—Marshall, Morgenthau, Schiff, Strauss, Rosenwald."

"(If sent to Baron Gunzburg, add: May we ask you to submit this to your Government.)

"—Lansing."

According to the "Jewish Communal Register," 1917 edition, page 1019:

"Mr. Schiff has always used his wealth and his influence in the best interests of his people. He financed the enemies of autocratic Russia. . . ."

The "New York Times" (March 24, 1917) described a celebration meeting of Russian sympathisers in New York: Mr. George Kennan said that as early as 1905 the revolutionary movement was "financed by a New York Banker you all know and love."

A Mr. Parsons read the following telegram to the above meeting:

"Will you say for me to those present at to-night's meeting how deeply I regret my inability to celebrate with the Friends of Russian Freedom the actual reward of what we had hoped and striven for these long years. . . ."

"(Sgd.) Jacob H. Schiff."

\* \* \*

Much more could be quoted, but there is no need. I challenge the Communists to prove the above facts incorrect. Bureaucratic socialism, dominated by the Jewish banking system, is being rapidly introduced into British countries. I warn the people of this country: Watch the progress of socialism and communist propaganda. It is becoming more powerful every day. And the men directing this propaganda are unscrupulous in their tactics. They are prepared to resort to any tactics to defeat democracy. I, for one, intend to fight them to the last ditch.

### CHURCHES AND USURY

(Continued from page 4.)

and answers, "He that putteth not out his money to usury, nor taketh reward against the innocent." Matthew vi., verse 24, also leaves no room for doubt. It says: "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." Note the word cannot. Yet the fact is that the very system under which we live is a system of usury and so long as we permit it to continue, so long will it be a physical impossibility for us to practice Christian principles. While usury is practised all talk of peace is so much hypocrisy, because the system inevitably produces war. And as the system is controlled through Finance, it follows that those who control Finance control the system. Therefore, in supporting the present financial methods we are supporting an anti-Christian system, and placing ourselves on the side of the enemy of God. Neither Courtenay Thomas nor any other man has the right or the power to commit "the people called Methodists" to that, and it is high time "the Church generally exerted its far-reaching influence" in the cause for which it exists instead of prostituting itself to the service of Mammon.—Yours faithfully, Bruce H. Brown, 189 Hotham-street, East Melbourne; May 31, 1942.

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

## Riverina Monetary Reform Movement

The Riverina Monetary Reform Movement held its annual conference at the School of Arts, Barellan, on May 24. There was an excellent attendance, and representatives from most centres in the Riverina. Mr. McKenzie occupied the chair. Guest speakers were Hon. J. Langtry, M.H.R.; G. Enticknap, M.L.A.; and Stanley F. Allen, F. C. A. (Aust.), of Sydney.

The following resolutions were carried:

No. 1.—That this Movement, assembled in Conference, views with apprehension and vigorously protests against the drift towards a soulless Bureaucracy and centralised control arising from the suggested "Unified Tax," which will only re-allocate revenue thus collected and destroy the States' sovereignty in the process; whereas, the obvious remedy is to utilise the national credit, through the Commonwealth Bank, interest-free and debt-free, to meet the necessary commitments of our country in its hour of peril.

No. 2.—That the Commonwealth Government use the national credit of Australia as a right, and not as a debt created by trading banks, so that finance be made available through the Commonwealth Bank, without inflation, and free of debt, to the full extent that men, materials, and equipment are available for the prosecution of the war, for the security and development of the country, and its industries, and to ensure payable prices for our products, to facilitate social reforms, and for post-war reconstruction.

No. 3.—That the private Trading Banks be prohibited from obtaining, directly or indirectly, any interest in "Government Bonds," "Loans,"

"Stock" or other Government securities.

No. 4.—That the amount deducted from the workers' wages under the heading of "Income Tax," be treated as a loan to the Government, and that "Tax Bonds" be issued for such deductions, and to bear interest, such bonds and interest to be repaid to holders following the war.

No. 5.—We urge the Government to recognise the nutritive value of the wholemeal loaf to maintain the health of the people; and suggest that Britain's lead be followed in this respect, and that no artificial colouring be permitted.

### Alberta Budgets for Surplus

(Continued from page 7.)

never be sufficient until the enemy has been overwhelmed, not only on present battle fronts, but also in their homelands, by Allied men and arms."

Until these forces have been equipped and these objectives accomplished, "I say we shall not have done enough; we shall not have done our part.

"I repeat, this Government has co-operated with the Federal Government in every way possible to further the war effort, and we shall continue to do so."

### "Mushroom Industries Show £1522 Loss"

The following report, minus my bracketed additions, appeared in the Melbourne "Herald" of May 28. It is a true short story of a truly mushroom enterprise which sprang into being—and into debt—almost overnight.

In my customary sympathy for all victims of Australia's financial (debt) policy, especially those whose attempts to produce food are being frustrated by those whose only production is figures in books, and on behalf of a long-suffering public unable to afford mushroom delicacies, I proffer my comments hereunder in brackets to point out that high finance, which, metaphorically speaking, is lower than a mushroom, has even the mushrooms "on toast."

"A loss of £1522 was incurred in its initial year to June 30, 1941, by Mushroom Industries Ltd., Geelong, formed in 1940 to take over from Moolap Products Pty. Ltd.

"Directors report that most of the year was taken up in raising capital and in building operations. (They should have been raising mushrooms.) There was a little production, but main efforts were concentrated on extending the houses for the mushrooms. (Lucky little things! My wife and I have been looking for a house—or part of one—for months; mushrooms have them made for them.)

"Directors express themselves thoroughly satisfied with those produced. (Not the houses, the mushrooms.)

"At June 30, paid capital was £4668, mortgages £1000 (I thought there was a snag somewhere), creditors £971 (snag number two), and overdraft £1496." (This "unkindest cut of all" amounts to all but £26 of the total loss of £1522, not to mention the interest! It is to be hoped that the humble mushroom is given a better start in life than that of the firm attempting successful propagation of it. No assistance for such new industries is forthcoming from our Governments, and the would-be grower is forced to turn to the private bankers. There's money in mushrooms for those who trade paper-and-pen credit for REAL credit. What they don't make out of the roundabouts they certainly make out of the swings; their debt-entries spawn mortgages, not mushrooms.

However, "while there's life there's hope," and the mushroom managers are still trying. Perhaps, after perusing their initial year's figures, they will study money as well as mushrooms, and since one of their directors is named JUST, and another is PRICE—but I guess there isn't mushroom for more, Mr. Editor.)

—"Scissors."

### SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

From United Democrats, 17 Waymouth-street, Adelaide.

The latest booklet by Mr. Barclay-Smith is a "winner"; and if thoroughly distributed, will go a long way towards the victory we want. The whole thing is a challenge; it is a challenge to the Financial Dictators, to Bureaucracy, to Bungling; it is a challenge to you and me. What are we going to do about it? Some of us are buying 50 of them, and are prepared to distribute most of them free. Please do your utmost to get as many of these out as soon as you can. Send it to your friends, along with "The Enemy Within the Empire" (by Eric Butler; price 6d.), for the enemy within that must be beaten, too. (Think of the subject countries, and how and why they fell.) Send for the "Victory Road," 3d. per copy; 2/9 per dozen.

NEXT EXECUTIVE MEETING: Thursday, June 11.

—M. R. W. LEE, Hon. Secretary.