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THE PRICE-FOURPENCE **EVERY FRIDAY** Registered at the G.P.O., Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper. Vol. 9. No. 16 MELBOURNE, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1943

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging.

In God's name, let us speak while there is time!

Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging, Silence is crime. Whittier (1807-1892).

Should Party Politics Be Abolished?

Victorian M.L.A. Says "Yes"-And Gives Some Good Reasons

The above question was the subject of a very interesting debate, which took place in Melbourne on April 14, between Mr. L. H. Hollins (Independent M.L.A. for Hawthorn) and Mr. L. A. Chisholm (endorsed U.A.P. candidate for Hawthorn in the forthcoming State elections.) A large audience crowded the Hawthorn Hall, wherein the debate was held; indicating the strong public interest in this subject. Mr. Chisholm's argument ran along the well-worn lines already made familiar by Mr. R. G. Menzies and others, but the case put forward by Mr. Hollins should be of special interest to all those democrats who were unable to be present In his main address (limited to 15 minutes), Mr. Hollins said:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentleman.—
Party politics, as we know it in Australia today, is a method of government which
divides the people into two or more closely
organised and strongly disciplined hostile
groups, bound to accept the direction of nonparliamentary bodies, and to support their
marty's policy regardless of conscience or
stitutes the greatest single threat to our
democratic institutions.

It should be abolished for two main reasons. First, it has failed to achieve a satisfactory social state after two hundred years' trial. Second, it is effectively preventing the use of better means to achieve

Can Mr. Chisholm show either that party politics has secured a satisfactory state of society, or that it gives any rea-sonable promise of doing so? If he says yes, then why is a growing number of people of all kinds joining the Communists people of all kinds joining the Communists and forming other movements as a gesture of despair of reform by the major political parties? If no, then he admits that party politics has failed. It is, of course, common knowledge that the party system represented at first the triumph of a limited democracy over the despotic Stuart kings. But this triumph was chart lived. But this triumph was short-lived.

Louis Kronenberger, in his recently published book, "Kings and Desperate Men,"

"Anne's reign marks not only the end Anne's reign marks not only the end of the seventeenth century struggle between prince and Parliament, but the beginning of two centuries of struggle between men who go through the motions and men who pull the strings. Inside a dozen years the party system had been worked out. Inside a dozen years the

democratic institutions.

Because the party system is essentially unchristian and stands for the conservation of sectional or selfish interests, it has been easy to divide the voters into warring political factions, using the slogan, "Unity

Motivated by selfish interests, each faction, secretly, if not openly, hopes to become so powerful that it can smash all opposition. Dominated by selfish people, these warring factions readily become the prey of vested interests, whose motto is: divide and rule.'

"divide and rule."

As recently as August 26, 1924, the "U.S.A. Bankers' Magazine" stated:

"By dividing the voters through the political party system we can get them to expend their energies in fighting over questions of no importance. Thus, by discreet action we can secure for ourselves what has been so well planned and so successfully accomplished."

At this stage it must be admitted quite frankly that, despite the influence of vested interests, many great measures of political and economic reform have been introduced

and economic reform have been introduced under the party system, but this has not been due to some inherent goodness in the system, but to the ever-growing re-volt of the people against the impositions of party politics. The almost complete failure to "deliver the goods" has created an attitude of despair among the people, and, in the main, they no longer take any real interest in politics.

For this reason, therefore, party organisations have become little better than machines to conserve selfish interests. They put weak and selfish men into Parliament and keep them there so long as they are subservient to these interests.

The party machines require a great deal of money to keep them going but, as this is not forthcoming from the people, the party leaders are forced to accept funds from the very interests they profess to fight. Democratic government under these conditions becomes a sham and a mockery. That Mr. Chisholm's own party is under such domination is proved by Mr. Hollway, the party leader, in a statement to the press on November 13, 1941, in which he said:

'At present, a small coterie of not more than half a dozen who describe themselves as the National Union, had a complete stranglehold on a party which represented 400,000 Victorian voters, by reason of the fact that they alone controlled the whole

of the party funds."

And again, in the same statement Mr.
Hollway said:
"Democracy is in jeopardy, not only from external aggression, but also through the activities of such secret juntas of financial wim pullers."

financial wire-pullers."

True though these statements are, neither Mr. Hollway or his party have taken any steps to end this sinister betrayal of 400,000 Victorian voters, because, without the backing of this secret junta, the party would become even less important than it is to-day.

Because political parties are the happy hunting ground for weak and selfish men, party members will ruthlessly attack those who dare to expose the racket of party politics, knowing full well that if the parties were to go they would have little chance of winning a place in any Parliament

ment.

The main obstacles to true independents winning seats to-day are the powerful party organisations with huge funds; and (Continued on page 3.)

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Press reports inform us that economist Coombs arrived at Washington with lawyer Evatt—right on time for the "technicians" pow-wow on the Gold-Standard (alias "Unita" or "Bancor"). Here we find an interesting line-up: Evatt, the legal luminary on constitutional matters connected with the implementation of the "Federal-Union" plot, and Coombs, who is in a position which could be used to facilitate the Gold-Standard plot. Electors will be well advised to tell their Federal Members—by writing to them immediately—to resist all attempts to embroil Australia in these international-bankers' plots, which can only bring disaster.

PROPAGANDA PRAYERS: financiers' loan propagandists raided a hornets' nest among the clergy by suggesting that the "call to prayers" Sunday be used to boost investment in interest baseling loans. interest-bearing loans. Three prominent churchmen (Dr. Le Fanu, Dr. Robson and the Rev. R. C. Moore) joined issue against what they describe as the "sacrilegious and blasphemous aspect of associating prayers with finance"; but, by way of reconciliation of principles, the Applican rector of Albany. principles, the Anglican rector of Albany conducted a nonstop prayer session for the redemption of the church mortgage. We may yet find the Churches having a day of prayer for the redemption of the National Debt!

COMMONS COMICS: When Sir Kingsley COMMONS COMICS: When Sir Kingsley Wood introduced the latest British Budget, which brings Britain's total war expenditure to about £16,000 millions, he stated that although some concessions would be made on direct income tax, the purchase tax would be increased by 100%, and other indirect taxes would be increased. Press reports state: "The budget was introduced with a laugh"—which just shows how lightly some politicians regard their employers' financial burdens.

REDS REBUKED: The British Labor Party has issued a booklet denouncing "British" Communists, in which it says: "Communists' actions are a record of hypocrisy and treachery to the workers of Europe, they are attempting to ride on the Europe; they are attempting to ride on the flood of world-wide admiration for the heroic Russian people and armies, and they endeavour to make it appear that refusal to co-operate with them is an insult to our Soviet Allies." That's also a pretty good description of the tactics of our local Red Fascists.

GOLD GOSSIP: The London "Sunday Observer" reports considerable criticism of the "American" world-currency proposals. The "Observer" describes them as a plan to "control world trade after the war," and one that does not offer anything different from the "old Gold Standard." Well, that's helpful, the proport them states that at any rate; but the report then states that the "British" (Keynes) "plan is an the "British" (Keynes) "plan is an improvement, and is more favourably received." Presumably, it has not dawned on the "Observer" that the Keynes (bankers) plan is only a second barrel, just in case the first one arouses too much opposi-

BIG BOND BUY: An unnamed U.S. speculator is reported to have purchased £11 millions' worth of bonds. Assuming the interest rate corresponds with "ours," it means that the U.S. taxpayers will have to pay him approximately £330,000 per annum for ever and ever, Amen. By selling large parcels of Bonds, heavy administration and bookkeeping expenses are eliminated; which suggests that tremendous savings could be effected by selling the whole loan issue to one person or institution. For example, the Australian Commonwealth Bank could purchase each £100 million in one "buy." Better still, it could do so without

leaving one jot of crippling debt or recur-ring interest charges-thus automatically eliminating huge increases of taxation "aris-ing from interest-bearing loans.

SUBSIDY SCHEME: Although the Federal Govt's. proposed subsidy and price-fixing scheme leaves much to be desired, it ing scheme leaves much to be desired, it is an admission of the failure of previous monetary methods. If properly operated, it will nail the bankers' lie that prices must always rise, automatically, when there is more money about. But providing the necessary subsidies from taxation, while holding prices down, will not improve the position of consumers in general, now or in the peace period. Consumers will simply pay increased costs through the Taxation Department instead of paying them through Department instead of paying them through the shopkeepers. And they will have no option. However, the subsidy idea will clarify the money question, and focus at-tention on it; which should hasten the day.

BRITAIN'S BUDGET: £6000 millions sounds a colossal sum, but it could have been made available in any of the peace-and-depression years. It is boosted as a British record, yet it is not a remarkable sum when compared with Britain's capacity to produce real physical wealth. DIRECT taxation was not increased, but increases of INDIRECT taxation—especially 100% increase of the purchase tax—were 100% increase of the purchase tax—were announced. That can only mean that whilst the Government is professing concern about the inflation of living costs, they are de-liberately inflating those prices not covered by the subsidy-control scheme.

SOCIALISATION SNUB: Following the over private industries under the smoke-screen of war, the Production Minister, Mr. Lyttleton, has given an assurance which is interpreted to mean "that there will be no further socialisation." British democrats will be somewhat relieved to have this statement, because it will permit them to get on with the war effort without increased hindrance by theoretical socialistic bureaucrats. However, more than an assurance is required to prevent our local socialistic fanatics from destroying the democratic setup. The safest way is for electors to cut off their political incomes.

THAT MAN - POWER RAIDS

Are We On The Road To Dictatorship?

"I am not prepared to supply staff to luxury restaurants or coffee salons. I am only prepared to supply staffs to restaurants supplying meals to workers. A list of the staffs of authorised restaurants has been prepared and instructions have been given that labour must only be supplied to those restaurants. I have also submitted to the Minister for Labour, Mr. Ward, the question of what action should be taken on the employment of aliens in restaurants and hotels."

So spoke Mr. Bellemore (Deputy Director-General of Man-Power), as reported in the "Sydney Morning Herald" of April 10. The same paper reports that "man-power officials made surprise RAIDS on Princes and Romanos restaurants simultaneously yesterday afternoon. Patrons were not allowed to leave without showing a notice from a man-power official instructing them to appear on Monday to EXPLAIN THEIR PRESENCE IN THE RESTAURANTS." The report goes on to state that the "man-power officials were satisfied with the report goes on to state that the "man-power officials were satisfied with the

raids."

So if you resent having to "explain your presence in a restaurant" you will have to take your afternoon-tea in your home or your office. There you are not likely to be molested by bullying bureaucrats, at least, not for the time being. Of course, "I" (the D.D.-G. of M-P.), the inflated, bureaucratic, dictatorial "I," may decide at any time to go a step further and, with his PRESS-GANGS, invade your last sanctuary of human privacy—your home. The "I" that is not prepared to supply staffs here, the "I" that is only prepared

The "I" that is only prepared to supply staffs here, the "I" that is only prep

Get This Straight!

"Whatever crushes individuality is despotism, by whatever name it may be called, and whether it professes to be enforcing the will of God or the instructions of men."

-John Stuart Mill.

Perhaps the scale on which war has to be waged, against the countries in which this mode of government originates, renders a limited measure of control and direction of man-power unavoidable. But surely we have gone well past the limit when respectable citizens, who wish to take afternoon-tea in a respectable and fashionable restaurant, may be subjected to the ignominy of interrogation by a pseudothe ignominy of interrogation by a pseudo-Gestapo who swoop down like a vice-squad

Are we not reaching the dangerous stage of control for control's sake?

Is there to be no end to this interference with the liberty of the individual citizen?

When will some-one cry—"HALT"?
At what stage will our parliamentary representatives say—"This far and no farther"?

Electors should write to their respective representatives in Federal Parliament and DEMAND an answer to these questions.

Lecture On The Facts About Depressions

An interesting talk will be delivered in the Melbourne suburb of Hawthorn on Wednesday evening next (April 28). It will take place in the Hawthorn Hall (corner of Burwood-road and Launder-street — near Hawthorn Town Hall). The very able speaker on this occasion will be Mr. N. Worrell, and his subject will be, "The FACTS About Depressions." Questions will be welcomed. The lecture has been arranged by the Hawthorn group of the ranged by the Hawthorn group of the NWRM.

ARE WE REALLY SERIOUS ABOUT "RECONSTRUCTION"?

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

Sir,—If we cannot finance this war without harassing the people about loans, war-savings certificates, taxes, sacrifice, threats of inflation, tightening the belt, and increasing austerity all round, how will we be able to finance the peace when the munition workers and soldiers are discharged, the "markets" for munitions no longer exist, and so many people cease to get incomes?

If the people have to be screamed at, chased around, cornered and pestered for finance, as they are at present, when their own sons and relatives are in the fighting line, are they likely to respond to such treatment, or even accept it, when their sons and relatives are not involved in the risks of war?

Is it not obvious that if reconstruction plans are conditional on the same financial principles as now apply to our war plans, then the money available for reconstruction will be but the smallest fraction of the amount now being made available for war? If this reasoning is sound, then it must be obvious to amorpo who gives the must be obvious to anyone who gives the matter any thought at all that unless we do something about the financial system before the war terminates, then our reconstruction plans will be a washout, and the conditions after the war will be far worse than those being experienced while the war is on.

At present we are paying half a million men and women to produce munitions, and we are also paying another half million men and women to destroy those munimoney. They are being paid with borrowed money. These million people are receiving regular incomes, but are not producing anything for civil consumption, which means that the remainder of us are not only providing for ourselves, but also for the maintenance of the million referred to We maintenance of the million referred to. We can, of course, go on producing for them after the war as we are doing now, but in that case the ex-soldiers and ex-munition workers would have no incomes, and consequently no claim to the goods. And if we transfer this million men and women to ordinary productive activities, where is the money to come from to finance them, seeing that the Government will have none (having SPENT all it borrowed), and the people will have none (all "surplus" having been taken from them through high prices and confiscatory taxes). Once again, therefore, it is necessary to point out that the question of finance is more important than any other question important than any other question concerned either with the putting forward of a maximum war effort or with any plans for satisfactory reconstruction after the war. For this reason there is no longer room for doubt that the London Chamber of Commerce was positively right when it declared that the present monetary system controls the economic and social life of the people, and that the system itself is fundamentally opposed to commonsense and common justice.

With the possible exception of those who viui the possible exception of those who are paid to say otherwise, it is unlikely that any reader who has thought on the problem honestly, as every responsible Australian should, would dispute the assertion that the peace-time troubles of the world in the form of vanishing markets, falling prices unemployment and increase. falling prices, unemployment, and increasing poverty in the face of actual abundance, are due absolutely to the manipulation of the supply of money made available to the great bulk of the people who form the consuming public.

If we say that the remedy of the matter is comparatively easy, and that it is the direct responsibility of the Federal Government, we may expect some to exclaim, "Nonsense! How can any action on the part of the Federal Government affect the prices we obtain for our exports overseas?"
It is quite true that the prices overseas are not controlled by the Australian Government, but that, of course, is no reason at all why the Australian people should

be denied access to what they produce or what is imported. By this I mean that if they can eat the food themselves, then there is no need to ship it to other countries in order to obtain money for it. They should be able to get money for it here.

How few of us realise that Australian

should be able to get money for it here. How few of us realise that Australian money is manufactured in Australia, and that this is the only place in the world where it can be used! Money of other countries is not acceptable here. When our goods are sold in the United Kingdom, the purchasers do not ship money to Australia. Our exporters are paid in Australian money. That does not mean that more notes are printed or more gold discovered. It means that the money is simply created by the Australian banks in the form of credit entries in bank ledgers, and the exporter is then paid by Australian cheque which, as everyone knows, is quite as effective as Commonwealth notes. And when the banks issue these cheques they increase the supply of money. The Commonwealth Bank Board could finance the war in the same way if it would.—Yours faithfully, Bruce H. Brown, 189 Hotham-street, East Melbourne; April 11, 1943. April 11, 1943
(To be continued.)

Archbishop of Canterbury

Quotations from the Leicester speech:-"Over land and water we must establish a social control whether or not this carries with it national ownership."

"No group becomes effective unless it is gathered about a leader. Hitler's "Fuehrer-Prinzip' is perfectly sound psychologically."

The Archbishop shows that he had been reading Douglas with painstaking care (or someone has been doing so for him), and tries very hard to say the master's words. Yet, the subordination of the group to the individual is not the same thing as the individual is not the same thing as the subordination of the individual to the group, although the two phrases are made up of the same words.

The "Fuehrer-Prinzip" is only sound for the subordination of the individual to the group. It is a sound principle in administration, where the subordination is voluntary and terminable without penalty for terminating it. The "Fuehrer-Prinzip" in politics (policy) is dictatorship.

—"The Social Crediter," March 6.

S.C.M. OF S.A.

The Social Credit Movement of South Australia will hold their next monthly meeting in the Rechabite Hall, Grote St., Adelaide, on Thursday, April 29, at 8 p.m. After general business a lecture will be given by Mr. D. J. Amos, F.A.I.S., or Mr. Sellers. All members are requested to attend and bring friends.

—J. E. Burgess, Hon. Sec.

Curtin, Communism and Conscription

In the course of an editorial, under the above heading, in the April 9 issue of the "Century," J. T. Lang wrote: Almost every day we find Conscription extended to some new avenue. Almost every day some new form of coercion issues from Capherra

first developed on the min when trouble first developed on the mining field the Government threatened the miners that they would be drafted into the army if they did not go back to work. One lodge met this challenge by going to the Recruiting Office in a body. The Government had to refuse to enlist them because they had to have the miners to mine the they had to have the miners to mine the

Lately, miners were fined for absenteeism. When the miners refused to pay the fine and surrendered themselves to serve their term in prison, a judge of the Court had to hold a special sitting of the Court and in-sist on the miners taking another month in which to pay.

This week there was trouble on the water-front. To my mind, one of the most im-portant things that occurred was a speech made by Mr. Mullens, the State Secretary of the Waterside Workers. He told his men that he was opposed to the gang system. He pointed out the possibility of the

tem. He pointed out the possibility of the military working the wharves if they didn't, and concluded by saying, "You have more to fear by rejecting it than you had in the 1917 upheaval."

In 1917 there was an anti-Labour Government in the Federal Parliament, and also in the State Parliament. In 1917 those Governments did everything they could against

the workers and the unions. They acted as ruthlessly as an anti-Labor Government could act in suppressing industrial trouble

To-day we have a Labor Government in the Federal Parliament and a Labor Government in the State Parliament. Yet a seasoned Union leader feels it is his duty to warn his members that if they resist in-dustrial conscription the results to the workers and the Unions will be worse than they were under Hughes and Holman!

That is where Curtin, Conscription and Communism have led us!

When Curtin decided to tread the road of full conscription he had to cast around for support. There was no support in the Labor Party. All the conscriptionists were anti-Labor men.

There was one organisation pledged to conscription that had penetrated into the ranks of the unions, and in some cases had acquired office in the unions

That organisation was the Communists. The Communist Party was restored as a legal organisation, and so the alliance between Curtin and Communism, in the cause of Conscription was born

of Conscription was born. As each new regulation, bringing some new form of coercion to the workers, is announced, the Communist members in the unions become the standard-bearers for industrial conscription. They carry on the war for conscription inside the ranks of the unions, dividing every union, and calling for fines and imprisonment for the workers who resist or question the new conscription

" MISSION TO MOSCOW"—FILM VERSION

Things That Will Be Omitted If It Is "One-Eyed"

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

I notice that a film is to be made of the book, "Mission to Moscow." This book was written by the former American Ambassador to Russia, Joseph E. Davies, and gives sound evidence of certain facts about the internal condition of Russia, which I have dealt with in these columns time and time again. I may be wrong, but I am convinced that the film version of Mr. Davies' book will omit these facts—very unwelcome facts, to the local Comrades.

For the benefit of readers who have not read "Mission to Moscow," or who may have read some of the deliberately misleading reviews of this book, I propose to quote Mr. Davies on certain points. In case any reader should doubt that there "Salt," for one example. In the issue of November 9, 1942, this journal contained an article on Davies' book, by the Melbourne University "leftist," Mr. Ian Milner, which failed to give us such extracts as the following:

"There is scarcely" a day but what our American chauffeur, 'Charlie' Gilbert, is approached on the streets by some American who has taken out Soviet citizenshipand who pleads that he intercede with the American authorities to help him to get back home. A thousand Communists came here in 1934-35 from Austria, so I am told by the Austrian Minister, took up citizenship in the promised land cannot get selves in power, were compelled to resort and who pleads that he intercede with the American authorities to help him to get back home. A thousand Communists came here in 1934-35 from Austria, so I am told by the Austrian Minister, took up citizenship in the promised land, cannot get out, and are all bending every effort to get back home." (p. 84) I wonder if these happenings will be depicted in the film.

Mr. Milner tells us that Ambassador Davies was convinced that the treason charges against certain generals and former officials were well founded, "and the trials conducted in proper fashion according to

ornicals were well rounded, and the thats conducted in proper fashion according to Soviet law." Perhaps Mr. Milner was too busy to include just what Davies thought of "Soviet law." I am sure he will forgive me if I supply the omission: "In conclusion, I wish to say that this whole trial and surrounding circumstances shock our and surrounding circumstances shock our mentality; it is, however, a most powerful demonstration of the blessing which real condemonstration of the blessing which real constitutional protection of personal liberty affords. The right of the accused to have counsel before trial, the right to refuse to testify against oneself, and, above all, the presumption of innocence and the application of the old common-law principle that better a thousand guilty men escape rather than that one innocent man should be unjustly condemned—all these take on a very real meaning when faced with a trial such as this." (p. 35.)

Also: "If any demonstration of the wisdom

Also: "If any demonstration of the wisdom and desirability of the principles of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence for the protection of the accused by the presumption of innocence, the right of counsel, . . . the writ of habeas corpus, and the soundness of Anglo Saxon law from the Magna Charta to the Bill of Rights, were required, it would be found in this proceeding: "(p. 38)

Let us now turn to industry. All "leftist" commentators on Russian industry

Let us now turn to industry. All "left-ist" commentators on Russian industry overlook (?) the important fact that Ame-rican finance and American engineers played a very big and vital part in laying the foundations of Russia's modern industrial development. Mr. Davies verifies what every impartial student of Russian industry has admitted; that it does not compare favourably with "canitalist" industry. does not compare "capitalist" industry:—

Their factory operations, while fair, do not compare with the appearance of an efficient factory organisation at home." (p. efficient factory organisation at home." (p. 72). On page 143 Davies says Russian industry is "not nearly so efficient as the industry of capitalistic countries . . . "

It is to be hoped that the film of Davies' book vividly portrays the following:

"The Terror here is a horrifying fact. There are many evidences here in Moscow that there is a fear which reaches down into the hearts of all sections of the community. No household, however humble, apparently, but what lives in constant fear apparently, but what lives in constant fear of a nocturnal raid by the secret police (usually between one and three in the early morning). Once the person is taken away, nothing of him or her is known for months—and many times never—thereafter. . . . It is commonly alleged that the secret police of this proletarian dictatorship are as ruthless and as cruel as any during the old tsarist regimes." (p. 233.)

The local Comrades are always mouthing platitudes about the "classless society," etc. After years of confusion and chaos, the planners in Russia found that they couldn't

After years of confusion and chaos, the planners in Russia found that they couldn't get away from reality. Davies writes: "It appears quite clear that the governing powers have, through necessity and for selfreservation, been compelled to abandon, at east temporarily, many of their ommunistic principles. The idea of a classless' society has been and is being destroyed in practice. The Government itself is a bureaucracy with all the indicia of class, to wit: special privileges, higher

RURAL RUSSIA: An official Moscow statement, obscurely reported in the daily press of April 10, says: "The Soviet has decided to increase cultivated lands by 16 million acres compared with 1942, to prevent a repetition of the catastrophic famine which occurred after the last war." though it has taken 25 years to realise this production inefficiency, the report indicates that our Asiatic Ally's contact with the Western world has shown them the utter folly of food restriction merely to maintain prices. It will, indeed, be a shock to many to learn that Russia also practised this form of "capitalistic" lunacy.

selves in power, were compelled to resort to the elementals of human nature, to wit: self-interest and profit for labour, in order to make their plan function and justify their bureaucracy. A 'selfless' industrial system, they found, would stagnate."

The same was found in the Army, where political commissars have been removed, and discipline, as British Armies understand it, has been enforced. Propaganda is now nationalistic and appeals to Russians to fight for Russia.

These are important facts which any honest film based on Davies' book would include. But such a happening is about as likely as the publication of a balance-sheet in the "Ironworker" by Ernie Thornton, revealing to the public how all the money collected from unionists by Thornton & Co. is spent.

IS SILENCE GOLDEN?

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—The practice of your correspondents of subjecting to analysis occasional exceptionally wild or uninformed pulpit utterances is interesting, and may be salutary. It is certainly bold.

But what of statements that should be made and are not? What of the frigid silences of our moral guardians? Recently, for instance, the press reported speeches on the Militia Bill and the Casablanca Conferences respectively, in part as follows:—

1 Mr. W. M. Hughes (on the Militia Bill):

1 Mr. W. M. Hughes (on the Militia Bill): "The Prime Minister gave the same pledge, but he has dishonoured it."—"New Times," 26/2/43

2 President Roosevelt: "Britain's (i.e., Mr. Churchill's) word was good enough for him."—"Herald," 12/2/43

The first statement relates to a real occurrence, the second to the shadow of things to come. The first refers to an action which might well destroy a people's faith, and throw into confusion the political ideals of hundreds of thousands of sincere Australians. It was received with Antarctic

traians. It was received with Antarctic silence.

Now, having ignored the one statement which was humiliating to Australian honour, silence on the other would have been at least decent. It has, however, been seized upon by the leaders of one religious denomination as a text for a panegyric on the English gentleman's honour. This is surely rubbing it in!

Again, more recently, silence would have prevailed on a subject reminiscent of an old story of money changers and temples. This time, however, the silence was rudely shattered by the Bishop of Adelaide. His bold lead seems even to have aroused the consciences of others. According to the "Argus," it drew this comment from the Rev. Dr. Irving Berson: "Free speech is one of the commodities not yet rationed." That gentle warning may be appropriate to the quarter to which it referred as well as to Goulburn. The Congregational Union likewise might take notice, if it must needs befriend persecuted to the commodities of the referred as well as to Goulburn.

Elsewhere your readers are unlikely to charge the Levites with slackness in maintaining the established order, or of running undue risk of rationed speech. On the contrary, the award of a bonus on output pre-

sents itself as the more likely danger.

—Yours, etc., "P.R.L.," Essendon, Vic.

BOOKS TO READ

(Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, Room 9, 5th Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins-street, Melbourne,

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

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

SHOULD PARTY-POLITICS **BE ABOLISHED?**

(Continued from page 1.)

the lack of publicity, coupled with the existence of much prejudice.

If the independent overcomes these obstacles and secures a seat, there will be no plums of office for him; no party to do his thinking or "take the rap" for his mistakes. He must, in fact, be able to stand on his own feet and fight alone, if needs be, in the interests of those he re-

In a recent broadcast "defending the party system, the Right Hon. R. G. Menzies attributed these qualities to Edmund Burke

Edmund Burke, the greatest of prac Edmund Burke, the greatest of practical political philosophers, was himself never in a Cabinet and was never the slave of a party. . . . He had great mental and moral powers. He was never a place-

In the absence of any real argument in favour of party politics, Mr. Chisholm will almost certainly resort to ridicule of Independents, as Mr. Menzies did in his broadcast, and thus reveal the weakness of his own case. For this reason, therefore, I propose to examine some of the points Mr. Menzies made.

"The very idea," said Mr. Menzies, "of four million adult voters in a country like this being so indifferent to the political future of their country that they . . . take 74 random dips in the lucky bag at each election is the height of absurdity."

To further illustrate his argument, Mr. Menzies said:

"The cult of so-called independence is

"The cult of so-called 'independence' is the cult of irresponsibility. Let us test it

the cult of irresponsibility. Let us test it in a direct way.
"If it is a good thing for one electorate to return an independent, it is a good thing for all. The House of Representatives, then, all electors being enlightened and hostile to party, will consist of 74 Independents. Yet, there must be a Government and a leader. The leader is elected. Some vote for him and some against him. As it is not to be thought that the vote is

it is not to be thought that the vote is merely whimsical, we must assume that it will be cast upon the views and characters of the candidates. Those who approve of Jones by these tests vote for him and give him a majority; there is at once a party for him and a party against him. "A Cabinet is then chosen . . . suppose the 73 other Independents decide that they will ballot for Jones' eighteen colleagues. Are political views to be forgotten? Are they just to find 18 decent men? If that is all, the Cabinet, in spite of its decency, will be a futility. A team of 18 splendid horses, each pulling in his own direction, may be from some points of view 'a thing of beauty and a joy for ever,' but it will never draw a load to any given destination."

If, with all his ability, Mr. Menzies cannot advance a better argument than this,

not advance a better argument than this, he must, indeed, have a very weak case. In the first place, he said, if all electors were "enlightened and hostile to party" the House of Representatives would consist of 74 Independents.

It is obvious, surely, to any unbiassed mind, that if the electors were "enlightened and hostile to party," they would not permit their representatives to work for sectional interests, thus general agreement in broad principle must follow. Mr. Menzies denies this in his reasoning just quoted, but admitted later in his broadcast that "there is always room within the structure for a general agreement in broad principle"

cipie.

In his efforts to defend the party system,
Mr. Menzies again quoted Edmund Burke,
but he only succeeded in proving the

fallacy of his own reasoning:
"Men thinking freely," said Burke, "will,
in particular instances think differently.
But still, as the greater part of the measures which arise in the course of public business, are related to, or dependent on, some great leading general principles in government, a man must be peculiarly unfortunate in the choice of his political

company, if he does not agree with them at least nine times in ten."

The point that Mr. Menzies and the other apologists for the party system overlook is that the representatives of "electors enlightened and hostile to party" would be independent in the House, but at all independent in the House times directly responsible to the electors. In no sense could such representatives be

said to be irresponsible.

In electing a Cabinet, such representatives would not be influenced so much by the views of candidates as by their character and ability. Such a Cabinet would have a greater degree of general agreement

in broad principles than is possible with any party Cabinet, because the public good would come before selfish interests.

Although it is a hard road to the point where the majority of the electors are "enlightened and hostile to party," it is a good which must be taken for there is no eniightened and nostile to party, it is a road which must be taken, for there is no other way. When the common man realises the futility of getting any sort of agreement on schemes or plans and demands a result which he knows to be capable of achievement, he will begin to see democracy in action. cracy in action.

The business of Parliament is to see

that the wishes of the people are carried out. If they want a new bridge, it is not for Parliament to decide on the details of the bridge, but rather to determine whether such a bridge is physically possible, and, if so, instruct the engineers to build it. The details of construction must necessarily be left to the experts; in this case, the engineers. Only when we apply this principle to our every problem will we et the_results we want through a func-

get the results with the tioning Parliament.

Mr. Menzies did himself little credit when at the conclusion of his broadcast

he said:
"Finally, let me remind you that there is tragic modern evidence of the evils that come to Parliament when large parties disappear and small, independent groups take their place. France provides it: The French Chamber of Deputies for many years before the war was a seething mass of turbulent fragments. Governments came and went in a matter of weeks or months. The stabilising effect of great parties was absent. Twenty groups would come together over one matter and a new Prime Minister would take office. On the next issue there would be a sudden realignment and a new Prime Minister. Here was, if you like, the very glory of independence. independence.

It is, of course, true that there were many "small independent groups" in the sense that a party is a group completely independent of other parties, but flagrantly misleading for Mr. Menzies to imply that there were many groups of independents, for such was definitely not the case.

The stabilising effect of great parties was absent, said Mr. Menzies, and this again is true; but if we carry this argument to its logical conclusion, we get the stabilising effect of one great party: for instance, the Nazi Party of Germany. The destruction of democracy in Germany was just as thorough through one great party as was the betrayal of democracy in France through many small parties.

The great parties in Australia are today rapidly disintegrating. The people are "fed up" with the conditions that parties have produced, but not knowing that the party system is responsible, smaller break-away parties are being formed. In this way we are treading the road that France trod. But for the self-sacrificing effort of hundreds of thousands of people throughout Australia, who well understand the evils of party politics, we would have a great many more parties, and thus be further on the road to the total destruction of our democratic institutions.

In view of these facts, it seems almost incredible that a man of Mr. Menzies standing should conclude the statement by saying: "Here was, if you like, the very glory of independence," when he should have said, "Here was, if you like, the very hell of party politics. If Mr. Chisholm dares to use these or any other such arguments. to use these or any other such arguments. you will know them for what they are worth and that he and others who use them are the real betrayers of democracy.

In conclusion, I would ask Mr. Chisholm three pertinent questions, and to these I expect an answer:

Why has Great Britain, the home of party politics, abolished them for the duration of the war?

(2) Why does Mr. Chisholm's own party advocate the abolition of party politics during the war?

(3) Why, if party politics is a bad thing during war time should they not be abolished for all time?

GUARDING AGAINST DEFLATION AND INFLATION

To the Editor: Sir,—With so much talk about a return to the gold standard, all Christian patriots who retain poignant memories of the dreadful depression (deflation) of a dozen years ago will be firmly of the opinion that we must be very careful indeed in making decisions (that is, if we ordinary Britons and Australians are to be allowed to have any say), that may bring about a similar or worse state of affairs after, or even during, this war—particularly as the ownership of gold has in the main, alas, departed from the Empire and Commonwealth of Democracies to which we are proud to belong.

On the other hand, there is expressed, on the other hand, there is expressed, particularly in banking and investment circles, a desperate dread of inflation, possibly arising out of the fear that each £100 now tucked away in investments may not, in the future, exert as much command over goods or persons as it did when it was invested.

It may be possible, however, so to alter the units of investment (whether in war loans, mortgages, stock and shares, etc.), as to guard against both rises and falls in the purchasing power of money, and to safeguard the interests of investor and

wage-earner alike. My suggestion wage-earner alike.

My suggestion is this: Float (or compulsorily convert) all war loans, pensions, other loans, investments, mortgages, etc., in such a way that, instead of being in units of, say, £100, the units would be the number of basic wages equivalent to £100 at the time of the flotation of the loan or investment; and the interest, if any, instead of being so many pounds per cent., would be so many basic wages (or fractions of a basic wage) per annum.

wages (of fractions annum.

At maturity each bond or other instrument would be redeemed at the value, at that future date, of the number of basic wages it was worth at the time of its

A hypothetical case may make things more clearly understood: Consider a £100 bond bearing interest at 5 per cent., subscribed in 1928, when the basic wage was about £5 per week. That bond would be converted into one valued at twenty basic converted into one valued at twenty basic wages, bearing interest at one basic wage per annum. If this bond had been redeemed in 1933, when the basic wage was roughly three and a third pounds per week (due to the calculated deflation or drop in the cost of living) the holder would have received about £67 for it—but that sum would be the equivalent of the twenty basic wages he had paid for it in 1928,

and he would be able to buy just as much as he would have been able to buy with his £100 five years earlier.

Likewise, a £100 long-term bond taken up in 1893 or thereabouts would have a constant value of probably fifty basic wages until maturity, and its redemption value in 1943 would be about £250, due to present "inflation," or relatively high cost of living, compared with 1893.

Loan and investment schemes on the above lines should be approved by all shades of political opinion, whether radical or reactionary, and would, I believe, help to secure the following:

(1) The return to the lender of exactly what he had gone without in terms of "living," regardless of deflation or inflation.

tion.
(2) The removal of at least some of the undesirable elements of gambling and unethical practices or influences in

unethical practices or influences in connection with investments.

(3) The removal of at least some of the fears and uncertainties of investment.

(4) The bringing together of all grades of society to seek an honest and intelligent method of calculating the basic wage (should there be any doubt about the present method)

present method).
(5) Those who wished to appearance of (monetary) p. securities at redemption, coul appearance of (monetary) profit out of securities at redemption, could only get a greater number of pounds than had been invested by causing a higher basic wage, which would provide increased wage, which would provide increased lending and or purchasing power for the vast majority of the population, and would thus permit of higher prices for the importing and manufacturing minority—which is what the treasurers and the economists want, isn't it?

I have, I trust, written enough to convey the germ of my idea, and feel that the intelligence and good-will of your readers will supply the rest.—Yours, etc., "Eratosthenes," Melbourne.

THE GILDED WORLD-CURRENCY TRAP **Urgent Need for Action by Australian Electors**

By MARY H. GRAY
I suggest to "New Times" readers that they write immediately to newspapers, journals, AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, inundating them with protests against the iniquity of a world currency based on the gold standard. Doubtless the Money Power hopes, by a bold stroke now, to entrench itself securely before war ends. We must frustrate this attempt at all costs. Overtures will no doubt be made to Canberra to "walk into the parlour." We must forestall them. To this end, all social crediters, their organisations, and all other democrats, should communicate at once with the Federal Parliament, stating their objections to the scheme, and forbidding their Government to be a party to it. Lest it be foisted upon us overnight, as such things usually are, we should combine at once to raise a strong public opinion opposed to it, expressed in the usual way by letters to members of Federal Parliament.

The publication of plans simultaneously released by Britain and America to establish a unit of world currency, probably based on gold, is ominous news indeed. The revival of the Gold Standard may stabilise" international finance, but it will spell ruin to those unfortunate countries upon which it is imposed. What has gold, silver, or any other arbitrary and artificial standard of value got to do with real wealth and national needs? In itself, as a standard of value, gold is about as stable

as mercury—witness its vagaries in slumps and booms. It is like a yard-stick that expands and contracts with the weather. for all the relation gold bears to the actual facts of real wealth and production, it might as well lie buried for ever in the vaults of Fort Knox, U.S.A., and no country would be any the worse off. But as an instrument to impose a world-wide policy it is very valuable indeed, and this is why we must beware. In their desire to achieve "international co-operation" after

NEW PAMPHLET

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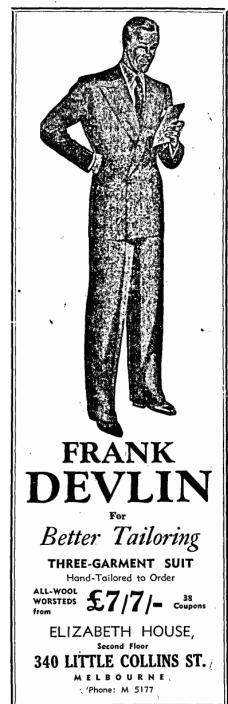
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the war, British and American "Leaders" have no doubt come to some understanding about ways and means. It might seem, to them, that to have a common unit of currency would help in that direction. "The United States," possessing the major part of the world's gold, naturally is keen to revive the gold standard. "Britain" favours the Keynes plan. Either plan for a world currency, however, would be disastrous, because they would both lead to world domination by finance, which is inimical to the independence and self-development of any nation. Already we have seen, since the last war, a World Central Bank—the Bank of International Settlements, operating at Basle, a non-national institution which carries on cublingly indifferent tion which carries on sublimely indifferent to the war alignments of nations, its constituent members even now representing certain enemy nations. A world currency, especially if based on gold, would vastly increase the power of this financiers' bank at the expense of the nations coming under its control.

Before we can realise an equitable system of foreign exchange we must first clean up the mess in our own backyards; we must abolish the debt system and adopt a method whereby the issue of currency and credit (by the State) shall be based upon real things—the resources and actual production of the nation—and be so regulated that the purchasing-power of consumers is equated with the volume of unrestricted production.

Thus, when by virtue of the greater spending-power of the community the Home Market regains its rightful place, the Export Market will be better able to take care of itself—without the fictitious aid of gold.



ARE WE BEING "REGULATED OUT OF EXISTENCE"?

The tremendous increase in the number of Commonwealth National Security Regulations is creating a grave feeling of unrest amongst citizens. It may be conceded that these are inseparable from the conduct of affairs in a nation when at war, but the far-reaching impact of such regulations and the operations of the scores of boards and commissions that are coming into existence week after week—in many cases being superimposed one upon another—is causing not only serious confusion in the public mind, but a feeling of antagonism at the extra burdens placed upon taxpayers.

One cannot help but be alarmed at the effort of the Government to ruin various industries with committees, boards, and industries with committees, boards, and regulations, which is not conducive to confidence in the future. We are being regulated almost out of existence, and dictation is coming from people who know very little about the forms of business they are attempting to control—and this control may continue for at least five years after the cessation of hostilities.

Is Australia drifting into a control system perhaps lacking in competency and responsibility, which may cripple the national economy? Whilst making every allowance for the difficulties associated with the change-over from peace to war-time conditions, there are convincing reasons for the fear that many of the public com-plaints as to governmental inefficiency and reckless extravagance have been fully justified, and that the time has arrived to call a halt in the ruinous control that

is increasing at such an alarming rate. As an illustration of the increase of this bureaucratic control, it may be stated that

according to a return recently tabled in the Senate, no fewer than 654 statutory rules, 7050 orders, with other rules and bylaws, were issued under the National Security Act up to September last. To administer these ordinances, scores of thousands of officials, often with enormous salaries, have been appointed, fourteen additional Ministerial departments have been created, over 200 war-time boards and commissions have been appointed, and it is reliably estimated that there are now fully 400,000 persons in Federal, State and Local Government employ, not counting the 114,000 munition workers on Federal pay. Temporary employees in Government service have increased from 30,000 to 100,000

During the currency of this mammoth growth of "Government by Regulation" the citizens of Australia have been asked to assimilate 2250 pages of printed details in six volumes of 425 pages each!

—"Building and Construction," editorial, Feb. 23.

THE "TALMUD" TEACHINGS

By BORGE JENSEN, in the "Social Crediter," England. (Continued from last issue.)

Throughout Talmudic literature the Rabbis stress the virtue of Labour with a capital L "Great is work, for it honours the workmen" ("Ned.," 49b), and upon this theme a good many love-work homilies are preached. There are no lack of practical hints for the cure of unemployment. We meet the Rabbinical admonitions in the letters of Saul, their disciple: "If a man does not work . . ." which again paved the way for the common belief that the curse of Genesis, "In the sweat of thy brow-----" is to be regarded as a blessing in disguise.

Note the chronology: Talmud, Epistles, "Old" Testament, which I think is correct, when it is remembered first that there is no manuscript remembered first that there is no manuscript of the "Old" Testament before the tenth century (the Talmud of Jerusalem is said to have been completed about 350 A.D.) and, what is more to our purpose, that the effects of Paul's "Christianity" were widely felt one thousand years before Christendom at large became acquainted with the contents of the Jewish Bible through the kind services of the Reformers, all of whom shared a predilection for the Epistles of Paul. Many of the Reformers took lessons in Hebrew with famous Rabbis from whom they may also have learnt the art of keeping their "flocks" busy and safe from sin:

"The Happy Medium advocated for the or-

"The Happy Medium advocated for the ordinary man was: If a man learns two paragraphs of the Law in the morning, and two in the evening, and is engaged in his work all day, it is ascribed to him as though he had fulfilled the Torah in its entirety." ("Tanchum Bashallach," para. 20.)

If for the Torah you read the daily press, whose preoccupation with bombs, murders, rapes and monetary double-dealings vividly brings back the atmosphere of the Talmud, it will be seen to what an extent the Masters of the Cabbala have succeeded in making the Gentile world conform to that "happy medium" which, judging by results, seems a most effective means of keeping men and women "ordinary." women "ordinarv

The relationships between master and workman were regulated by such a wealth of Rabbinical rules and regulations that on radbuilted fules and regulations among masters as well as men would continually come running to the Rabbis for advice and decision about controversial points. The decision about controversial points. The standing question was ever "Is that the Law?" and the Rabbis would settle the point by answering, "It is written....." We hear this same question re-echoing down hear this same question re-echoing down the centuries in the civil courts of Europe (Shylock: "Is that in the Bond?"); we hear it in the "independent" courts of the Mediaeval Guilds and in our "modern" masters-versus-men squabbles, which have done so much to embitter both parties, sabotage production, and obscure the identity of the real mischief-makers. We have noticed that there are Jews among the secretaries of Labour lodges and in other have noticed that there are Jews among the secretaries of Labour lodges and in other key positions in the administration of the political machinery of "Labour." Marx was the descendant of a long line of Rabbis, and the "Jewish Encyclopedia" points out that his economic theories "suggest by their subtle analysis an inherited Talmudic bent."

The Talmud is a vast collection of rab-The Talmud is a vast collection of rabbinical interpretations of the Mosaic Code which, as Mr. Alfred Nossig points out in his "Integral Judaism," is the original programme of restriction and sabotage on which the Socialists model their legislation: "Socialism and the Mosaic code are programmes which are not at all in opposition. Between the fundamental ideas of the two doctrines there is, on the contrary, a striking agreethere is, on the contrary, a striking agreement. . . . " "The two parallel ideas will be realised by following the same road."

Mr. Hyndman, who was a Jew and looked Mr. Hyndman, who was a Jew and looked like a Rabbi, was the founder of the first political organisation in England that followed the Mosaic "thou-shalt-not" road of restriction by law. Mr. Ernest Bevin, an unskilled worker and Trade Union official who has had the "once over" by Wall Street before becoming British Minister of Labour is undiguisedly irritated by people who is undisguisedly irritated by people who prevent him from "putting his social phil-

osophy" in practice. He is the declared enemy of the rentier class ("leisure") and personal initiative. Thanks to the spade work done by Mr. Bevin and other legalists of the trade-union hierarchy, "New York," as represented by Mr. Winant of the International Labour Office, can congratulate themselves on having got the British working men as completely and helplessly at the mercy of the "law" as were their mediaeval forebears of the Guild trusts, or the Jewish labourers of the Talmudic community in which Paul, the Patron Saint of Bureaucratic Socialism, was born and bred.

" WHAT SHALL IT PROFIT A MAN-

The man who some ten years ago took pains to spread his view that under Social Credit life would be one long summer holiday, was heard, I think, with a polite dismay which rapidly hardened into implacable opposition. The respectable citizen had a use for holidays, but only in their proper place; a perennial holiday, still worse, a COMPULSORY perennial holiday, was the last thing he wanted, though he couldn't tell exactly why; and without further ado put up a delaying action against this strange new doctrine.

Better the devil you know, said he; and his wife, who hated camping out, and had always wondered who would do the chores, entirely agreed with him.

They were both wondering how on earth they should pass the time. They did not demand the satisfaction of the creative instinct, and the removal of material limitations. But I think one of them said, "I don't want to vegetate."

That highly complex thing known as ife," as it is manifested in human beings, seems to me to possess two distinct attributes. There is the organic life which we share with nature, "growing as a tree," and the dynamic power which enables us to adapt our environment to suit ourselves, a power almost unknown in nature except in a rudimentary degree among certain birds and animals. One way of stating our problem is in terms of providing conditions in which these two manifestations of human life may function in harmony.

A holiday in the modern sense could have no possible place in mediaeval times, when the rhythm of life, with its recurring saints 'days, seed time and harvest, satisfied men's basic needs in their own village. But our times are out of joint. Major Douglas has spoken of Social Engineering as a vital need of to-day. We cannot return to the time when the small and yet intensely real problems of every-

cannot return to the time when the small and yet intensely real problems of everyday prevented the divorce of the two sides of man's nature. Henceforth any progress in the required direction will depend on the conscious effort of at least a few. I think the would-be Social Engineer must be thoroughly familiar with the twofold nature of our problem, which, to my mind, exists in every individual life, as well as in every human association. I have heard it put in this way:—"trying to build up a reasonably high-grade organto build up a reasonably high-grade organisation on correct lines and to use it for the purpose intended while it is being constructed. Regarded as a purely mechanical problem this is an impossibility; you cannot win a race with the car you're building, while you're building it. Yet curiously, the ability to do something akin to this is what distinguishes organisms from non-organisms; and human associations partake of the organismal in this respect."

The problem of constant growth and conscious adaptation is also the problem of the individual. Each of us, if you like, is a living dynamo; capable of maximum

output under the best conditions. And yet all the time we're changing—growing in various ways. But the dynamo must work various ways. But the dynamo must work as well as live. Add to this the present day over-weighting of the purely mechanical side of life, so that men and women cannot live without their "holidays," when for a time they may "vegetate" in a vain attempt to redress the balance-well, the problem is big enough in all conscience. It is not possible to do more than state it. This has already been done and the writer This has already been done, and the writer of this article can do little but point to the significance of each word.

"The interest of man, which is self-development, is above all systems, whether theological, political, or economic"—if that is a universal truth it is true here and now. Each of us is, in fact must be, looking after his own interest or profit, saving his own soul. We make disastrous mistakes until we find the best means mistakes until we find the best means available to us in our own particular circumstances. It is an intensely personal matter made supremely difficult by the fact that a false theological system has produced first a political and then an economic system designed to condemn each of us to a living death.

Nevertheless we can only add to the

Nevertheless, we can only add to the Social Credit in proportion as we increase our own. As applied to the Social Credit movement I am quite sure this means that

anyone who sets out with the idea of "giving things up" is bound to come a cropper sooner or later.

We are all in this for gain, individual soulsatisfying gain. The first fruit of any worthwhile contribution is an enrichment in markedly increased ratio to the effort. in markedly increased ratio to the effort expended. A personal enrichment.

Conversely, we shall get nowhere if we approach our individual problem with a preconceived idea of what we "ought" to do. What we "want" to do is nearer the mark, and any disinclination towards activity is a danger signal that needs investiga-There were certain words which Christ did not seem to find very useful, among them were laziness, duty, heroic and selfishness. I am suggesting that for us, too, such words as these should have no meaning. It would be interesting to know at what period of time they made their appearance in the language. Perhaps one of these fine days they will be found in a dictionary of archaic expressions necessary only to students of 19th and 20th century philosophy.

Meanwhile, if we would only keep our attention on the fact that it is our own soul that has to be saved, not the soul of the movement or of some unfortunate friend, things would be so much simpler

For each of us is running a race with a car while we are building it.

—B.M.P. in the "Social Crediter."

MAKING PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(A letter published in the "Social Crediter.)

Sir,—I notice that in the extracts from "Hansard" which you published in your issue of February 13, 1943, Sir Herbert Williams (Croydon South) in discussing Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts (Regulations) refers to the success of the action taken by a section of the paint manufacturers when a deputation to the Minister was so effective that "the whole case for the Ministry was blown sky high and had to be abandoned."

It will perhaps interest and encourage Social Crediters to read the following extracts from a speech made by Major Proctracts from a speech flade by Major Flot-tor, M.P., (who introduced the deputation referred to above) on Thursday, February 4, to a national meeting of the Paint Manufacturer and Allied Trades Association.

Major Proctor said he "appeared before the Association that morn-

the members of the Association that morning with a feeding of great joy for they had created Parliamentary history"... "This was the first time a Parliamentary Order, in connection with which the days Order, in connection with which the days of grace had passed, and which was past praying for and was in actual operation, had been quashed. And how did it come about? It came about by a body of men who refused to take lying down what they regarded as something that was unjust. It came about by the use of machinery which was at the disposal of every citizen in this country, if he would use it." He ventured to say that, "starting with cotton, had Members of Parliament been made

facturers, many of the other concentration schemes would have been quashed."

The first step taken in Parliament was "to get together a group of Members of Parliament who agreed that the little men were worth preserving, and some 50 Members of Parliament put a motion down on the paper." "As soon as a motion was put down on the paper, Whitehall began first to cogitate and afterwards it became agitated." After describing the interviews with the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Sumply he said in regard to the first of Supply he said in regard to the first, "So utterly confounded were the repre-sentatives of the Board of Trade that he had suggested there should be an adjourn-

use of as they had by the Paint Manufacturers, many of the other concentration

ment on account of the vagueness that was in the Minister's mind, because he was not quite sure what was really happening." With regard to the interview with the latter he said, "Again confusion was manifest."

But undoubtedly the most significant outcome of this fibrie shown by the following.

come of this fight is shown by the following remark: "It was satisfactory to know that out of that motion a great deal of good

had come, for to-day there was a group of Members of Parliament who were watching every Defence Order that came out and no Order in future would be allowed to go order in ruture would be allowed to go through without the closest critical examination." This, as your issue of February 13 shows, is already bearing fruit—Yours faithfully, R. GAUDIN, Ashdle, Hascombe, Surrey; February 20, 1943. [Mr. R. B. Gaudin, was first Chairman of the recently formed Paint Manufacturers and Allied Trades Association (which he did Allied Trades Association (which he did much to bring into existence) until he resigned, because of severe illness.—Ed.]

NATIONAL DIVIDENDS

'Slowly, reluctantly, even kicking and screaming, Western civilisation is being driven to the hereto abhorrent notion that the consumer must be furnished with pur-chasing power whether he works or not." Stuart Chase, U.S. economist.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From THE UNITED DEMOCRATS, of 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.)
Quarterly Meeting: A very well attended meeting was held at the rooms of the United Democrats on April 10. In addition to a good number of members quite a few friends were also present. The treasurer's report, which was adopted, showed our financial condition to be more favourable than it has yet been. Our creditors' account is the lowest it has been since we have been keeping books. The treasurer, Mr. Day, was congratulated on this happy state of affairs.

Day, was congraturated on this large, state of affairs.

The president, Mr. Dodd, briefly reviewed three successful campaigns—Hands Off Our Clothes Association (and their effort to remove restrictions on clothing) fort to remove restrictions on clothing), the move to defeat the Powers Bill, and, finally, the recent success of the Fighting Forces Protection League, in defeating the attempt to tax soldiers' deferred pay. Mr. Dodd pointed out that these campaigns had been conducted without any financial

had been conducted without any financial drain on the resources of the United Democrats. This was due to the considerable outside support which was gained.

Mention was also made of the action of a section of the Communist Party in attacking our recent leaflet, "More Money Does Not Make More Munitions." Our reply to this is in the hands of Messrs C. H. Allen and G. K. Tavender.

Mr. C. H. Allen read a short article dealing with Social Credit in Quebec. He gave an outline of an experiment along the lines of that in Alberta, which was proving an outstanding success. Having a large number of Social Crediters from which to draw their support they had no difficulty in launching a scheme which would assist very materially in adding to would assist very materially in adding to the consumption power of those Social

A paper was read by the Secretary dealing with matter recently published in the Social Crediter.

Supper was served by the ladies, who were again thanked for their very excellent work in the cafeteria.
—M. R. W. Lee, Hon. Secretary.

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