

The "New Times" is a really independent, non-party, non-class, non-sectarian weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and opposing totalitarianism in all its forms.

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,
In God's name, let us speak while there is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,
Silence is crime.

—Whittier (1897-1898)

THE NEW TIMES

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"NEW TIMES" SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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Daily Paper Insults Readers' Intelligence

Melbourne Sun's False Editorial

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

Sir, —At the pictures I saw last Friday night, Paul Muni, in "We Are Not Alone," said: "Strange how words can be true and yet contain no truth." That caused me to think of an editorial, which appeared in the Melbourne "Sun" of November 30, in which the published reply of the Managing Director of the National Bank of Australasia to a popular inquiry was described as "succinct." The description of the reply is quite true, but the reply itself is quite false.

Mr. Giddy did express himself succinctly when he said that vast sums could be found for peace-time projects "provided"—and this is the essential requirement—the public is willing to make the sacrifices entailed." That is terse, concise, and briefly expressed—but it is NOT TRUE, as funds CAN be made available without entailing sacrifices from the people at all. This is a fact well known to those who understand how money is now produced and controlled.

The editorial referred to is not lengthy, and is so eloquent of the rubbish which is put over an unsuspecting public that I think it should be placed on record in these columns for the information of readers. It is entitled "Everybody's Money" and reads as follows:

"To the oft-repeated question why vast sums such as are found for war cannot be raised to finance peacetime projects, Mr. H. D. Giddy, chairman of the National Bank, replies succinctly that there is no reason 'provided'—and this is the essential requirement—the public is willing to make the sacrifices entailed." Under the stress of war we have submitted to drastic limitation of spending, but how many would be prepared to endure this when the war is over?

"If we are ready to accept permanent rationing of commodities to do without a hundred things—from lawnmowers to corsets, from silk stockings to electric heaters—ordinarily regarded as commonplace amenities, and if we are willing also to continue indefinitely paying heavy taxes and to submit to being bullied and cajoled into subscribing to loans, then, AND THEN ONLY, can the Government in time of peace spend money on a wartime scale."

That should be read over again. If we knew the name of the author of it perhaps we could assist in having him medically examined, but in any case we could laugh when we saw him. Note particularly the three words I have emphasised.

The jockeying for position at the peace table is now going full steam ahead. President Roosevelt, bankers' crusader No. 1, is being propagandised in administrative circles—the major argument being that "he could make quick decisions WITHOUT REFERRING THEM HOME." If that goes for all delegates we may as well scrap all parliaments—apparently that is the big idea! Especially if the World Government eventuates, there would, of course, be no "need" for local governments except as administrative conveniences. This is precisely what the international gangsters are after. However, there are opposing forces at work, which may upset them; every ounce of opposition will be valuable.

READING RESTRICTIONS: A social history book by G. M. Trevelyan retails in war-time England at 21/-, and, according to the Melbourne "Sun" of November 22, sells in Melbourne at the fixed price of 35/-, thus placing it beyond the financial reach of many readers. There are, of course, exchange and freight and insurance on overseas publications, but the position is worsened by governmental impositions, which constitute an enormous tax on the spread of culture and knowledge. Here in Australia our government uses the 25% sales tax to restrict the spread of know-

Democratic Action

The Western Australian Legislative Assembly has agreed to the following motion by Mr. Marshall (Lab., Murchison): "That this House is of opinion that any international agreement that involves the surrender of the Commonwealth's sovereignty over its currency, either partly or wholly, would be disastrous, involving at it would the complete domination of the social and economic standards and freedom of the Australian people by a foreign body. The House therefore enters a protest against any such agreement being signed without the consent of the people of Australia being first obtained, and other State Premiers be invited to co-operate with the Premier of Western Australia in expressing this view to the Commonwealth Government."

WRITE TO YOUR STATE REPRESENTATIVE TONIGHT!

The simple FACTS are that we have submitted to drastic limitation of spending because 1,300,000 men and women have been taken out of production, and the goods available for purchase have been reduced correspondingly. Eight hundred thousand of these are in the armed forces blowing things away, and the other five hundred thousands are in the munition services making the things to be blown away. Instead of being allowed to hold our money until these men and women resume their places in the normal productive processes, and thus provide an immediate market for their output, our money has been taken from us by confiscatory taxes or "borrowed" from us at interest to increase the national debt and to require the soldiers who survive to pay interest for all time on the wages they received as members of the Forces. To even suggest a continuance of such conditions when the war is over is sheer insanity.

And if we were to "accept" permanent rationing of commodities, what in the name of common sense would be available for us to "spend on?" Rationing is necessary only because we are short of things to buy, and we are short of things to buy only because so many people have been taken away from industry. The very idea of rationing under normal conditions is a further sign of insanity.

What we will urgently need is an increase in the supply of the things which have had to be rationed, and with more than a million men and women from the services released to help, it should not be long before any possible justification for rationing will have disappeared.

The same applies to the silly statement that in order to have finance for the projects of peace as we have had it for the purposes of war we must "do without a hundred things from lawnmowers to corsets and from silk stockings to electric

ledge. There seems to be some sinister influence behind this practice, and it is a matter that should be taken up with parliamentary representatives. There is no justification for imposing sales tax on knowledge—or, for that matter, on any commodity or service.

CANADIAN CONSCRIPTION: Reports to hand indicate that Canadians are determined to strongly oppose their national honour being sullied by conscription; soldiers and others are parading the streets shouting "down with conscription," "this is only the beginning," and "blame the government." The Canadians evidently realise that this move is only the thin edge of more forms of regimentation as experienced in other countries. The first step was to encourage a few volunteers and then to raise a hue-and-cry that they were being "deserted" and must be reinforced. This technique seems to have worn a bit thin, and does not register with the Canadians. It will be interesting to observe the forces arrayed against the anti-conscriptionists in their attempt to preserve their traditions of freedom.

SPARE SPUDS: While Melbourne waits for potatoes, quite recently 800 crates, originally shipped to an island in the north, were returned to Brisbane as unwanted. Wharf labourers refused to handle them because of their rotten condition. Eventually they were taken to a military camp and sorted, then 700 crates were shipped back to the island from which they had just arrived. According to "Smith's Weekly" (Nov. 25) they were only fit for

(Continued on page 2.)

heaters." Unless there is a demand for these things how will it be possible to re-employ the members of the Forces? And how CAN there be a demand for things unless the people are supplied with the money with which to buy them? Further, unless we do distribute money as freely in peacetime as we have distributed it in wartime, how can the things, which the discharged service personnel produce ever be sold? Not only will we NOT have to do without such things, but we will be encouraged to use more and more of them.

It is often stated that one of the main reasons for the high taxation is the policy of the Government that the war must be "paid for" as it is fought. It is being paid for all right. First, it is being paid for in the things the people produce—blood, sweat, tears, and materials, and then we have to pay for it again financially—i.e., in stuff that we are not permitted to produce. We merely struggle to COLLECT it, and the conditions of collection are dictated by the producers of it. So we see that when the Government or the Press or the Professors or the Bankers talk of "paying" for the war they are not referring to our physical sufferings and sacrifices. Those sacrifices and sufferings are a mere nothing. It is the financial sacrifice that is all-important to them.

We also have this position, that after supplying material things necessary for conducting the war, the PEOPLE are to be saddled with the financial equivalent as a debt that cannot be paid off. It can never be paid off, under the present system, because neither the PEOPLE nor the Government representing them produce the stuff with which payment CAN be made.

"S.M. Herald" Advocates Electoral Campaign!

Those social crediters who have maintained over years of hard work that the people could never change financial policy until electors were taught how to control effectively their political representatives, have slowly but surely seen their long-sighted policy vindicated. The electoral campaign mechanism was offered as the instrument the people could use to impose their will on Governments. The idea, without the label, has gradually permeated the community, and there is no doubt that the contact between electors and their political representatives has been very much strengthened.

More and more electors are writing to their Members of Parliament, stating their policies. Members are now getting such a flood of correspondence that they each want a typist-secretary to help them deal with it.

When the electoral campaign idea was first put forward, it was stated that we could openly tell the financial and other dictators how we were going to defeat them, but that they would be able to do little about it. What an ironic position for the banks to be now using the electoral campaign idea, sponsored first by the dreadful social crediters, to try and save themselves from being nationalised! The banks have every right to tell their customers and the public generally to bring pressure to bear on individual Members of Parliament. By so doing the banks are financing the further introduction of an idea which will eventually lead to electors realising that financial policy, the reduction of debt, taxation, etc., can also be effected by bringing pressure to bear on individual Members of Parliament.

Now the influential "Sydney Morning Herald" has come out advocating the use of the electoral campaign in order to force the Government to solve the coal crisis. In a front-page article on November 25, the "S.M.H." made the following statement: "Under our democratic system of government the voice of the people is conclusive—WHEN IT CAN BE MADE EFFECTIVE." (Our emphasis.) "Popular protest—whether directed to Members of Parliament by letter, telegraph, or telephone, or in the form of mass meetings—has been proved time and again to be the most potent spur to legislative action." We wonder who proved this idea "time and again"! The "S.M.H." continues: "If the wave of written and spoken protest were nation-wide and vehement enough the remedy would be promptly applied. No body of elected legislators could lightly disregard a spontaneous outburst of public indignation. . . . It is for every INDIVIDUAL to make his or her impatience articulate IN THE ONLY QUARTER THAT CAN DO ANY GOOD—IN THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AT CANBERRA." (Our emphasis.) It has a familiar sound, hasn't it?

Just to show that the above was no mere "flash in the pan," the "S.M.H." of November 27 again stressed the above line of action. It then followed up on November 28 with the following: "Only the united voice of the people seems capable of awakening organised Labour to its responsi-

Government spokesmen tell us that a large part of the money required for the payment of the Forces is obtained from taxation. If that be so, then the need for continuing such heavy taxes will disappear progressively with the discharge of personnel, as presumably they will then be paid by industry. The truth, of course, is that the members of the Forces would be paid whether there were any collections from taxes or not, or regardless of the people's ability or willingness to "lend." That is something, which has not yet been learned by most editorial staffs. Apart from this, however, there can be no relief from heavy taxation until something is done about the National Debt and the adoption of a different method under which money is OBTAINED by Governments. When that has been done there will be no need for bullying or cajolery in connection with the subscription of loans, for loans will then be a thing of the past.

Obviously, the insanity of the leader-writer springs from the fact that he knows nothing about the production, ownership, and control of the community's money supply, and also from a condition of mesmerism, which leads him to accept the absurd idea that our present financial methods are the only ones known or possible. Perhaps he has never heard of C. H. Douglas, or has not taken the trouble to understand his discoveries? Whatever the explanation, any responsible person who writes or publishes such falsehood in newspaper editorials should be placed in the criminal category and brought to account.

-Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2. December 3, 1944.

ilities. It is the duty of every Australian to write or telegraph to his Member, care of Parliament House, Canberra, urging him to bring the strongest pressure on the Government before it is too late.

Serious as the coal position is, primarily as the result of the present insane and treacherous financial policy, there are two major issues confronting the electors today which may well decide the future of democratic government on this continent. Defying the people's clearly expressed will, the Government has decided to take control of civil aviation. The Government has started (Continued on page 4).

Return of Refugees

We have received from Great Britain a copy of the following letter, which was signed by more than 500 Australian servicemen and sent to Mr. Curtin while he was in London:—

London, May 29th, 1944.
The Rt. Hon. John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, Australia House, London.

Dear Mr. Curtin, —We have read recently that refugees and internees in Australia are being given facilities to remain in Australia and to eventually acquire citizenship.

We are sickened at the thought that these people, unwanted in all countries and on-lookers in the present war, are finding ours a nice place to live on.

We who are likely to be away from Australia for some time feel helpless that what has and is happening under our noses here in Britain appears to be also the case back home.

In the last war period a most undesirable type arrived and remained here in England, and the thought is distressing that the same brand are busy digging themselves into Australia while we are away. We feel strongly that it will be a tragedy for the Australian ex-service men and others if these people are not returned, post-war, to their own countries when the war has been won for them, before they as a community wield too strong an influence in Australian affairs.

Please be on the alert, Mr. Curtin, for Australia's sake, as there is a very grave danger of the nation-within-a-nation problem confronting us in the near future. One has only to behold the stranglehold these people have on England to realise what it would mean to our White Australia!

In response to many requests for information on the Treasury Branches system in Alberta, we are reprinting part of a report issued by the Social Credit Board, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta, dealing with the Treasury Branches, "their purpose and their place in the provincial economy:—

Following the disallowance of the Credit of Alberta Regulation Act and the adverse decision of the courts on similar Legislation, the position, which existed, can be summarised as follows:

(a) The people of Alberta had elected a Government by an overwhelming majority for the purpose of carrying out a reform of the provincial economy to yield them certain specific results.

(b) As has already been shown, the essential prerequisite of any such reform was, and remains, the effective control by the people of their economic voting mechanism—the monetary system—as the means for giving them access to their real credit.

(c) Legislative action to this end had been blocked by the Federal Government and the courts. In the national interest it was undesirable that this issue should be raised in such a manner that it might disrupt the country and precipitate crisis conditions as a result of which the people's plight might be rendered worse.

(d) This left the people entirely dependent upon the private banking institutions and forced to accept the conditions, which the latter imposed upon them while those institutions enjoyed the full protection of the Federal Government and the courts.

In these circumstances it was certain that the constitutional and legal battle in the political sphere to establish the authority of the people in regard to this vital question of control over the monetary system—their economic voting mechanism—would be both long and bitter, and would of necessity have to be carried into the wider national field. However, this did not preclude action in the economic sphere, in spite of the fact that Federal legislation jealously guarded the exclusive monopoly of the private banking institutions to create, issue and withdraw money, and to manipulate the monetary system to serve their purpose.

It has been pointed out that, for all practical purposes, the monetary system is simply an elaborate system of bookkeeping. In fact, there is nothing to prevent a number of persons, or an entire community, from discarding the use of money in their transactions with each other, provided they had the facilities of a bookkeeping system which would enable them to carry out their exchange of goods and services with convenience and would provide them with the means of doing business with persons outside their group.

It was clearly along such lines that action was necessary in order, first, to provide the people of Alberta with alternative facilities for gaining access to their credit resources;

and, second, placing at their disposal an institution under their own control so that they could systematically release themselves from the domination of the private money monopoly and gain an increasing control over their own credit resources.

However, such action could be successful only to the extent that it provided the people with immediate benefits by stimulating the development of the provincial economy, increasing their purchasing power and conferring increasing benefits upon those co-operating to use the alternative facilities. The Interim Programme, involving the establishment of a network of branches and agencies of the Provincial Treasury, was designed with these objectives in view.

However, the practical difficulties in launching a project of this nature were numerous and formidable, though by no means insuperable.

(a) In the first place, the monetary system, having been the only means available to the people in the past for facilitating the exchange of goods and services, and the entire economy being geared to the monetary system, any alternative system of bookkeeping would have to operate, in the first instance, as an auxiliary to it and conform to its general policy.

(b) Secondly, it was certain that any move to provide the people with such alternative facilities, which might weaken the power of the private money monopoly, would be opposed by all the means at their disposal.

(c) Thirdly, any action directed towards stimulating the development of Alberta industries was bound to be opposed by the large Eastern interests, who considered that it might prejudice their market.

(d) Fourthly, because of the manner in which people have been conditioned to regard the acquisition of money as an end in itself, instead of as a means to the end of obtaining goods and services, it was inevitable that any system of bookkeeping confined to recording the exchange of goods and services would meet with initial obstacles in its use, and from the very persons who agreed with its purpose.

(e) Finally, there were the practical difficulties of organising an entirely new system of accounting, obtaining and training staff, securing and equipping premises, extending the facilities of the system to key points throughout the province so that they would be accessible to most people, and explaining the operation of the system to the public in face of the opposition it was likely to invoke. (To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1)

dumping when they left Brisbane, so heaven only knows what they were like after their second voyage in the heat. In a State-controlled set-up, these criminal blunders will continue to occur because no individual bears the loss, whereas under private enterprise the vendor has to deliver the goods in good condition, otherwise he doesn't get paid; in other words, he gets paid by results, which prevents this form of sabotage.

PURCHASING POWER: A correspondent in the Melbourne "Labor Call" for November 16 displays a fundamental knowledge of the workers' real problem, and the futile part the Arbitration Court plays. He makes it quite clear that wage increases defeat their purpose because they are included in prices of goods and services; further, he realises that the correct solution is for the workers to receive supplementary incomes direct from the banking system. In addition, the writer understands and stipulates that this be done without regimenting the people. Taxation as a means of inflating prices is also recognised by the correspondent. Rarely, if ever, has such an interesting and accurate analysis been seen in the "Labor Call"; it should be an inspiration to the political dumb-bells that pretend to represent the workers.

MOTOR MUSINGS: A rotary-valve engine has been improved and patented by a Mr. H. S. McLaren, of Melbourne. It displaces about 50 working parts, and permits higher speeds with a fuel economy of 10 to 15%. It has been tested by the Division of Aeronautics, and very highly commended. All this has been made possible by the personal initiative of an individual, and yet, curiously enough, the press reports on this matter feature institutions such as the Central Inventions Board as being usefully connected with the development of the engine. All this is a subtle attempt to build up prestige for these bodies, whereas in reality they simply cash-in on the contributions of individuals.

NOW, ISN'T THAT ODD?

"The Deputy-Governor engaged a band of picked Masons, sworn to secrecy, and hid the gold behind a dummy wall. On the very day the work was completed, a demand was received from the Germans that the gold be handed over. They took away not only this gold, but a further sixty tons from the vaults." — Report of Italian Trials.

It will be an eventful day when such bodies invent anything other than excuses for their existence.

NEW ZEALAND NEWS: Negotiations have been proceeding between the N.Z. Labour Government and the private proprietors of the N.Z. Bank with a view to the former acquiring full ownership of the Bank. The Bank has a paid up capital of £6,328,125, of which the Government already owns £2,109,375. At present the Government appoints four directors and the shareholders appoint two, so it will be seen that the policy of the Bank is controlled by the Government—and, as the policy of debt, interest and excessive taxation is still pursued, it will be also clear that government control does not eradicate these evils. The matter of who owns the bank is clearly of little, if any, consequence; the important matter is the results obtained.

REFERENDUM REACTIONS: When the people emphatically refused to give the dangerous powers at the recent Referendum, this paper pointed out that more subtle attempts would be made to exercise the powers by underhand methods. The following statement by Mr. Spender, M.H.R., indicates just how the unscrupulous forces behind the scenes may be working: "The Federal Government could make treaties with other nations and thus obtain powers inside Australia which it would not otherwise have under the Constitution. If the Government committed itself by international treaty to do a certain thing it could use what method it chose at home to honour that treaty. This means that the Government, knowing it had no constitutional power to give effect to certain proposals, would enter into an international agreement in respect of such matters to force the issue." A press report says that Dr. Evatt is fully aware of this weapon, and that the possibility of applying it is being considered. If this report is correct, it discloses gangsterism of the worst kind.

AUSTRALIAN AUTOMOBILE: Government spokesmen were recently reported as saying that so far they have received no "satisfactory" proposals for producing an all-Australian car. Bearing in mind the Government's design to create its own monopoly in this sphere, this is not surprising. However, among other firms, Diecasters Ltd. have undertaken to produce an all-Australian car in eighteen months—one that has been on test for five years. There are many other Australian firms that could successfully undertake this elementary form of modern production if the theoretical politicians stood aside. Australian manufacturers haven't much to beat, judging from the price and quality of imported cars,

which, of course, have their selling prices loaded by about £120 through the more obvious government taxes. Incidentally, will these taxes be removed to help the people—especially the iniquitous sales tax?

CHINESE COMMUNISTS: The daily press recently reported a Chinese Cabinet spokesman (Mr. P. H. Chans) as saying that "at the end of August, 1944, Communists (armed by the Soviet) attacked the 61st Army about eighteen miles eastward of Linfen and were repulsed. The Communists then concentrated fourteen regiments, and on September 8 again attacked the 61st Army while mobile units attacked the 72nd Division, which was outnumbered and forced to retreat. The Communists also attacked the Government troops on September 11 and 21." So, China has two wars on hand—one with the Japanese, and one with the local Commos. Here we find the Soviet at peace with Japan and also arming the Chinese Communists, who, in turn, are assisting the Japanese by fighting against the Chinese Government's troops!

FRENCH FASHIONS: Despite the previous harrowing stories of privations in France, the Melbourne "Herald" of September 9 informed us that "Paris shops are still well stocked with fashionable wear, and that the beauty salons would give English women their biggest thrill." A little earlier we were told the same story about Italy. It's all very bewildering, especially when we are told of the colossal problems of rehabilitation! Most of this "problem" talk comes from Planners who appear to have a vested interest in "problems." Doubtless many victims of the war have suffered and will suffer extreme privations, but Nature's bounty is so vast, and has such tremendous recuperative powers. Generally speaking, the people's initiative and resource will do the rest—provided Planners and Bankers don't obstruct.

—O. B. H.

BEHIND SCENES IN CZARIST RUSSIA, 1917

"Rubenstein, who was Rasputin's principal financier, was arrested by the Military Police for trading with the enemy [Germany]. At first, people were surprised when the announcement was made. It now transpires that the serious charges are not to be proceeded with and that the defendants will probably be convicted on one or two minor and quite incidental charges."

"... Protopopov goes from strength to strength. In the Ministry of the Interior, he is surrounding himself with a phalanx of all the most discredited reactionaries. . . . he confided the fact that he was prepared 'to drench the country with blood.' To others, he has expounded a policy of expropriating the nobility in revenge for their criticism of the powers-that-be. Another proposal that he frequently discusses is the complete removal of Jewish disabilities and the enlistment of Jewish brains and Jewish capital on the side of the reactionaries."

—Letter to Director of (British) Military Intelligence on state of (Imperial) Russia, January 31, 1917, by Sir Samuel Hoare, I/C M.I., Moscow.

"For some days before his death, Rasputin had been nervous and unwell. He, however, always made it a practice to tell his two confidants, Simonovitch and Bishop Isidor, where he was, and where he was going. Simonovitch is an unbaptised Jew, and Isidor a bishop who for bad behaviour was compelled to retire from his see. They live together."

—Report No. 3: 5/2/17, Ibid.

"THE TIMES," C.C.F. & SOCIAL CREDIT

The following letter was sent to "The Times." It was not printed. In view of the importance of the subject matter, as well as the discourtesy to a member of a Dominion Parliament, readers will no doubt have their own views on the failure of "The Times" to publish the letter.

House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario.

August 10, 1944.

The Editor, "The Times," London, England.

Sir,—In a July editorial, "Canada's Third Party" you say, in part—"The sweeping victory of the C.C.F. in Saskatchewan marks another stage in the rise of this party. The new party's rapid progress is due to its successful fusion of two discontented interests, the farmers and urban workers. Socialist principles have proved the bond of union. The result of the Saskatchewan election would seem to show the farmers are losing faith in the old individualistic philosophy..."

As one who has ranched and farmed in Western Canada for over forty years, has represented an Albertan rural constituency in the House of Commons since 1935, and campaigned in the four Western provinces, including yesterday's sweeping Social Credit victory in Alberta, allow me to inform you that you are entirely mistaken in your C.C.F. conclusions.

Socialist principles have NOT proved a bond of union between Saskatchewan farmers and urban workers.

On the contrary, the Saskatchewan farmers were fooled by the C.C.F. assurance that the farms would NOT be socialised. They voted C.C.F. in order to destroy the provincial Liberal "machine," and because they had no other party for which to vote.

The people of Alberta are better informed, and better served. This week, by winning 51 out of the 57 seats in the Legislature, Social Credit inflicted a crushing defeat on

the Socialist C.C.F., and on the Independents, who represent the "financial interest."

The people of Alberta were offered the choice of voting for Social Credit—for economic security WITH individual freedom, or for Socialism (C.C.F.—economic security at the price of their liberties as individuals. THAT was the issue, and the results prove that, when understood, Socialism has no attractions for an enlightened, free people.

The C.C.F. have no excuse. They contested every seat, and invaded Alberta with every prominent C.C.F. speaker from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Social Credit clean sweep was a personal triumph for the Premier, Mr. Manning, who received a record vote, and for Major Douglas, whose philosophy and principles are the inspiration of Social Crediters everywhere, because they are the Christian answers to the State Socialism of Karl Marx.

On this same day, August 8, Quebec went to the polls, and the C.C.F. suffered another crushing defeat. The result of these "all-out" offensives by the C.C.F. on the Eastern, and Western "fronts" was three C.C.F. candidates elected—one in Quebec and two in Alberta. The truth is Canadians are too independent to "fall" for Socialism. Elsewhere the C.C.F. had managed to conceal their true Marxian aims of Socialising Canada. Today they stand revealed, and discredited as the enemies of freedom.

Canadians have repudiated State Socialism for Canada just as surely as they have condemned it in Germany—its birthplace.

—(Signed) NORMAN JAQUES.

WHAT ACTION WILL FARMERS TAKE?

By "TETHER'S END."

As a result of the Government's failure to cope with the break-down in grain and fodder requirements, and with a view to alleviating the distress of farmers threatened with collapse, a mass meeting of poultry farmers and others involved is to be held in the Assembly Hall, Melbourne, on Monday night next (December 11).

Recent reports indicate almost open revolt against the continued meddling in producers' affairs, and this meeting promises to take the gloves off. Primary producers are definitely on the warpath; just where that path will lead them, however, is anything but definite, and the success or otherwise of this demonstration will depend upon the action arising out of it.

Farmers will get nowhere until they unite ON PRINCIPLE with other sections and demand justice AS INDIVIDUALS through their respective Members of Parliament, who are there to represent ALL of us.

It is to be hoped that at the mass meeting on Monday night the farmers remember this; and instead of carrying age-old resolutions petitioning "the Government" to once again take up their case, it would be far better for everybody if they determined to take their case to the people; tell them just how production is being hampered by useless regulations; how food stocks are dwindling; how artificial costs are rising; and how they are being forced off the land to compete with their one-time customers in city jobs to the detriment of all.

As well as this, they should take individual action by demanding a fair deal through their individual Members of Parliament, and getting the consuming public so to appreciate their problems that they, too, will join them in their demand. The job is a big one, but nothing could be simpler, with an aroused public opinion as the weapon.

On the other hand, there is a danger of the poultry farmers being herded into some sort of "organisation" or "union" to be possibly dictated to by those who would serve the existing powers by adding a shilling here and subtracting it there, thus substituting reaction for action.

One can expect very little from the mass meeting if the proper individual action is ignored by the farmers, or refused to them. Rural rot will assuredly set in, and sabotage by soulless bureaucracy will follow, UNLESS responsibility is pinned to our Parliamentarians NOW before they get another chance to "pass the buck."

"FREEDOM"

"Of old sat Freedom on the heights,
But now she has descended
And when attacked no longer fights,
No longer is defended.

Our "rude forefathers" ruder still
Would be if they could see her
Permitting P.E.P. their will
And Fabians to fee her.

But while there lives in humble men
The faith that she engendered,
And while remains one sword, one pen,
It shall not be surrendered,
—"Excalibur," in the "Social Crediter."

"THE BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION"

By C. H. DOUGLAS. (Continued from last issue.)

CHAPTER VI*

In October, 1929, a year after the (British) Bank Notes and Currency Act had placed the British currency and credit system under the control of a non-governmental, and, so far as is publicly known, possibly-foreign-controlled, institution (the Bank "of England") the nine years period of almost fantastic commercial and industrial prosperity in the United States—a period in which shiploads of millionaires found time to visit Europe, including "Britain" for the purpose of acquiring the assets of cur bankruptcies—came to a sudden end. In a month, stocks and shares became almost unsaleable; workmen were discharged in millions, to be followed at a short interval by black-coated staffs and technicians. The United States, and the world in general, had entered on the greatest economic depression in history. The late Sir Henry Strakosch was ready with an explanation. Primary prices had fallen. Notice the natural phenomenon. No one to blame.

It is probable that complex theories of Trade Cycles and the effect of sunspots on industrial activity are already in preparation in the London School of Economics and Columbia University, in order that historians may have the material to explain the economic blizzard. But, meanwhile, and in fact, its cause is beyond dispute.

Under more normal conditions, industry in the United States is preponderantly financed by bank loans or overdrafts. In consequence the manufacturer and farmer are under the complete control of the banker, who can, and often does, liquidate them almost without notice.

The system constitutes the most comprehensive control of policy of which it is possible to conceive, extending to the ability to penalise opinion by economic ruin.

During the decade of abnormal industrial activity, much of which consisted in the manufacture of goods for the reconstruction of Russia and Germany, the American manufacturer accumulated large sums, and bank balances, which, towards the latter quarter of the period, he found it difficult to employ in industry. As a result, he not only made less use of bank money, but actually entered into competition with financial circles for the provision of funds to borrowers not only in the U.S.A. but abroad.

Not only were the profits of money lending threatened, but the industrial subservience to the bookkeeper was endangered to an extent which called for immediate action. It was taken.

Notwithstanding the immense prosperity of American industry, even towards the end of the boom, much of the day-to-day money was as usual provided by current accounts normally fluctuating from large overdrafts for wages, etc., to small credits as these overdrafts were repaid. These were all "call money," i.e., were subject to the fiat of the banker. The industrialists were not organised to lend "call money" and their funds were placed on fixed terms of three months, or more.

At the end of October 1929, the New York Banks, without notice, called in practically every overdraft, and advanced the rate for "call money" from a normal 3 per cent, to 30 per cent, or more.

The effect was instantaneous. Borrowers, for the most part in possession of large blocks of securities both American and European (Germany repossessed herself of her own borrowings at bargain prices), threw them on the market in order to obtain cash, either to meet calls or wages account. But there were no buyers for cash, since there was no cash. The banks had it all, although the country at large had the securities representing much of the funded wealth of the prosperous years.

For about twelve months, American business staggered down the slope. Any slight improvement in the stock markets

*The extracts from Major Douglas's forthcoming book are being published with a view to the existing situation, not in the sequence in which they will appear later.

Feaman, by Aberfeldy,
September 19, 1944.

BRETTON WOODS AND GREAT BRITAIN

The following letter appeared in "The Scotsman" for September 21, 1944, under a three-line, double-column heading "Money and Trade: Bretton Woods Proposals 'Worse than Gold Standard':"

Sir,—Your correspondent writing over the non-de-guerre, "Aqua Vitas," in your issue of September 19, should not, I think, be allowed, without protest, to present the export theory in the light of a problem peculiar to these islands, or to suggest that our sole industrial asset is our coal. It is unfortunately the rule to discuss this question in the light of a barter economy. We do not live in a barter economy, we live in a money economy, and your previous correspondent, Mr. W. L. Richardson, was obviously basing his criticism, which I should endorse, on the opinion that the Bretton Woods proposals do nothing to bridge this intrinsic difference.

The insistence on the necessity for increased exports, which, it will be remembered, developed in almost precisely the same terms in 1920, is said to be justified on grounds which fundamentally are separate and unconnected—that we must pay for our imports, and that we must have a minimum of imports for the purpose of remaining an industrial power. We are, in fact, presented with a simultaneous equation in which every term is unknown, and it is perhaps not remarkable that we failed conspicuously to solve it in 1920, and do not show very convincing evidence of doing much better in 1945.

It is possible to make some progress by inserting hypothetical values in the terms of our equation. Let us agree that we require or desire certain imports. Obviously, we pay for those imports in the currency of their origin, and we wish to pay as little as possible. We acquire that currency

(there was none in commodity markets) was greeted by an avalanche of selling orders. Where salaried workers were retained, they were presented with ultimatums requiring immediate acceptance of drastic salary reductions.

Living standards, and consequent consumers' buying, fell even faster than wage and salary reductions, as a consequence of widespread lack of confidence in the future—misgivings, which were more than justified.

It is probably not without significance that the President, elected by the Republican Party, was by profession an engineer, with a natural tendency to favour the producer rather than the financier and the trader. As an instance of the attitude assumed by the Money Power in relation to the Administration, it may be recalled that Mr. Hoover dictated an official memorandum to Eugene Meyer, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank, drawing his attention to the disastrous consequences of the Board's policy, and requesting reconsideration of it. Mr. Meyer acknowledged the receipt of it and took no action.

Eugene Meyer was appointed Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. [Roosevelt regime.—Ed.]

The Governor of the Bank of "England," Mr. Montagu Norman, adopted much the same attitude, remarking to the "MacMillan" Commission on the working of the Gold Standard, "If the Government will inform us of their policy, we will co-operate as though we were under statutory obligation to do so." This attitude, which agrees with the extra-territorial status of the various Central Banks, founded, together with the Bank of International Settlements, during the armistice years, is a clear-cut assertion of super-nationality.

It is quite in accordance with this position that Mr. Norman and other Central Bank Governors remained co-directors of the Bank of International Settlements with those nominally belonging to enemy States.

Under normal conditions, the paralysis of a trade competitor would have reacted to the advantage of British industry. The grip of the Bank Notes and Currency Act 1928 upon trade conditions was so comprehensive, however, that the "depression," while not so spectacular in Great Britain as in the United States (almost entirely because compulsory unemployment insurance, miscalled the dole, masked the widespread misery and despair) was at least as disastrous. Certain areas such as South Wales, Tyneside, and the Clyde, were in so desperate a condition that they were first earmarked for treatment under the title of Distressed Areas, but later distinguished as Special, an adjective as descriptive as the treatment they received was abominable.

It is the essence of the history of the period that in the face of disastrous unemployment the armed forces were depleted both of men and equipment, and every effort was made to re-equip Germany.

(To be continued.)
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by selling goods in our own currency, and we desire to sell at the highest price so

in the remarkable position of being an alternative at will of the world's gold mines and gold stocks. The fixation of the Finnish war indemnity to Russia in dollars, not roubles or sterling, is evidence of the intention to institute a financial world empire of a nature for which it is difficult to believe that we have fought two world wars.—I am, etc., C. H. DOUGLAS.

POLISH PATRIOTS AND THE PRESS

Signed by eight Polish journalists, an "Appeal by the Polish Union of Journalists to the British and American Press," dated September 1, has been received by the "Social Creditor," from the Polish Union of Journalists, 45 Belgrave-square, London, S.W.1.

The Appeal consists of seven paragraphs presenting the signatories' view of events in Warsaw since August 1, 1944, which is, briefly, that, despite the assistance rendered by the Poles to Great Britain and her Allies throughout the war, the Allies "are withholding all help from Warsaw." Marshal Stalin and Russia are severely criticised, and it is alleged that "the Russians are now disarming Polish soldiers and interning them in concentration camps."

The further allegation is made of suppression, by newspapers in the Allied countries, of facts known to them. Stated in another form—namely, that the newspapers, almost without exception, of the English-speaking countries, habitually, designedly, persistently and incorrigibly, suppress information concerning current events and opinions, in the service of not national but super-national interests, and their activities in this respect are the more determined, calculated, and effective in proportion to the "greatness" of the newspaper concerned and to the importance for the welfare of the individual, and of all individuals, everywhere, of full and correct information—this indictment is, in our experience, as well as opinion, true beyond all question.

As it is with ourselves, so it is with the Polish patriots: the problem is not demonstration of a truth to unprejudiced minds, but of the destruction of the power, wherever it resides, to demonstrate what is false to prejudiced minds, to prejudice minds for the purpose, and to ride off triumphant upon a fact accomplished, whether it be the annihilation of a person or a people. No one must have that power: the hands of men must be rendered powerless to possess it. Mere transference from hands unfit to hold it to hands, which have been incapable of demonstrating their unfitness is not enough. Every hand is unfit. Let the Poles be assured of this, and they will be armed with a policy, the pursuit of which, step by step, will lead them to the means of its attainment. It is the Will, which makes the Way apparent.

The appeal to Monopoly to reform is an invitation to Satan to clothe himself in (stolen) lamb's-wool, which, if Satan can experience pleasure, he has great pleasure in accepting. Satan stripped is incarnate Evil made visible. So our counsel to our Polish friends is: "strip him."

—The "Social Creditor," England, Sept. 30.

REVOLT AGAINST CIVILISATION

From the "Social Creditor," England, Oct. 7: Mr. Emanuel (God with us) Shinwell feels that the first need in industry is the elimination of the gentleman industrialist. Doubtless the next need is the elimination of the gentleman everywhere!

We recognise that the word is obsolete, but fortunately, although it has to struggle for existence, the idea it enshrines is not. It embodies European culture; and that is why Mr. Shinwell revolts against it. It cramps his style.

The stage is rapidly becoming set for the real Armageddon—the battle between the culture embodied in the Gothic Cathedrals and the chateaux of the Loire, the Cotswold villages and the Rows of Chester, on the one hand, and the Ministry of Works tenements ("absolutely modern, my dear fellow—prefabricated and erected ready for use in eighteen hours"), chemical fertilisers and State medicine, with war-by-doodlebug always round the corner, on the other.

Nevertheless, there is a curious note of shrill urgency, not unlike that which is noticeable in the recent outpourings of Professor Laski, which is considerably removed from the assurance of a few years ago. We do not know what is behind it. There are rumours of a formidable scandal involving "the Left" which may or may not have a basis in fact. There is the antecedent probability of some wildly foolish plot, by reason of the ineradicable habit of Plotters and Planners to overplay their hand.

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT (Lectures and Studies Section)

An examination for the Diploma of Associate in connection with the above will be held in Australia in March, 1945.

Candidates who desire to sit for this examination should make application now for particulars from Miss G. Marsden, B.A., 6 Harden Road, Artarmon, N.S.W.

NO CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN

TEMPERANCE HALL,
Russell Street, Melbourne.
Sunday, December 10, at 7.45 p.m.
MR. E. J. GROGAN
will speak on—
"THE FULL EMPLOYMENT POLICY."

THE GREAT FALLACY OF INTERNATIONALISM

"The theory of internationalism is an extrapolation of the theory of the State; it implies a state on a world scale or a confederation of states. The former embodies all the attributes of the State, including its violently coercive character.

"Sometimes it even looks doubtful, in the face of growing nationalism in Communist Russia, that nationalism (or regional localism, to be more precise) will ever stop being a social dynamic. And even if it is possible at some future time to create a real international state, it will remain a moot question whether to invest it with absolute power.

"To serve social ends, power should not only be responsible power, it should also be limited in correspondence with the ends it serves. Since no ends are absolute or unlimited, no exercise of power should be." (Professor Robert M. MacIver, of Columbia University: "Society," New York, 1936, P. 205.)

"The ultimate sovereignty of the people cannot and should not be superseded either by the State or by the World State. People themselves must, of necessity, have the right to secede, and if that provision is absent, there is always the likelihood of a violent resistance, in other words, war. It follows from this that internationalism even when fully realised in a World State or the like, cannot rule out the possibility of war. For when the 'general will' of Rousseau's conception breaks under the pressure of injustice, there is no power on earth, which can stop social disintegration.

"The fundamental weakness of the doctrine of internationalism as a guarantee of perpetual peace lies in its underlying credo that negotiation (League of Nations), and arbitration (World Court), are all that is needed to settle a political or social crisis. With these two instruments on an international scale under a World Federation, internationalists argue, there will be no more need for armed conflict.

"If this were so, there would not have been the Civil War in America, where a Federation had existed for a long time. The mere existence of the Czarist State did not rule out a potential proletarian revolution; neither did the existence of a duly elected government make impossible the recent civil war in Spain.

"The point we make here is this: just as the existence of the State does not rule out potential civil war or revolution, the World State, even when fully materialised, cannot liquidate the eventuality of civil war or revolution. The agencies of negotiation and arbitration existent in the State have time and again proved insufficient to settle conflict within the State. Similarly, negotiation and arbitration on an international scale are sometimes bound to fail to settle disputes between States or peoples."

"War Without Violence" (pp. 230-234)
by Krishnalal Shridharani. (Gollancz, 1939.)

Of course, we could tackle the CAUSES of conflict!

GET THESE BOOKLETS

New readers in particular are recommended to read the following booklets if they desire to fully grasp and more clearly follow the articles appearing in the "New Tunes":

"THE TRAGEDY OF HUMAN EFFORT." By C. H. Douglas. Explains the principles of real democracy. Price: 7d, posted.

"THE ANSWER TO TAX SLAVERY." A clear exposition of the cause of excessive taxation, and the way out. Price: 1/1d, posted.

"MONEY." A simple and complete analysis of the money swindle. Price: 1/1d, posted.

"THE NEW DESPOTISM." The story of the "Dean Case." Price: 7d, posted.

"STOP THAT THIEF." A most interesting collection of historical and recent facts about finance. Price: 1/7d, posted.

"RECONSTRUCTION ON CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES." An Open Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Price: 7d, posted.

"COMMUNISM, WHY NOT?" Gives the low-down on Communism. Price: 2/7d, posted.

"THE ANSWER TO SOCIALISM." An excellent realistic analysis of Socialism. Price: 2/7d, posted.

"RED GLOWS THE DAWN." Inside information about the white-anting tactics of local Communists. Price: 7d, posted.

"THE BIG IDEA." By C. H. Douglas. A comprehensive survey of the plot to enslave the people. Price: 2/7d, posted.

"FEDERAL UNION EXPOSED." Revelations of the plot to impose the World Police State. Price: 1/1d, posted.

The above booklets are obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

THE "NEW TIMES" IS
OBTAINABLE
AT
ALL AUTHORISED
NEWSAGENTS

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION POLICIES (Continued from last issue)

Hereunder we publish a ninth instalment from the Report of the Post-War Policy Committee of the Vancouver Board of Trade. This is the final analytical section, entitled "Defects of the Political System":

It has been emphasised that the essence of democracy is "government and management of the people's affairs to give them the results they want," and that this entails the absolute sovereignty of the people.

In the final analysis this sovereignty must find expression and be effective in the sphere of government—i.e., the political sphere—though the realisation of that sovereignty in terms of economic security with freedom has to be provided in the economic sphere. In a true democracy it is axiomatic that the will of the people is "the law."

The test of whether the political system is organised to make the constitutional sovereignty of the people effective is simply: "Have they been getting the results they wanted from the management of their affairs? Have they enjoyed 'government in accordance with their collective will'?"

There is not a single country with a democratic constitution whose political system would pass this test. Whereas the people of these countries have wanted economic security with freedom, the results they have got have been poverty, general insecurity, unemployment, and a progressive restriction of freedom. In short, the results they obtained have been the opposite of those they desired.

This is as true of Canada as it is of Great Britain, the U.S.A., Australia, New Zealand, France, and all constitutional democracies. And it has made little difference what government was in office.

The implication of this manifest failure of the established political democratic system to serve the people is so serious that in the view of your Committee it cannot be emphasised too strongly. It means that instead of these political systems yielding "government in accordance with the will of the people," they have resulted in "governmental impotence to implement the will of the people."

For such to be the case it is obvious that there must be some serious defect or defects in their form of organisation, and in order to find these it is necessary to examine the features common to all these systems.

In each case they are based upon the electorate being periodically afforded an opportunity to vote for the candidate of two or more "parties" competing for election to office. In other words, the main features of all existing democratic political systems conform to our Canadian system of politics. We therefore proceed to an examination of this.

It is a basic principle to which reference has been made earlier that a number of persons entering into association for the purpose of gaining common objectives are helpless until their efforts are correlated by means of organisation.

The function of the political system should be to enable "the people" to specify the results they want in their order of preference in a definite and coherent manner, and to enforce obedience to their wishes—i.e. to assert their sovereignty.

While this could be achieved with little organisation in a small primitive community, the members of which could come together to discuss and arrive at decisions on various matters of policy, in the case of modern nations numbering many millions of persons scattered over a wide area, the question of effective organisation has become all-important.

As the people cannot come together to exercise their collective sovereign authority, they choose from among their numbers persons whom they authorise to represent them. These representatives meet as legislative bodies to give effect to the will of the people whom they represent.

It will be plain that in order for this arrangement to function effectively:

(1) The people's representatives must REPRESENT the wishes of all the people.

(2) The people must be able to tell their representatives what results they want in their order of priority.

(3) The people must have continuous and effective control over their representatives ALL THE TIME—and if the latter prove unsatisfactory AT ANY TIME and cease to represent the wishes of their constituents, the people should be able to remove them and appoint representatives in whom they have more confidence.

Such a system alone can render the people's sovereignty effective, and it can be achieved only if the electorate is organised accordingly.

The first fact that emerges from an examination of our political system is that the electorate, as such, is not organised. Neither does the system give them anything remotely approaching effective sovereign authority. Their sole right, as electors, consists of an opportunity to vote for one of two, three or four party candidates every four or five years. These candidates when once elected are completely beyond any further control by their constituents for another period of four or five years.

They exercise the authority conferred upon them by the people, but they are responsible only to their own party organisation.

As Members of Parliament or of Provincial Legislative Assemblies, they pay

themselves, and even if they act in direct violation of the people's will they cannot be removed from their positions.

However, the matter goes much further. The basis of the party system is that any group of citizens—usually an insignificant minority of the electorate—can come together to form "a political party" for the purpose of winning popular support for a policy based on certain principles. The first task, which confronts them, is to form an organisation through which to appeal to the electorate. This requires winning the support of individuals and obtaining funds. The tendency is for individuals to give such support and financial assistance in the hope of obtaining special favours if "the party" can wrest the government from "the party" in office. In the efforts to win popular approval for "the party" the need for funds increases—and there is a tendency for the main efforts of those in control of "the party" to concentrate on getting money and publicity for victory at the polls.

This leaves the way open for control of "the party" by those interests, which can provide the largest funds.

At election times the contending parties select "good party supporters" as candidates. These put forward their appeals to the electorate in the form of "party platforms," being in the nature of the policies, which each party undertakes to carry out. The majority of the people have no voice in these platforms. They may be disinterested in ALL of them, but they have no option but to vote for one of the alternatives they are being offered if they wish to use their franchise.

The effect of this competition for office by the contending parties is to divide the people against themselves. Each party endeavours to stir up enthusiastic support for itself and bitter hostility against its competitors. This is carried to such lengths that elections have degenerated into vulgar brawls, in which abuse, invective and outrageously extravagant statements are hurled at each other by contending party candidates, in an effort to stampede an unorganised and bewildered electorate into handing

over the reins of government to their own particular group.

Once elected, the successful party then becomes the object of attack by the unsuccessful parties, which proceed to oppose and conduct a continuous guerrilla war against their opponents in the hope of discrediting the party in office before the next election.

Even this cursory examination of the "system" reveals:

(1) That it divides the people against themselves into conflicting "party" camps, thus rendering it impossible for the people to express their collective will.

(2) That "the party" becomes a vested interest, serving the few at the expense of the many, and is subject to control by persons or powerful private interests.

(3) That under the party system the people have no effective voice in determining policy and no effective control over their elected representatives. As the electorate they are little better than a disorganised mob which can be swayed by propaganda and utterly helpless to act as the constitutional sovereign authority.

(4) That once elected, party candidates are subject only to the control of "the party"—i.e., of those who control "the party."

In the crisis, which confronts civilisation, democracy is challenged by various brands of authoritative society. Because the democratic systems of the world have failed to yield the people the conditions they want, democracy has been brought into disrepute, and there is a tendency to adopt the opposing ideas of the authoritarian concept of society we term totalitarianism or "the doctrine of the Supreme State."

The tragedy is that though Canada, in common with other countries, is a constitutional democracy, its political and economic systems are not organised to render democracy a functioning reality. Yet the establishment of democracy in all its fullness as the basis of future civilisation alone can avert the overwhelming disaster towards which we are drifting.

That is the essential task involved in Post-War Reconstruction and the practical steps to bring about a smooth transition from our present social structure to a properly functioning democracy follow naturally from the defects in the system. Your Committee's findings in this respect are submitted in the part of our report, which follows.

(To be continued.)

THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY AND SIMILAR PLANS

By GEOFFREY DOBBS, in the "Social Creditor," England. (Continued from last issue.)

The strong resemblance between the American New Dealers and the British Planners was pointed out in the U.S.A. Congress by Congressman McFadden (May 3, 1934), who reported Mr. Sieff, of P.E.P., as having said, "let us go slowly for a while until we can see how our plan works out in America." The New Deal as a whole was not a success, but the Tennessee Valley Authority seems to have been selected for publicity as the most successful part of it. In this country, the suggestion of Mr. Ellis Smith in Parliament that we should set up a number of regional "TVA's" in depressed areas, was, no doubt, a trial shot on behalf of P.E.P., which did not come off very well, but was intended to air the subject.

The Scottish Hydro-electric Scheme passed in 1943 bears, on the face of it, the greatest resemblance to that of the Tennessee Valley Authority. It contains provision for the characteristic ingredients—amongst others, the destruction of a number of valleys, the compulsory dispossession and movement of the people who have farmed them for generations, the artificial accumulation, in several places, of a large bulk of water behind a dam, with destructive powers recently well demonstrated in Germany as a result of the efforts of our "dam-busting" airmen. In one respect, indeed, it goes further even than the Tennessee Valley Authority, in so far as the power which is to be generated is not, apparently, even alleged to be intended for the benefit of the rural population, which is here so sparse as not to be considered worth the bribing.

If any of this huge new power output, which is to be linked to the Grid is intended to reach the individual consumer it can only be in the large towns. The devastating effects of a minor breakdown in a centralised electricity service upon life in a modern city are now familiar to most of us. "The trend" of propaganda and advertisement is all in favour of electricity rather than gas, which is not capable of such extreme centralisation. The "modern" house, and especially the pre-fabricated Government hutch, is essentially "all-electric," which thus places the maximum sanction in the hands of an electric power monopoly.

Electricity, however, as a means of control over the individual, can touch only the amenities and appurtenances of life. Water, being a necessity of life itself, its control is correspondingly more serious.

The effect on the underground water level of the development, during the last half century, of the progressively growing water monopolies of the great urban areas is already sufficiently serious, as pointed out by the Earl of Portsmouth in the Debate on Rural Water Supply (House of Lords, April 26, 1944). The drainage subsidy of the Ministry of Agriculture is also hastening the progressive drying up of surface springs, ponds and wells (as pointed out by C. H. Gardner in "The Times," January 4, 1944), thus helping to create the state of emergency essential to the next step in the control of water.

We are now definitely threatened with the establishment of a system of regional water monopolies covering the whole country which will have the power to divert surface or underground water "where the need is greatest" in the estimation of the

controllers, and will enable them to achieve the Soviet aim of "disciplining" those "who will not toe the line."

This is one of the ultimate physical sanctions against that security and independence of the individual, which the reviving knowledge of the nature of soil fertility is extremely likely to restore, if allowed to operate freely (the other being the centralised control of food).

It is not that a material sanction is necessarily the most deadly, but inertia being a property of matter, if we allow our physical environment to be moulded on a massive scale so as to serve the ends of central control, we are likely to find that the chains so forged will take, not generations, but ages, to break. We shall be back where civilisation started with Egypt and Babylon and Imperial Rome. Nothing but the destruction of our environment will set us free.

It is not, even, that such massive material machinery as dams, aqueducts, powerhouses, etc., are indestructible. On the contrary, they have always been more easily destroyed than built, and are now vulnerable to instant attack by aircraft, which necessitates a permanent system of defence, which, in turn, by itself imposes upon the people, and upon industry, a considerable measure of permanent "war emergency" control.

The fact seems to be that such mechanisms impose habits upon the people, which are far more indestructible than stone or steel or concrete; and they are all habits of dependence—upon an irrigation system, upon aqueducts upon a piped water supply or sanitation system, upon electric current for heat, light and cooking.

Until recently these material amenities have been under relatively local control, although things like radio, newspapers, cinemas, have been more and more remotely centralised. Now the process has spread from the psychological to the material. The incarnation of a mental attitude is taking place, but though the matter reinforces and petrifies the mind, it is the mind, which is lasting, the matter that is temporary. It is a safe conjecture that the dams, which our airmen destroyed in Germany with such appalling effects upon the people in the neighbourhood, will be built up again at the earliest opportunity.

The need for the defence of these large power plants has been mentioned, but they have also a closer and more essential link with war. The enormous power output of the modern industrial state can serve

QUEENSLAND NOTES

(From the ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN Headquarters, 142 Adelaide Street, Brisbane.)

Mrs. A. E. Jenks (nee Miss Edna Collins, of Yeppoon) has very generously offered her services as a voluntary worker at our headquarters. Mrs. Jenks has grown up in the Social Credit Movement. Her parents and aunt, Mrs. Innes, of Barolin Station, Bundaberg and Walla, Gin Gin, have been staunch supporters of Social Credit since its introduction to this State. Mrs. Jenks has already met many of her old friends in the movement here, and will be delighted to make new ones. Miss Watson and the secretary have struggled along and kept the movement going, and now, with the assistance of Mr. L. B. S. Reid and Mrs. Jenks, we are able to do the things that formerly we could only think about.

We have resumed the publication of our educational leaflets. There has been a good demand for the first two: "International Monetary Proposals" and "The Truth About Alberta." We have cabled to Premier Manning, Alberta, for a copy of his latest Year Book, on receipt of which Mrs. Jenks will prepare a booklet on Alberta.

Our booklet on the Inquiry into the Dean versus Latham Case, at Brisbane, has been passed by the censor, and authority for its publication has been granted. We expect to have it from the printers in a few weeks. This is an outline of the proceedings of the Inquiry into the activities of Social Crediters under the guise of an Inquiry into the Dean versus Latham Case, and it contains copies of some of the documents produced by the witnesses and our comments on the procedure. It is an exposure of the methods adopted to cast suspicion of subversive activity on Social Crediters, and should be interesting reading for those who were not associated with the proceedings.

We have prepared a pamphlet on "Christianity versus Communism," which is now ready for the printers. We believe this to be absolutely necessary to counter the trend towards Communism by many people who are unknowingly and unthinkingly carried away by the subtle Communistic propaganda.

We have a campaign going for the broadcasting of all future sessions of our State Parliament. This, if accomplished, will undoubtedly create greater interest amongst the people in the administration of their State Parliament, a most desirable adjunct to our social credit activities.

—A. W. Noakes, Hon. Secretary.

"S.M. HERALD" ADVOCATES ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 1.)

with aviation as a test issue, because it believes it will provoke the least public outcry. But, if successful on this issue, there will be worse to come. Let us have no doubt about this. Can it be possible that the nationalisation of aviation has a two-fold purpose: (1) To see how far the Government can "walk around" the Federal Constitution and defy the people's policy; and (2) To placate the money-reform socialists in the Government in order that the International Monetary Plan can be ratified next session?

Every effort should be made to encourage electors to write, telephone or telegraph their Members of Parliament demanding that the Government accept the people's decision of August 19, and that the ratification of the International Monetary Plan be opposed. Australia's future is at stake. ACTION is required. Start TODAY!

—Eric D. Butler.

no other purpose if it is to be fully employed.

Correspondence in the Scottish press recently (August, 1944), has raised the important question of what can be the purpose of the vast increase in electric power planned under the Scottish Hydro-electric Scheme. Seeing that British Industry is already provided with more than eight times what it needed for the 1914-18 war, and four times what it contrived to use in 1930, the suggestion that we have not enough power, even for the most extravagant peacetime consumption, will not bear examination.

In this connection, a further quotation from the last paragraph of the P.E.P. Broad-sheet on the Tennessee Valley Authority is extremely relevant:

"Many other points would call for comment if space permitted—for example, the part played by army engineers in pioneering with survey work and the fact that the War Department actually drew up the plans for the Norris Dam and directed the work at Wheeler Lock and elsewhere. Nearly two hundred years ago military engineers were road-building in the Scottish Highlands—why should they not be used now in Great Britain?"

Once more we have the same pattern, the preparing of the emergency as a preliminary to the further extension of control. The emergency, which suits our Planners best, as we have good reason to realise at the present time, is War. War is implicit in centralised power. It is not clear how many more wars, slumps, and other emergencies are to be arranged for us in the course of further centralisation, but one thing is reasonably certain: the establishment of a World Empire, upon a foundation of vast spiritual and material forces, is the manifest end towards which "Planning developments in America, Russia and Great Britain, as well as the Axis countries are all converging."

(To be concluded.)

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