

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 (1807-1892).

THE NEW TIMES

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Electioneering or The Electoral Campaign?

Leading Canadian Social Crediter on Political Action

The political successes in Alberta are apt to tempt some Social Crediters elsewhere to try to get Social Credit candidates into Parliament. But, apart from general considerations as to whether it is ever really necessary or desirable to take such action, they overlook the very different circumstances in Alberta—particularly the simple yet vital fact that, even before the 1935 election, an overwhelming majority of Albertan electors were acquainted with, and supported Social Credit ideas.

In various other parts of Canada, and of the rest of the British Empire, good progress has been made in spreading Social Credit ideas. But, generally, the electors are still a long way from the degree of enlightenment attained in Alberta years ago. Therefore, for that reason if no other, it seems that a different approach should be made to political action.

In the Province of Quebec, the Social Crediters have had recent experience of both kinds of political action. The "electoral campaign" form of "pressure politics" has been tried, with encouraging results, and electioneering has been tried, with most discouraging results. The following passages are translated from a "Message to the Social Crediters of the West," by J. Ernest Gregoire, Vice-President of the Social Credit Association of Canada, and explain conclusions reached in Quebec with that logical lucidity which the French seem to possess in excelsis:—

"It does not seem to us that the electors have reached that stage of maturity necessary for overcoming so many obstacles and steering a course in the midst of so much confusion. They will reach it only when they realise that they themselves, and not the candidates, should be the chief actors in politics.

"It would be a grave error for us, the Social Crediters of Quebec, to make the election the goal of our movement. It would, in the first place, cut off those who are attached to any political label from any approach through Social Credit.

In the second place, in our own organisation, it would immediately bring to the forefront the less serious elements which only rouse themselves when they think fame or personal advancement may be obtained by means of a new movement; on the other hand, those who have been truly

advancing the political education of the people, those who have awakened minds to new facts and ideals, would be thrown into the background as dreamers and Utopians; they would no longer have any means of action and we should witness a new eruption of egoists and ambitious men under the banner of Social Credit.

"Moreover, a movement which thinks only in terms of elections can only step on the accelerator when an election is in sight; the day after the election activity slows down or stops altogether.

"To hang the fate of Social Credit on the result of an election, in the province of Quebec, would be to dig the grave of Social Credit in this province."

M. Gregoire explains that he is speaking for the province of Quebec, not for the other provinces, and immediately adds,

"We, of Quebec, are 100 per cent, with you of Alberta, and with you of British Columbia for a Social Credit Parliament at Ottawa, and for a Social Credit Parliament at Quebec too, and we wish, as you do, that it may come about as soon as possible.

"But the question becomes: How can we best obtain a Social Credit Parliament? By running to repeated defeats at the polls, or by first gradually raising the electorate to a stage where the powerful influences of the electoral machines will lose their effect?"

"We believe—and the facts prove it to be true—that the electorate of Quebec is not yet capable of putting up a victorious resistance to the aristocracy of power, money, prestige and influence which weighs so heavily on the masses and operates in full force at election times.

"We believe that the electors should first learn that they can break that force if they unite for results. This uniting for results is not acquired without practice. It is certainly not acquired in the midst of the unleashed passions of an election campaign.

"The electors must first bring about their political education by the repeated practice of political action; not by making a cross on paper every four years, but by well-defined and reasoned actions, with a concrete objective in mind; actions in the realm of politics which will make the electors understand that the ordering of objectives is their own business, and that it is they who finally hold the power in a democratic regime which is functioning correctly.

"That is why, in Quebec, we are organising ourselves for pressure politics.

"Pressure politics can be practised at any time and in every field, municipal, provincial, or federal.

"Pressure politics are of great educational value, which cannot be said of election politics.

"In an election, your candidate is either elected or defeated. If he is elected, all is well; but if he is defeated, all is lost, and it may be four or five years before you can try again.

"In pressure politics there is always a certain degree of success. For one thing the people exerting the pressure are conscious of being those who are dealing the blows, and not, as usual, being those who receive them; that is a point in itself. Then,

if the blows are well directed, there is a reaction on the part of those who suffer them; that is another degree of success; one is conscious of rousing someone from a state of inactivity and forgetfulness of his electors. There may also be tangible results, or at least partial ones, if the electors, thus encouraged, hold firm.

* * * * *
"These activities are enlivening and help to strengthen people who were very weak. The electors gain confidence in themselves and will not allow themselves to be so easily ruled by the politicians.

"The game is very attractive. Our Social Crediters of Quebec who have taken to it are more and more enthusiastic. They find that, in this field at least, they will not be paralysed or pushed around, as they are too much exposed to being by the powerful organisations of party politics on election day.

"The old parties have, indeed, formidable organisations for elections, but they have none for pressure politics; they cannot have, unless they completely change their spirit and make themselves the servants of the people's interests. Then the battle would be won!

"But they have no such organisation. We are the only people moving in pressure politics; we therefore have a free field, without competition.

"Then there is a certain excitement in pressure politics. There will certainly be in a few months' time. Our M.P.s are not accustomed to this kind of treatment. Already some of them are receiving lively letters. We have, indeed, in our organisation a body of 'epistoliers.' The 'epistoliers' are social crediters who promise to write at least one letter per week to bring pressure on someone for something in the public interest. This freelance pressure is a preparation for more collective action on a larger scale, so soon as a sufficient force of pressure is ready and the needs arise.

"All this, in the realm of pressure politics, tends to make real men of those whom I would at the moment call children in political action. We hope thus to reach, before long, the stage of development, of strength and of political maturity in which we shall be able to face with success any situation in the electoral arena."

Significant Political Pointers

Not so long ago, prior to "realism" overtaking the Atlantic Charter, we used to hear a lot about the Four Freedoms that the "Charter" would allegedly give the peoples of the world. Social crediters exposed the hollow mockery of the Four Freedoms by pointing out that criminals in Pentridge enjoy all the "Freedoms" we were to have thrust upon us, and that there can be no real freedom without the greatest and most fundamental freedom of all: freedom of action; freedom to accept or refuse one thing at a time.

As with many other social credit ideas, the understanding of the above concept of real freedom has been accepted by many people who now use our arguments as if they were their own. Which is further encouragement to the real social engineers in Australia, who receive no publicity for their efforts.

In the Sydney "Sun" of March 2, a large advertisement by "Free Enterprise," an organisation of Sydney businessmen, depicts a prisoner in gaol saying, "I've got four freedoms." Underneath, the following appears:

"In prison you are free from want; you get food, clothing and shelter. You are guarded and protected, so you ought to be reasonably free from fear. You are free to worship and free to speak out. Why, then, do we not all pine for the social security that the prison would give us? The truth is that FOUR freedoms are not enough. There is a fifth; it is FREEDOM OF ACTION."

And there is much more in similar strain. Easy to recognise where the idea came from, isn't it?

There are many groups and organisations in the community today honestly trying to fight the growing bureaucratic dictatorship. But they want advice and guidance; otherwise many of them, as has been the case even with "Free Enterprise," will continue to advocate policies, which can only lead to the very thing they deplore. Social

creditors should be looking around seeking people who are only too willing to fight if shown how.

* * * * *
Electrical power, which, as every school-boy with elementary knowledge of physics knows, can be generated simply in small-decentralised units (whether water-pressure, coal or wind provides the energy), is potentially one of the greatest threats to those who have sought to keep man enslaved with the work-for-all racket.

The power-lusters met the threat of decentralised electrical power by deciding to centralise control of it. Jews played a prominent part in this centralising everywhere.

In Britain local generating units were sabotaged by the Grid System of Regional Control, a scheme principally devised by the Chicago Jew, Samuel Insull.

His idea of centralising electrical power is sponsored by the same people who are plotting to centralise control of water supplies a la Tennessee Valley Scheme. One of our leading socialist planners, Mr. Brian Fitzpatrick, who is busy publicising the Tennessee Valley Scheme, has stated that the Victorian State Electricity Commission is the ideal form of Government organisation on which to model other schemes. The Victorian Electricity Commission is socialism in practice. Yallourn is a socialist township, where the citizens have practically everything but freedom of action and choice. There have been some very peculiar stories told about the centralising of Victoria's electrical supplies from Yallourn.

It is not without significance that this example of socialism in action has been associated with the name of that 100 per cent Jew Sir John Monash, whose monument has been appropriately established in Yallourn.

Monash was undoubtedly one of the finest soldiers and engineers we have had in this country; but, as with most Jews, he undoubtedly unconsciously based his policies

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NOTES on the NEWS

According to the press of March 13, Mr. Curtin is understood to have said that he will not answer questions without notice in the House unless they are directed to him by PARTY LEADERS. He complained that questions without notice occupy up to an hour or more at the beginning of each sitting day. In addition to indicating that electors are using their Members to air their views in Parliament, this also shows that Curtin and Co. are finding such questions troublesome, since answers to questions are often far more informative than speeches. By confining the questions to "Party Leaders," Herr Curtin would further whittle down private Members' rights, and it is to be hoped that they will resist such tactics. Meanwhile electors should see that there is no shortage of questions.

DUMBARTON DEBATE: It was recently reported that, among U.S. politicians, 41 Democrats (?) and 14 Republicans favour ratification of the Dumbarton Oaks plot, while 11 Democrats and 10 Republicans oppose it. The opponents must therefore win more supporters to defeat the plot. A report in this connection in the Melbourne "Herald" of January 27 said: "America intends to insist on a voice in colonial settlements . . . and admits that this clause is frankly aimed at Britain . . . and that no Government that legalises racial discrimination should be permitted to administer colonies." The American "Mercury," commenting on this, admits, "it is ironical that such proposals come from America, which discriminates against Negroes in the South, and discriminates against Jews socially and in other ways." Good old Uncle Sham!

BUTTER BUNGLE: A recent article in the trade journal, "Storecraft," pointed out that butter ration ticket returns were causing the trade much concern. It showed clearly that there were many factors not taken into account by the Planners; for example, it was not possible to prevent grocers' employees from handing out tickets to their friends, and others through over-work or carelessness failed to police the scheme. And so once again the Planners fail—and, of course, create more black-marketing by their ignorance.

SETTLING SOLDIERS: Despite the fact that most primary producers are engulfed in debts and on the bread line, the same fate seems to be in store for soldiers from this war, who are to be literally "settled" on the land. One interesting provision this time is that "the soldier must also be able at the outset to provide a reasonable equity in the property." This will probably mean that the settler will have to provide perhaps as much cash as the Government will pro-

vide. If so, it will at least prevent many of our heroes from being "settled," which may be an unintended blessing in so far as there will be fewer victims. Under the present set-up, with rigged prices, governmental control, and vicious taxation, it is practically impossible to farm successfully. It is to be hoped that the heroes of this war have learnt a lesson from their fellow heroes of 1914-18, and make sure they are not "settled."

SOCIAL SECURITY: The leader of the N.Z. National Party was reported in the Melbourne "Herald" of January 18 as saying that N.Z. "social security" measures had not produced improved health, and that there was an increasing need for preventative health measures. He stated "the Labor Government counted its success by numbers of patients treated." The daily average of patients in N.Z. hospitals was 19,000, which he believed was a 50% increase in the past few years. Mr. Holland did not point out that all the Government really did was to take the cost of these services from the people in advance through taxation, and then hand back the equivalent of part of it in the form of alleged health benefits. All political parties do this. Maybe taking the income from the people

(Continued on page 2.)

The New Munich

"Appeasement" is no longer a term of opprobrium, judging by the British-American agreement to Russia's wishes in respect of Poland.

Yet is there so much difference between Chamberlain at Munich and Churchill at Yalta?

And on the long view, will the results be so different?

—"Democracy," N.Z., 7/3/45.

The Flat Earth Society

"Sir William Beveridge thinks he is going to lead (the Liberal Party). He has said to friends that he expects nine million votes. His policy will be one of management. He thinks everything can be exactly planned to give everyone enough. He doesn't want anyone to be rich or successful, for he is a leveller. His ideal would be equality, if necessary by force."

—"Review of World Affairs," November 30, 1944.

THE "WATCHMAN" ATTACKS ALBERTA

(A letter to the Editor from Bruce H. Brown, Continued from last issue.)
Sir,—On Monday, 12/3/45, the "Watchman," in his midday broadcast, stated that a cablegram had been received informing him that the Government of Alberta had decided to return to orthodox finance! Two days before, the Melbourne "Herald" had published the following:

"ORTHODOX FINANCE FOB ALBERTA."
"Vancouver. —The Province of Alberta, which partly repudiated bonded indebtedness under the Aberhart Government some years ago, has decided to embrace a system of more orthodox finance. Aberhart's successor in the Social Credit Government, the Premier (Mr. Manning) has announced a refunding plan for 130,000,000 dollars at a new rate of 3½ per cent, which will be accepted by bondholders. Some holding 6 per cent, securities, issued years ago, will also receive adjustment bonuses of up to nine dollars a hundred. The new issues are for 33 years."

Apparently that was the "Watchman's" authority for the further mis-statement of the facts, and was just the sort of report he was looking for to give support to the inaccurate statements he had previously made. In his anxiety to make use of it he discarded the precaution of obtaining verification, and wailed to his listeners that he had been "attacked" privately and publicly by Social Credit advocates for his earlier broadcasts. The truth, of course, is that in the first place the newspaper report is only partly true, and in the second place Social Crediters are DEFENDING, not attacking. Had it not been for the gross misrepresentation in his broadcasts he would have had no attention whatever from us, as it is not our custom to challenge or criticise men who deal with realities and speak the truth.

Now, the loans referred to in the newspaper report had previously been mentioned by Mr. Mann in his infamous broadcast on February 11. On that occasion he used these words:

"The Province's maturing loans have been allowed to fall into default despite any capacity to pay afforded by taxation, and by 1943 such default in capital amounted to 31,000,000 dollars, and the default in interest to 22,000,000 dollars."

The FACTS about the loans are straightforward and do not need to be specially dressed up or explained away. In 1936, the Social Credit Government of Alberta reduced the interest rate on the Provincial debt by one half, and since that time has paid interest at the average rate of 2.44 per cent. Under the so-called Premiers' Plan in Australia interest on government debts was also reduced, but so far as I can find out the "Watchman" has not given himself blood pressure denouncing Australia as a country of default.

From its very inception, the Government of Alberta has made every effort to refund the maturing debts at a reasonable rate of interest. Negotiations have taken place over a long period, and hitherto the demands of the bondholders have not been regarded by the Government as fair or reasonable to the people of Alberta. The Government has made it clear throughout that it was always willing to agree to an equitable refunding plan and was doing its utmost to bring about a mutually satisfactory settlement of the question.

The fact that the question arose at all was due to negligence on the part of the previous Government. This was admitted by the Bank of Canada in the following extract from its 1937 report:

"By the summer of 1935 Alberta had largely exhausted its liquid and realisable assets in order to meet its chronic cash deficiencies . . . much of the damage had been done by the failure to make the necessary adjustments in 1931 and 1932."

This, mark you, was long BEFORE the Social Credit Government was elected. Notwithstanding this, the "Watchman" had the effrontery to suggest that the action of the Social Credit Government in regard to the Debt position was improper and repudiatory.

In March, 1936 (i.e., six months after taking office), the Government put the Province on a pay-as-you-go plan, and up to 1943 had not only paid for everything as it was done, but also REDUCED THE DEBT by 17¼ million dollars.

The Alberta Government endeavoured to make refunding arrangements for various loans, which were due for redemption between April 1936 and September 1939. These loans totalled 12,105,200 dollars and the original interest rates ranged from 6 per cent, to 4 per cent. The financiers refused to assist. These are the loans referred to by the Melbourne "Herald" of 10/3/45, and by the "Watchman" on 12/3/45. Notwithstanding the refusal of the financiers to co-operate, the Government continued to pay interest ranging from 3% to 2%, and the refunding which has now been arranged at 3½%, shows how effectively the Government has served the people of Alberta in securing a substantial lightening of the burden of debt which for so long has been oppressing them. Obviously, this does not mean return to orthodox finance. What it does mean is that instead of converting loans at 6% the Government has succeeded in having them converted at 3½%, the benefit of which will extend to every family in the Province.

In the selfsame period—i.e., 1936 to 1938, the Government of the adjoining Province of Saskatchewan was helped by the Bank of Canada and the Canadian Government to refund loans which fell due to the extent of 7½ million dollars, and, IN ADDITION, the Canadian Government CANCELLED more than 26 million dollars in Treasury Bills! Despite this vicious and highly improper discrimination, we have the remarkable position that whereas when the Social Credit Government took office

in 1935 the Province was sinking into debt at the average rate of 4,300,000 dollars per year, by 1943 its debt had been reduced by more than 17,200,000 dollars. Alberta was thus pulling out of financial bondage at an average rate of more than 2,400,000 dollars a year! Not a very bright prospect for the financiers, but a wonderful outlook for the men and women and youngsters of the Province.

Mr. Mann's earlier reference to Aberhart's estate was exceedingly mean, wholly unworthy, and entirely irrelevant to any genuine discussion of the merits of Social Credit principles. Here are the actual words he used:

"Aberhart died in May, 1943, and left an estate of 57,000 dollars. Most of the cash (his real estate was outside Alberta, in the Province of Vancouver) was deposited in the chartered banks which his system attacked, and only a little was in Alberta Treasury branches."

How convenient for his unmanly purpose not to state how much of the 57,000 was in real estate and how much money. I do not know the detailed facts regarding Mr. Aberhart's estate, and, apart from this unkindly reference by the "Watchman," would not be interested, but I will be sending the complete series of these letters to the Premier of Alberta so that he may have the opportunity of commenting should he so desire. Previously it has never occurred to me that it is improper for a citizen to have an interest in more than one State, and apparently there is still some freedom in this regard in the Dominion of Canada.

In the absence of actual knowledge, it is reasonable to assume that most of the 57,000 dollars was represented by real estate, and it is quite possible that his investments were made long before he became Premier of Alberta. On the other hand, if the real estate was obtained after 1935 he might have purposely chosen to avoid the acquisition of property in the Province of which he was Premier in case his political and financial enemies inferred that he was amassing wealth out of his position as head of the Government, or that any legislation initiated by him was to further his own personal interests.

If most of his cash was in the banks of Alberta it would be for the sole reason of being able to demand Canadian dollars for his cheques, as the Government's policy was to command all the Canadian dollars within its ability so as to meet its financial obligations outside Alberta. As the "Watchman" should well know, the Treasury vouchers were intended for internal use only, and the people of the Province were encouraged to accept them in lieu of Canadian dollars to enable the Government to finance its outside payments for bulk purchases of imports and for redemption of debts. The people understood this and are reaping the benefit of their co-operation.

Of the four remaining paragraphs of the infamous broadcast, little need be said. The statement that since the death of Mr. Aberhart his successor has been "engaged in trying to clear up the mess left by the Social Credit banking system" is quite untrue, because there is no Social Credit banking system and the "mess" was well and truly there before the Social Credit Government went into office in 1935. The statement that the people of Alberta in 1944 had to choose between the Social Credit Government and the Socialist C.C.F., and that they voted for the former because they "did not want to change a light case of chicken pox for a bad case of small pox," is equally untrue. In an attempt to secure the defeat of the Social Credit Government, other parties sunk their separate identities and contested the elections as "independents." They were ignominiously defeated because the people of Alberta

PLAIN MAN'S GUIDE TO THE MENACE OF BRETTON WOODS

Under the above heading, Paul Einzig, well-known financial writer and editor, writes the following article in the London "Daily Express":

It must be clear to those who understand the meaning of the report of the Bretton Woods international Monetary Conference, published in a White Paper before the Bank Holiday, that the experts of 44 nations have agreed on a RETURN TO THE GOLD STANDARD after the war.

Unfortunately, very few laymen can possibly understand the report.

If the public were to realise what it is being led into it would raise its voice in a powerful protest, instead of allowing the experts a free hand to do their worst, as they did in 1925.

Lord Bradbury, in a letter to the "Times," complained that the first joint statement of the Allied financial experts, on the post-war monetary system, which was published in April, so far from being plain English, was hardly even English at all.

Yet that document was clarity itself compared with the tangle of tricky technical clauses contained in the final draft of the experts' plan of the new gold standard.

These clauses conceal from the British public the fact that, for the second time within the life of the present generation, sterling is going to be linked with gold, this time much more rigidly even than nineteen years ago.

were capable of distinguishing the worthy from the unworthy. A similar thing has happened again, only more so!

After the 1940 elections, C. H. Douglas wrote as follows:

"After years of careful preparation, every trick that is known to the underworld, and some that are not, has been employed to confuse, intimidate, and bribe the electorate into 'ridding the Province of Social Credit.' They have all failed. Rivers of dollars have poured into the towns for the same purpose. . . . It is, of course, perfectly well understood in Wall Street and Moscow that a world issue was at stake in Alberta and Liberals, Conservatives, Socialists, and Communists all disappeared, to be replaced by 'independents,' each with a nice little local policy for election purposes. To make it impossible for a government not controlled by finance ever to get back to power, RADIO, PRESS, PULPIT, all were manipulated. The Alberta electorate remained almost completely silent—and then voted the Social Credit Party back to power with a majority which is probably stronger than ever before."

Note the words I have emphasised—RADIO, PRESS, PULPIT—and consider how they are being similarly prostituted in Australia.

And if Social Credit is really so dead in Alberta as the "Watchman" makes out, why does he devote so much time to misrepresenting it? The fact is that it is very much alive in that Province, just as Mr. Aberhart's memory will be very much alive when Edward Alexander Mann is completely forgotten.

The final words of the broadcast were: "It has certainly, in ten years, made no progress to commend it." The truth or otherwise of that statement depends on the meaning of the word "progress." When WE use it we mean improvement, advancement, proficiency, success; and without fear of contradiction from any truthful person we say that no part of the world has shown greater progress in the correct meaning of the word than the Province of Alberta in the Dominion of Canada.

Despite the fact that in 1935 the people of the Province were overwhelmed by debt and poverty, and the Provincial Treasury was EMPTY, the Social Credit Government has brought about the following:

- (1) Reduction of the Provincial Debt;
- (2) Reduction of Income Tax;
- (3) Abolition of Sales Tax;
- (4) Increase of Old Age Pensions;
- (5) Increase in general productivity;
- (6) Rehabilitation of farmers, making them prosperous;
- (7) Reconstruction of roads without any debt;
- (8) Increased the purchasing power of the people;
- (9) Lowered the cost of living;
- (10) Free treatment and training for infantile paralysis cases;
- (11) Free treatment and hospital for T.B. cases;
- (12) Free treatment (including radium, X-Ray, or surgery) for cancer cases;
- (13) Free hospitals for maternity cases;
- (14) Put the education system in the very front of the whole continent of North America and placed the teachers on a professional basis similar to doctors and lawyers;
- (15) Best labour legislation in the whole of Canada.

And this by no means completes the list, either. No progress, indeed! If that is not progress, what is?

In view of the poisonous stuff disseminated by the "Watchman" to so many trusting people who were not in the position to know that it was entirely misleading, it is suggested that readers of this paper do everything within their power to see that the truth about Alberta is given the widest possible circulation. Personally, I am sorry it has been necessary to castigate an elderly man in this way, but his public conduct has been such that the sacred dictates of truth and of honour left no alternative.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN,
189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2.
March 18, 1945.

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

is the cause of some of the increase of sickness.

UNEMPLOYED UNITS: Commonwealth statistics show that in July 1939, 254,000 men and 34,000 women were unemployed (unemployed); then war came along and, in March 1944, the figures were 19,000 and 6300 respectively. The figures disclose that in June 1944, there were 667,000 men in the armed forces; they also disclose the cause of our food shortage by stating that, for the above period, men engaged in rural work dropped from 202,000 to 124,000. The total of Government employees reached a peak of 546,900 in August 1943, and only 26,000 have been dropped since. These figures show the extent to which war finance provides incomes through production of non-consumable goods for export to the enemy (free of charge). They also show the colossal job ahead to demobilise the Bureaucratic Army now policing the thousands of useless regulations.

CHURCH CONTROL: Speakers at the Methodist conference stressed the need for a "united" Church, which could adequately speak for Australia at the forthcoming Stockholm conference of Churches. Here we see the efforts at making one "big" Church, which is in line with the mania for one big world government, one big bank, one big police force, etc. One speaker stated "the man in the street was impatient because Churches did not unite." Well, it is certainly news to learn that John Citizen is interested in creating a centralised Church body. One would expect churchgoers to be more interested in their own little self-contained church, free from centralised entanglements, where they appointed their own minister and managed their own religious affairs, which, of course, are quite independent of Stockholm decisions.

SOCIALISTIC SCIENCE: Dealing with socialism and the French revolution, Professor Hayek, in his book, "The Road to Serfdom" (p. 29), says: "Where freedom was concerned, the founders of socialism made no bones about their intentions. Freedom of thought they regarded as the root evil of nineteenth-century society, and the first of the modern Planners, Saint Simon, even predicted that those who did not obey his proposed planning boards would be 'treated as cattle.' This recalls the fate of some four million Russian Ukraine farmers who opposed the collectivising plan." The author also quotes De Tocqueville thus: "Democracy extends the sphere of individual freedom, socialism restricts it; democracy attaches all possible value to each man, socialism makes each man a mere agent, a mere number. Democracy and socialism have nothing in common but one word, 'equality,' but notice the difference, while democracy seeks equality in liberty, socialism seeks equality in restraint and servitude." And note that was written more than 100 years ago.

INSURANCE IDEAS: So great is the power of propaganda that dubious practices can be made to appear desirable. This is especially true of insurance, and the following illustrates the point; During the depression years of 1930-35, the Commonwealth Year Book tells us, 195,793 ordinary life-insurance policies were forfeited, thus providing the insurance companies with a rake-off of £74,169,228. There were also 1,113,156 industrial life policies forfeited, the amount involved being £54,946,094 —making a total rake-off of £129,115,322. These figures do not include hundreds of thousands of policies surrendered for a fraction of their value. Of course, the so-called "purely mutual offices" played their part in this racket. The insurance companies are fond of telling us in their costly advertisements of the benefit of insurance for "rainy" days; well, we've never had more "rainy" days than those depression days, and, as shown above, insurance didn't help those policy-holders who needed it most. —OBH.

gold standard, the full gold standard, and nothing but the gold standard.

Under the new gold standard it will be necessary to obtain the permission of an international board, on which our trade rivals will control the majority vote, for any devaluation in excess of 10 per cent. On the basis of the above facts nobody could honestly deny that the proposed system is a most vicious form of gold standard far worse than the one this country was fortunate enough to abandon in 1931. NO ESCAPE.

Worst of all, the British experts have agreed to the insertion of an entirely new provision into the final draft of the Plan, under which it will become impossible for this country to escape the consequences of their folly by withdrawing from the Fund.

Under Article XI the board of international financiers is given the power to declare economic war on Great Britain should she devalue sterling against the board's wishes!

All the United Nations, (including, let it be noted, the British Dominions) will have to undertake to boycott and blockade this country in such event!

SUICIDAL MEASURE.

Is it really conceivable that Parliament could pass such a suicidal measure?

It all depends on whether the public overcomes its natural reluctance to penetrate behind the smoke screen of the experts' findings, and discovers for itself what is being planned against its vital interests.

The return to the gold standard under a cloud of obscurity must be prevented if this generation and the next are to enjoy the hard-earned fruits of victory.

MORE HIGHLIGHTS FROM "HANSARD"

Hereunder we reprint from Federal "Hansard" more short items of the "question and answer" variety, exactly as they appear in the March 2 issue of that official publication. Some of these items have been reported, after a fashion, in some daily papers; but other significant items seem to have been studiously avoided by the daily press generally: —

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 22, 1945:

WAR DISPOSALS COMMISSION

Army Trucks—Motorcycles—Machinery and Plant.

Mr. Langtry: "Can the Minister representing the Minister for Supply and Shipping state what procedure is necessary in order to secure particulars of prices, priority, etc., in respect of army trucks that are now being made available for sale by the Commonwealth Disposals Commission?"

Mr. Beasley: "Army motor trucks are being made available to State Governments and semi-governmental instrumentalities as a first priority; those remaining will be made available to the public. The price is fixed by the Prices Commission, and sales are made through the usual trade channels. In order to assist the honourable member, I shall ask the Minister for Supply and Shipping to prepare a statement and make it available."

Mr. Conelan: "Will the Minister representing the Minister for Supply and Shipping take steps to ensure that persons whose motor-cycles were impressed by the Commonwealth Government shall be allowed to purchase motor-cycles from the War Disposals Commission? Many of the persons concerned were buying their motor-cycles on the hire-purchase system from certain companies. When the machines were impressed, the full amount owing to the companies was paid, and in 99 cases out of 100 the owners of the motor-cycles were the losers. Therefore, it would be only right for the Government to allow those people to have an opportunity to purchase motor-cycles from the Commission."

Mr. Beasley: "No plan such as that suggested by the honourable member for Griffith has been formulated by the War Disposals Commission. As thousands of motor-cycles are now available for purchase, I shall ask the Minister for Supply and Shipping to forward the honourable member's proposal to the Commission and suggest that it be given effect."

Mr. Breen: "Will the Minister representing the Minister for Supply and Shipping consider the advisability of appointing an officer of the War Disposals Commission to interview people who may be able to utilise machinery and plant which the Commission will have available for sale in the near future, and which, in ordinary circumstances would be sent to Sydney for sale? The people whom I have in mind may desire to purchase plant from munitions establishments in the western districts of New South Wales before it is transferred to Sydney. By the means I suggest they would get the machinery at a more reasonable price, because the figure would not be inflated by freight charges from the country districts."

Mr. Beasley: "The first step in connection with the sale of machinery and plant is for the Department concerned to advise the War Disposals Commission that stocks are available for disposal. In this case, it appears that the initiative would rest with the Department of Munitions. Following an announcement that surplus stocks were available, the sale would take place. The honourable member for Calare has suggested that in the event of such disposals taking place, people in the district where the plant is located may desire to contact an officer of the Commission for the purpose of discussing the proposition. The Sydney office of the Commission is in Dymock's Buildings, George Street, Sydney, where officers are available to deal with these matters. I shall ask the Minister to examine the honourable member's question more fully, and perhaps a plan may be formulated to give effect to it."

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. Holt: "I ask the Prime Minister whether a supply of paper has yet been made available to the British Medical Association in order that it may publish its comments on the Government's free medicine scheme?"

Mr. Curtin: "I am unable to say definitely whether the paper has been made available, but I discussed this matter with the Minister for Trade and Customs, who informed me that there would be no delay in issuing the paper."

Mr. Francis: "No further delay."

Mr. Curtin: "Whether any delay has occurred since then, I am not able to say."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 23, 1945:

MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY

Price Control.

Mr. Francis: "I have received a telegram in these terms—

"Queensland Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association, special meeting today, appalled at Prices Commissioner's ruling re 'Song Bernadette,' also permitting distributors to charge highly increased rentals involving percentage settlements exceeding forty per cent, which is maximum adopted by exhibitor associations throughout Australia and New Zealand.—Halbert, President."

"Will the Minister representing the Minister for Trade and Customs have the matter examined by the Prices Commissioner, with a view to an adjustment being made in order that fair play may be done?"

Mr. Forde: "I shall confer with my colleague, the Minister for Trade and Customs,

with a view to action being taken along the lines suggested."

Mr. Conelan: "I have received a telegram from Mr. Halbert, secretary of the Griffith Electoral Committee, who is also president of the Queensland Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association, protesting against a certain ruling of the Prices Commissioner in relation to the motion picture industry, and also against the granting of permission to distributors to charge highly increased rents. As wages are pegged in this country, will the Government take steps to have pegged also the rents charged by film distributors to exhibitors?"

Mr. Forde: "I shall confer with the Minister for Trade and Customs on the subject, and I assure the honourable member that the strong case he has made out will be considered."

CAPITAL ISSUES.

Sydney Turf Club—Royal Exchange Hotel
Sir Frederick Stewart: "I ask the Treasurer to state the terms of the authority issued by the Treasury to the Sydney Turf Club for the acquisition of certain properties in Sydney. I also ask the honourable gentleman to state whether or not authority recently was given to Tooth's Brewery to purchase for the sum of £60,000 the Royal Exchange Hotel in Sydney."

Mr. Chifley: "The Sydney Turf Club was permitted to acquire the Canterbury race-course by the issue of debentures. No money was loaned by any institution for the purpose. That is the only transaction of which I have any knowledge. I understand that other consideration given by the Sydney Turf Club to the Canterbury Park Racing Club was in the form of cash reserves. There was no borrowing."

Sir Frederick Stewart: "The issue of debentures is borrowing."

Mr. Chifley: "No money was advanced by any bank or loaned by any other body. I have read in the press, statements in connection with the Moorefield and Victoria Park racecourses, but I have no knowledge of any transaction having been effected. I shall have inquiries made in relation to the purchase of a hotel by Tooth's Brewery, and shall advise the honourable member of the result."

Sir Frederick Stewart: "May we understand that applications for permission to purchase properties which have been rejected because the intending purchasers have not been able to complete their purchases without borrowing money, will be favourably reconsidered, provided that the prospective purchasers can arrange for borrowing in the form of debentures? In such circumstances will the objection to the purchases be waived?"

Mr. Chifley: "I shall consider the matter if there is any possibility of such persons being able to finance their transactions by means of debentures."

REPATRIATION.

Mr. Francis: "Has the attention of the Minister for Repatriation been directed to a report in this week's 'Smith's Weekly,' in which the grave allegation is made that a soldier discharged as suffering from neurosis is not entitled to any repatriation benefit, and is therefore required to seek medical aid at his own expense to preserve his sanity? Will the Minister examine the allegation and make a statement to the House on it next Wednesday? Will he also inform the House of what is being done to ensure the proper treatment of nervous and mental cases among service personnel?"

Mr. Frost: "I have not seen the report. I have not read 'Smith's Weekly' for a considerable time. I do not consider that bald statements in a newspaper without reference to specific instances of the kind referred to are sufficient grounds for action. I invite the honourable member to submit specific cases to me, and I assure him that I shall have them investigated at once."

SERVICE CAMPS NEAR PARRAMATTA

Sir Frederick Stewart: "In the light of the serious shortage of manpower and material in Australia, will

INTERNATIONAL "POLICE FORCE" PLOT

In his book, "Ends and Means," Aldous Huxley makes some pertinent comments on the proposal to establish an international "police force." After dealing with the League of Nations, he goes on to say this: —

In this context it is worth mentioning the project for an "international police force," sponsored by the New Commonwealth and approved, so far as the international air-police force is concerned, by the British Labour Party.

First, we must point out that the phrase, "international police force," is completely misleading.

Police action against an individual criminal is radically different from action by a nation or group of nations against a national "criminal." The police act with the minimum of precision; they go out and arrest the guilty person.

Nations and groups of nations act through their armed forces, which can only act with the maximum of imprecision—killing, maiming, starving, and ruining millions of human beings, the overwhelming majority of whom have committed no crime of any sort. The process, which all self-righteous militarists, from plain jingo to sanctionist and international policemen, describe as "punishing a

the Minister for the Army inform me why a camp constructed at Prospect, near Parramatta, at an expenditure of many thousands of pounds, was never occupied and is now being demolished, although a new camp is being constructed for the British Navy about 10 miles away on the Blacktown-Richmond railway line?"

Mr. Forde: "I am not aware of all the circumstances of the matter referred to by the honourable gentleman, but I shall have inquiries made to ascertain why an existing camp within reasonable distance of the site of the new camp was not used. The site of the new camp was, no doubt, selected by those who desired to use it."

CIVIL AVIATION.

Control of Inter-State Airlines: Inter-Departmental Committee's Report.

Mr. White: "In view of the announcement in the Governor-General's speech that statutory authority is to be given to the intention of the Government to control inter-State airlines, will the Minister for Air place before the House for the information of honourable members the report of the Inter-departmental Committee on Civil Aviation which the Government has held for twelve months?"

Mr. Drakeford: "I understand that, during my absence overseas, the honourable member for Balaclava sought to have this report tabled, and was informed by the Acting Prime Minister that, being a secret document, it would not be tabled. I agree with that decision, and do not propose to table the report."

BRITISH POLICY IN GREECE.

Mr. Holt: "I have in my hand an advertisement which appeared in the Melbourne 'Herald' on Friday, the 12th January, and was inserted by the Victorian State Executive of the Australian Communist Party. This advertisement calls attention to a public meeting to be held on the Yarra Bank on the following Sunday to protest against British policy in Greece. In the body of the advertisement appears the following: —

"Send your protests direct to the British Government, and through Dr. Evatt, Minister for External Affairs at Canberra!"

"Clearly, the inference to be drawn from that advertisement is that the Minister had in some way linked his name with the protest, or had authorised the Communist Party to advertise that protests might be sent through him. Did the Minister, in fact, authorise the use of his name in this connection? Were any protests actually received by him? Were they, in fact, despatched by him to the British Government? If he did not authorise the publication of such a statement by the Communist Party, what action does he propose to take in respect of that Party's impertinence in linking his name with a public statement of this kind?"

Dr. Evatt: "The honourable member showed me the advertisement five minutes ago. I did not authorise the use of my name, or any reference to the Department. I did not receive any protests whatever. Consequently, nothing went through this Government to the British Government on the matter; and I am certain that the British Government did not authorise the publication of such a statement."

MIGRATION.

Mr. Harrison asked the Minister representing the Minister for the Interior, upon notice—

"Are the officials at Australia House, London, yet in a position to reply to questions asked them by prospective migrants, or are they still acting under the instructions of the Minister to reply that 'Government policy with regard to immigration has not yet been decided?'"

Mr. Lazzarini: "The following answer has been supplied by the Minister for the Interior:—

"The Commonwealth Government is still conferring with the United Kingdom Government in regard to the scheme for migration from Great Britain. The Australian High Commissioner and his officers are representing the Commonwealth at this conference, and are fully aware of all details of the scheme. Until the scheme is approved by both Governments, no details of it can be made public. The whole question of publicity in regard to migration is at present receiving the careful consideration of the Government."

BANKS AND REHABILITATION

Speaking in the debate on Rehabilitation in England's defence areas, in the British House of Commons on November 17, 1944, Captain Macdonald (Isle of Wight) said:

"Last, but by no means least, is the important problem of finance. It is obvious that people who are carrying on these businesses in the defence areas are mostly small men who, as a result of five years of war, have come to the end of their financial resources. It is necessary that, by one means or another, new capital is injected into their businesses. It is no use telling them that they can go to the banks. We all know that bankers are not philanthropists. They ask for security as well as interest, and in most cases the security is already pledged. Something must be done by the Government to assist these people to get on their feet again and start their businesses. What are the Government prepared to do? They should put pressure on the banks to be more generous than they have been in the past to people who are endeavouring to get on after the war."

"INEPT AND UNFOUNDED"

"Wealth, therefore, which is constantly being augmented by social and economic progress, must be so distributed amongst the various individuals and classes of society, that the needs of all, of which Leo XIII spoke, be thereby satisfied. . . . In this connection it must be noted that the appeal made by some to the words of the Apostle: 'If any man will not work, neither let him eat,' is as inept as it is unfounded:

"The Apostle is here passing judgment on those who refuse to work though they can and ought to work; he admonishes us to use diligently our time and our powers of body and mind, and not to become burdensome to others as long as we are able to provide for ourselves. In no sense does he teach that labour is the sole title which gives, a right to a living or to an income."

—The Encyclical "Quadragesimo Anno" of Pope Pius XI.

"PEOPLE'S PARLIAMENT"

The "People's Parliament" will recommence for 1945 with a session devoted to the banking legislation, on Tuesday evening, March 27, at the Playgoers' Hall, 370 Post Office Place, Melbourne. The Bill, which will be along the lines of the Labour Government's intentions, will be handled by Mr. A. R. Clarey's "Government," and opposed by the "Opposition," led by Mr. F. A. Parker. Members of the audience, who will be regarded as being members of the "Parliament," will be able to voice their opinions during the debate.

PROPERTY AND FREEDOM

. . . and it is indeed offensive to the ruling class that any man should possess wealth which is not a salary from the Government, a mark of Government pleasure, terminable at the first hint of indiscipline. That is the real social offence of the man of property, small or great: that in proportion as he has property, he feels and acts like a free man, and is therefore always a potential political opposition. The greatness of England has been in the abundance, generation by generation, of such men; and our policy in Europe should not be shamed-faced towards property, but should proclaim that here and nowhere else is the essential recipe for the maintenance of free political institutions."

—"The Tablet," London, December 30, 1944.

CANADA'S INTERNAL ENEMIES

"All our information goes to confirm that the Mackenzie King Liberals, the Socialist C.C.F. and the Labour Progressives (Communists) are working solidly under hidden direction to inaugurate a Bolshevik State Capitalism in Canada. The danger is serious; but we think that it will be averted. If not, there will be an interval of something approaching anarchy."

—"The Social Creditor" (Eng.), 9/12/44.

the force which controls traffic and arrests burglars.

This International Massacre-Force does not yet exist. . . . How is such a force to be recruited? How officered? How armed? Where located? Who is to decide when it is to be used and against whom? To whom will it owe allegiance and how is its loyalty to be guaranteed? Is it likely that the staff officers of the various nations will draw up plans for the invasion and conquest of their own country? or that aviators will loyally co-operate in the slaughter of their own people? How can all nations be persuaded to contribute men, and materials towards the international force? Should the contributions be equal? If they are not equal and a few great powers supply the major part of the force, what is to prevent these powers from establishing a military tyranny over the whole world?

The project sponsored by the New Commonwealth and the Labour Party combines all the moral and political vices of militarism with all the hopeless impracticability of a Utopian dream. In the language of the studbook, the International Police Force may be described as by Machiavelli out of News from Nowhere.

Morality and practical common sense are at one in demanding the efforts to create an "International Police Force" shall be strenuously resisted. . . .

ORIGINS & AIMS OF ZIONIST MOVEMENT

By N.F.W., in the "Social Creditor," England (Continued.)

"The ultimate effect of shielding men from folly is to fill the world with fools."—HERBERT SPENCER.

In the earlier sections of this article was outlined the brief, twenty years history of the origin and establishment of modern political Judaism—Zionism, between the founding of the Movement in 1897 and the Palestine Settlement of 1917.

During this period what had happened was that what might be called the natural trend of Jewish Assimilation (absorption) by the Western democracies—France, the British Empire, the United States—was forcibly seized on by the leaders—and possibly instigators—of the invasion of the West by the Jewish exodus from the East (from Russia and Poland mainly), and not so much superseded as made subservient and supplementary to an active policy of territorial nationalism.

These two policies—Assimilationism and Nationalist-Zionism—in combination, containing as they do an absolute contradiction, constitute an enormity; something contrary to nature. But the Zionists insist that it must be, that fact notwithstanding; and, as we know, the Jew when he insists is very insistent indeed. Willy-nilly, the Zionist says, he is to be a national and an international, the internationalist at one and the same time. The demand is complex and confused, as, from its pathological condition, almost everything the Jewish mind evolves is apt to be.

Perhaps the best way of getting at the Zionist aim is to quote from an article in the book† edited by Paul Goodman, from the pen of Selig Brodetsky Professor of Organic Chemistry at Leeds University—a subject that would seem to be almost a Jewish monopoly, at English universities, at any rate. His argument against the theory of Assimilationism is that it is a solution of the Jewish problem in the Western democracies only. In other words, the Eastern European nations are too "absolute," too, if I may say so, like the Jews themselves, to accept it. So that without a sanctuary from Russian and Polish and Balkan atrociousness (not to mention German), Assimilationism is only a very partial solution of the Jewish problem. Now, there is an element of logic in that, which one would be bound to heed, were it not for the fact that the leaders of Judaism—and surely Professor Brodetsky is one of them, or is he only a faithful lieutenant?—are prepared to use their people's real extremity as a cloak for their own designs to dominate society. We sense that in the incompatibility of their claims.

What they demand, and intend to achieve, is to be both master and guest in the Gentile home—a secret Controller and a publicly welcomed visitor at the same time, no doubt with credentials based on the Atlantic Charter—as daft a piece of mid-summer (or mid-ocean) madness as was ever promulgated.

The way Professor Brodetsky puts it is this: "The Jew living in Britain can call himself British and not raise queries. He may raise queries when he calls himself an Englishman, or a Scotchman, or a Welshman; but for practical purposes it is sufficient if he calls himself British. The American Jew can call himself American. No American expects a Jew to claim descent from the Pilgrim Fathers. . . . Where the acceptance of a wide designation is possible the Jew is in a comparatively favourable position."† That is sufficiently naive! The implication here is that "British" and "American" are becoming international and abstract terms, and therefore—under the same Atlantic Charter, one supposes—"free" to anyone and everyone, like Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, which were "released" for general consumption by the French Directory at the end of the 18th century. On this basis, to be "British" can mean anything or nothing according to expediency. The term defines nothing innate, no organic culture: it is a label, a convenient cloak, to be put on and off at will. A Jew cannot be an Englishman "without raising queries," but can he be "British" when it suits his purpose—when for instance, it comes to casting a vote for the nationalisation of the English countryside, or for a return to the Gold Standard on the part of the "British" Empire. Such wishful thinking is confusing enough; but in fact the matter does not stop there; for in the book I have had occasion to quote by Mr. Ben Jacob, in a chapter entitled "The Jew Meets the Anglo-Saxon," along with Cromwell and Palmerston, and Churchill, etc., we are treated to Roosevelt and Jan Smuts as examples of the pure type. It may seem simple to Professor Brodetsky; but in fact it is extremely complex indeed, for, "action and reaction being equal and opposite," on his own showing, if Jews become sufficiently numerous and ubiquitous, Englishmen, being British perforce, and not, like himself, at will, might wake up to find themselves Jews; and for some occult reason none of us—not even among the Jews themselves apparently—wants to be that.

What Zionism demands is not that the Jew shall have a territorial Fatherland in Palestine IN PLACE OF his Portable Fatherland, as they themselves have called the Talmud; not that they are to be a nation on their own instead of being that anomaly, a nation within a nation, but that they are to have, and to be BOTH.

The Jew is to possess a territorial Fatherland in addition to his peripatetic one—"civil equality," plus his own customs and laws and policy in whatever country he chooses to live. This he calls "Freedom of Religion" (vide the same Atlantic Charter), ignoring the patent

fact that the quickening principle and aim of Judaism (the Talmud) is not, like Christianity, an inner condition of individual blessedness, which is the only rational definition of Religion (Reality), but a collective policy of "Government" (domination), which can by no possible stretch of imagination be termed a Religion. Judaism is political and legal in essence. So that the demand for "civil equality" for the Jews in all countries, plus Religious Freedom (State-worship), implies the official and legal recognition by all nationalities of the Jewish "right" to be a nation within a nation, and their obligation to accept them as such—that obligation, as far as I can see, constituting one of the "rights" for the privilege of establishing which all the Gentile nations are furiously fighting one another at the present time. In theory, it must be obvious, the aim is

SECURITY—FOR THE INSTITUTION, OR FOR THE INDIVIDUAL?

An Address by C. H. DOUGLAS, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 9, 1937.

(Continued from last issue.)

FREEDOM THE ONLY POLICY

It is not my intention in speaking to you tonight to go to any extent into technical details, or I should like to explain to you the colossal fraud of taxation. But the device of arbitrary taxation, for which the public justification is obtained from carefully worked up "popular" opinion, is one of the most powerful weapons by which the various sections of the population are kept in antagonism with each other, and by which at the same time the power and independence of each one of them is reduced.

One of the greatest difficulties with which we, in the Social Credit Movement, have been faced has been the skilful exploitation of human frailty by our opponents, the financiers, so that the community, and even the Social Credit Movement itself, has been split and kept from effective action. Another has been to persuade the industrialist that the financier was just as much HIS enemy as he is of every other section of the community at the present time.

There is only one policy which will obtain the unquestioned acceptance of everyone for himself, and that is comprised in the word "freedom." And it is exactly that policy which, in my opinion at any rate, requires to be made universal. The oligarchy, which rules us, is, of course, favourable to freedom for its own members, but it is implacably opposed to freedom for the general public. Since the key to economic freedom, as the world is organised today, is the command of money, it follows that differential and arbitrary taxation is the greatest enemy of freedom, which the legislative authority has at its disposal.

Taxation is a negative dividend. There is a short cut, straight and simple, from the present system of modified slavery to one of comfort, security and freedom, and that is the abolition of a negative dividend and the substitution of a positive dividend.

As many of you here are aware, the money system is an entirely arbitrary system, and the manufacture of money in the modern world costs little more than the cost of paper and ink. In saying that, I do not mean that a money system can function satisfactorily without some underlying theory, which ultimately governs the amount of money, which it is desirable to have at our disposal. But I have no hesitation in stating categorically that the existing taxation system is completely unnecessary, is wasteful, irritating, and predatory; and, further, that, in place of it, it would be possible to issue a dividend to every man, woman, and child in this country without depriving any individual of the privileges which they may now possess, but, on the other hand, increasing the privileges of everybody.

But such a policy WOULD deprive certain individuals of unjustifiable and anti-social power over others, which they now possess, and since, unfortunately, these persons have come into control of the sanctions of government, the problem is not so much a technical one as a political one.

Now I am entirely convinced by my own investigation and experiences, not merely in this country but in many parts of the world, that while democracy in policy is absolutely essential to the functioning of the modern world, there is at the present time no such thing as a genuine democracy anywhere, and probably less in this country than anywhere else.

In this country the two main obstacles to a genuine democracy are the Party System, with its offshoot, the Front Bench oligarchy, and, secondly, a mistaken idea on the part of the Member of Parliament that he is supposed to understand the methods by which results desired by the general public should be attained, and to pass laws which specify the actions of executive bodies and interfere with technical undertakings. None of these is correct.

A Member of Parliament should be a representative—not a delegate. It is his business to learn what it is his constituents want and see that they get it—NOT to tell them what they ought to have or to make himself responsible for its production. Policy and administration are two entirely separate things, and administration in this country is admirably

to establish that within each national policy there should be an international policy in the form of a coordinating, over-riding control (domination) of all national policies, exercised, not jointly as it should be, but by one race—the Jews.

It would seem as if the Atlantic Charter had omitted as its Fifth Freedom, the Freedom to Dominate.

If therefore we are to concede Professor Brodetsky's definition of the minimum Zionist demand, it is plain that it involves a real dilemma for the territorially minded, organic Gentile, who has always been handicapped in the International Game by having, as it were, a ball of earth at his roots. It is not for him to skip lightly from one nationhood to another, or between belligerent capitals, as the Internationalists insist on doing during a war, either military or economic, in which he is doggedly engaged in defending the integrity of those same capitals and their tributary country sides. For him the matter is not nearly so simple as it appears to Professor Brodetsky (who could just as easily "teach" Organic Chemistry in Peking as in Leeds), and it is hardly to be wondered at if he tends occasionally to the attitude displayed in Sam Johnson's summing-up of the problem where his bugbear, Scotland, was concerned: "Sir, it is not so much to be lamented that Old England is lost, as that the Scotch have found it."

(To be concluded.)

Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

on the Judaic philosophy, a fact which makes so many brilliant Jews even more dangerous to the democratic way of life than those not so outstanding.

While the Victorian Electricity Commission is spreading its tentacles all over Victoria, small local generating units being pushed out here and there, Sir Earle Page has been advocating a delightful scheme for a grid system right along the East coast of Australia.

Apart from military considerations, what a position industry would be in if our local revolutionaries staged a coup d'etat and took control of the master switch!

Now, the Queensland Labor-Socialists have taken a step designed to ensure that individuals in Queensland are going to be dependent on a Government Commission for their electrical power. The Deputy Premier of Queensland, Mr. Hanlon, has introduced two Bills, which will, among other things, "give the State Electricity Commission wider powers." Now, note carefully the following:

"The Regional Electric Authority Bill would provide for progressive elimination of small isolated electricity undertakings by their amalgamation into Regional Boards."

You see the Big Idea, don't you? Mr. Hanlon also said "the world trend in electrical development was in the direction of control in the public interest." In other words, don't get the idea that this centralising of electrical power in Australia is a local matter. It is part of a "world trend." I wonder who could be behind this "trend"? Trend's just don't happen.

Needless to say, private or municipal enterprise could supply electrical power locally and more efficiently if it had access to the millions of pounds of financial credit made available to Government Commissions. But financial policy is designed to increase centralisation and to ensure that individuals have no control.

This centralisation must be fought. In order to fight, facts must be used. Social crediters have those facts.

If all electrical power is to be controlled centrally, then all individuals can only obtain power on conditions imposed by the central planners. The very thing, which could set us free is being used to enslave us. Surely this is obvious to all.

What would Australians say if the American Government, after the defeat of Japan, demanded nearly one half of Australia for American citizens, telling Australia that she would be "compensated" for her lost territory by being given part of Japanese territories?

Would they submit tamely to the argument that, but for the Americans, Australia "as a nation and the (Australians) as a race would have been doomed to extermination"? They would not. And yet this is the very "argument" being put forward, particularly by Sir Keith Murdoch's "capitalist" papers, to try and justify the up rooting of millions of Poles from their native soil. It appears to be conveniently forgotten by the bilge writers that if it had not been for the valiant efforts of the Poles (who played a prominent part in the air battles over Britain which alone paved the way for the eventual turning of the tide of war against Germany) and the British, the Russians "as a race would have been doomed to extinction."

The courageous Archbishop in England who recently criticised the Yalta Agreement summed the whole matter up. Mr. Churchill may have done all he could to resist Stalin's demands; his public reference to Communist revolutionaries in Greece as "bloody baboons" was excellent and indicates that he is prepared to make a stand where a stand is possible; but, if no stand is possible on the Polish issue, then, for God's sake let us drop the cant and hypocrisy which is only strengthening the hands of the "bloody baboons," and the forces behind them, everywhere—including Australia.

It was Christ who said that the truth shall make us free. But perhaps ever Christ must be swept aside in the new world of "realism" now emerging?

Is it too much to ask most 'Christians' whether they are going to put up a fight at all?

The emptying of the churches today while possibly of no serious consequence in itself is indicative of the fact that many people are no longer concerned with Christian principles and ideas. The most hopeful thing is the manner in which such a number have clung to their Christian traditions—perhaps unconsciously—in spite of the corruption in high places.

There is a deep uneasiness everywhere and people are looking for something solid upon which to build anew. The Forces of Evil were never harder at work than they are now. The job of the social creditor is to help individuals develop their correct focus on events, national and international to help them to see beyond events to the causes of events.

Once individuals do that, they will appreciate the fact that a passive acceptance of the arguments being put forward to justify the rape of Poland—or the Baltic States, or Yugoslavia!—by the forces of reaction, must lead to Australians surrendering further and further to the internationalists and the evil ideas they are sponsoring. A man who accepts the rape of a nation in the cause of "progress," is just the type to push his own fellow citizens around in the same cause! The disease is deadly—and contagious. Stamp it out while there is time!

—E.D.B.
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