

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

Vol. 11. No. 31. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1945

"NEW TIMES" SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Our charges for supplying and posting the "New Times" direct to your home or elsewhere every week are as follows:

Three months, 5/-; Six months, 10/-; Twelve months, £1. HALF Rates for Members of the A.I.F., C.M.F., R.A.N., R.A.A.F.

Payments must be made in advance and sent direct to New Times Limited, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Radio and Press Boycott of Social Credit

The Truth Kept from the People

(Extracts from "The Social Creditor," England, June 23.)

Beezelebug's Brethren Calling [B.B.C.] achieved the not inconsiderable feat of broadcasting items of news of the Canadian Federal Election without mentioning Social Credit (so far as our information serves us). Since, fundamentally, the election was between Social Credit and the rest, and the election was contested primarily by radio, it is not difficult to deduce the kind of d'markrazi made possible by the progress of science.

In 1934 Major C. H. Douglas made the following statement to the assembled Legislature of the Province of Alberta:—

"Just as I told you in Ottawa in 1923 exactly what was going to happen in 1928, so I tell you now in 1934 that before 1940, if you have not changed the financial system it will change and probably eliminate you."

In the summer of the following year a Social Credit Government was elected in Alberta, with a majority so overwhelming that all the other parties were virtually eliminated. The Government has been twice returned to power, last time (1944) gaining 56 out of 63 seats.

SUPPRESSED FACTS OF A HUNDRED PERCENT BRITISH EXPERIMENT IN ALBERTA

After some initial confusion engineered by the International Financiers (whose headquarters are in Wall Street, New York), acting through the "Liberal" Federal Government of Ottawa, which is entirely subservient to them, the Social Credit Government set about legislating for those changes in the financial system which Major Douglas had told them were indispensable for the preservation of Peace. But what happened?

The Federal Government immediately vetoed every one of the important pieces of legislation, which aimed at giving to the Albertans that economic freedom, and security that the natural and enormous riches of their Province could easily have provided.

In other words, the people of Alberta were forbidden by their Finance-controlled Federal Government to carry out the expressed will of the vast majority of their electors!

In spite of this sabotage of Provincial democratic rights by the hidden forces working through the facade of "Ottawa," the Alberta Government has achieved a series of unique successes in the realm of administration, and Alberta is now the model to which the other Canadian, and even American, Governments look for improvements in Education, Health, etc.

The most remarkable fact is, however, that all the improvements in social services have been achieved WITHOUT INCREASE IN PUBLIC BORROWING. During the same period, public indebtedness, rates and taxes, have risen steeply in almost every other country in the world.

In view of the fact that the Province of Alberta furthermore, has contributed materially, more to the war effort than

any other territory of comparable size and population, it is nothing less than astounding to find that in Great Britain both the Press and the B.B.C. (a State monopoly) observe a conspiracy of silence with regard to this hundred per cent. British social experiment which is carried out in direct line with our best traditions of peaceful evolution, while every publicity agency in the land blares forth ceaselessly the virtues of that body of Continental State-legislation which is known as "Social Security" but is better described as Compulsory Insurance and which you are going to get whatever "Party" you vote into power.

CONCEALED ORIGIN OF THE PRICE-COMPENSATING TECHNIQUE

Similarly, every official agency is at pains to hide the fact that circumstances have forced the "Government" of Great Britain to adopt, with regard to several necessities of life, that price-compensating technique which Major Douglas has advocated in speech and writing since 1919.

If the British housewife today can buy bread, flour, etc., at pre-war prices, it is owing to the fact that the Government

creates certain sums which it pays to the producers of those necessities to enable them to sell their goods below cost, at prices the consumers, can afford to pay.

Although that is exactly what Major Douglas, AND NO OTHER ECONOMIST, has prescribed as one of the two essential remedies to cure our Economic and Political ills, no acknowledgment, no sign of appreciation, has yet been forthcoming from any official source.

In the first place this attitude is at variance with all scientific etiquette, and secondly, which is more important, in view of the unique result of the British experiment in Alberta it is a gross betrayal of the peoples of the British Empire, who have every right to demand to share in the results of the fruitful experiences gained by their cousins in Alberta.

By this sinister totalitarian attitude, the Press, the B.B.C., and the "Parties" are assisting in the plot to deprive the British peoples of the services of a body of experts whose unique experiences could perhaps quicker than any other group of individuals render the transition from war to peace as smooth and painless as would be humanly possible.

NOTES on the NEWS

ATTLEE ANALYSIS: Ten years' accumulation of the people's grievances and an incessant flood of pro-planning propaganda have precipitated nondescript Socialist ex-lawyer Attlee into the British Prime Ministership. In these circumstances it is interesting to know his background. The usual press boost of July 27 gave some of the significant facts: He was a member of the Fabian Society and an associate of the Webbs. Later he became secretary of Toynbee Hall, and lecturer in "social science" at the London School of Economics. He supported Baldwin in deposing King Edward VIII without reference to the people. It is said that he does not owe any allegiance to the Labour Movement's decisions. He seems to be well fitted to lead the British people far to the left of their traditions of freedom.

CHANNEL CLEARERS: A recent appeal to inventors to submit designs for a machine to clear sand-filled irrigation channels resulted in 300 designs being submitted. A machine based mainly on three of the ideas submitted is now being manufactured to the design of the Army Inventions Board and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. So you observe that the Brain Trust in these organisations of the State is more Trust than Brain. At least 20 of the 300 ideas would have done the job if fully developed. The only bright spot about this is that the bureaucratic so-called experts publicly admitted their incompetence when they announced acceptance of the ideas of independent individual inventors. Too often Departments take the credit for such ideas and conveniently forget to acknowledge the individuals who provide them.

RENT RACKET: The Chairman of the Victorian Housing Commission (Mr. J. N. O'Connor) was reported in the Melbourne "Herald" of June 30 as saying that "about half of the rental charged by the Commission was for interest payments," and the secretary of the Fibrous Plasterers' Union as saying that 12/- in every 18/- was absorbed in interest payments. Mr. O'Connor also pointed out that the Commission paid 3½% on borrowed money, and that interest was computed on the building, the land and the roads. If prospective occupiers had sufficient finance to pay a large part of the initial cost or to buy outright, these crippling interest burdens would be greatly reduced or avoided. It would be quite a big saving, and make many citizens more independent, wouldn't it? By excessive taxation the Federal Labor Government has deliberately prevented most workers from saving enough (if anything) from wartime earnings to pay more than a small deposit.

WINTER WOES: The 1945 Victorian Blanket Appeal for cold and destitute Australians was reported to have reached the sum of £403/13/8, or nearly 203 pairs of blankets at the second-grade quality and price of 40/- per pair. This money has been subscribed by generous individuals and firms. The same press report informed us that "on behalf of the people of Victoria" (who were not consulted, and include the above-mentioned cold and destitute Australians) "the State Treasury has given 2000 blankets to U.N.R.R.A." But not one blanket has the Treasury given to needy Australians. Isn't it strange how generous "The State" is with the other fellow's money? Presumably in this case "The State" is quite happy to by-pass destitute Australians in order to assist aliens. Truly, the wrong people are in the madhouse!

PECULIAR POLICIES: The chairman of the U.S. Export and Import Bank (Mr. Crowley) told the Senate Banking Committee the other day that the bank was "almost out of funds," and might be able to give Britain very little "help." He pointed out that about £350,000,000 was already

earmarked for Soviet Russia next year. Thus it seems that "American" financiers intend to back the Communist experiment some more. It also means that U.S. toilers are to send £350 millions' worth of their production next year to Russia, and other reports indicate that they are to also send another £200 millions' worth to China, thus making sure of "full employment," and at the same time making sure that their standard of living is not increased: obviously, backward countries such as China and Russia will not be able to provide equal amounts of suitable goods in return. This export business is certainly queer.

CRIMINAL CLASSES: Recent reports on impending war-criminal trials say that large groups of individuals, officials who were in charge of Government and military establishments, will be tried en masse. It is said that many others prominent in the financial, industrial and economic life of Germany will also be tried. Apparently the first class will mainly consist of dupes who merely administered policy determined by the higher-ups. The second classification should provide a drag-net to bring in some of those who "promoted the show"; many of those due for inclusion in this category.

(Continued on page 2)

Women in Soviet Russia

A report from its Canberra correspondent, in the English "Social Creditor" of June 16, includes the following:—

I recently met a man who has not long returned from two years in Moscow. I had a long talk with him. He left me with no doubt that Russia is genuinely a police State, and that the effect is very oppressive.

But even more interesting was what he had to say about the status of women. Their "equality" is such that railway-lines are laid by women, seventy of them being able to lift and place the rails. Certain work, such as street sweeping, is looked on as woman's work. A man driving a truck will have a woman with him to load and unload it, and while she does this, will lie and smoke in the sun. On the other hand, although theoretically women have equal rights with men everywhere, the diplomatic service seems to have no women. But there are plenty of women doctors.

The standard of surgery is high enough in places; but hospital attention is very bad, so that it is unwise to have major work done there if it is possible to get out. Penicillin is being claimed as a Russian discovery "now being made by the Allies, too." Joseph Davies's book is a complete misrepresentation. My friend says he thinks this is due to the astuteness of Molotov, who saw possibilities in the situation, and feted Davies.

Significant Political Pointers

Having obtained a majority of the votes cast at the British Elections—principally, it would appear, because of the people's resentment of domestic conditions, not because of foreign policy—the Planners will now feel that they can move more into the open with their attacks on the legitimate rights of minorities.

It is significant that Mr. Attlee was once a lecturer at the London School of Economics.

A photograph of him giving the Communist salute in Spain during the Civil War was once published in these columns.

Moscow Radio commented that, "The Labour Party will see to it that the last remnants of Fascism [in Britain] are exterminated . . ." Perhaps Mr. Morrison and his friends will carry out this extermination by throwing all "Fascists" into prison without a trial, as did Mr. Morrison with the aid of Regulation 18B during the European War!

In the midst of the frantic cries for and against the Banking Legislation, Labor Member Holloway, who, incidentally, has spoken on Social Credit platforms, quietly announced, "possibly, this legislation may never be implemented, but it will be on the statute-book in case it is required." (Vide Federal "Hansard," June 8.)

There was more than you might suppose behind this sham fight about banking.

Having ratified the World Charter, Labor members and their "opponents" will be told that they have to ratify the International Monetary Fund (Bretton Woods Plan). We will then see again where these great "fighters for liberty" stand. They will stand right on the Party line, unless forced off by determined electors.

Labor Senator Aylett, at Canberra, on

June 28:—
"I hope that in the next 30 years Australia will go forward and provide for the

Struggle for Markets

"Thousands of lives have been sacrificed and many thousands more have come home crippled just to uphold this mad delusion. Everybody with brains knows that the mad craze for Foreign Markets and a 'Favourable' Balance of Trade has been a major cause of the first two Acts of the World War, and can well bring up the curtain on the Third.

"This asininity might fool the Babes in the Bretton Woods, or the Dupes of Dumbarton Hoax, or even the Economic Experts of San Francisco, but to the ordinary man in the street it is criminal idiocy."

—N.B. James, "The Canadian Social Creditor," 7/6/45.

defence and development of the country without imposing huge burdens of debt on succeeding generations. This (Banking) Bill does not make provision in that direction.

We are pleased to note at least one Labor member confirming what we have consistently maintained—i.e., that debts and taxation are going to press more and more heavily on the people, including those the Labor Party allegedly represents. So much for the banking "reform."

Without comment:

"In his usual manner, the Minister discussed the personnel of that body [Banking Commission]. He referred to Mr. E. V. Nixon, as the accountant for certain large monopolistic companies in Australia—which are now the political bedfellows of the Government—such as the Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited and other concerns represented by Mr. W. S. Robinson. The Labor Party severely criticised these companies while it was in Opposition, but since it came into office it has cuddled them and nestled to them as though they were its sweethearts."

—Mr. Abbot, M.H.R. (vide Federal "Hansard," June 27).

Mr. Barnard, Labor M.H.R., speaking on the Banking Bill on June 27 said:

"The honorable member for Fawkner [Mr. Holt] used some extravagant language when forecasting his amendment to this clause. He said, loosely, that professors play around with economics in this country as men play with a football. The honorable member implied that the drafting of the measure and this vital clause was not done with honesty of purpose."

This appears to be a tacit admission that the professors had some part in drafting the Banking Legislation. It would be interesting to know the identity of these gentlemen.

"The banking system must clearly function in accord with the general financial policy of the State."

—Sir William Beveridge in "Full Employment in a Free Society."

The "State" is, of course, the bureaucrats. If we can force a drastic reduction in their numbers we can later obtain a banking system that will function in accord with the financial policy of THE PEOPLE. (Continued on page 4.)

SOCIAL CREDIT WILL SAVE FARMERS

By H. ROBERTS, (Concluded from last issue.)

We must cease to treat national calamities, such as droughts, floods, fires, plagues, erosion and cyclones, as burdens to be shouldered by the farmer personally. Our farms must be treated as assets of the highest importance to all of us, and financial policy must be directed towards preserving them intact for posterity. Where failure results from the best efforts of the farmer to win success, it is obvious that he is blameless of the result. Such diminished output from primary production must then be borne by the community with patience and fortitude, until such time as production improves, and the farmers as a whole must be assured of the recovery of all their financial costs, regardless of the size of the harvest.

It is foolish, if not suicidal, to hinder the preparations of the farmer for the planting of new crops because nature has not been responsive to his efforts in the immediate past, and it is criminal to break his spirit with financial burdens when nature has almost succeeded in breaking his back with physical ones. It is also foolish to seek to save the farmer by taxing the people, because taxation itself is one of the causes of the inability of consumers to buy the products of the farmer.

Monies taken from the already inadequate public purse, through taxation, certainly do not increase in volume in their wanderings through the Taxation Department, Treasury, etc., but to a large extent they diminish through repayment to banks of Government borrowings, or through payment of interest on the national debt. Much of this debt is held by banks, whose policy it is to make dividends to shareholders conceal rather than reveal their true profits. Profits over and above the modest dividend usually paid to bank shareholders are written off to secret reserves.

Most of the monies paid out by farmers in the planting and production of crops, is spent by those who receive it and then used by traders and manufacturers to repay debts to the banking system, long before the farmer's products come on to the market. In addition to these costs there are other costs, such as depreciation and interest, which either represent money which was spent and disappeared many years ago, or which, as in the case of interest, cannot be liquidated because they have not been monetised.

It is clear, then, why the consumer is always unable to meet the costs of primary and secondary industry and why taxation never succeeds in making what little money is available to consumers go further. A community never grows rich by transferring its cash from one pocket to another, particularly when there is a hole in both pockets and there is insufficient money in the first place.

Having once been spent by its recipients and returned to the banks, through industry, money can only reach consumers' pockets by being paid out in new production and generating fresh costs. Having generated these costs, it is patent that the money cannot liquidate both the new costs and the old costs. The fact that the money may not be returned to the banks, but be retained by a trader or manufacturer, who is not in debt, as part of his working capital, does not invalidate the above argument, since in that case he must again employ it in his business and thus incur fresh costs, which he must charge into the price of new goods.

The above flaw in the money and costing systems is the direct cause of the struggle by all producers to find markets, and of the never-ending struggle by consumers to make ends meet. The only solution the orthodox mind can offer is to step up production and to increase spending on public works. The first of these increases the rate of generation of costs which industry must recover from the consumer, and the second of them, by increasing the sum taken from the consumer, through taxation, to meet the skyrocketing interest bill on the national debt, decreases his ability to meet those rising costs of industry.

Every effort on our part to follow the conflicting, confusing, and changing views of our economists and financial experts on this problem, invariably gets us further into the mire and closer to a realisation that if orthodox solutions cannot get us out of our trouble, then we must turn to the unorthodox.

The direct cause of our troubles is a chronic shortage of money. This cannot be made good by the dog-chase-tail tactics of incurring further costs in order to distribute incomes to meet old costs. The only sane solution to be offered for this problem, no matter how much it might offend the professor or disturb the financier, is to issue additional financial credit to DIRECTLY finance the consumption of goods.

The incomes of the people must be increased by this means so that at all times they are able to demand all that industry is able to produce for them, or all that they are physically able or desirous of consuming. At the present time we are making

rather feeble and very inadequate efforts in this direction by paying subsidies to primary producers and importers, in an endeavour to prevent prices rising, but no good can accrue to the consumer if the subsidy is paid from his own pocket through taxation. No benefit can accrue to the farmer unless the subsidy enables the consumer to buy a larger volume of his products.

It has been demonstrated during the war that these subsidies can be an effective means of keeping prices down. It can also be demonstrated that they can be equally effective in getting rid of the farmer's products and satisfying the consumer's needs. A subsidy paid to the farmer from the national credit, conditional upon a reduction in the price of his products to the consumer, must prevent any possibility of inflation of prices, increase the buying power of the incomes of consumers, and improve the farmer's chances of recovering his costs and continuing in production.

The orthodox solution of endeavouring to raise the price of the farmer's products to meet his costs has always resulted in the consumer being discouraged either from buying those or some other products. His income is not elastic, and if he pays more for one article he must spend less upon another.

This demonstrates that a solution is not to be found by a raid upon existing incomes, but rather by increasing those incomes without increasing costs of production or raising the national debt. A similar

AFTER ALL THE SHOUTING-WHAT?

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

Sir, —According to press reports, there has been great popular rejoicing at the result of the British general election. It is sincerely to be hoped that the British workers' aspirations will be fulfilled. But will they?

Everything the ordinary workingman hopes for is already possible of attainment on the basis of physical realities. With many millions of men and women taker away from ordinary productive activities the rest of us have maintained ourselves and them on the present standard, and could continue doing so indefinitely if we so wished. But with so many of them (and machines) coming back into normal industry we are immediately in the position to increase the output with less human effort. No one with knowledge of industrial development would deny that our actual and potential productive capacity is far greater than ever. And so, it is possible under Social Credit principles to give almost immediately financial independence to every citizen, as well as the leisure and standard of living made possible by technical progress.

For some unexplained reason, however, Labor organisations throughout the world are officially opposed to Social Credit proposals, and an item in the "Social Creditor" of 26/5/45 puts forward the idea that the proposal to put everyone on the dividend list is contrary to the Jewish religion. The item to which I refer includes the following quotation (by Dr. Jacob Fromer, in "Die Zukunft" for 28/10/1911, p. 113): —

"Nothing in the Jewish religion is done for nothing; everything has its reason and object. This original trait of cool-headed piety runs from the Patriarchs by way of Mosaism and Talmudism uninterruptedly down to the present day. There are no essential differences between the service of Abraham to Jehovah and the religiosity of the pious men who predominate in the Ghetto. Both are based on a 'do ut des' system, and are diametrically opposed to the Christian Doctrine of unearned grace."

Can this be so? And if it is so, what has it to do with Labor?

More than 20 years ago, when the principles of Social Credit were first propounded, a special committee was appointed by the British Labor Party to report on them. This committee included Mr. Arthur Greenwood, and I understand, Mr. G. D. H. Cole. Dr. Hugh Dalton, who believes that charity begins abroad, was also interested. The report of the Committee recommended the rejection of the proposals, and its recommendation was based on the advice of the "highest experts." It was afterwards revealed that one of these "highest experts" was a Jew named Davies. At this moment the President of the British Labor Party is a Jew named Laski, a professor associated with the London School of Economics, an institution financed by another Jew named Cassel to train the bureaucrats for the time when Socialism would be imposed. Strange that these men are holding key positions in England today. Or is it strange?

We have already been informed by the press that British policy will be based on the Bretton Woods "agreement," not on the needs and aspirations of the British people. The Melbourne "Sun" of 31/7/45 contained the following: —

"Bretton Woods can signal the path that the Labor Government intends to follow in international affairs."

That was quoted from the London "Daily Mail."

effect can be brought about by partly meeting costs from a source other than through the price to consumers.

The fact that the simplicity of such a solution will not appeal to the "experts" should not discourage us. Their policy is to inflate their self-importance by prolonging the symptoms, rather than to deflate it by rectifying the causes. When it is demonstrated to the farmer, by the simple device of financing consumption, just how much of his product is needed for consumption we can more or less leave it to his common sense to raise or lower his output to that level, always keeping in mind the necessity of carrying forward a reserve of wheat and other things that may be affected by drought. Left to his own devices and assured of a market, the farmer, who is the true expert where actual production is concerned, can be relied upon not to operate within those narrow and dangerous limits of safety, forced upon him by the war effort.

The solution broadly indicated above is not possible under present financial policy, but it will become possible if our farmers and consumers will demand it and keep on demanding it.

The "expert" can at best only promise us the continuation and intensification of the cut-throat struggle for markets which drove the world to the last war and the present war, and will just as surely drive it to the next war. The "new order" being prepared for Australia and the rest of the world is one of controls and restrictions upon the producer, high prices and burdensome and deflationary taxation upon the consumer, with an all-round intensification of the struggle for overseas markets and a lessening of the prospects for peace and security for the common citizen.

Time has proved the old cures to be inadequate, ineffective or harmful, therefore we must demand new solutions to old problems; but we must demand them and not merely hope and wait for them. Faulty systems have dragged civilisations to extinction with them in the past, and ours can just as surely bring us to our doom unless we rectify it.

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

however, will be found in Allied countries, and doubtless will have alibis cooked up.

CRAMPING COMMUNISTS: The Builders' Labourers' Federation in N.S.W. will in future discipline any members who mix with members of the Communist Party with a view to "introducing white-anting tactics into the Union." The Federal Secretary (Mr. F. Thomas) remarked, "The Communists were working against the real interests of Trade Unions and the workers." He said that uncompromising hostility to the principles of the Australian Communist Party had been decided upon. If the Communists are prevented from leading workers up blind lanes via strikes to serve political ends, and if the workers in each electorate learn to use the Member of Parliament irrespective of Party, and if they can forget the class-struggle complex, they will become a much more potent force for their own benefit.

BRIAN'S BLURB: An unintentional illustration of the futility of Party politics was given in Brian Fitzpatrick's boloney column in "Smith's Weekly" for July 21. He laments the fact that Labor has only been in office 11 years and 5 months out of 44 years and 6 months of Federal politics. He proceeds to relate all the marvellous things Labor did. Being a strictly neutral historian, he then proceeds to point out by contrast how the "anti-Labor" forces broke down safeguards of the people by imposing the Crimes Act, the Post-war Precautions Act, Transport Workers' Act, censorship, etc. Of course, he omitted to mention that Labor, with a two-house majority, not only failed to repeal fascist legislation, but introduced additional "Gestapo" practices. Neither did he mention the crippling taxes imposed on the workers by Labor; taxes that Menzies and Co. would not have dared to impose. Brian plays a brilliant part in fooling the workers. —O. B. H.

A LESSON FROM CANADIAN ELECTION IN QUEBEC

Pressure-Politics Getting Results, But Parliamentary Candidates Fail

... But, to Social Crediters, the most interesting and intriguing aspect of the election is the Quebec result.

It must be remembered that Quebec Province has the most powerful Social Credit organisation in the world, backed by a newspaper the circulation of which is now rising by nearly one thousand copies per week.

It has accomplished all kinds of practical results BY DIRECT PRESSURE, as, for instance, the defeat of the broadcasting monopoly. It has forced mention and discussion of its views into the Quebec Legislature.

Mainly to meet the demand of a minority of its constituents, it nominated forty-three candidates, and put the whole weight of 'Vers Demain' and 'Union des Electeurs' behind them. Every single one was heavily defeated.

—"The Social Creditor," 23/6 '45.

MORE "ANTI-SEMITISM"?

From Federal "Hansard," June 28: — "Mr. Haylen, —Will the Acting Prime Minister state whether one George Molnar, Sydney 'Daily Telegraph' cartoonist, who lampooned this House in a recent cartoon, reached Australia in 1939 and was admitted as a Jewish refugee from Roumania? Was he given employment by the Commonwealth Government, and naturalised in December 1944? Is he still employed by the Commonwealth Government in the Munitions-Small Craft Construction Directorate? If not, when did his employment in that capacity cease? Did he, almost as soon as he had qualified for naturalisation in Australia and had obtained the privileges of Australian citizenship, attack by cartoons published in the Sydney 'Daily Telegraph' the parliamentary system of government in this country, and attempt to bring the national legislature into contempt? Is it in the national interest that recently naturalised persons from enemy countries should be employed by the Commonwealth in important departments before they have a proper appreciation of the background of our democracy?"

Surely Mr. Haylen, as a good Socialist, should be more careful! If he persists in mentioning Jews as above, he will find his Communist friends, and perhaps Sir Isaac Isaacs, charging him with causing "race hatred" and other nasty things. If Mr. Haylen lived in the Socialist Fatherland, he would be charged with a criminal offence if he spoke as above.

Perhaps he would care to mention the above matter during one of the many broadcasts he gives over the A.B.C. radio stations.

Perhaps!

EDUCATION ON SOIL PROBLEMS

(To the Editor.)

Sir, —The various articles on soil erosion and the need for proper cultivation of the land, which have appeared from time to time in your journal, prompt me to ask if I may use the medium of your columns to attempt to form in Melbourne an organisation similar to the New Zealand Humic Compost Club?

This organisation is doing splendid educational work in New Zealand, and I think the time is ripe in Victoria for a similar effort to be made.

Will all those interested please communicate with the undersigned c/o the "New Times"?

Yours, etc., W. E. HANCOCKS.

THE CARTEL MENACE

From the English "Social Creditor" of June 23, 1945: —

"The National Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union has passed a resolution Viewing with concern mergers and cartels, and urging the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress to demand an enquiry. We are all for it. Order of priority: (1) The Chemical Cartel. (2) The Trades Unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress, and through it to the German and Russian Trades Cartels, with special reference to the Mond-Turner Conference between (1) and (2)."

SHEPPARTON GROUP WANTED

Mr. L. Wood invites all Social Crediters in Shepparton who are interested in forming a group to write or call on him at 15 Barker Ave., Shepparton, Vic.

DO CHEMICAL FERTILISERS LOWER SOIL FERTILITY?

(From the "West Australian Wheatgrower," July 19.)

Does "super" just supply the phosphorus deficiency only? Or are there other complex reactions, which are not yet appreciated? Can "super" be used in such a way that it slowly reduces soil fertility, or, conversely, that it stimulates biological action and improves fertility?

Percy G. Weston, of Eurobin, Victoria, writing in the "Gippsland and Northern Co-operator," gives details of experiments and experiences of 20 years' farming in the rich North-Eastern districts of Victoria, and attempts to answer difficult questions which have such serious effects on the land, on stock and production, and also upon the lives of the people:—

Chemical fertilisers were first used on my land over 20 years ago, but, after using them constantly for about 10 years, I came to the conclusion that they must be used with the greatest caution if serious soil deterioration, unhealthy stock and crops were to be avoided.

Crops such as potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, maize, peas and oats, have for 35 years been grown on a block of river flat adjoining the Ovens.

In the early years, it was no effort to grow 10 or 20 tons of potatoes or 80 to 100 bushels of maize per acre year after year without any fertilisers.

After using various chemical fertilisers expensively, and practicing various rotations for a decade, it became difficult to grow five tons of potatoes or 50 bushels of maize to the acre.

Though liberal dressings of 4 cwt. to 5 cwt. of superphosphate were given, not even an average crop of tobacco was grown on sections during the period 1933-38.

Yields improved when fertilisers were first used, but soon there was a gradual decline, until it was evident that something was wrong, and methods needed a thorough overhaul.

Nursery experiments over a five-year period taught me some valuable lessons:—

1. That a second heavy application of chemical fertilisers to nursery beds exterminated the worm population.

2. That virus (or yellow dwarf) incidence and worm population depended on the amount of organic matter added.

3. That chemically fertilised plants were very sensitive to the use of water and liable to diseases and pests.

4. That organic manures permitted continual use of the same beds.

5. That when the chemically fertilised plants were obliterated by "mould," the soil of such beds was inert and sterile for many months later.

WHEN WORMS GO

When these flats were ploughed 20 years ago they simply teemed with millions of worms. Now the plough reveals that this great friend of man has vanished, or is fast vanishing.

Heavy and haphazard applications of superphosphate and other chemical fertilisers, without even small amounts of organic manures ever being added, have killed out most of the worm life.

No words of mine can emphasise the tragedy, which is taking place when worms are killed out of the soil. In fact, you kill the soil as well, even though the process may be gradual and extend over 15 or 20 years or more.

Much depends on the rate and time of application.

By burrowing and tunnelling up and down or through the soil, worms not only turn organic matter into plant food in the form of humus, but also facilitate the vital function of soil aeration, which enables bacteria, fungi and countless micro-organisms to work to full capacity to maintain fertility.

Such perforated soils allow quick rainfall absorption; yet give such moisture back by capillary action.

The root systems of plants penetrate quickly and deeply down these wormholes, encouraging quick and vigorous growth in favourable seasons, and yet steady even in adverse ones.

With the removal of the worm and his tunnels, rain and heavy irrigation are consolidating the earth immediately below the few inches of ploughed soil.

POLICY OF FULL EMPLOYMENT

"Among the rosiest items of the promised New Order is full employment for all, after the war. There is little doubt that those people who were caught in the grip of the depression, and others who were fearful of their own prospects in those days will welcome almost any programme that seems to guarantee employment.

"The war has brought about, among other things, two industrial developments which will in all probability be the basis of the post-war era of full employment. One is conscription of labour; the other the State as a large-scale employer of the conscript.

"In one form or another these two developments will remain and, no doubt, expand. The result of this expansion will be that the State as an employer of labour, either directly in State enterprises or indirectly in subsidised 'private' industries, will split the nation into two very unequal sections—the few who will possess the means of production and the many who will not.

"In short, 'full employment' will mean servility for the majority. The worker will enjoy subsistence security—which he may consider an improvement on pre-war conditions—but to gain this he will have sacrificed all hope of economic freedom.—E. T. Rolf (Q.)."—Sydney "Bulletin," 1/8/45.

This consolidation has very serious consequences on the health and growth of a crop.

In the first place, instead of soaking in, the rain soon runs off, taking the soil with it.

The moisture, which is retained is held near the surface longer than normal, plugging the ground, which cracks quickly, causing much loss of moisture if not soon cultivated.

CHEMICAL SATURATION

When an area has been well fertilised with chemicals for a number of years, it has become very noticeable now that crops will give a marked response to rain, but not to irrigation water.

Indeed, this contrast has become such a feature that many farmers here have lost faith in the efficacy of "water."

When two applications of water had failed to make much improvement in 1939 and again this year, rain just seemed to resurrect and reinvigorate crops, which would have yielded little under irrigation.

Even during favourable seasons with sufficient rainfall, heavily manured crops show an increasing tendency to fizzle out and ripen prematurely.

In my travels through northern Victoria it appears to me that the present method of application of superphosphate to grain crops is having much the same effect, though with light applications and low rainfall, the process seems to be slower.

Heavier yields may be obtained by the use of superphosphate, but soils seem slower in recovering from such production.

The true value of chemical fertilisers can only be gauged by their effects on soil and plants over a number of years, special attention being paid to the type of plant which results.

Here is one of several examples, which could be given. Four years ago a friend gave me a small quantity of seed of a new variety of potato to try out. While he

continued to propagate this potato with the help of 5 cwt. of the well-known 6:1 mixture, I tried it out in unmanured soils.

Satisfied that this variety was worth persevering with, I purchased a large quantity from my friend again last year.

Both lots were grown side by side this year, and here are the results:—

From unmanured seed: 1 percent, cotton eyes, 68 percent, strike, 2 percent, virus, yield, 6 tons.

From manured seed: 10 per cent, cotton eyes, 70 per cent strike, 80 per cent, (of those growing) virus affected and stunted, yield 2½ tons.

From year to year, these constantly manured soils produce crops, which are easily scourged with virus diseases, whose incidence is becoming more frequent and severe. Plants become more sterile and unproductive.

CONCLUSIONS:

After observing all these things, I am convinced that many complex reactions take place when superphosphate is applied to cultivated soils some time before plant or crop growth begins.

I have not the qualifications of the trained expert in agricultural science, but with the help of a knowledge of chemistry, botany and plant biology, long study has led me to form these opinions:—

1. That the effect or action of super phosphate on the soil may vary from year to year, depending on chemical composition, moisture content and other such factors.

2. That the soluble phosphorus is deadly to worm life in the soil; which causes all sorts of complications when superphosphate is applied over a number of years to cultivated soils.

3. **That the soluble phosphorus is likely to "grab," or chemically interact with, the soluble metal salts derived from calcium, sodium, potassium, etc., and subsequently interfere with plant growth by causing deficiencies of these metals.**

4. That the sulphate radicle, by checking parasitical fungi growths near the surface of the soil, may have just as much or more to do with increased production than making up the phosphorus deficiency.

5. That the maintenance of soil fungi is necessary for biological balance, as it helps to control bacterial action.

6. **Too much superphosphate and no organic matter means an increasing scourge of virus diseases.**

Thus it seems that the haphazard and indiscriminate use of superphosphate, alone or in combination with other chemical fertilisers, can seriously interfere with the biological life of the soil and make all living things suffer.

BUREAUCRATS MAKE SCARCITY

Probably few people require to be told that bureaucrats and scarcity are inseparable, but evidence is accruing from all parts of the Empire that the bureaucratic conspiracy is determined to maintain scarcity and consequent rationing as an integral part of the Brave New World. Control of food is control of life.

A Press report published in the "Edmonton Bulletin" (Canada) states:—

"Canada's one experience with meat rationing was not very encouraging. In fact, official figures show that the average civilian consumption was slightly greater under rationing than in the period when rationing was suspended. The difficulty . . . is the small individual butcher . . ."

"Nevertheless, from the international standpoint [our emphasis] rationing of meat appears inevitable as soon as adequate machinery can be established to guard effectively against black marketing [our emphasis]. This will probably require several months of further study to elaborate and set up the organisation."

Quite obviously, if meat can be sold in the black market, meat is available. The important point is that you must not have it except by permission of the bureaucrat.

Forty per cent, of last year's citrus (oranges, grapefruit, lemons) crop was wasted, while decayed and two-year-old fruit was being "distributed" by the food control.

The Sydney "New Era" remarks: "An examination of the facts of food production in Australia reveals that the bungling of the bureaucrats and the blighting ineptitude of the Federal Government have had far more effect in reducing the production of foodstuffs than the ravages of drought and the shortage of farm labour put together."

The real introducer of Socialism into this country was David Lloyd George, the Zionist solicitor, with his Land Taxes and Death Duties. Is there anyone alive outside the ranks of Trades Union officials and their like who would not gladly, if they were able, and had experience of the late nineteenth century, with its admitted defects deriving from the money system he adored, and the present Brave New World, choose the former?

—"The Social Creditor," 16/6/45.

FARBEN BUILDING SPARED

Canberra, Tuesday. —An article by a staff correspondent of "The Sydney Morning Herald," describing the banquet, at which General Eisenhower entertained Marshal Zhukov at the I.G. Farben administrative building at Frankfurt, was referred to in the Senate today.

Senator McKenna (Lab., Tas.) asked the Government to investigate the accuracy of the correspondent's suggestion that Farben's "international ramifications had providential results for Farben's administrative buildings and the records contained therein."

He asked the Government to ascertain whether orders had been issued to spare these buildings.

In a written reply the Leader of the Government, Senator Keane, said he would bring the article to the notice of the Australian representative in Britain and the United States, and ask them to obtain any information available.

(The extracts from the article which Senator McKenna quoted stated: "Marshal Zhukov may have been surprised, as every other visitor to Frankfurt is surprised, to see the great administrative building of I. G. Farben, which covers acres of ground, and which stands very close to the ruins of one of Germany's major cities, was hit by only one small bomb, and remains to-day in this practically unscathed condition. This is testimony supporting one or more of the following propositions—firstly, that the devil looks after his own; secondly, (and this proposition is entertained on higher levels than the ordinary G.I.) that Farben's international ramifications had providential results for Farben's administrative building, and the records contained therein; thirdly, that bombing is still on the whole, an inaccurate means of warfare.")

—"Sydney Morning Herald," 25/7/45.

PRICES MORE THAN DOUBLED IN THIRTY YEARS

Pound Sterling's Domestic Purchasing Power

In the British House of Commons on May 31, 1945, Mr. Craven-Ellis asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "what was the price level for 1938 and 1944, taking 1913 at 100; and what was the real value of the £ for the same two years, taking 1913 at 20s?"

Sir J. Anderson: "I would refer my hon. Friend to the answer which I gave on December 12, 1944, to my hon. Friend the Member for Chislehurst (Sir W. Smithers). As I then stated, comparisons with 1913 are not available. On the basis of the Official Cost of Living Index for 1914 and 1938, and of the price changes between 1938 and 1944, which were used in compiling the latest issue of the National Income White Paper (Cmd. 6623), the price level, taking 1914 as 100, was 156 in 1938 and 239 in 1944. On that basis the domestic purchasing power of the £, taking 1914 as 20s, was 12s 10d in 1938 and 8s. 4d in 1944."

"New Times," August 10, 1945-----Page 3

THE COMMUNISTS SOMERSAULT AGAIN

By J. T. LANG, in Sydney "Century," August 3.

When Karl Marx laid down the Communist programme he made no mention of the fact that a Communist must of all things be a good acrobat. But acrobatics, or at least somersaulting, now takes a very high place in the syllabus of training for a Communist. The latest spectacular somersault is that of the American Communist Party.

Communism's organisation throughout the world is now purely and simply an instrument of Russian national policy. The requirements of national policy change almost from day to day. That means that those who work for that policy must change as often as the tactics for the achievement of that policy require.

When Russia was fighting with her back to the wall, the national necessity required that she have the utmost assistance from her capitalist Allies.

She felt that one of the bars to this full co-operation was the existence of local Communist Parties in all the capitalist countries, which owed allegiance to the Comintern domiciled in Russia and controlled by the Russian Government.

Overnight the Russian Government dissolved the Comintern. Next morning all the local Communists who the night before were fervently advocating International Communism, were just as fervently advocating National Communism as the highest form of National patriotism.

They had turned another of their many somersaults without missing a step.

But in America it seemed that Russian national policy was not completely served. To many Americans a Communist Party was still a Communist Party with or without the Comintern, and Russia's needs were so great both for the war and the peace.

The Communist Party there must be dissolved. With all the fervour of a Japanese Admiral committing hara kiri, Earl Browder, the long-time leader of the American Communist Party, called a conference and solemnly pronounced the death and dissolution of the American Communist Party.

In America, at least, the Communists didn't hold that a National Communist Party was the highest form of national patriotism, or so it seemed.

Browder's action was approved in all Communist circles. Even his remarkable statement that it was no good persevering with Communism in America, as it was clear that the American form of capitalism was there to stay for some time was endorsed by Communists in other countries.

With the end of the war, the requirements of Russian national policy changed entirely. The Red Army flowed over Europe and the Balkans. In the Far East there were the Russian Siberian Army and the Chinese Communist Army.

Red Army occupations could now take over the argument with America, and there was no further need to worry about what

America thought about the local Communist Party.

Immediately a somersault of American Communists was ordered. Over night it was discovered that Browder had been a traitor to the Communist cause.

He should never have dissolved the Communist Party. It was sheer defeatism to say that the Communist Party should be dissolved because it had no immediate prospect of success against the American system. The American Communist Party was re-established and came to life with all the life and vigour that it had when it was diplomatically dissolved.

Browder has served the cause and now gracefully steps off the stage as the new tactic demands.

The Comintern, as a Russian show, will remain buried.

Moscow now feels that it is strong enough to capture the world organisation of Trades Unions and there is no longer need for the Moscow outfit.

At Paris there will be the huge Russian delegation, there will be Communists like Thornton from countries like Australia, and there will be delegates from all the Russian satellite countries in Europe and Asia, who will give the Comintern the necessary votes to capture the world organisation.

The Communist doesn't worry if the acrobatics make him temporarily look ridiculous provided each somersault takes him one step forward in the grasp for world power by Russian Imperialism.

MODERN ROBBER BARONS

"The only difference between the modern taxing Governments, and the mediaeval robber barons of the Rhine, is that modern Governments are more powerful and more rapacious. This is not meant to be a wise-crack; it is simply an assertion that the end does not justify the means. Even if it were true, which it is not, that the objective of modern taxation is the general good, there is neither moral justification nor pragmatic excuse for the advancement of the general good at the IMPOSED expense of one single individual. That is the colossal fallacy which was propagated by the 'Old Testament' and exposed by the New Testament. Only a debauched public intelligence could connect 'social security' with the disappearance of personal protection from robbery, and fail to recognise it for what it is—blackmail."

—"The Social Creditor," 9/6/45.

MASTER PLAN BEHIND HITLER'S PLAN

"Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion"

(Continued from last issue.)

PROTOCOL NO. 9. (CONCLUSION.)

"The people have raised a howl about the necessity of settling the question of socialism way of an international agreement. Division into factional parties has given them into our hands, for, in order to carry on a contested struggle one must have money. and the money is all in our hands.

"We might have reason to apprehend a union between the 'clear-sighted' force of the goy kings on their thrones and the 'blind' force of the goy mobs, but we have taken all the needful measure against any such possibility: between the one and the other force we have erected a bulwark in the shape of a mutual terror between them. In this way the blind force of the people remains our support and we and we only shall provide them with a leader and of course direct them along the road that leads to our goal. . . .

"In order not to annihilate the institutions of the goyim before it is time we have touched them with craft and delicacy, and have taken hold of the ends of the springs which move their mechanism. These springs lay in a strict but just sense of order; we have replaced them by the chaotic license of liberalism. We have got our hands into the administration of the law, into the conduct of elections, into the press, into liberty of the person, but principally into education and training as being the corner-stones of a free existence.

"We have fooled, bemused and corrupted the youth of the goyim by rearing them in principles and theories which are known to us to be false although it is by us that they have been inculcated.

"Above the existing laws without substantially offering them, and by merely twisting them into contradictions of interpretations, we have erected something grandiose in the way of results. These results found expression first in the fact that the interpretations masked the laws: afterwards they entirely hid them from the eyes of the Governments owing to the impossibility of making anything out of the tangled web of legislation.

"This is the origin of the theory, of course, of arbitration. . . ."

PROTOCOL NO. 10.

" . . . In the near future we shall establish the responsibility of presidents.

"By that time we shall be in a position to disregard forms in carrying through matters for which our impersonal puppet will be responsible. What do we care if the ranks of those striving for power should be thinned, if there should arise a deadlock from the impossibility of finding presidents, a deadlock which will finally disorganise the country? . . .

"In order that our scheme may produce this result we shall arrange elections in favour of such presidents as

have in their past some dark, undiscovered stain, some "Panama" or other—then they will be trustworthy agents for the accomplishment of our plans out of fear of revelations and from the natural desire of everyone who has attained power, namely, the retention of the privileges, advantages and honour connected with the office of president.

"The chamber of deputies will provide cover for, will protect, will elect presidents, but we shall take from it the right to propose new, or make changes in existing laws, for this right will be given by us to the responsible president, a puppet in our hands. Naturally, the authority of the president will then become a target for every possible form of attack, but we shall provide him with a means of self-defence in the right of an appeal to the people, for the decision of the people over the heads of their representatives, that is to say, an appeal to that same blind slave of ours—the majority of the mob. . . .

"By such measures we shall obtain the power of destroying, little by little, step by step, all that at the outset when we enter on our rights, we are compelled to introduce into the constitutions of States to prepare for the transition to an imperceptible abolition of every kind of constitution, and then the time is come to turn every form of government into our despotism.

"The recognition of our despot may also come before the destruction of the constitution; the moment for this recognition will come when the peoples, utterly wearied by the irregularities and incompetence—a matter which we shall arrange for—of their rulers, will clamour: "away with them and give us one king over all the earth who will unite us and annihilate the causes of discords—frontiers, nationalities, religions. State debts—who will give us peace and quiet, which we cannot find under our rulers and representatives

"But you yourselves perfectly well know that to produce the possibility of the expression of such wishes by all the nations it is indispensable to trouble in all countries the people's relations with their governments so as to utterly exhaust humanity with dissension, hatred, struggle, envy and even by the use of torture, by starvation. BY THE INOCULATION OF DISEASES, by want, so that the GOYIM see no other issue than to take refuge in our complete sovereignty in money and in all else.

"But if we give the nations of the world a breathing space, the moment we long for is hardly likely ever to arrive."

FIRST-HAND REPORT ON THE SOVIET

(Continued from last issue.)

When Eric Johnston, President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, was invited to visit Russia last year, his party included William L. White, one of the war's most realistic and entertaining reporters. Mr. White here recounts his observations of the way of life of the Soviet people and their masters: —

HOW FREE ARE ELECTIONS?

We are talking with the Mayor of Omsk. He is 44, and this is his second year in office.

Before that he was Director of Automobile Highways, a title which is confusing to us, since the Soviet Union has few passenger cars and almost no highways.

We ask him how he got elected, and he answers promptly that the people did it. But how?

He goes into detail. There were in all five candidates, each representing one of

TWO NOTES ON "EDUCATION"

"European Totalitarianism is an upshot of Bureaucracy's pre-eminence in the field of Education. The Universities paved the way for the Dictators.

"The most eminent establishment of French learning was the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris; its graduates filled the most important posts in public administration, politics and higher education. This school was dominated by Marxians and other supporters of government control. In Russia the Imperial Government did not admit to a university chair anybody suspected of the liberal ideas of 'Western' economics. But, on the other hand, it appointed many Marxians of the 'loyal' wing to Marxism, i.e., those who kept out of the way of revolutionary fanatics. Thus the Czars themselves contributed to the later triumph of Marxism."

—Ludwig von Mises, in "Bureaucracy." (Yale University Press.)

"The end, therefore, for which these 'reforms' are to be made is not educational but industrial. It is to be done not for the sake of the child, but for the sake of 'national efficiency and prosperity'; the effect of this deflection of aim can be imagined—or rather, clearly seen in the generations reared by the Dictators."

—J. B. Sandeman, O.S.B., in "The Tablet," London.

walked up beside her picking up the conversation where we had left it.

But she would neither answer nor look at me.

After a couple of trials I fell back, trying to think what I could have said that offended her.

Then I discovered the correspondents were laughing at me. They had seen the whole thing.

"Didn't you know? You didn't think they'd let you talk to the people, did you?" —"Reader's Digest," February. (Condensed from the book, "Report on the Russians.")

(To be continued)

COAL AND COMMUNISTS

From the English "Social Crediter" of June 2, 1945: —

Two items in the leader-page articles in the "Sunday Times" of May 20 are worthy of attention and comment.

The first, in an analysis of the Coal Problem (which can easily be seen to be a focus of infection everywhere) is basic to the exposure of the "bad management" argument. After pointing out that the output in 1943 was practically the same per man-shift as in 1913 (1.03 tons to .016 tons), although in 1943 sixty-nine per cent, of the coal got is machine cut, while in 1913 only eight per cent, was so cut, the author points out that in the U.S., which is held up as an example of efficiency, the percentage of the total of employees actually working at the coal face is sixty, while in Great Britain it is only twenty. The interesting point about these very important figures is that the higher American output per shift merely corresponds to the ratio of productive to non-productive labour. The whole effort of British Trades Union policy tends to drive up non-productive labour. The Trades Union is a Labour Cartel to keep up prices.

The second item, which occurs in a survey of Europe, is best put in the words of its author, "Scrutator": —

"Prominent everywhere among the ex-resistance leaders are the Communists. The hall-mark of their party, now as before the war is not any special outfit of principles or politics, but simply that they are the agents within their respective countries of the Russian Government, eager to do whatever Moscow wants."

Now, accepting this statement as correct, and we have world-wide confirmation of it, does anyone seriously suggest that Russians are so distributed over the world's surface, and are so enthusiastic about their system when they are abroad, that they form the nuclei of the powerful Communist movements found in every industrialised country? If not, "Moscow" clearly must be a word for a world-policy. Who controls Moscow and the policy?

THE FOSTERED CONTEMPT FOR PARLIAMENT

From the English "Social Crediter" of June 16, 1945: —

There is no more dangerous feature of the present situation than the carefully fostered contempt for Parliament. In ordinary circumstances, the cartoon in the current "Punch" of the three crocodiles, labelled Conservative, Liberal and Labour, weeping copiously, on each others' necks, as they part, besides being funny, as it is, might be salutary. But it cannot be too clearly recognised that only one institution stands between this country and, firstly, civil war, and, secondly, disappearance as a sovereign State, and that is Parliament. The Fabians and other plotters and Planners have become so accustomed to the idea that there is absolutely no limits to their powers that they do not realise that an idea is not the same thing as a fact. A Parliament "broad-based upon a people's (not a majority's) will," (not a cabal's ideas) if it is a genuine Parliament—no small proviso—can act as an effective lightning conductor. Let no one be under any misapprehension as to the gathering storm.

We are confident that the constitutional organisation of these islands is in urgent need of drastic revision. The Fabians, Peppers, and Planners know this as well as we do. Parliament, as an effective watchdog, is even more essential now, when it may be approaching the term of its existence, than it was in the heyday of its youth.

OPPOSITION TO SOCIAL CREDIT BROADCASTS DEFEATED

The Province of Quebec has a population very approximately equal to that of Scotland, with the further similarity that nearly half of it is concentrated in one town, Montreal, as in Glasgow in the case of Scotland.

The most powerful broadcasting station is CKAC, which "sells time," and the Union des Electeurs, the Quebec Electoral Campaign, for some time purchased "time" for Social Credit talks. In January 1944, however, CKAC controlled, of course, by the "C.B.C.," notified l'Union that no more time would be allotted to it. Sixteen thousand letters of protest were received by the broadcasting authority. The Social Credit broadcasts have been resumed.

The whole weight of Socialist-Communist activity in the Province of Montreal. It has been steadily working against Social Credit but has been powerless to stop the resumption of the broadcasts.

—"The Social Crediter," 2/6/45.

SIGNIFICANT NAMES?

"The new Secretary of State for Scotland is the Earl of Rosebery, whose family name is Primrose, and whose mother was Hannah, daughter of Baron Meyer de Rothschild (Red-shield)."

—"The Social Crediter," 9/6/45.

"PRESSURE POLITICS" GOT THE DESIRED RESULTS

(To the Editor.)

Sir, —Once again electors' pressure through letters to their representatives has produced results; this time we note its operation in the municipal sphere at Coburg. The Coburg Council, at a recent meeting, decided to introduce compulsory voting at the forthcoming municipal elections. Numerous letters were soon in evidence protesting against this being done without consulting those most vitally concerned—the electors. The following is a copy of one letter which the council received on the matter referred to, one of the many letters which helped to bring about the desired result—namely, a referendum:

The Mayor and Councillors, City of Coburg, Town Hall, Coburg.

Dear Sirs, —By advertisement in the "Coburg Courier," you inform us that you have introduced the system of compulsory voting at municipal elections.

Whilst we are of the opinion that ratepayers should accept their responsibility and record their votes, we are opposed to this form of compulsion. We may or may not be expressing the opinion of a majority of ratepayers, but we do suggest that the only democratic way of ascertaining the wishes of the majority is by holding a referendum on the question. The obvious way to do this is to conduct the referendum in conjunction with the forthcoming elections. In the event of you adopting the above suggestion, we realise that very little time remains to place before the ratepayers the case for and against, so we suggest that the council make arrangements for a public debate on this question in the Coburg Town Hall. Should such debate be arranged, we would welcome an opportunity of nominating a speaker to put a negative case. We feel sure that you will give the above your earnest and favourable consideration.

For and on behalf of "The Sound Policy Association."

A request for a referendum on the same question was received by the council on behalf of "The Blackburn and Mutton Electoral Campaign Committee." The request for a referendum has been granted, and the council has also agreed to the request of the S.P.A. for a public debate. End this important event, to which all who may be interested are invited, will be arranged later this month. We correspondents on this matter register our appreciation and commend the Council for granting both requests. The Council agreed by six votes to four on the resolution for a referendum. All of which goes to show that the pen is still a mighty weapon, and electors should use it to tell their representatives what these do or do not want.

—Yours, etc., F. G. CARTON, Coburg.

SHADES OF THE PAST!

"A previous Commonwealth Bank Bill contained a questionable provision relating to the sale of debentures for increasing the capital of the bank. That clause was regarded throughout Australia as something in the nature of a menace to the people, as it would be possible for the private banks to buy up the debentures to the exclusion of others, and by that means obtain control of the Commonwealth Bank. Of course, that was arrant nonsense, but the idea spread through the medium of the Douglas Credit advocates and other fanatical financiers, until a large number of people believed that the object of the 'Casey' Bill, as it was called, was merely a device whereby the trading banks, by the purchase of capital debentures in the Commonwealth Bank, would ultimately become the controllers of the people's bank. That canard was too stupid for words, and the Bill was not proceeded with."

—Senator Allan MacDonald (Liberal) at Canberra on June 27.

POLITICAL POINTERS

(Continued from page 1)

Join in the campaign against the bureaucrats —NOW.

"During the depression, several organisations, in conjunction with the Australian Labor Party, brought to the minds of the people the necessity of altering the banking system."

—Senator O'Flaherty, a Labor Senator for West Australia (vide "Hansard," June 28).

Now, who could these "several organisations" be? And wasn't it generous of them to help the Labor Party to educate the people on banking! West Australian electors should ask Senator O'Flaherty why he doesn't honestly admit that the Social Crediters, practically alone, exposed the banking racket. The groups behind the Labor Party are now working hard to ensure that the racket is bigger and better than ever.

—E.D.B.

THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

DR. JOHN DALE will speak on "Education" at a public meeting in the Australian Church Hall, 19 Russell Street, Melbourne, C.I., on Monday, 13th August, at 8 p.m.