

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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What of the Coming Elections in Victoria?

Social Crediters' Opportunity

Victorian electors are to vote on November 10. Whether they will vote for policies decided for them by someone else, or for policies they themselves have decided upon, depends to a great extent upon what lead Victorian social crediters attempt to give between now and polling day.

It has surely been obvious to social crediters for some time that they must pay greater attention to State politics than they have in the past. Unless the local Government we "still have in Australia is not only retained, but strengthened, it is unlikely that Social Credit will ever eventuate here. Striving to introduce reforms in the face of highly centralised Government is a case of trying the hard way.

The controllers of the centralised Government at Canberra know that they can strengthen their position still further if they can successfully discredit the State Governments. If the electors allow their State Governments to be discredited, then they only have themselves to blame if their State Governments do not give them the results they desire. The time has arrived when electors must be encouraged to insist that their State Governments take steps to achieve definite results for them, even if it means that their State Governments have to resist the central Government.

Nothing is more certain than the fact that the power-lusting planners at Canberra have not given up hopes of obtaining from the States those powers the electors refused them at the last Referendum. The majority of Victorian electors voted against greater powers for Canberra, and it would be a disaster if the next Victorian Government elected were one in favour of handing over any powers to the Canberra Government without first consulting the electors. Electors in many constituencies should have it pointed out to them that their Member in the old Parliament was in favour of handing over the powers for Canberra without a Referendum, even though a majority of them subsequently voted against this proposal at the Referendum.

There are undoubtedly many things which Victorian electors are interested in at the present time. The housing question is the cause of considerable concern. Many housewives are alarmed at the suggestion that milk and bread zoning should continue. And there are other important issues. It is the responsibility of the electors in every State electorate to inform candidates that they will only vote for those who will undertake to carry out their policies. But they must first state what their policy is.

Most of the troubles confronting all State Governments today are the result of the infringement on State rights by the Federal Government. The main infringement is, of course, in the realm of finance. State Governments cannot even raise their own taxation now. It is obvious that this state of affairs must be altered. If the State Governments have no control over finance, they are at the mercy of the central Government.

As a definite step towards making local Government in Victoria a reality, it is suggested that all Victorian social crediters take steps to make the following points clear to electors:

(1) That unless they decide policy and make it very clear that they will not support any candidates who will not place their policy number one on his agenda, they will merely be voting for a policy

decided for them by someone else. They will be disfranchised, in effect.

(2) That they must unite upon those issues upon which there is the greatest amount of agreement.

(3) Irrespective of their party affiliations in the past, they must have no hesitation in voting against a party candidate if he refuses to give a written undertaking that he will carry out their policy.

Social crediters, by the use of the local press, and by attendance at all election meetings, where suitable questions can be asked, can bring these matters to the attention of electors. Even if only 100 electors, or even less, in any electorate make it known publicly that they are using their votes only for their policy, they will set an example which can have incalculable effects in increasing the present low political morale of the people.

What issues are most important? Upon which issues is there the greatest amount of agreement? Surely all Victorian electors can agree that their State Government must have some semblance of sovereignty if it is going to do anything about the housing problem or any other problem. This being the case, electors want State Representatives who will resist any further attempts by the Federal Government to encroach on State rights. This can be made number one policy. Coming next to financial policy it is obvious to all Victorian electors that the Federal Government has used Uniform Taxation to discriminate against Victoria, Electors should ask that

candidates seeking their votes give an undertaking that they will resist the continuance of Uniform Taxation any longer than the existing Act permits. Further, candidates should be asked to give an undertaking that if the Federal Government refuses to make adequate finance available to the State for its housing and other projects, they will undertake to investigate methods by which the State Government can overcome the shortage of finance. (No opportunities to introduce the example of Alberta should be overlooked.)

In various Melbourne electorates there is no doubt that the question of milk and bread zoning will be important. Social crediters should also endeavour to get electors to state their policy on this matter clearly. Local circumstances will no doubt dictate the type of approach necessary. But complete State sovereignty should always be Number One policy.

No doubt the above suggestions are a long way short of what social crediters want, but we must make a start in a realistic manner and endeavour to get the electors to become acquainted with the idea of formulating their own policies and insisting that their State Members work for them and really represent them.

If Victorian social crediters make full use of the coming elections, there is no doubt that they can advance their ideas considerably. To allow the election to take place without endeavouring to influence it in any way would be dangerous defeatism.

—ERIC D. BUTLER, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

FUEHRER FISKIN: Meat bureaucrat A. G. Fiskin is reported as saying that "Melbourne was eating too much meat." How he ascertained this information was not disclosed. He also said "meat prices must be FORCED down to export parity." This means that primary producers and others are to have their incomes forced down.

It is not disclosed who gave this bureaucrat these instructions. However, he did admit that rationing and price-control was well nigh impossible because there were too many loopholes. This meddlesome bungler professes concern for Great Britain as an excuse for his audacity.

During the "debate" at Canberra on the Charter of the United Nations' Bill, Senator Leckie said: "I have some doubts as to the probable effects of some parts of the United Nations' Charter . . . However, I realise that we must accept it or reject it in its entirety, and, therefore, I recommend the Senate to embark on the grave step of surrendering at least some of the sovereignty that we have enjoyed in the past, in the hope of obtaining something better in the future."

It is to be hoped that thousands of Victorian electors write to Senator Leckie immediately and ask him who gave him permission to agree to the surrender of some of his country's sovereignty, particularly when he indicates that he has no great hopes that this surrender will give Australians any definite beneficial results.

Senator Grant at Canberra on September 13: "I have no complaint about the Big Three' controlling the Charter, or the atomic bomb, or the world as a whole."

This Senator receives an excellent salary from Australian taxpayers, who have just been through a major war to prevent foreigners from controlling them. Perhaps a hint from N.S.W. electors that his salary might terminate, if he continues to advocate Australia's subjection to a foreign Power, would encourage Senator Grant to take a little more active interest in the independence of the Australian people.

In a recent issue of the Sydney "Times," the N.S.W. Social Credit Movement outlines its objectives. Most of the points made are excellent; but, without appearing to be

A Canadian Election Mystery

Our Quebec contemporary, "Vers Demain," prepared a special election number, to be in the hands of the electorate by June 1, ten days before the Federal election of June 11.

The matter was completely in the hands of the printers two weeks before the proposed date of issue. Most of the subscribers did not receive their copy until the night before the election, when it was useless for electioneering purposes, and many of them did not receive it until the polls were closed. "No stone unturned, no avenue unexplored."

—The "Social Crediter."

too critical, it is suggested that point number one is definitely not Social Credit. It reads: "Restoration to the Government of the sole right of issuing and controlling all money and credit."

Taken literally, this statement means that the Government should say for what purposes all money shall be used. This can only lead to complete Socialism and the Slave State.

The English "Social Crediter" has dealt with the matter under discussion as follows:

"So far from 'the restoration of the money system to the State' being desirable, it has become increasingly clear . . . that the whole future of mankind, if a money system is to remain part of that future, depends on wresting any control whatever over the money system, either by issue or taxation, from the State."

A Government's sole responsibility in matters of finance should be to ensure that the people have a financial system, which, without piling up public debt, will automatically issue them with enough financial credit to do or obtain those things, which THEY desire. If the Government assumes the "SOLE right of issuing and controlling ALL money and credit," then the central bureaucracy will dictate the economic life of the people. The Federal Labour Government's Banking Bills were designed for just that purpose.

It was mentioned in these notes last week that big "capitalist" daily papers have become the main vehicle for the Planners to get their socialistic ideas to the people. Anyone who still doubts this should pay some attention to the manner in which books are reviewed in such papers. (Remember that many people select at least a part of their reading as a result of book reviews.)

Any book, which advocates central planning or whitewashes Russia is certain to be reviewed favourably.

But what of books not sympathetic to (Continued on page 3.)

RADIO REVELS: An interesting radio session, under this title, has featured unrehearsed numbers over 3XY. Sponsored by the Australian National Airways, the session was also used to point out the dangerous aspects of socialisation—especially in the matter of airways. However, the important point is that listeners were urged to write to their Federal Members in order to register their protest. This is the very basis of the "Electoral Campaign," and it is good that it has passed into general use by being publicised in this manner. It is a tribute to the tireless efforts of campaigners during many years of strenuous propaganda and hard work, and it is an encouragement to carry on the good work, especially in the matter of the "tax control" campaign now under way. If every supporter puts his or her shoulder to the wheel, satisfactory results will be speedily forthcoming. Will YOU play your part?

POLITICIANS' PAY: Labor Caucus is reported to have approved the proposal (from whence or whom not stated) that Federal Members should be given more pay in the form of special "away-from-home living allowances." It is certain that the politicians' employers (electors) did not initiate the proposal. The question is, who did? The M.P.'s concerned were aware of the wages and the conditions when they accepted the job; if they are not satisfied they can resign, but there is no justification for them increasing their own pay without the permission of their employers. It is a complete negation of democratic procedure, and they should be informed of this fact.

U.N.R.R.A. UNREST: Speaking on the U.N.R.R.A. commitments, Mr. Chifley pointed out that "the acute shortage of available supplies makes it difficult to meet the commitments." Here is, firstly, an admission of the failure of bureaucratic socialism, and secondly, evidence of the danger of entering into international agreements without knowledge of what is involved. It indicates the irresponsibility of those who entered into such foolish undertakings. This is also true of other foreign entanglements, especially the World Charter, the implications of which are even more dangerous. The present state of unrest in Europe and the failure of the Allies to reconcile policies convey some idea of these dangers. It may well be that Australia will be called on to provide armed forces to quell overseas uprisings—whether we like it or not. Our politicians should be told to take immediate steps to contract out of this dangerous situation.

INDUSTRIAL INTRIGUES: Allied investigators seeking to liquidate German assets have discovered that the Germans are so entangled in Spanish industries that liquidation of their enterprises might, it is said, bring about the collapse of Spanish money. (How terrible to collapse MONEY!) By the same reasoning the sorting out of American and Japanese industrial tie-ups may produce a similar result; for example, General Motors and other international industries operating in Japan right through the war, and presumably helping their own Government, may represent identical problems. A recent issue of the "Tribune" gave (Continued on page 4.)

How to Get Rid of Bread Zoning

(To the Editor.)

Sir, — The continuation or abolition of bread zoning will be decided in the near future by the State Parliament. The successful candidates at the forthcoming election will express themselves for or against bread zoning when the issue is raised. In a democracy the elected Representative is duty bound to voice the expressed wishes of his electors in the House. Indications are that the continuation of zoning would meet with the approval of the Master Bakers, and no doubt they will endeavour to exert pressure upon Parliamentarians in this direction. But what of the dissatisfied consumer? Indignation without appropriate action will not bring about the abolition of bread zoning. As a suggestion for action I would like to make known to readers my experience. Acting in co-operation with my neighbour a petition bearing the following words was prepared:

"To the State Parliamentary Member for Coburg."

"We, the undersigned electors of Coburg, demand that the zoning of bread be abolished at the earliest possible date without any increase in price."

We called at 58 houses in our street, and the householders in 54 of them placed their signatures and addresses upon the petition. I feel sure that similar action by one or more persons in each street will result in the abolition of bread zoning. It is not necessary to wait for some Association or Committee to do the job. After the election I will forward my petition to the State Representative.

What about it, ACTIONISTS?

—Yours, etc., E. J. GROGAN, Coburg.

WHO ARE THE REAL WAR CRIMINALS?

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

Sir, —Thanks to the untiring efforts of C. H. Douglas and the good people associated with him, facts have been brought to light in recent years which enable us to understand why it is that mankind has been subjected through so many generations to so much needless hardship and suffering.

This enlightenment is priceless and inspirational, and I believe is the beacon, which will guide us out of the hell into which we have been consciously forced by the Great Adversary.

There is not much sense in shouting denunciation of war atrocities if we take no interest in the identity of war criminals. And there is not much sense in denouncing war criminals if we limit the term to include only those who actually conduct the war operations, for even if we were to liquidate every one of the "leaders" who took part in the present war, the fellows who set them going would still be in the position to bring others forward to be the "leaders" in other wars. It is the war PROMOTERS who are the greatest war criminals, and we have to acknowledge that up to now we have allowed these particular jokers to escape attention. Major Douglas put the point very clearly when he said:

"No prize fight promoter was ever put out of business because the contestants were both battered into insensibility and remained permanent wrecks, more especially if he was in a position to arrange that likely bruisers should starve or fight."

In our efforts to identify the war promoters it is necessary to bear in mind a few important facts, three of which are as follows:

1. Jesus declared that the individual is more important than the institution—e.g., "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath." He also declared that if we are slaves of Mammon we cannot be servants of God. These ideas led to His crucifixion, and the people who were against Him then are against Him now.

2. An anti-Christian POLICY has been practised throughout the period since the crucifixion, and the Jews, as the term is generally understood, are the only people who have been sufficiently integrated to maintain continuity of policy. "At all significant times, POLICY has been dictated by Jews." This policy has had for its objective the exercise of power without responsibility for results, and through the ages Jews have practised a money technique in which they have been masters, but of which the general population had no knowledge.

3. Throughout the war period just ended, strenuous efforts were made to prevent any open discussion of two very important subjects—namely, the FINANCIAL SYSTEM and WORLD JEWRY. From this fact alone it is evident that there is a connection between them!

This matter is so important that I am anxious to avoid expressions of my personal opinion. The FACTS must speak for themselves, and unless otherwise stated the quotations I use are from the writings of C. H. Douglas. In the book, "The Germans and the Jews," the Jewish writer, F. R. Bienenfeld says this:

"Within the Jewish community as a whole, a phenomenon may be noted which has regularly recurred during the past 2000 years—namely, that at any given period that section was always considered the most advanced which had most freely submitted to the influence of the high culture of its environment, and had been most

active in furthering it. That is why a Babylonian, Alexandrian, Arabian, Spanish, Dutch, and German period may clearly be distinguished in Jewish history . . . THE GERMAN PERIOD OF JEWRY HAS NOW COME TO AN END, THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PERIOD HAS BEGUN."

Douglas comments on this as follows: "This is precisely, with certain reservations, the impression which must be obtained by an intelligent observer—that the rise and fall of nations is due to a manipulating influence interested in conflict."

Up to a few years ago, the troubles of the world were attributed to "inexorable economic laws," and this supported the idea that "wars, revolutions, depressions, business amalgamations, rationalisation and nationalisation, taxes and bureaucrats, are natural phenomena as inevitable as the flowers that bloom in the spring." IF WE ACCEPT THIS THEORY "we must be able to believe that the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire had no connection with monetary inflation; that Domesday Book did not interest William the Norman's Jewish advisers; or that the expulsion of the Jews and the suppression of the Knights Templars who became primarily bankers, had no bearing on the prosperity of England in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

We must be able to believe that the foundation of the Bank of England had no influence on the National Debt, and that the appointment of Mr. Montagu Norman as Life-Governor was an accident to which his American connections and the visit of Lord Reading to Washington in 1917 made no contribution . . .

"If we are told that the fall of Rome was due to immorality or malaria; that William the Conqueror thought of Domesday Book all by himself; that the Jews who accompanied him were 'refugees from Christian intolerance'; and that the Bank of England had an 'American' adviser from 1927 to 1931 (if not before and after) because it wished to learn the latest methods of banking, our attention will not be so likely to be attracted to the idea that both the economic and the political fortunes of mankind may not be so much at the mercy of inexorable natural law as the outcome of manipulation by small groups of men who know exactly what they are doing."

M. Francois Coty has been quoted as endorsing the saying that the world is governed by less than four hundred men, every one of whom knows all the others. This statement is attributed to Walter Rathenau, one of the Jewish advisers responsible for moulding German policy, and no one could doubt his authority and competence to make the statement. And so, if we are to find the war promoters we must look for the small groups of men who manipulate our affairs and know exactly what they are doing.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2. 7th October 1945.

(To be continued.)

POLICY OF THE NEW LIBERAL PARTY

By F. C. PAICE.

Volume 1, No. 1, of the official organ of the Liberal Party of Australia (Victorian Division), "The Victorian Liberal," sets out the aims and objects of the Party.

These, I think, could rightly be said to appear under two headings, "The Five Freedoms" and "The Ten Points." I have no quarrel or point of difference with their "Five Freedoms," in fact, I congratulate them on their splendid exposition of the fifth freedom: —

"The freedom of the individual: to go and come at will, to mould his own career, to rise to the greatest heights, or to become a clod—this is freedom in excelsis—the freedom that gets the world's work done, that solves the world's political, economic and social problems, that raises the standards of human character and citizenship.

"We fly at our masthead, then, not four flags symbolic of the Atlantic Charter, but five flags to remind our readers that the greatest struggle of mankind, down the ages, has been on behalf of the freedom of the individual, the private rights of the common man, and a revolt against all forms of physical and spiritual slavery, under which, though human beings (as animals in a zoo, or livestock on a well-fenced farm, wax fat in the enjoyment of the Four Freedoms), they remain spiritually warped, physically frustrated, and morally bankrupt. A State or Nation built of such human material will not long endure."

Splendid words, these, with which no freedom-loving British citizen would find fault.

COMPULSORY FREEDOM!

The catch is, of course, how will the Party set about translating the fine words into reality?

If the Melbourne "Herald" (1/10/45) report of the Liberal branch delegates' meeting is any indication, then it seems that a

few lessons in logic would not go amiss in the Party.

The report says that one of sixteen principles expected to be embodied in their platform is "Compulsory Military Training." How does the Party square this with the beautiful words above?

Perhaps they intend following the Labor Party's lead to the new Utopia, "Compulsory Freedom." (This might suggest itself as the Sixth Freedom.)

Has the word inducement been removed from their vocabulary?

THE TEN POINTS.

Point One is too vague to accept, as it could imply support for a World Police Force controlled by an all-powerful centralised absentee Government (Monopoly in excelsis—against which the Party claims it is fighting). "Absolute Power corrupts absolutely."

Point Two is also vague and suggests that the nigger in this woodpile is "Compulsory military service."

Assuming, for the sake of brevity, that Points Three to Ten are acceptable to the people, again I ask: "How are they going to be given effect to?" Perhaps the framers thought of an eleventh point, Finance ("where is the money to come from?"), but considered that such a point might be too sharp, and, rather than be impaled upon it, they omitted it altogether. Do they still believe that they can borrow their way out of debt, or that they can pay for everything out of taxation (they are urging a reduction, by the way), or that industry

generates purchasing power as fast as it generate costs? Surely nobody claiming the right to lead the people, is still mesmerised by the Money Myth?

SOCIAL CREDIT SOLUTION

In the field of finance, Social Crediters would implement the five freedoms by first making money the servant and not the master of man's activities. How? By bridging the gap between costs and purchasing power; by paying, from a debt-free National Credit Account, direct to all citizens, a dividend, in addition to wages or salary; and by subsidising retailers to reduce selling prices. Such dividends and subsidies would not pass through industry, and so would not generate costs in production. Industry could then liquidate its costs, and the world's best market (the home market) would be an effective one. The payment of National Dividends would be the major step towards individual freedom in security.

PROGRESS: RIGHT OR LEFT?

The following letter to the Editor of the "Scotsman" did NOT appear in its columns:

Sir, —The current arguments called forth by the recent general election seem to assume that the desired objective is something called "Progress"; that the progressive parties are to the Left and that legislation which has followed the lines advocated by Leftist, or so-called "progressive" parties has improved the conditions of the world, and the people in it.

The most casual examination of the situation, if it is objective, must be sufficient to show that such real advance as has been made in the past hundred years is solely due to the progress of the industrial arts, and that the political use made of this progress of the industrial arts (which have nothing to do with politics) is far inferior to the political sense and use of—e.g., the Tory Party of the early seventeenth century with the facilities at its contemporary disposal.

It is difficult to say what percentage of the population was economically insecure immediately before the Cromwellian Revolution (which paved the way for the "Whig" Revolution and "Dutch" finance), but it is certain that the percentage was far less than it is at the present time.

Perhaps the two most dangerous fallacies which obtain wide currency at the present time are (1) that mere lapse of time involves automatic progress, an idea skillfully attached to the very dubious Darwinian hypothesis; and (2) that there is some virtue in a majority which justifies it pragmatically in penalising successive minorities, a theory which is concealed under such phrases as "The Common Good," or "Public Ownership." Precisely the opposite is the case: society has always been most successful when minorities have been most secure.

The result of the recent election is not a vote for Socialism; it was a protest against Socialism and was the inevitable result of the idea so sedulously propagated by Professor Laski that the Left has an historic right to victory. The conditions and controls of the past six years are the ideal of the Left, and the so-called Conservative Party has no future until it repudiates them as having been imposed upon it by such organisations as appear to be dominant in the Labour Party.

—I am, etc., (Signed) W. L. Richardson, Lawyers, August 5.

COMMUNISTS BACK QUISLING IN JAVA

Local Communists, running true to form in their desire to back other causes, black, brown, or brindle, found themselves on the hot-seat this week, when the Dutch Government tabled evidence that the leaders of Indonesian nationalists were also Quislings.

According to the official Dutch statement, these quislings had acted as Japanese collaborationists throughout the period of Japanese occupation, and in some cases had been decorated by the Nipponese.

That, of course, is quite consistent with the Commos, war record.

There are approximately 55,000,000 Asiatics in the Netherlands East Indies, while the greatest number of Europeans never exceeded 200,000. An aggressive Asiatic nation, already over-populated, if controlled by extreme nationalists, would be most dangerous to have at Australia's back door.

That, of course, has never worried the Communists, whose spiritual home is far from these shores.

Their only possible alibi for their hot-headed blunder in cheering on the Indonesians, would be the fact that Moscow could not be expected to have a very intimate knowledge of what happened during the Pacific war.

As Uncle Joe was only engaged for four days in the war against the Japanese, and all the rest of the war was operating under a pact of peaceful neutrality with Tokio, he could not be expected to have an up-to-date "Who's Who" on the quislings of the Pacific.

Even more grotesque are the frenzied attempts by the Nabobs of Marx House to convince all and sundry that they are only trying to give the Indonesians the benefits of the Atlantic Charter.

Instead of starting with the Indonesians they might be much better employed, if they tried to enforce Uncle Joe to confer such benefits on countries much closer to home.

What about Roumania for the Roumanians, Poland for the Poles, Bulgaria for the Bulgars, Czechoslovakia for the Czechs and Slovaks, and a whole host of similar inspired nationalist rallying slogans, while the Commos are stunting to bring home rule to the Indonesian?

WEST AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From the Douglas Social Credit Movement of West Australia.)

After nearly six years' occupancy of No. 81 Barrack-street, Perth, we have changed our address. In future, or for the time being, our address will be: The Douglas Social Credit Movement of W.A., 544 Hay-street, Perth, W.A.

We have been in the new premises less than two weeks, but have not allowed the confusion of moving to retard our work unduly. We have distributed a large number of DEMAND FORMS on the MEANS TEST. They were eagerly accepted and signed and several hundreds have been sent to various Representatives at Canberra and many more are still to follow. We intend, later, to follow up with a demand to materially reduce taxation.

We have heard of many cases where the individual not only knew what he wanted, but also understood the method to be adopted, yet was waiting for someone else to supply the demand form. In other words, waiting to be told to sign on the dotted line. In such cases there seems to be an utter lack of initiative.

We are preparing a further large number of MEANS TEST forms, and invite Social Crediters, in all parts of the State, to send in an application for as many as they can use, with a view to collecting signatures AND SEEING THAT THEY ARE SENT TO THEIR CORRECT DESTINATION. We will supply, post paid, at 2/6 per hundred. DO IT NOW.

We have a large assortment of pamphlets on show at our rooms, and any country member wishing to purchase may have a catalogue sent on application to Hon. Sec., Douglas Social Credit Movement of W.A., 544 Hay St., Perth.

—WM. F. ANDREWS, Hon. Secretary.

EDUCATION ON SOIL PROBLEMS

(To the Editor.)

Sir, —A meeting in connection with the above will be held on Wednesday, October 17, at 8 p.m., in Room 2, Floor 8, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street (one door from Elizabeth Street).

Will all those who have written to me expressing interest, please attend in force, so that we can make an auspicious beginning.

The correspondence I have received shows a real live interest in the problem, and an interesting discussion can be anticipated.

—Yours, etc., W. E. Hancocks, Melbourne.

U.E.A. TAX-LIMIT CAMPAIGN

(From the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.)

The recent token tax reduction has definitely whetted the people's appetite for worthwhile relief from their tax burdens. The tax-limit campaign is timely and has a wide appeal, which must be exploited to the full. This can only be done by support and giving them the necessary circulation. We urge you to get busy now by obtaining supplies of the Forms from the above address at 1/6 per 100 posted. Will YOU play your part? And will you do it NOW?

RUMOUR NOT CONFIRMED

There would appear to be no foundation for the rumour that Parliamentary reports ("Hansard") in Great Britain will now be published both in English and Yiddish. Both the Cabinet and Junior Ministers speak and read English without difficulty. —The "Social Crediter."

GET THESE BOOKLETS NOW!

(Order from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.)

"The Problem of the Medical Profession." A political primer for patients and doctors. Don't fail to get at least one copy for circulating among acquaintances. Price: 1/1d posted.

"Federal Union Exposed." A remarkable exposure of the World Government Plot. Price: 1/1d posted.

"The Answer to Socialism." A book that we specially recommend, it contains much reliable information about Soviet Russia. Price: 2/7d posted.

"Reconstruction on Christian Principles." An open letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Read it and see that your local clergyman receives a copy. Price: 7d.

NOW IS THE RIGHT TIME FOR ACTION

Behold the anachronisms of "peace." Hunger while food production is compulsorily restricted. Strikes while urgent work remains undone. Taxes and high prices attached to much needed goods. Political parties serving as camouflage before an advancing army of bureaucrats. Utter confusion in the minds of most of our citizens, not knowing what to do for themselves now that military violence and war brutalities are being discontinued—for the present. Such is the situation in which we find ourselves.

Let no reader believe that the present is a time in which smug complacency may be justified. Big changes in our economic and social system are being made according to plans harmless to the International Financiers' debt-and-taxation system and the power of the centralisers. A great opportunity is presented to social crediters at the present moment. Action based upon our present sound and effective policy is needed NOW. Many fellow-citizens are bound to pause for reflection upon the advice we have to offer.

Social crediters have already associated in local groups of about five members for the study and application of sound local governmental policy. It is hoped that the exercise of personal initiative will quickly extend so that groups may function in each municipality throughout Australia. The quality rather than the quantity of group members is needed to stimulate correct thinking on the part of citizens interested in their local government, despite popular conceptions derived from a deluge of misinformation. When citizens, informed of their responsibilities in matters of local government, take action, the establishment of a truly democratic and Christian policy in State and Federal spheres may be expected.

Advice of results of experiments may be exchanged between groups, and where it is desired to form a new group of asso-

ciates, advice and assistance from the nearest campaign centre may be obtained.

During the war years older members of our movement have worked unceasingly towards our common policy. Their reinforcement by young active members being released from the fighting services promises welcome developments.

From the outbreak of war until the end of the German hostilities, the matter of continued publication of the "New Times" caused the directors grave concern. Cunning enemies, working under cover of war, worked to extinguish our light and influence. The end of the Japanese hostilities further weakened our opponents.

We propose to publish, with assistance from groups, more brief reports of results following action. It may be readily understood that publication of more reports of this kind can result only from activity by group members.

Unlike other publications, this paper is not subsidised from an anonymous source; for purposes of expansion it is dependent upon donations from its readers. With a view to expansion of the paper's circulation, liberal payments in commissions to persons able to introduce new subscribers are now available.

We cordially invite our readers to ACT now. Donations for the promotion of greater activity and a larger publication will be cordially acknowledged.

The prefix to action is INITIATIVE. Micawber lacked initiative. Do you?

DOUGLAS ON THE BRITISH ELECTION

The following letter has been addressed by Major Douglas to a member of the Canadian House of Commons. We reprint it from the "Social Creditor":

Corrigorm, Feaman, July 30.

Dear,—The general results of our election over here will have reached you in the public press, but you may be interested by my own reactions, which are probably not greatly at variance with what is commonly called "informed opinion."

There are, I think, two separate aspects of the result. The first is that, politics being what they are, it is by no means improbable that the so-called Conservative (i.e., Right-Wing Whig) Party did not try very hard to win. The second is that certain factors made it very easy for them to lose. These, in order of effectiveness, are:

The widespread feeling that Great Britain does most of the fighting in modern wars, and gets neither credit nor gain.

Included in this is the profound resentment at the fact that victory over Germany has been followed by a definite worsening of conditions amongst the civilian population at home in food, clothing, housing, and travel, accompanied by "B.B.C. bulletins of the thousands of tons of supplies pouring into the Continent at the expense of "Britain."

The second is the determination of the wage earner not to pay taxes, which he regards as a privilege reserved entirely for the (non-existent) "rich." The torrent of tax and "rate" demands, accompanied by idiotic and unenforceable threats, has done nothing to minimise this.

Both of these, while deriving almost entirely from the bureaucracy, are not un-

reasonably attributed to "the Government." That is to say, there is a large and probably decisive protest vote, which does not realise that it has voted for more of what it protests against.

There has, of course, been a steady stream of crypto-Socialism from the "B.B.C." together with skilled mass-conditioning by picture tabloids, and the concentration of the population in war-time factories has laid it open to attack by the flood of Socialist and Communist literature which has poured out from—e.g., Gollancz.

Nevertheless, the remarkable fact is that the Socialist and anti-Socialist votes are not substantially different: about eleven millions each.

While such opinions as have reached a not very attentive public suggest that Mr. Ralph Assheton, the Chairman of the Conservative Central Committee, would be capable of sinking an ocean liner on Lake Windermere if put in control, the Conservative management has been so bad that it recalls the remark of the old lady who was shown a giraffe: "I don't believe it."

It is difficult to say what the outcome of all this will be—at the moment I have the impression that everything is running nicely towards the Managerial Slave-State.

But it has to be remembered that the aggressor is bound to score an initial success.

With every kind wish, and congratulations on your own far more creditable performance in Canada.

—Yours sincerely, (Sgd) C. H. DOUGLAS.

WAR, PEACE AND FOREIGN POLICIES

The new Polish Prime Minister is reported as having said on July 21st, 1945: "The reborn Polish Army is one of our most important assets . . . We have been able to train tens of thousands of new young officers . . . We are indebted to the Soviet Union for the splendid equipment of our Army and for the Red Army's expert help. We have started to build up a Polish Navy."

This, and similar developments in the Eastern part of Europe, have caused misgivings among those who recognise the elementary fact that there is no need for Germany ever to be a menace again. Where lies the menace, and to whom? The whole world is menaced, if preparations on such a scale are going forward.

The whole manner of presentation of news relating to warfare conveys the impression that war is a catastrophe, which is averted, when it is averted, only by the well-nigh super-human exertions of almost God-like statesmen. The perfectly simple facts of the matter, however, are that the ordinary man loathes and is afraid of war. The demonstrations at the time of Munich, and the recent peace celebrations, show that. Only in select circles was jubilation at the outbreak of war manifested—circles which regard "war, or the threat of war" as the perfect and perhaps the only opportunity to further schemes which simply would not be tolerated by the people to be subjected to them except under threat. Consequently, the first pre-requisite of modern war is strong centralised Governments; and in turn, strong centralised Governments require the "threat" of war, or war itself, to remain strong. A strong Government is only necessary to force people to do what they don't want to do.

Already we are threatened with a third world war; yet the "aggressor" nations have just been thoroughly defeated by the "peace-loving" nations, and can certainly be kept beaten.

There is a threat, undoubtedly, and a threat will remain so long as somewhere in the world there is a

strong centralised Government controlling sufficient resources to make modern war. One such Government will force the continuance of others, until one abolishes the rest.

There are two solutions to this dilemma. One is to set up a strong centralised world government; THE OTHER IS TO BREAK DOWN GOVERNMENT INTO HARMLESS UNITS.

The strong centralised world government is the objective of the international propagandists who publicise the threat of a third world war; they expect to control it, and with it the world, just exactly as Hitler—or, more correctly, the Great German General Staff—expected to do, and yet might, if the Be Kind to Germany school, as exemplified by "The Economist," carries the weight it thinks it does.

The dramatic alteration in the balance of power achieved by the appearance of the atomic energy bomb quite possibly explains the apparent toleration, of the drift in the European situation by those responsible for the safety of the not-yet-liquidated British Empire; and it gives us some hope. At the same time it demonstrates the absurdity of making the conduct of foreign policy the sport of newspaper correspondents. Our salvation, even temporary, is undoubtedly in spite of the efforts of these. What we require is the announcement that the British Empire stands for peace; that it will remain ready, able and willing to defend itself, and that to do so it will pursue the balance of power technique on which our safety has always depended, but with greater vigour and decision so as to meet a threat somewhat

better than halfway.

And this foreign policy needs to be supported by a domestic policy of minding our own business. The resources of the Empire provide it with complete autonomy. Without interference from any World Economic Council we can set an example of peaceful prosperity, independence and culture, which may save mankind from an era of barbarism. But at the moment there is every indication that the fifth column attack on our national sovereignty at the hands of the Chatham House gang is to continue; and suffering and disaster are certain until we develop a sanction to ensure that the politicians we elect are faithful to the natural policy of the native British instead of to that of international intriguers, to whom the boundaries of countries not their own are anathema.

—B.W.M., in the "Information Sheet."

CONCERNED ABOUT POWERS OF FEDERAL POLICE

The Gympie Traders' Association expresses alarm at the possibility of abuse of powers which have apparently been given officials under recently enacted Federal laws to break and enter business premises in the course of their dealings with black marketing (says the Gympie "Times").

This was revealed at the well-attended monthly meeting of the Association on Wednesday night, when it was reported that information was being sought from Brisbane regarding the recently enacted law, which, according to press reports, gave Government officials power to break and enter business premises. It was considered that, while such an act might be necessary to enforce the regulations which safeguard the interests of the public against black marketeers and unscrupulous traders, and while the Association agreed that black marketing should be sternly dealt with, it was alarmed at the possibility of abuse of this power where legitimate and honest traders merely came under suspicion by the officials.

—"The Retailer for Queensland," 6/6/45.

NEW ORDER IN GREAT BRITAIN

From the "Social Creditor" (Eng.), 18/8/45:

My, Clarence, isn't Science Wahnderful! These atomic bombs, now, and all they're going to do for us if we produce more and consume less. And the rations, now—they do say that we shan't have very much less this winter than we had in the war. And these pre-fabricated American houses that don't need doors because you can lift them up and get underneath. Mrs. Sammy (Sammy the Rose) Rosenman is over here explaining them. So is Sammy.

And the miners with their wonderful organisation and yearning for efficiency, and less coal and more stones for Four Pounds a ton. My, my!

You may remember that a week after the end of the "Great" War, the shops were full of the most luxurious food, and although prices were absurdly high by reason of the deliberate refusal of the monetary authorities to take steps to lower them, most of the population "had the price." But, of course, we hadn't P.E.P. then.

CONTROLLED OR COMPENSATED PRICE?

In "The Social Creditor" of 13th November, 1943, it was stated: "Until it is recognised that you cannot ARBITRARILY FIX a price for a given article without fixing every cost in its production, and that costs vary from place to place, every interference with the price of one range of products sets in motion uncontrollable reactions in the prices of other products, as well as wage claims. You can COMPENSATE a price."

It is reported, however, that the Commonwealth Government will seek to continue price CONTROL now that the war is over and to this end it is suggested that the States should "refer" the necessary powers to the Commonwealth notwithstanding the adverse verdict of the people on this issue at the 1944 Referendum. It is stated that if the States do not agree to this, three courses of action will be open:—

1. Price control can be abandoned and ordinary trading competition allowed to act as a check on price levels.

2. The States can establish their individual price control machinery and perhaps work on common lines by agreement.

3. The Commonwealth can hold another Referendum on price control.

It should be noted that all political parties emphasise the need for price CONTROL, but no suggestion has been advanced that the price compensating technique consistently advocated by Major C. H. Douglas since 1919, and used by Great Britain and this and other countries during the recent war, should be adopted as a permanent post-war economic development.

If the housewife can today buy certain commodities such as tea, potatoes, sugar, dairy products, etc., at reasonable prices, it is owing to the fact that the Government pays to the producers of those articles certain sums to enable them to sell their goods at prices the consumers can afford to pay.

The British Budget White Paper (Cmd 6520) in relation to the amount of food and other subsidies paid in Great Britain, gave the following figures:—

1939, £20,000,000; 1940, £70,000,000; 1941, £140,000,000; 1942, £175,000,000.

For the year 1944 the estimate was £225,000,000.

"Smith's Weekly" of 13th January, 1945,

Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1)

Russia? The writer recently read what he considers to be one of the most revealing books ever written on Russia: "The Yogi and the Commissar," by Arthur Koestler. The author was a Hungarian Communist, and writes of his considerable first-hand experiences in Soviet Russia. Although Koestler is author of several well-known books (his novel, "Darkness at Noon" being acclaimed as one of the best novels of a decade), the Melbourne "Herald's" reviewers of his latest book damn it by saying that he causes muddled thinking by his "academic" method of expression. Koestler's appalling and revealing story about Russia is dismissed with one short sentence: "A survey of the Soviet experiment is a feature of the book." And thus potential readers are discouraged from investigating the book for themselves.

There is no doubt about the evidence concerning German and Japanese war atrocities. But why do the 'famous' writing boys overdo some of the atrocity stories, as returning prisoners of war have already pointed out?

As for the statement by the Jewess, giving evidence at the Belsen trial, that "more than 4,000,000 Jews" had been done to death at another concentration camp, it is too fantastic for serious comment. Anyone who will believe that "more than 4,000,000" (more than the total population of New South Wales and Queensland) were killed in one camp, will believe anything. Many Jews were murdered in Germany, a fact which one deplores as much as anyone; but not as many as the international news agencies would have us believe.

The Poles were murdered by both the Germans and the Russians, but the daily papers express little concern.

"The Federal spirit involved the retention of the State Parliaments with a considerable amount of authority, as contemplated by the Constitution of Australia. The people unequivocally, not only on this occasion but also on many previous occasions, have expressed the opinion that they desire this state of affairs . . . Therefore it behoves us as members of a State Parliament to accept willingly our share of the responsibility and carry out to the utmost of our ability and strength the duties that the people of Australia desire us to accept and continue to carry on, and not to make futile excuses, as I have heard in this House in the past few days. . . . There is no greater burden of responsibility imposed upon this Parliament than the people of Australia intended it to have, and those who give lip-service to the wishes of the people would be well advised to get to work and give real service in accordance with those wishes."

—Mr. Watts, in the West Australian Parliament on August 8.

The above views are indeed refreshing, and it is to be hoped that Victorian electors insist that the next Victorian Parliament be comprised of Members who will accept their responsibilities instead of meekly acquiescing in policies decided by the Canberra Government.

—E.D.B.

published the fact that the importation of synthetics was being subsidised "to the extent of something like £200,000 a year." Other figures in relation to subsidies paid in Australia are:—

Butter, £8,500,000; milk, £1,500,000; Potatoes, £2,500,000; Tea, £2,200,000; Jute products, £2,500,000, and fertiliser, £2,500,000 ("Sydney Morning Herald," 22/8/45).

The point at issue is obvious. If this principle of subsidies can be applied in relation to the price of certain commodities, it can be applied to all others to produce the compensated price. It can be used to secure a reduction in prices for the purpose of reducing the cost of living, thus bringing about a commensurate increase in living standards. Producer and consumer alike would benefit to a degree unthought of. They would, in fact, realise their social credit.

It is unnecessary to add that this technique must be applied in such a manner that the finance necessary should NOT be derived from taxation, but should be specifically CREATED for the purpose.

That the Minister in charge of these matters, Senator Keane, is not unacquainted with the technique necessary to achieve this is revealed by the following reported statement in "The Australian Newsletter": "Where the costs rose beyond the capacity of the trader to absorb them the Government would meet those costs with subsidies." It is not necessary to be a technical financial expert to secure this result, but action must be taken through our elected representatives to ensure that it will be brought about.

Do not permit your State representatives to sell out the powers of the States in relation to these matters to the centralised Canberra Government.

—A.F., in the "Information Sheet."

MASTER PLAN BEHIND HITLER'S PLAN

The Promoters of the Russian Revolution

By ERIC D. BUTLER. (Continued from last issue.)

Let us now return to a further examination of Soviet Russia's international financial policy and its control from international sources: —

"Foreign capitalists, who came into the U.S.S.R. with serious intention to develop our natural resources and to invest their capital in the country's industries, meet with the goodwill of the Soviet Government and obtain opportunities for working at a profit which gives them an interest in making additional investments beyond those provided for in the concession agreement."

No, the above quotation does not come from a "capitalist" paper; it is from the Economic Survey of the State Bank of the Union of Socialist Republics, Moscow, January 1929!

Commenting on this, Mr. Christopher Hollis, the English historian, says:

"It is notable that the first concern of the Soviet whenever it has made any of its trade pacts with other Governments has been to arrange for credits. Financiers have not been unwilling to give it these credits because, if there is to be any foreign lending, they prefer to lend to a Government rather than to a private firm, for it is more difficult for a Government to default."

Bearing the above comment in mind, what a "coincidence" that, as stated in the "Protocols," Big Finance is everywhere backing central Government control of all human activities. And not a murmur of opposition from the Socialists and Communists when Soviet economists said there should be a return to an international gold standard.

Dealing with Roosevelt's international policy for world reconstruction, a report in the Melbourne "Herald" of January 27, 1945, contained the following significant item:

"Mr. Roosevelt will have a strong bargaining position with Russia, in view of Marshal Stalin's request for a 6,000,000,000 dollar credit for reconstruction. The demand is far larger than any other ever made on the United States by a foreign Government."

Not long after this it was reported that Russia had been granted an "American" loan of £1,000,000,000.

We have already examined Mr. Roosevelt's advisers and financier friends. The same men are advising Mr. Truman.

In the Melbourne "Argus" of January 6, 1945, a review of two books, one by a member of the Warburg family, Mr. J. J. Warburg, and the other by Mr. Earl Browder, leading American Communist, contained the following significant comment:

"It is certainly singular to see a Wall Street banker and a revolutionary Marxist arguing that Labour and Capital should come together after the war as equal partners to ensure the continued stability of free enterprise.... Both Mr. Warburg and Mr. Browder advocate continued and even extended Government intervention if and when private enterprise fails to meet national needs."

Comment will be superfluous! All types of "progressive" movements find inspiration in the ideas tried out in Soviet Russia, little realising that they are merely aping Jewish ideas put forward centuries ago. The same ideas, actuated Adolf Hitler and his gang. "I am not only the conqueror but also the executor of Marxism—of that part of it that is essential and necessary."

(Hitler Speaks.)

When Germany attacked Russia in 1941, Mr. W. Lamont, Wall Street banker, made a public plea for recognition that Soviet Russia must play a big part in world reconstruction, and that all suspicions concerning the Soviet's policies should be put aside.

We can all pay tribute to the part played by Russian soldiers in defeating the Germans, without accepting the world-wide inspired propaganda in favour of Soviet ideas. By uncritically accepting such ideas we are accepting what the writer of the "Protocols" suggests we should accept.

Let us never lose sight of the fact that financial policy in Russia is the same as in this country.

In the "News Chronicle" of October 6, 1941, a very revealing article on Soviet finance was written by Oscar Hobson. He began by recalling how, between 1918 and 1921, attempts were made to do without a financial system and to use a general rationing system. This experiment "ended in chaos." "The stabilisation of the rouble in terms of gold" was a return to "more orthodox principles of finance." Strange, isn't it? Mr. Hobson goes on to show in some detail how all economic activity is controlled by the State Bank, which extends credit in conformity with the State Plan. Loans carry interest and are expected to be "duly repaid in accordance with normal banking practice."

Mr. Hobson rather naively commented that one of the "fortunate" (!) consequences of this war would be the breaking down "of mutual ignorance and prejudice which has separated capitalist from the Communist worlds."

SUCCESSOR TO SMUTS?

According to the London "Evening Standard" (July 11), Dr. H. J. van der Bijl, recently elected to a fellowship of the Royal Society, head of the Union of South Africa Corporations (£58,000,000 iron, steel, water-power and development), Director-General of Supplies, has been mentioned as possible successor to Smuts as Prime Minister. "He avoids politics."

For "we have much to learn from each other."

The following letter from the Secretary of the Soviet Ambassador in Britain, to an inquiry about Russia's internal financial system, leaves no doubt that the Russian system, although "State-owned," is much the same as "our" system, which may also be completely "State-owned" before long: — "Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

"Harrington House, 13 Kensington Park Gardens, London, W.8, 11/12/42.

"Dear Sir, —In further reference to your letter of the 8th September, I am asked to give you the following information, which it is hoped will clear up the points you raise.

"The Government of the U.S.S.R. pays interest on loans, and the rate has varied

from 4 per cent, to 7 per cent, per annum free of Income Tax, during the existence of the U.S.S.R.

"The interest on all loans during the past five years has been 4 per cent, per annum free of Income Tax.

"There is a State Bank of the U.S.S.R. "Banks of the U.S.S.R. pay interest on deposits, and the rate depends on the terms of the deposit and the amount deposited, but in any case the interest paid is not higher than 4 per cent, per annum free of Income Tax; Savings Banks pay 3 per cent, per annum free of Income Tax for one year deposits.

"The rate charged by the Banks on their Commercial and Agricultural loans is from 4 per cent, to 6 per cent, per annum, and they do take securities for their loans.

"(Sgd.) J. Ayriss, Secretary."

Early in 1945 the "New York Times" published details of Russian indebtedness to "American" finance. The "New York Times" quoted the Russian debt to America as being 443,152,568 dollars, portion of this being, significantly enough, the Czarist debt!

A debtor nation is a dependent nation, and must dance to the tune played by the International bondholders.

The Soviet Government is an instrument of International Finance, and just what further role Russia is to play in world affairs time alone will tell. There are, however, some indications that the Russians may yet find ways and means of overthrowing the tyranny of Stalin and his masters.

(To be continued.)

PLOTTERS SELLING OUT DEMOCRACY

The following is the text of a letter sent to the "Edmonton Bulletin" by Norman Jaques, M.P. for Wetaskiwin, in the Canadian House of Commons. In it he indicates how democracy is being betrayed: —

Editor, "Bulletin": Albertans should thank you for publishing, and Mr. Patullo for writing, as Premier of British Columbia, his opinion of the Sirois Report. As a matter of fact, after reading Mr. Grant Dexter's "inspired" article in the "Bulletin," I was about to request you to publish the statements of those honourable and worthy Premiers (denounced as "wreckers" by Mr. Dexter), who defend the interests and the liberties of the people from the plots and plans of the "centralisers." As Mr. Patullo says: "The 'centralisers' are speeding up their propaganda for a permanent Secretariat (bureaucracy) at Ottawa." The plan has very strong support from the leaders of the Liberals, Conservatives and C.C.F. Socialists, and their "brain trusters." In fact, "Hansard" proves that the Social Crediters furnish the only opposition to the "centralisers."

MR. JAUQUES' STAND

In 1943, in Parliament, I denounced, as treason, propaganda "to wean the loyalty of Canadians from the Crown to a loyalty wider than Canada, wider than the Empire, wider than democracy, to a supra-national authority with powers to settle all questions of immigration, natural resources, treatment of minorities, repudiation of debts, finance, etc." ("Hansard," April, 1943.) My protests were greeted with derision by all the plotters of centralisation mentioned by Mr. Patullo.

A week later, Mr. Morgenthau published his plans "to stabilise currencies, and to fix their value in terms of gold." These plans later were agreed to at Bretton Woods and San Francisco.

I will leave the vital question of ownership of gold for another occasion; but, meanwhile, speaking in Congress in 1943, Mr. White (Ohio) said: "We may rest assured that back of this Morgenthau plan are the most powerful money interests and financiers of the world, and it is certain world power politics are playing a leading role in its promotion. The plan contemplates the surrender by individual countries to International Finance of a large

part, if not all, of the very heart of national sovereignty; that is, the mastership over monetary and credit resources. It means the end of our charter of liberty, all hopes of restoring it would be gone, and the totalitarian State would be complete." ("Hansard," July, 1943.)

BRITISH M.P. QUOTED.

Speaking against Bretton Woods last March, I quoted Mr. R. Boothby, M.P. in the British Parliament: "If the House of Commons accepts Mr. Morgenthau's advice and ratifies Bretton Woods, it would deliver this country, bound hand and foot, to the Money Power represented by the vested interests of International Finance. It would prevent us from carrying out any monetary expansion policy designed to achieve full employment. It was Big Business, not the United Nations, which won the victory at Bretton Woods, for that victory was a victory of gold over goods." (British "Hansard.")

I quoted also an editorial from the London "Daily Express," based on an article by Paul Einzig, the economist: "This article deals with the decisions reached at Bretton Woods monetary conference. It establishes clearly that those decisions enslave Britons to gold, and are even liable to imperil British good will with other nations in the Empire. The future of every man, woman and child in this country is involved. Surely there will be a mighty national protest. Surely there will be a firm rejection of these proposals when they are submitted to Parliament." ("Hansard," March 27, 1945.)

In order to stifle protest, and to ensure acceptance, these Bretton Woods agreements have been included in the terms for World Peace, just as the war was made an excuse to adopt the Sirois Report—the prelude to Bretton Woods and San Francisco.

It should be obvious that both are parts of the plot to replace national sovereignty by a Totalitarian World State controlled by the vested interests of International Finance and Socialism—(Shylock and Marx).

—The Canadian Social Creditor," 26/7/45.

SOME SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ACTIVITIES

(Report from the United Democrats, 17 Yarmouth Street, Adelaide.) Some time ago our President forwarded to the Premier of Alberta a copy of our publication, "Alberta Now." The following reply was received: —

Office of the Premier, Alberta, Edmonton, July 4, 1945.

Dear Mr. Dodd, —Thank you for your kind letter of May 22, and the interesting booklet which you enclosed. I think the publication is a most attractive one and should have a far-reaching influence.

I observe that the information in the booklet has been extracted from various publications, and I congratulate you on the scrupulous care you have exercised in combining accuracy with brevity. There are only one or two minor points of an inconsequential nature, which are not strictly accurate.

The real battle for Social Credit lies immediately ahead of us, as I am sure you in Australia are aware. The next five to seven years are likely to prove decisive and we shall require all the ability, courage and determination, which we can mobilise to carry the task through to a successful conclusion.

With all good wishes to you in the great work which you are doing in freedom's cause.

—Yours sincerely, E. C. Manning, Premier.

Have YOU obtained a supply of the booklet, "Alberta Now," for distribution among your friends and neighbours? If not, obtain a supply as soon as possible and

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

quite an impressive list of Allied international industries operating in Japan.

RUBBER REVIVAL: September 13 press reports say that Malayan rubber production should reach 640,000 tons, nearly one-half of the world output, in about eight months. Experts say prospects are bright for the highest quality rubber. By a happy coincidence (?) the Japanese cut back sections, which would have been cut normally. Fancy that now! It will be remembered that the "scorched earth" policy was not applied when the Allies abandoned Malaya, and in these circumstances it was only fair that the Japanese would do likewise. It was, of course, extra thoughtful of them to cut back just the correct extent. This serves to show a remarkable degree of international co-operation. Judging from the propaganda, quite a lot of people seek a lot more of this blessed co-operation. After all, really big wars would be utterly impossible without such extensive international co-operation.

PALESTINE PROBLEM: Reuters' news agency advises that the British Government has referred the whole issue of Jewish emigration to Palestine, and the future of that country, to the United Nations' Council. This step was taken following the rejection by U.S. of Britain's suggestion that the two countries assume joint responsibility for the Palestine problem. Following this refusal by U.S. it seems that President Truman had the temerity to make representation to Britain supporting the Zionist claim for the immediate emigration of 100,000 Jews to Palestine. Meanwhile the Arabs stand firm and refuse to be dispossessed by the Jews, despite the powerful forces working in the interest of Zionism.

TAX TYRANTS: A forthright criticism of the Taxation Department was voiced in the Footscray Court recently by barrister W. H. Jones. It appears that his client had technically infringed a wage-tax regulation. He said that "in this case the Taxation Department got money to which it was not morally entitled," and that "it had lowered itself and set an example for the public to follow." Mr. Jones urged the Court "not to be a party to this kind of thing. It amounts to asking the Court to take part in plundering the public." However, the Court apparently approved the taxation tactics, and imposed a fine of £22/10/-, instead of a "contemptuously small fine," as urged by Mr. Jones.

COPLAND'S CAPERS: An article in the Melbourne "Herald" of August 3 illustrated how Copland and his "price fixing" really fix the consumer. It pointed out that fruit and certain vegetables are not included in the cost of living index, and those commodities not so listed have very high ceiling prices permitted. This high price is paid by the consumer to the retailer, thence to the wholesaler, from there to the grower—then the racket appears, because at this point the tax gatherer grabs the loot from the producer. You note the cute idea of fixing low prices on commodities, which are included in the cost of living index. What a swindle to nut over John Citizen, who would not suspect an economist of playing him a dirty trick like that!

WASTED WAR EFFORT: Frederick Howard, former A.I.F. Lieutenant-Colonel, in the Melbourne "Herald" of August 22, asks: "Was our war in the islands a wasted effort?" He proceeds to show that although General MacArthur wrote off the Japanese forces contained in these areas in April, 1944, and U.S. troops' lives were considered too valuable to be risked on these immobilised Japanese, that policy was changed after Australian troops took over the police task in the by-passed areas in November-December, 1944. He points out that the surrender of these Japanese was a foregone conclusion, and that this islands' campaign was contrary to the whole concept of MacArthur's strategy. If this is correct, the parents of those whose lives were lost should insist on knowing who was responsible for the changed strategy which subsequent events proved to be quite unnecessary,

—O.B.H.

BUTTERLESS WEEKS IN RHODESIA

A correspondent in Southern Rhodesia writes (July 11): —"As Europeans were working on the roads with pick and shovel only ten or eleven years ago, while natives looked on, I can see no future for more than a tenth of the immigrants expected here. We have one week out of four without butter, unless one is a farmer and makes it. But the farmer may not sell it. The Umtah District Veterinary Surgeon is reported by the 'Rhodesia Herald' (June 22): 'Some 5000 head of cattle had been lost in the Eastern Districts recently, and about two-thirds of these died from eating poisonous plants, because they were starving. About one third died from poisoning only.'"

—The Social Creditor," 11/8/45.

THE PRESENT MONEY SYSTEM

Hear—

MR. P. M. IRELAND

Thursday, October 18, at 8 p.m.,

at the

Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria, "The Block," Melbourne. (Entrance through grille in Elizabeth Street.)

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