

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)

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Social Credit and the State Governments

More Local Action Is Required

By ERIC D. BUTLER

The views outlined in this article are based on portion of a paper I gave at the Inter-State Conference of Social Crediters held in Melbourne last month" :-

The most important issue confronting civilisation to-day is whether the rapid growth of political and economic centralisation can be effectively thwarted. To obtain greater local government it is necessary that such local government as we have at present be made to work successfully. Although social crediters generally appreciate the arguments concerning local government, and although there has been considerable lip-service paid to the object, we have continued to devote the greater proportion of our efforts to the Federal sphere. I think that this has been faulty strategy. We cannot defeat the centralisers by fighting them almost exclusively where they are most powerful—in the Federal sphere. When we examine the Australian political scene, we must admit that the Federal sphere favours the centralisers. All centralised governments are very difficult for the electors to control, but the controllers of the central Government in Australia have particularly favourable conditions for their activities. One of the curses of the Australian political scene is the fact that such a large portion of the Australian population is concentrated in two big cities—Sydney and Melbourne. As is well known, big city populations can be more easily subjected to mass propaganda than can the people in small towns and the rural areas. It is in the big city, where the mob element can be most easily used to destroy the individual. People in the mass are a menace to themselves. This has been true right throughout history. Every revolution has come from the cities, never from the country. Generally speaking, there is to-day a much stronger spirit of independence in the country areas than in the big cities. The plotters against civilisation know this, and every effort is being made in every country to break the independence of the primary producer and effectively regiment him, as was done in Russia. From my own considerable experience I know that Social Credit ideas are more readily accepted and acted upon in rural and semi-rural areas than in the big cities. It is not without significance that Alberta is a predominantly rural Province and that Social Credit is

making far more rapid progress in the rural areas of Quebec than in Montreal, capital of Quebec and one of the largest cities in the world.

Here in Australia, the Federal scene is largely dominated by New South Wales. New South Wales can out-vote Queensland, West Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania all put together. We cannot overlook the vital importance of this fact. Even if the electors of the four smaller-population States agreed upon a certain policy—a very difficult procedure—and displayed sufficient initiative to demand the implementing of that policy in the Federal sphere, they could be thwarted by N.S.W. alone. There should be no need to stress how this set-up suits the Federal bureaucracy and other power-lusters. They can use it to crush any challenge by a minority—that is, if the minority tries to challenge them in the Federal sphere. Many Australian electors unconsciously recognise the above facts, and in my opinion, that is why, from a Social Credit viewpoint, there are some excellent politicians in the State Parliaments, who would have no chance whatever of getting into Federal politics. A close analysis of voting figures reveals that many electors vote in the State sphere differently to how they vote in the Federal sphere. A minority of a few thousand in one portion of a big Federal electorate of, say, 45,000 electors, feels helpless to do much, and therefore goes along passively with one of the big Parties. But in a State electorate of, say, 15,000, which is a portion of the Federal electorate, the few thousand mentioned above feel more hopeful of obtaining a suitable representative for their ideas, and will work and vote to that end. Independents have always been able to do far better in the State sphere than in the Federal sphere. Social crediters can more easily destroy the Party System in the State sphere than in the Federal sphere. And, as they do, there should be excellent opportunities for democratic Independents, who desire to serve the people, to come forward and, by hard work in the electorates, establish themselves as real representatives. This hard work, of course, means that the encourage-

ment of electors to learn to associate to get the results they require.

The main point I am attempting to make in this thesis, is that the minorities in the community, who, by example, can alone pave the way for complete victory against the centralisers, must be encouraged to fight, not where the centralisers are strongest, in the Federal sphere, but where they are the weakest, in the local State sphere. Most people will only continue to fight if they feel they are getting results. Success, even if only small, paves the way for further success. The successes of the Albertans in their local affairs have been worth more than all the talk and theory in the world. The Albertans have continued to back their Social Credit Government because of the successes obtained. They have gained political confidence. If they had neglected the Provincial sphere and had made all their effort in the Federal sphere, they would have been, as they still are, out-voted by the majority of representatives from the rest of Canada. No successes could have been achieved and many would soon have dropped out of the fight believing it to be too difficult.

Why have Australian social crediters, until comparatively recently, spent most of their efforts in the Federal sphere? There are various reasons, but one is the fact that in the early days of the Social Credit movements, a large number of people with a Socialist background flocked into what they regarded as merely a money reform movement. Many of these people are no longer in the Social Credit movements, which is a good thing, but many of their ideas, particularly in regard to banking, have been carried on. They placed tremendous emphasis on the Commonwealth Bank, a socialised institution. I note with

some interest that it is now highly regarded as such by the Communists in their propaganda. The continued and, in many cases, extravagant claims made on behalf of the Commonwealth Bank, built up in the minds of the public the false idea that Social Credit is primarily concerned with socialising the banking system. The tremendous emphasis placed on the Commonwealth Bank effectively centralised practically all Social Credit activities in the Federal sphere. We must face the fact that the Commonwealth Bank has been just as effective an instrument of control in Australia as the trading banks. And as with all "commonly-owned" institutions, the millions of pounds of profits made have never been paid to the individual "shareholders," the people of Australia.

Major Douglas said years ago, and the English "Social Crediter" has re-emphasised the matter over the past few years, that the uniting of the powers of a centralised government with a nationalised banking system would introduce one of the greatest tyrannies of all time. To allow Governments to interfere with the money system BEFORE the electors control the Governments is a very dangerous procedure. The uniting of the powers of the bureaucracy and the financial system is exactly what is being attempted in Australia and other countries to-day. I think that much of the uncritical and unqualified propaganda regarding the Commonwealth Bank played right into the hands of the planners.

After thinking about the above matters for some time, I started to realise that I, like most Social Crediters, had uncritically accepted the proposition that electors could only obtain reforms through the Federal.

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NOTES on the NEWS

Giving reasons for his resignation as Parliamentary Secretary to the British Board of Trade, Mr. Ellis Smith, complained that "the cotton industry was left in private hands although he had the support of several very virile cotton manufacturers for its nationalisation." (Melbourne "Sun," 16/1/46.)

This supports the contention that large monopoly companies favour nationalisation, just as Montagu Norman welcomed the nationalisation of the Bank of England. It is well to differentiate between such monopolies and genuine private enterprises represented by one or two individuals who perhaps founded, and certainly conduct, the undertakings personally.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS: Summing up the people's attitude to the housing position, John K. Heughan, Melbourne "Herald" special contributor, described it as disillusionment and discontent, which he says will grow as prospective home builders realise that their dreams are shattered by building costs and taxation. He pointed out that "it is impossible to build anything worth calling a dwelling for less than £1325, excluding the cost of the land." His article also contained a cost basis of different types of houses, and separated the interest charges. It was a realistic presentation, minus a solution.

TAXATION TYRANNY: Australians, the most heavily taxed people in the world, start 1946 with a Federal debt handicap of £226/13/4 for each taxpayer. Good old Labor! Direct taxation, which we can easily detect, is bad enough, but let us have a look at this gnawing rodent, indirect taxation. There is sales tax which robs us of from 1/- to 5/- in the £1, there is from 1/9 to 2/10½d. on our smokes, 5½d. on a 16oz. schooner of beer, and a ½d. on a box of matches. From 3d. on a 1/- to 9/1 on every £1 amusement tax, 1/- a gallon tax on petrol, a compulsory insurance tax and a dog tax of 2/6. Then there are bridge toll taxes and a £1 wireless tax. We pay child endowment through the pay-roll tax, whilst every cheque is taxed 2d. Our daily bread carries a flour tax, and there are wool, wine, and gold taxes. And so on. What an opportunity for YOU to introduce the Tax-Limit Campaign to your fellow-electors!

POLES' PURGATORY: Rhona Churchill, London "Daily Mail" correspondent, the first British journalist to visit Poland, declares that "under Russian occupation Poland is experiencing a period of terror and misery." The report also says the Poles "are no freer than under Gestapo terror, wives of Polish soldiers abroad have been thrown into concentration camps, newspapers are censored, all news comes from the Tass Agency. No criticism of Russia appears, but the papers are full of anti-British propaganda." It was stated in the British Parliament that Poles run the country, but Miss Churchill says: "Everywhere I see Russians in their own uniforms and in

Polish uniforms and civilian clothes." Similar reports come from every Russian-occupied country, and indicates that the difference between Russian and German Fascism is minute.

FINANCIERS' FRIENDS: When the British Labor Party was in opposition they loudly condemned the refusal of the Government to disclose the Bank of England reserves. Now that Labor is in office a report from London says: "All attempts to discover the amount of Bank of England reserves were parried or resisted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer." So you see how differently Parties behave when in and out of office. Before assuming office Labor sometimes denounced the debt system, but recently accepted the most iniquitous U.S. loan with stipulations for acceptance of the Bretton Woods gold standard proposals and a contraction of Empire Preferences, and possibly many other unstated concessions, which will further the plot to make Britain the forty-ninth State of U.S. It is quite clear from this that there is an unseen power, greater than elected Parliaments, which determines policy.

HEBREW HISTORY: In reply to the Jewish claim that Palestine is theirs by right, the Arabs recall that their forefathers were in Palestine before the Jews conquered it under Joshua, and they regard the Jewish

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Significant Political Pointers

It was most appropriate that, at the "first meeting of the nearest approach ever attempted to a world parliament," a Socialist, M. Spaak, should be appointed as President of the United Nations.

In his first presidential speech, M. Spaak "called on delegates to sink national interests in the assembly's discussions, and stand firmly behind the decisions made. He warned them that unless section interests were submerged for the benefit of the world, United Nations' aims could not be achieved."

In other words, if Australians should object to any policy decided upon by the Assembly of the United Nations, their "delegates"—note, not "representatives"—should ignore this objection!

No doubt the "sectional interests" of the Persians, the Turks, the Poles, and other peoples who appear to find Soviet Russia's ideas on unity a little too unifying, will have to be ignored in order that "the United Nations' aims" can be pursued!

When we examine what is happening in the world at present, the very term "United Nations" is an unpleasant joke. Centralisation everywhere has led to tyranny, brutality and chaos. It must be exposed and attacked in every possible way. There can never be real peace in the

world until control of all policies is decentralised back to the people everywhere.

The discussions in the Labor movement on the desirability of a 40-hour-week, reveal just how little financial policy is understood by those who allege that they represent the worker.

All social crediters will agree heartily with the idea of a general 40-hour-week. For many years they have said that even a 30-hour-week, or less, would be adequate in the present power-production era. But the proposition that there can be a general reduction of the working week with an increase of £1 a week in the basic wage, within the present financial framework, is fantastic. If most businesses were to continue operating and remain solvent under such conditions, they would have to pass on their increased costs in higher prices, which, of course, the worker would help to pay. But it appears very likely that a large number of businesses, particularly the smaller ones, could not survive a drastic reduction in the working week and an increase in the basic wage. The result would be more monopoly. Perhaps this is desired?

Hours of work can be reduced and employees given increased purchasing power only if the people's credit is used to pay national dividends and to apply the subsidy idea to industry generally as it has already been applied to several primary industries.

Such a use of the people's credit should not result in further debt.

It is encouraging to see how a good idea can grow. Mr. S. Hugh Smith, who gives advice to ex-servicemen through the

(Continued on page 4)

Oppose Bretton Woods

A Victorian elector has sent the following telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr. Chifley.

Government has no mandate commit Australia Bretton Woods. Demand referendum before final signature."

A few thousands of similar telegrams, sent during the next week, would have a most beneficial effect on the Federal Government. But we also suggest that electors should telegraph to their own Federal Members. Make them accept INDIVIDUAL responsibility for any attack upon Australia's sovereignty.

IDENTIFYING THE PROMOTERS OF WAR

(A letter to the Editor from Bruce. H. Brown. Continued from 14/12/45 issue.)

Sir,—To denounce war and call for peace is one thing, but to prevent war and HAVE peace is an entirely different thing. All the denunciation in the world will not stop war unless we remove the CAUSE of war, and it is useless to indulge in the former until we have first given attention to the latter.

That is the purpose of this series of letters, and we have been considering important happenings during the past fifty years, which have vitally affected the welfare and prospects of the people of the British Empire. All these happenings have been part of a definite POLICY, the objective of which is control of the world through finance and law. That policy is an alien policy, and is being progressively imposed upon us by aliens and their local tools.

Next on the list of important happenings is the establishment in 1913 of what is so appropriately called the "Central" Banking System, the idea being that the "Central" bank in each country will impose the monetary conditions in that country in accordance with the policy set by the world controllers in New York. These "Central Banks" dictate to the elected Governments. A clear example of how it works was seen in the period of the depression, when, despite actual and potential material plenty, there was world-wide starvation and distress.

SUBTERFUGE AND TRICKERY

This Central Bank business should be studied by all men having domestic and family responsibilities. It is a German-Jewish idea, brought from Germany to the United States by Paul Warburg, and it was such a weapon that it had to be brought into use behind the people's back. The usual technique was followed—subterfuge and trickery.

As previously explained, the financial panic of 1907 was used as an argument for banking "reform" in the United States of America. It has also been shown that the particular "reform" in view was the "Central Bank" scheme, launched in 1906 by one of the leaders of World Jewry, Jacob Schiff, partner with Warburg in the Jewish international banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, when he addressed the New York Chamber of Commerce.

The following year, "when nature responded with a most bountiful harvest, when manufactories were running full-time, . . . when every natural condition favoured the greatest prosperity, a panic was suddenly precipitated on the country, and the only explanation given the people was that it was a currency panic."

That was the panic referred to and was brought about by Jewish financiers.

LEGISLATIVE ATTEMPT

The first legislative attempt to implement the Central Bank plot was made in 1911, when Senator Aldrich brought in a Bill for setting up a central banking system, with the banks in full control of everything. Aldrich was a "Republican," and his Bill was opposed by the "Democrats" as "a surrender of the national interests to the iniquitous Wall Street." The "Democrats" were right on that occasion.

Paul Warburg, the propounder of the plan, addressed the National Board of Trade at Washington on 18/1/1911, and spoke as follows:—

"I think you could not fail to have been impressed upon the reading of our report with the remarkable degree of unanimity with which the proposed central reserve association was approved. The delegates met, and after ten minutes they knew they were agreed on that question. We then met with delegates from the New York Produce Exchange and Merchants' Association. It took us about half an hour to agree. Meanwhile Senator Aldrich's plan had been brought forward, and it recommended the same plan that had been recommended by our association." (Quoted from "The Truth About the Slump," by A. N. Field.)

How strange that Aldrich, the politician, produced a similar plan to Warburg, the financier! However, it didn't get through that time, and Mr. Finley H. Gray, of Indiana, speaking in Congress, had this to say:—

"Most fortunately for the people, a change in administration came just in time to warn the party in power and defeat a colossal conspiracy to wrest from them the last vestige of public control over their currency."

WOODROW WILSON AND HIS "DEMOCRATS"

It WAS a colossal conspiracy, and although the "REPUBLICANS" did no good

MURDER OF LORD MOYNE

In the British House of Commons on October 10, 1945, Sir E. Glyn asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when the White Paper and statement will be made available to Parliament concerning the circumstances that resulted in the murder of Lord Moyne in Egypt, and indicating the assistance that has been, and is being, given by the Jewish Agency in Palestine and other Zionist organisations in co-operating with British and Egyptian police authorities to break up and disrupt the terrorist bodies that were responsible for this and similar crimes.

Mr. McNeil: "After consideration it has been decided not to publish any White Paper or statement on these subjects."

with it in 1911, it was swallowed whole when the "DEMOCRATS" put it on the plate two years later.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson became President in 1912. It will be recalled that he was connected with Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, who was also a business associate of Paul Warburg! Congress at that time set up a Commission to ascertain whether there was a Money Trust in the United States. That Commission was known as the Pujo Commission, and it found that there WAS such a Trust. It also reported that the international Jewish banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Company was in the inner ring and directing force, and that "the powerful grip of these gentlemen is on the throttle that controls the wheels of credit, and on their signal those wheels will turn or stop." America was in their hands.

Six months after the publication of the Pujo report, the "DEMOCRAT" Party brought in the Bill to establish the Federal Reserve System. In most respects this Bill was similar to the Bill previously introduced by Aldrich, the "Republican," and it was put forward as a measure that would free the people from the toils of the Money Trust and prevent financial stringencies.

The Bill was rushed through the House of Representatives in eight days, and at that stage contained provision for the discount rate to be made so as "to promote stability in the price level." This provision had disappeared when the measure reached the Senate.

In the election of 1912 the "Democrats" had declared that they opposed the establishment of a central bank, but they proceeded to put on the people the very thing the electorate had voted not to have.

Before the end of 1913 the Bill had become law, and the Federal Reserve System was duly established. President Wilson may have thought that he was taking steps to curb the power of the men behind the Money Trust, but actually he handed over control of America to the self-same financiers, and it was all nicely arranged before the outbreak of war in 1914. This measure was framed by the very men who, only six months earlier, had been officially denounced, in the strongest terms, and it gave them power at will to increase or decrease the volume of money in circulation, and thus to dictate the national conditions regardless of the political colour of the Government in office.

ANTI-BRITISH CONSPIRACY

This new organisation enabled the financiers to dominate not only the United States, but the commerce and industry of the entire globe. It became an instrument of despotic power, and as early as the year following its establishment the British Ambassador to Washington wrote to the British Foreign Secretary (Sir Edward Grey) as follows:—

"The Jews show a strong preference for the Emperor (of Germany), and there must be some bargain. Since Morgan's death, the Jewish banks are supreme, and they have captured the Treasury Department . . . forcing upon him (the Secretary to the Treasury) the appointment of Warburg, the German-Jew, on the Federal Reserve Board, which he dominates. The Government itself is rather uneasy, and the President him-

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PREMIER OF VICTORIA

Dear Mr. Cain,—Mr. Chifley and his controllers have summoned you and your fellow State Premiers to Canberra in order that you may receive their instructions.

The general attitude of all Federal Governments towards the State Governments is very similar to the attitude the late and unlamented Adolf Hitler adopted towards the representatives of small surrounding governments when he asked them to come and see him at his mountain home in Germany.

It is about time the representatives of the State Governments made it clear to the Federal authorities that their arrogance must cease.

It might be pointed out to them that in a democracy all policy making should be done by the people through their local governments.

In our opinion, instead of the Federal Government calling the State Premiers together and trying to force its policies on them, it would be a refreshing change if the States framed their own policies and called representatives of the Federal Government before them in order that Canberra could be suitably instructed concerning these policies.

At present, Mr. Cain, the Federal Government is seeking to get you and other State Premiers to agree to a permanent Uniform Taxation scheme. Neither the Victorian Parliament nor the Victorian people has given you any authority to agree to Uniform Taxation in any shape or form.

If we had some real democracy, the question of Uniform Taxation would have been discussed by the Victorian State Parliament before you went to Canberra. We are not suggesting that the opinion of the majority of the State Members would necessarily coincide with the opinion of the majority of Victorian electors, but Premiers should

self quoted to me the text, 'He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.' One by one the Jews are capturing the principal newspapers, and are bringing them over as much as they dare to the German side." (Quoted from "The Big Idea," by C. H. Douglas.)

Note.—J. Pierpont Morgan was the British Government's financial representative.

That was the "America" to which Great Britain had to go for loans during the 1914-18 war, at a time when plans were actually afoot for the weakening and elimination of Russia as one of our allies. To place the United Kingdom in that difficult position was one of the purposes of that particular war. This has been well explained by C. H. Douglas in "The Big Idea" as follows:—

"In order to understand this series of events in proper perspective . . . two facts must be grasped. The first is that Great Britain . . . was a very large creditor both of the United States and Russia, and, in consequence, in a position to make representations upon foreign policy to both of them, as well as being interested in constantly improving relations with her debtors.

"The second fact is that war with Great Britain was a settled policy of those who controlled Germany. . . . In the light of this policy, it was obviously most important, firstly, to minimise the importance of Great Britain's creditor position, and to paralyse Russia, the ever-present threat to Germany's Eastern flank.

"By virtue of the commanding position over American credit, in which Warburg stood at the outbreak of war in 1914, the United States were a serious handicap to the Allies until Jewish influence and bribery brought about the downfall of the Russian Empire and the withdrawal of the potentially irresistible Russian Army from the conflict. By this time, Britain had become a debtor, largely by guarantees on behalf of other belligerents."

RESERVE BOARD'S POWER

In 1926, the late Lord Stamp said:—
"Never in the history of the world has so much power been vested in a small body of men as in the Federal Reserve Board. These men have the welfare of the world in their hands, and they could upset the rest of us either deliberately or by some unconscious action. . . . It is precarious to have such concentrated power vested in such a body."

In the same year, the Leader of the United States Farmer Labour Party, giving evidence before a Congressional Committee, declared that unless a certain group of men had their power curbed, the world would be plunged into another war, compared with which the last war would be like a picnic.

One more quotation, from a "recognised authority": In 1931 Professor Cassel wrote in "The Financial Times" as follows:—

"Practically absolute power over the welfare of the world has been placed in the hands of the Federal Reserve Board, and one is appalled to see the apparently haphazard manner in which the Board uses this power. . . ."

Really, there was nothing haphazard in what the Federal Reserve Board were doing. They were imposing a policy which was not unnatural, seeing that the purpose of that institution of Jewish origin was to serve the international interests of the Rothschilds, the Sassoons, the Schusters, the Schiffs, the Sterns, the Schroeders, the Sieffs, the Nimemeyers, the Baruchs and many others of similar origin. How thoroughly it has done so is another story.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN
189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne C2
13th January, 1946.

(To be continued.)

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

conquest as a temporary interlude in the permanent Arab tenure. A correspondent in the Melbourne "Herald" of December 29 quotes a Jewish speaker as saying that "Jews as a people have lived in Palestine for 40 out of 2000 years; this makes the country more an Arab homeland than as Jewish one." The late Lord Moyne's suggestion that Madagascar would be a suitable homeland for the Jewish people is again being revived. Previous "New Times" articles have dealt with this practical proposal.

FAMILY FLATS: The Victorian Housing Commission mars the New Year with a plan to build a heap of family flats at North Melbourne. The area of 4½ acres is at present overcrowded and doubtless could be improved by rebuilding pleasant detached houses, which could in time be owned by the occupants, but there is no need to build flats, which will only congest more people in the same area. Moreover, such structures can never be real homes, and can never be owned by the occupiers. Considerable Press publicity is being given to this project, and emphasis is placed on sun traps, cream bricks, roof laundries and similar superficialities, which if required can still be provided in private detached houses. These things cannot compensate for the absence of privacy and individuality, which are the prerequisites of a real home.

RAGGED BEDS: Commenting on Allied good-will being strained in occupation zones of Germany, Randal Heymanson, New York representative of the Melbourne "Herald," says: "The machinery of inter-Allied co-operation is creaking so noisily . . . that even Government spokesmen no longer pretend there is nothing wrong." He then points to the strained relationships between the Allied troops and the ragged Reds, thus: "They frequently express surprise that ragged, rather dull-looking peasants, with their ramshackle horse-drawn transport could have defeated the mighty Wehrmacht." Next he deals with the disillusionment of the Reds, "who are embarrassed and angry to find that the Anglo-American forces are better clad and possess a seemingly end-less quantity of mechanised equipment." Finally, he points out that the Soviet Government has a tough problem in dealing with this disillusionment.

MOVIE MOVES: Movie magnates throughout the world are keyed up for the biggest trade fight in history (that, of course, excludes the doped picture fans—the supers in the brawl). Mr. J. Arthur Rank is England's Movie Missionary, and he has got a good break on Yankeealand. Norman B. Rydge is the big-shot in Australia. Theatres in Australia and U.S. are now guaranteed for British productions; the British way of life is to be featured, and children are to be rescued from U.S. horror stories. Even, adults will be spared the bed, bath, beer and brawl scenes so peculiar to American film culture. It's an overdue long-range plan to replace Hollywood Horrors with really good British pictures. It should be easy money to win this fight; best of luck to Mr. Rank, it's 1946 news. O.B.H.

AMERICAN OIL MONOPOLY IN ABYSSINIA

In the British House of Commons on October 9, 1945, Captain Gammans asked the Minister of Fuel and Power "if His Majesty's Government was consulted by the Emperor of Abyssinia before an exclusive oil monopoly was granted by him to an American company," and Sir Waldron Smithers asked the Minister of Fuel and Power "if His Majesty's Government were consulted before the Abyssinian oil concession was sold to an American syndicate."

Mr. Shinwell: "I have no detailed information regarding the agreement referred to, which, according to press reports, is not between the Governments of the U.S.A. and Ethiopia, but between the Government of Ethiopia and an American oil company. His Majesty's Government were not consulted in this matter."

BIG SERIES OF MELBOURNE SUBURBAN MEETINGS

Uniform Taxation Opposed

The Victorian Social Credit Action Group announces the launching of a special series of Melbourne Suburban Town Hall Meetings. The following meetings have been finalised:

Box Hill Town Hall, Wednesday, January 23.

Heidelberg Town Hall, Thursday, January 24.

Hawthorn Town Hall, Wednesday, January 30.

Camberwell Town Hall, Thursday, January 31.

The principal speaker at all meetings will be Mr. Eric Butler.

Physical and financial support is urgently needed to make the above meetings an outstanding success. Those who desire to help in any way should contact Mr. Norman Baker, WF 1382, immediately.

This is YOUR Fight.

NEED FOR NEW AUSTRALIAN STATES AND MORE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

With one or two exceptions, social crediters will find the following article from the Sydney "Bulletin" of December 26, 1945, very refreshing in contrast with the deluge of propaganda in favour of increasing centralisation of government in Australia.

It was never contemplated by the founders of the Commonwealth that there should be only six States for all time. On the contrary, they made express provision in the Constitution for the formation of new States, being in this matter, as in others, guided by the example of the United States. In the decade of their constitution-making six new States were admitted to the American Union: Montana, South Dakota and North Dakota (all in 1889), Idaho (1890), Wyoming (1890), and Utah (1896); and even at the 1940 census Montana, Idaho and Utah had fewer people than South Australia, Wyoming having only a few thousand more than Tasmania. In the ensuing decade three more States were admitted to the Union: New Mexico and Arizona in 1912—each with fewer people than South Australia—and Oklahoma (1907). In the same period Alberta (1905) and Saskatchewan (1905), each with fewer people than Queensland, became two of the nine Canadian provinces, being formed for the most part out of territories.

DIVISION OF QUEENSLAND AND NEW SOUTH WALES

The stifling of the natural division of New South Wales and Queensland into States with local self-governing powers has been bad for the inhabitants of parts increasingly ruled from coastal cities and bad for the whole people.

It was an old idea of Samuel Griffith's that Queensland should be divided into a northern State, with Cairns, Townsville, Bowen and Mackay for ports; a central State, served by Rockhampton, and a southern State, with Brisbane as its port. Part of his project has lately been revived by the people of the west, though not exactly in the Griffith form. So far in these days there has been no corresponding movement in the north, but the people of that rich region can scarcely have failed to be impressed by the comments of servicemen from the south, many of whom audibly wondered why Cairns, Townsville and the Atherton Tableland should have been content so long to be ruled from distant Brisbane.

For new South Wales, U. R. Ellis, author of "New Australian States," proposed a city State formed by Sydney, Newcastle and the immediate neighbourhood; a New England State, a western State and a Riverina State, each stretching to the South Australian border, with the Murray as the southern boundary for Riverina.

UNWIELDY AND OVER-GROWN

When the Commonwealth was proclaimed on September 17, 1900, New South Wales had 1,360,305 people, the population of all the States being 3,760,482. It now has -870,958 out of 7,287,015, which by all federal standards is exorbitant. Its American counterpart is, of course, New York, but at the census of 1940 New York had little more than a tenth of the population of Continental U.S.A., 13,479,142 out of 31,669,275, and that was leaving out Alaska, which territory, as well as that of Hawaii, was an elected delegate in the House of Representatives "with the right to speak on any subject and to make motions but not a vote."

Federal Labor is toying with the notion of increasing the personnel of the House of Representatives. As things stand, this would mean more voting members for New South Wales and Queensland, which already have thirty-eight out of seventy-four. It would be infinitely better that the increase should come from the division of the two unwieldy States into seven compact States, each with a one-chamber legislature, especially as it would mean also that the Senate would have 66 members instead of 36. The Canadian Senate has 96; the South African Senate (the European population being less than 2¼ millions) has 40.

THE MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE COUNCILS

In New South Wales there are 288 municipal and shire councils, many of which have managed their affairs much better than the Sydney politician has managed the affairs of the excessive State. But their self-governing powers, instead of being increased in the interest of decentralisation, of which the Sydney politician pays so much lip-service, have been persistently whittled away, and the process is incessant.

So that the crowd in office may get votes --d cut a better figure in its Budgets at the expense of local-government finance, local bodies have been deprived of the right to rate religious properties—even those carried on for gain—Government properties—even railway refreshment rooms----- d old age pensioners' properties, and when shorter hours were conceded to striking firemen bills for £30,000 per annum were passed -- to local-governing bodies as their share of the cost. Mentioning these facts in an article published in the "Australian Quarterly," A. Mainerd, secretary of the Local Government and Shires' Associations, went on to point out that the State Housing Commission, constituted in 1941, had been given a virtual construction monopoly, such power to "acquire" land at pre-war valuations, to declare it rate-free "until let or sold," and if it chose, to ignore the standards laid down by the Local Government Act. The material results of this construction monopoly are dreadfully familiar to the army of the houseless,

particularly family men who have to pig it in single rooms, garages, huts, stable lofts and caves.

CONTROL OF ELECTRICITY

"Apropos of electricity control," Mr. Mainerd proceeded, "Local Government has been told that a proposal will be submitted to Parliament for placing it under a new Electricity Authority composed wholly of men appointed by the Government."

"By far the greater number of the electricity supply undertakings are owned or controlled by Local Government. It is only logical, therefore, that Local Government should have the major say. However, according to available information, not only will that not be the case, but Local Government will not even be permitted to nominate its own 'representatives'."

This measure made its appearance last month, and, somewhat altered by the Legislative Council, has been slammed on the Statute Book. It gives Local Government two members of the controlling body, two

Social Credit and the State Governments

(Continued from page 1)

Government. I am now of the opinion that a really successful lead can only come from the States, particularly those States in which the population is not too highly centralised in big cities. This does not mean that the big city populations are incapable of taking the initiative in political and economic reforms. Far from it. But a successful example in any State where the obstacles are least would be an incalculable help to those working where the obstacles are greater.

Upon investigation, I have, I believe, discovered that the States have far more powers than has generally been conceded, particularly concerning financial policy. One of the most important things to bear in mind when examining the Federal Constitution is the obvious fact that the framers of the Constitution did not understand credit creation. This is the reason why bank credit is not even mentioned. During the Dean Case Inquiry, Mr. Justice Reed stated that, because there is no Act of Parliament making the creation of credit legal, it does not follow that this credit is illegal. This argument must therefore apply to banks set by the authority of State Governments. In Section 51, sub-section XIII, the Federal Government, "subject to the Constitution," has power to make laws with respect to "Banking, other than State Banking" There is nothing in the Constitution which limits in any way the phrase, "other than State Banking." There appears to be no reason to doubt that banks established by the authority of the State Governments have the same powers of credit creation as the other banks.

The most convincing evidence of the powers of banks established by authority of the State Governments has been supplied by one of Australia's leading banking authorities, Sir Alfred Davidson, formerly General Manager of the Bank of New South Wales. During the Royal Commission on Monetary and Banking Systems in 1936, Sir Alfred was asked a series of questions on banking. Both questions and answers were published in booklet form by the Bank of New South Wales. After dealing with the general subject of central banking, Sir Alfred answered the question, "Do you think it desirable that the Commonwealth Bank should acquire any, and if so, what, additional powers in this direction?" (of playing a more important role in the Australian banking system). He said: "I would suggest that the only additional powers that the Commonwealth Bank may need are: . . . (2) Powers to control banking institutions set up by State Governments. THIS WOULD REQUIRE AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION." (My emphasis.) Surely this is clear enough. Banking institutions set up by State Governments are not subject to control by Federal authority. In answer to a further question, Sir Alfred said: "It is essential that the Central Bank should be able to enforce its policy on the community. Its present powers appear to be ample enough to enable it to do this with regard to Australian institutions. EXCEPT IN THE REALM OF STATE BANKING." (My emphasis.) The Banking Legislation passed by the Federal Labor Government last year was designed to put into practice Sir Alfred's totalitarian idea that the "Central Bank should be able to enforce its policy on the nation." But note: Any State Government possessing the determination and the knowledge could resist this policy, as reluctantly admitted by Sir Alfred.

It appears that the West Australian Government believes that it has the powers over banking mentioned by Sir Alfred, because it has actually used them, and thus taken the matter out of the realm of theory into the realm of practice. The West Australian Rural and Industrial Bank Act was proclaimed on July 2, 1945. The Commissioners of this Rural and Industries Bank have been kind enough to supply me with detailed information concerning the Bank, the following being the most important: "The legislation which has been provided . . . enables the Commissioners to carry out the business of a trading bank in all forms of banking. . . ." Social crediters do not need to be told the business of a

trading bank! Needless to say, no change from orthodox financial policy is at present contemplated by the new West Australian Bank. But the major point is a State Government has created a bank "to carry out the business of a trading bank in all forms of banking."

To my mind there is not the slightest doubt that the State Governments have far more powers than State Members or electors realise. Section 107 of the Constitution states: "Every power of the Parliament of a Colony which has become or becomes a State, shall, unless it is by this Constitution exclusively vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth or withdrawn from the Parliament of the State, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be." There are only five sections of the Constitution vesting exclusive rights in the Commonwealth: Sections 52, 69, 90, 114, and 115.

As the Hon. N. Keenan said in a splendid speech in the West Australian Legislative Council on August 14 of last year, "Through the supineness of the State Parliaments, the belief has been allowed to grow up that the power of the State Parliaments have been entirely superseded by the Parliament of the Commonwealth."

This supine attitude must be altered. We cannot expect the State Parliaments to stand up against the increasing demands by the Federal Government at Canberra unless they are fully conscious of their own powers. The Victorian Social Credit Action Group are endeavouring to correct this position in Victoria by making available to all State Members of the Victorian Parliament all possible information on the powers of the States. We are endeavouring to get electors to encourage their State Members to adopt a stronger attitude towards the demands from Canberra. Local government should be encouraged, and the story of Alberta made as widely known as possible. The radio campaign in Victoria is being used to this end.

I think that our attitude towards the Federal Government should be governed by the fact that all central Governments are the enemies of the electors. The Federal Government's demands for increased powers should be blocked in every possible way. The power of the vast army of occupation, the Federal bureaucracy, should be attacked vigorously between now and the next Federal Election. Hard experience has shown that negative action, action AGAINST legislation or proposed legislation, is the only realistic attitude in the Federal sphere.

Undoubtedly the most dangerous attack on State powers, at present, is the attempt to continue Uniform Taxation as a permanent measure. This attack on the States must be effectively met. The controllers of the Federal Government undoubtedly recognise that a Uniform Taxation system can be used to take further control away from the people, also to crush any local government attempting to pursue an independent financial policy. It is very interesting to note that the Federal "Liberal" Government in Canada is trying to obtain exclusive taxing powers, as is the Federal "Labor" Government in Australia. The move in Canada is undoubtedly directed against the Albertan Government.

In stressing the importance of far more attention being given to local State politics, I also think that the term "Social Credit" should be brought before the public in every possible way. The prestige of Social Credit, mainly as a result of advice given by social crediters during the 1944 Referendum campaign, has increased considerably. And it will continue to increase if social crediters make it perfectly clear to the public what Social Credit is and what social crediters are trying to do. From my own personal experience, I believe that social crediters are starting to be recognised by responsible people in the community as persons who have something important to say.

Social Credit will only be established when enough social crediters have established their integrity in the community.

ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

This alone should be an incentive, to New England at least, to strike out for government of New England by New Englanders, with all the powers reserved for States by the Commonwealth Constitution. It should be an added incentive to New England and the Riverina and the three dissatisfied parts of Queensland to realise that the formation of new States, which would all be producing States, would arm them against the Communist ruffianism which, with the cowardly connivance of "Labor" politicians, stalks unwhipped through Sydney, inflicting deep injuries on civilians and blighting the homecoming of fighting men. Helpless now, they would then be in a position to come back with swift and drastic reprisals, and in the process they would benefit the people of Sydney and Newcastle, who, because of the alliance of ruffianism and poltroonery, have become like besieged populations, subjected to privations which they were spared in the worst phase of the Japanese war.

GOVERNMENT AND LIBERTY

"That government is best which governs least."

The liberty of each, limited only by the liberty of all, is the rule to which society must conform in order to attain the highest development. Governments have no business to scrutinise the life and belief of the individual. Interference should only come where one man interferes with the liberties of another.

"Liberty of action is the first requisite to progress, and the prime essential in human happiness. It is better that men have wrong opinions than no opinions—through our blunders we reach the light. Government is for man and not man for government. Men wish to do what is best for themselves and eventually they will, if let alone, but they can only grow through constant practice and frequent mistakes. Plato's plan for an ideal republic provided rules and laws for the guidance of the individual. In the Mosaic Laws it is the same! Every circumstance and complication of life is thought out, and the law tells the individual what he shall do, and what he shall not do. That is to say, a few men were to do the thinking for the many. And the argument that plain people should not be allowed to think for themselves, since the wise know better what is for their good, is exactly the argument used by slave-holders: that they can take better care of the man than the man can."

"But to Herbert Spencer there was little difference between enslavement of mind and enslavement of the body. Both were essentially wrong in this—they interfered with Nature's law of evolution, and any thing contrary to Nature must pay the penalty of pain and death. All forms of enslavement react upon the slave-holder, and a society founded on force can not evolve—and not to evolve is to die. The well-springs of Nature must not be dammed—and in fact, cannot be dammed but for a day. Overflow, revolution and violence are sure to follow. This is the general law; and so give the man liberty. One man's rights end only where another man's begin."

—ELBERT HUBBARD.

TRADES UNIONS UNDER A SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT

The following is an extract from a letter by Brigadier Maclean, M.P., published in the London "Times," 25/10/45:—

" . . . As a direct result of their close association with one political party, the trade unions, as soon as that party assumes office, automatically cease to champion the cause of the workers in any disputes they have with established authority, and become on the contrary, the instrument of established authority in an attempt to curtail the demands of the workers. In short, under a Socialist administration, a Socialist-controlled T.U.C. becomes little more than another Government department, and a situation very soon arises where, if the workers will not accept terms sponsored by the Government, they find themselves deprived of trade union support and obliged to strike unofficially, if they strike at all."

"Such State-controlled trade unions are an essential feature of the Socialist State, in which State control of industry gives the Government a still further hold over the workers, who thus find themselves inescapably trapped between the State in its capacity as employer and the State in its capacity as trade union boss. Under the perfected system, further reinforced by suitable controls over labour, it is possible to abolish strikes altogether. . . ."

LIMITATION OF LEGISLATION

We commend to the closest attention of our readers the following extracts from "Law and Orders," by C. K. Allen, K.C.:—

"Legislation has not always meant what we understand by it to-day, or even what Coke understood by it in the seventeenth century, as that which has received the three-fold assent of King, Lords and Commons' . . . Judges did not consider themselves 'bound' by statutes as they do to-day . . . they were the servants and mouthpieces of the Common Law, not of parchments or edicts; and the scant respect which they sometimes paid to 'statutes' has led to a theory that the position in the Middle Ages was the converse of that which exist to-day, and that all enacted law was subordinate in the last resort to a supreme, over-riding, Common Law. This was an exaggeration, but not a very serious one. Even in Blackstone there remain some supposed limitations on the scope of an Act of Parliament, not the least being a Law of God . . . and it was not until the nineteenth century that this last restraint was explicitly renounced by the Judges, and legislation was finally recognised as possessing complete supremacy over the law of the land. Common Law, previous legislation, and prerogative, alike." — pp. 19-20. (The emphasis is ours.)

In our opinion, the Warden of Rhodes House here picks up a clue to the primary essential of the immediate future.

—"The Social Creditor," England,

SIR JOHN ANDERSON JOINS VICKERS

The following have joined the board of directors of Vickers Ltd.: Sir John Anderson, Sir Clifford Figg, Sir Thomas Merton and Lieut.-General Sir Ronald Weeks. Sir John Anderson is rejoining the board, from which he resigned in November, 1938, on his appointment as Lord Privy Seal.

—"The Social Creditor" (Eng.), 24/11/45.

Full Employment versus Freedom in America

Address by DR. VIRGIL JORDAN, President of National Industrial Conference Board, to Controllors' Institute of America, at St. Louis, Missouri, 11/5/45.

(Continued from November 23 issue.)

The very title, "Full Employment in a Free Society," under which Sir William Beveridge has put forward the British programme of National Socialism in his latest book, from which the Murray-Kilgore Bill has been copied almost word for word, lets the cat out of the bag.

Step by step, as he presents the attractions of the idea of full employment as the aim of domestic and international policy for the masses, he is compelled to expose all the price tags, political accessories and governmental gadgets called for in the fine print of the contract, and it is clear that the same attachments come for the American as for the English model of the millennium. It does not matter whether or not the British people like them or have been accustomed to them by riding around the back roads to serfdom in the early models of the Welfare State imported from Germany since the time of Bismarck.

For us the plain fact is that the political accessories of full employment cannot be attached to the American chassis without a complete alteration of its fundamental design.

Ours was designed deliberately to limit the power of government, by dividing it and neutralising it through constitutional checks and balances for the primary purpose of safeguarding the civil liberties and protecting the political freedom of the individual citizen against the encroachment of the State. Now, as the American mind has been reclaimed by the spirit of Europe, we are being told day by day that these purposes of government are no longer necessary or enough. It is being taken for granted that the original purpose of this design have already been replaced or supplemented by other ends, which everybody desires and which cannot be attained within the framework and means of limited representation government under law.

In our foreign policy we are committed to concerted action to maintain peace and promote prosperity in the rest of the world by continuous and unlimited use of military force and economic power, while in our domestic policy we are committed to unlimited guarantee of employment and income.

Both these objectives obviously require a government of unlimited powers, unrestrained executive authority, and unrestricted economic resources, with parliaments and legislatures performing merely advisory or conversational functions, and abdicating to executive agencies their power of the purse.

Well, there is some gain by way of candour in having come to the point where some of us recognise that if our government is to play the new role of planetary policeman and global Santa Claus abroad and provide full employment at home, we shall have to scrap the Constitution and give up trying to shape it slyly to these purposes. I do not know whether or not many Americans have more than the sentimental attachment to it which they have for early colonial antiques. It may be that the American people to-day, like those of Europe and Asia, are willing

SOCIAL CREDIT ACTION GROUP

Further Financial Support Required

Mr. W. J. Carruthers, Hon. Secretary of the Victorian Social Credit Action Group, submits the following report—

Financial support continues to arrive for my Group's fighting funds. Already two country radio stations are being used for weekly social credit talks. The response to these talks has indicated that we can reach the people of Victoria with our message if we can expand and then maintain our radio campaign.

Mr. Butler has been working hard preparing for country meetings, while here in Melbourne we start our big series of suburban Town Hall meetings next week.

Much more has also been accomplished, but it has only been accomplished because a comparatively small number of readers of the "New Times" have responded to our financial appeals. Only 140 people have so far responded. But so well have they responded that they are contributing approximately £12 per week. Now, we put this question frankly to those who have not yet contributed: "Can a mere handful be allowed to contribute all the financial support to a fight which every social creditor must help to wage to the best of his ability?"

If 140 people can contribute £12 per week, 1400 people should be able to contribute at least £50 per week. We know that many have meant to contribute, but have kept putting it off. NOW is the time for them to assist.

1000 Victorian social creditors alone, by only supplying an average of sixpence each per week (7/6 a quarter), can provide a weekly fighting fund of £25. This is a minimum sum.

Don't fail us, social creditors. You are thereby failing yourselves. Help us to help you make 1946 a big Social Credit year with a 100 per cent increase in "New Times" sales.

Send your quarterly (or half-yearly or yearly) subscription to-day to Mr. W. J. Carruthers, Hon. Secretary, Social Credit Action Group, 32 Kendall Street, Ringwood, Victoria.

to pay any price for these things that go under the name of security, and one no longer can be sure about that after the steady process of demoralisation to which they have been exposed during the past decade; but they should not go into this collectivist bargain imagining that security is free any more than freedom is free.

Nor should any of us who do not share that new delusion make the mistake of assuming that we need not worry about the outcome because in the end everyone will find that that formula of full employment by unlimited government guarantee is phoney and must fail.

No, the trouble with the programme of full employment by government guarantee is not that it won't work, but that if you pay the price it will work so well that when you have paid the price and got it, all you have left to wish for is that it wouldn't work at all.

Once you have set in motion the massive machinery of unlimited government to make good its guarantee of full employment and adequate income for everyone, it is too late to protest that you didn't read the fine print in the social contract. It is too late to say that you didn't really mean full employment or even sixty million jobs, but only fifty-three million or fifty-seven million jobs; that you didn't quite intend that everybody who can work must be employed where and at whatever the government deems necessary or desirable, producing what the government wants, at a wage or profit the government considers fair, or that everybody must buy and consume what the government decides is desirable at a price which it determines, or spend or save his income in ways which the State decides is proper. It is then too late to realise or argue that the standard of living is not proportional to the amount of employment or payrolls or income or pensions or wages and prices, but to the production of the things people want to buy, consume or keep with the least labour necessary to get them; that what we ought to aim for is the greatest possible production with the least possible employment. It is useless to explain that you meant merely that the people who can't get satisfactory jobs at fair wages

AN ENGLISH BISHOP ON EDUCATION

(From "The Social Creditor," England.)

We have received an account of an address (not reported, so far as we can discover, in "The Times") by the Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. A. C. Headlam, to the Gloucester Diocesan Conference of September 20. The following are extracts—

"... the curious idea that seems to prevail, that our Educational system exists not for the sake of the children but to provide a career for the teacher."

"One of the evil results of a State system of education, which is continually doing more for the children... is that it takes the children out of the control of the parents, and destroys their influence and sense of responsibility. One of the main causes of 'juvenile delinquency' is that the influence of the parents and the home has been destroyed... I must own that I have always had very little sympathy for the totalitarianism and tyranny of the schoolmaster."

"To encourage one to raise a large sum of money and then when the money has been raised, to make new conditions which it is impossible to fulfil, seems to me the sort of dishonourable proceeding which I expect from a Government department when it thinks it has public opinion on its side... The fact is that there is a great deal of dishonesty in the matter. The State and the officials are determined to get a monopoly of education."

"Private individuals will not put up

THE DE-LUBRICATORS

"As things are at present, we are perilously near a tripartite 'go-slow' movement—of workers, because of the Essential Work Orders [industrial conscription] and Pay As You Earn; of capital, because of future commercial uncertainties; and, in some engineering industries, of customers, because of lack of relief from war-time artificialities, such as Purchase Tax."

—The "Sunday Times," London.

SECRET MANPOWER COMMITTEE

In the British House of Commons on November 12, 1945, **Mr. Garry Allighan** asked the Prime Minister "whether he will state the names of the Chairman and members of the Manpower Committee?"

Mr. H. Morrison: "No, Sir. The arrangements made by the Cabinet for the discharge of the business for which it is collectively responsible are matters for the Cabinet itself, and are not customarily disclosed."

Mr. Garry Allighan: "Will the Lord President of the Council say whether this Committee is entirely advisory, or can take decisions in regard to matters?"

Mr. Morrison: "To answer that would be a breach of the doctrine to which I have just referred."

should be employed or supported at a minimum standard of living.

You have paid your money and made your choice, and all the clauses of the contract must be carried out if any of them are to be met. What are they?

Notice first that the agreement rests on two premises which practically everyone now accepts almost as axioms of the new economics. One is that everybody has a political or legal right to an income sufficient to buy an adequate standard of living, either by being employed by somebody in a satisfactory job at fair wages, or running a successful business at a fair profit for himself, or being paid an unemployment or health benefit or pension by the government. The other axiom is that this right can be guaranteed—and this is the important axiom—only if enough money is spent by private citizens and government together to provide the income required to meet the desired standard of living. The current stipulation is that we must spend about one hundred and sixty billions of public and private money to provide about sixty million jobs or businesses, public and private, yielding enough income to satisfy the contract. But this stipulation is naturally subject to change from time to time, so there are the further stipulations that if private spending is not enough the government must supply the rest, and if private spending is too much, government must offset it by collecting more money from citizens by borrowing or taxes.

As a social scheme this seems "perfectly neat, and quite complete, and not in the least extreme."

It means merely that government assumes complete responsibility for the accounting of the community's money, controlling its expenditures, income and saving, relieving the citizen of all his budgetary problems, and leaving everything else about his life and work as it was. If that were all there is to it, it could be made simpler by arranging to have all private income paid into the Treasury into a sort of super-social security account for every individual and then having Mr. Morgenthau send each citizen a cheque every month for whatever balance the public officials figure it would be proper for him to spend in the public interest. That would at least assure full employment in Washington; but a benevolent government would then only come to the beginning of its problem and would soon have to invoke the unread, unwritten or invisible clauses of its contract.

(To be continued)

[Editors' Note: Owing to a typographical error in an overseas contemporary, previous instalments of Dr. Jordan's address were incorrectly ascribed to Dr. Johnson.]

Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

columns of "Smith's Weekly," heads his article in the issue of January 5 as follows: "Make Your Member Work For You." Under this heading is the following "After all you elected him! He is your servant and it is only your fault if you allow him to forget it. So, if you haven't a place to live in, if you can't get the work you want, if there is anything wrong in your present peace-time set-up, let your voice be heard. Ask your Politician," says Mr. S. Hugh Smith. Get to know him, and get him to work for you."

It is surprising where some Social Credit ideas are being advocated these days.

* * * * *

Amazing reports concerning the destruction of vast quantities of motor cars, machinery and other valuable equipment, continue to come from the Islands. There are also reports of large quantities of foodstuffs being destroyed. According to a report in the Melbourne "Age," "the vested interests of manufacturers and merchants are influencing methods of sale and disposal in a manner which makes Savonarola a mere local bonfire... it is being realised that to sell something worth a dollar for one cent is to check manufacture of the same article in the United States and thus cause unemployment. Thus, in turn, traders in Australia have, perhaps, welcomed the destruction of many items of machinery and marketable products of the American services."

Yes, a wonderful thing is this "full employment" policy! Let us have more and more sabotage in order that we can have more and more employment to replace what has been sabotaged!

* * * * *

Back in the "bad old days" before World War I, people could travel through most countries without having to worry about a passport. But "progress" has altered all that. Here in Australia, Mr. Calwell and his bureaucratic staff emulate the bureaucracy of Soviet Russia by making it as difficult as possible for people to leave the country.

There is only one solution of this bureaucratic disease: a drastic reduction in the size of the bureaucracy.

* * * * *

A resident of a Melbourne suburb recently wrote to his State Member, a Liberal, stating that he and his friends were very concerned about Uniform Taxation and other important matters. He received a very courteous and straightforward reply which said that the Member would like to meet the writer of the letter and his friends when convenient. This is to be arranged.

The above is related in order that other readers of this journal may be encouraged to take steps to have their State Members brought into closer contact with the local electors. In this way alone can democratic government be made to work.

MORE POST-WAR DESTRUCTION OF REAL WEALTH

From the "Social Creditor" (Eng.) 17/11/45:—

Well authenticated stories of organised sabotage of valuable and urgently needed material by Government order are reaching us from many quarters. One of many such is that an aircraft carrier on the way home from the East jettisoned twenty undamaged and unstripped bombers on the way. To take one item alone, a bombing aircraft has thousands of pounds' worth of the finest instruments extant, varying from the highest grade clocks and watches to wireless instruments and intercommunication telephones. It is almost impossible to buy a good clock nowadays, and almost as difficult to get one repaired, but it is clear that the Government is not going to let you have those you have paid for.

PETROL RATIONING MYSTERY

In the British House of Commons on October 9, 1945, **Mr. Stokes** asked the Minister of Fuel and Power:

"May I ask my right hon. Friend whether he can tell us—if not now, if I put a Question down will he do so?—where the greatly increased supplies from the Persian Gulf are going; and further, whether, in view of his decision not to let us off petrol rationing, he proposes to take any steps to stop the ever-increasing black market petrol?"

Mr. Shinwell: "If my hon. Friend care to put down a Question at any time, I shall do all I can to furnish an answer."

Squadron-Leader Donner: "Is the Minister aware of the statement of his predecessor that it would only require one extra tanker a week to double the petrol ration in this country?"

Mr. Shinwell: "I am not unaware of that."

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