

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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Cartels Planning For a Third World War?

Exposure By U.S. Congressman

"Some people are beginning to worry about cartels and the next world war, but not nearly enough people," begins an article in a recent edition of "Co-op News." In view of recent disclosures by U.S. Congressman Jerry Voorhis, the U.S. Department of Justice, the Christian Layman's Information Service, the Washington State Department and other reliable sources, it is time to seriously examine the cartel system (business and particularly industrial monopoly) to get an up-to-date picture of what is going on behind these industrial-financial plotters.

Congressman Jerry Voorhis, speaking in the House recently, seriously challenged the popular opinion that the United Nations won the war, producing evidence to show that E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., along with the other major cartels—with German members included—are proceeding to divide up the world's oil, tin, aluminium, potash chemicals, etc., as they always have before.

"Cartel agreements have in most instances been only suspended for the duration of the war," said Voorhis, "not denounced or nullified by the fact that a world of human beings has been engaged in a life-and-death struggle around the globe.

"Neither political boundaries, nor battle lines, nor declarations of war, nor peace treaties, nor national Governments have affected in the past or are affecting today this world-wide struggle for economic monopoly power."

The article in "Co-op News" continues in this vein:

Cartels, in other words, are economic super-states, which pay no allegiance to any flag. They promote scarcity, unemployment, poverty and finally war. But they flourish in both war and peace.

These combinations of money and power, says Thurman Arnold, former "trust-buster" of the U.S. Department of Justice:

1. Seek to consolidate their gains by destroying existing independent enterprise.
2. They prevent new enterprise from entering the field.
3. They stop introduction of new and more efficient methods when they have a vested interest in old, obsolete methods.
4. They set up arbitrary and despotic control over production.
5. They enter politics, making alliances against the interest of consumers and independent producers; "in short, they become a sort of independent state within a State, making treaties and alliances, expending their power by waging industrial wars, dealing on equal terms with the

executive and legislative branches of the Government, and defying Governmental authority if necessary with the self-righteousness of an independent sovereign."

And they go over the heads of Governments to corner the world's raw materials and prepare for the rich harvest of profits they will reap from the wars they inevitably help to start.

Not long ago the U.S. Attorney General announced:

"The Justice Department knows that many cartel agreements necessarily disrupted during the European phase of the war are now being resumed."

Congressman Voorhis commented that there is "a pretty feverish operation going on among the people who have participated in cartels heretofore to get the machinery re-established in order to protect their own monopoly position as quickly as they can."

And the congressman read from a leaflet published by the Christian Layman's Information Service this paragraph:

"Don't fraternise" is the order hammered at our troops in Germany. At the same time in Wall Street, Washington, London, and Paris the cartel monopoly groups, which control the world's supply of rubber, tin, oil and chemicals, are meeting and making plans to co-operate with German industry as soon as hostilities cease. 'Don't fraternise' is the slogan plastered all around the tired, dust-covered G.I., who is glad to see any face that smiles and doesn't wear an iron hat. . . . But 'don't fraternise' is not for the old fellows who made the guns, sold the oil, and exchanged the secrets on patents and powders, for theirs is the sacred fraternity of power and profits."

Last March 30 the State Department indicated it is aware what is going on.

"Nazi party members, German industrialists and the German military are now developing post-war commercial projects," it said, "and are endeavouring to renew and cement friendships in foreign commercial

circles and are planning for renewals of pre-war cartel agreements."

The State Department warned that "unless these plans are checked they will present a constant menace to post-war peace and security."

But the State Department itself has so far shown little ability or desire to do anything about it. The People's Lobby, for example, found out from the Department of Justice that of 31 American corporations involved in cartel cases since 1937, 24 "had a German member."

Now, take a look at some correspondence between Lord McGowan, head of Imperial Chemical Industry of Great Britain, and Lammont du Pont, of the Du Pont corporation, as revealed by a Department of Justice anti-trust suit against those concerns. The correspondence indicates, Congressman Voorhis observes, "neither corporation has the slightest intention of permitting governmental action by either the British or the American Government to interfere with their cartel arrangements."

Lord McGowan wrote to Lammont du Pont: "I have warned my people that no fiscal alterations in the United States of America must be allowed to affect the interpretation to be placed on our patents and processes agreement, and the working out of the co-operation for which the agreement provides."

Lammont du Pont wrote to Lord McGowan: "I feel the same. If any legisla-

tion or international agreements are brought about which affect these I.C.I.-du Pont relations, I am sure we will be able to adjust ourselves so as to get the continued benefit of our agreement."

Voorhis called attention to the tremendous role chemistry is likely to play in industry tomorrow. Said he:

"The handful of huge chemical corporations of the world are the major producers of all types of synthetics, including fibres, fuel, rubber and manifold other products which may well revolutionise human life."

"These corporations control the production of plastics, explosives, insulation materials, dyestuffs, fertilisers, and enough other products to almost run the entire gamut of human needs."

"It is no wonder, therefore, that the most powerful single German monopoly and most active of all German agencies in the cartel field has been the gigantic I. G. Farbenindustrie. Certainly, however, it should give us pause when we realise that this whole field of chemistry was before the war held in the tight control of three corporations, which dominated the entire world in this field, and had a working cartel agreement between them, which superseded national boundaries, and national laws."

"These three corporations are the Imperial Chemical Industry of Great Britain, the DU Pont Co. of the United States, and I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany."

—"The Canadian Social Creditor," January 3, 1946.

NOTES on the NEWS

Official figures supplied by the Commonwealth Statistician disclose that Australian taxpayers paid £49/0/10 per head in the year ending June 30, 1945, in contrast with £4/14/4 in 1914. Commonwealth collections totalled £337,920,000—a trifle more than the 2/6 ("dog licence") per head, which Federation was expected to cost! States' collections were £22,111,000. It is also estimated that Australians paid a further £18,000,000 in local government taxes—bringing the grand total of taxes to £378,031,000.

This strangulation by taxation has now reached the stage that it has destroyed the incentive to produce, and unless it is halted it will destroy our society. There is no continuous effective control over the Federal juggernaut, so it is imperative that the power to tax revert to State Governments, which can then control the Canberra Cabal by doling out to it only what is absolutely necessary.

SNAPPY SHORTS: (1) British Labor and Conservative M.P.'s have revolted against a proposal in the new Industrial Injuries Bill which empowers inspectors to enter premises, ask questions, and require persons under penalties to sign documents concerning the truth of their statements. Faced with "Gestapo" charges, the clause will be reconsidered. Similar clauses are contained in our local Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act, but our Labor leaders are determined to retain them. (2) Parents of children attending the Port Albert School (Gippsland, Vic.) have decided not to send their children to school while the building remains a menace to their health. The two-roomed school has damp marks on the wall to a height of four feet, and parents blame the dampness for the bronchial afflictions of the children. For several years the local residents have been trying to get the soulless socialised State Education Department to remedy the situation.

COALMINERS' CRAZE: Coalminers at Collie (W.A.) have agreed to work two hours overtime daily, on condition that the extra coal produced is railed only to the local milk factory, cement and brick works. Here is the beginning of yet another tyranny which may be extended to insisting that other goods and services be delivered to only Unionist factories or homes; it is both an impertinence and a most dangerous Communist concept. A moment's reflection will show the preposterous lengths to which this practice could be carried as a part of the plot to bludgeon everybody into paying tribute to Union bosses in the form of Union dues under compulsory Unionism.

AUSTRALIAN ATTRACTIONS: Migration officials on the taxpayers' pay roll have just returned to Australia and say that tens of thousands of northwestern Europeans want to come to "this land of opportunity"; they know of our wide-open spaces, and our "good social conditions." Wonder who told them those funny stories? Do they know that men without homes were gaoled for sleeping in our trains, or of Australian families sleeping in stables, and do they know of our Ned Kelly taxation bandits? Do they know of our Prices Gestapo raiding and ransacking private homes? Do they know of our zoning monopolies, which exclude citizens from business openings? Europe in some respects may be in a bad

way, but Australia is no longer the land of unrationed milk and honey, and migrants should be told the facts.

EMPIRE EFFORT: The Reparations Conference assessed Britain to have made "the biggest contribution to the war effort under the combined headings of 'effort' and 'damage,' followed by America and France." Fancy that now! Who said Russia won the war? Another report says "there is a strong belief in General MacArthur's headquarters that Russia entered the Japanese war when help was no longer necessary, in order to secure 'squatters' rights' to the resources of northern Asia." Fancy saying things like that about Uncle Joe after him being humane enough to make sure that the Japanese had access to Russian fishing grounds, thus assuring them of a good supplementary diet to their rice.

RUSSIAN RUSES: The "New York Times," in an article quoted in the Melbourne "Sun" of February 13, says, "America is becoming alarmed at Russia's attitude." The Scripps-Howard Press also finds "an ominous similarity between Russia's new tactics and those of Nazi Germany. . . . Moscow's mask is now off; Russia, like Hitler's Germany, is now telling the masses that the fatherland is in danger, and that Britain and America, aided by Socialist France and Fascist China, are the-enemy." The article points out that, "Hitler used to bellow that he was obliged to take neighbouring territory, arm feverishly, and increase industrial production. Today the Russian masses are being subjected to the same dangerous doctrination behind an even thicker barrier of censorship." Slowly but surely Russian Fascism is being recognised.

WARRIORS' WOES: Now that our gallant warriors have defeated our external enemies, those who need medical care have to wait hours on end on hard wooden forms for a bottle of medicine or pills, plus curt remarks from Repatriation clerks and doctors. New "heart" patients have to wait a week for a cardiograph, while skin specialists only work on certain days—and our heroes have to wait. Some get perhaps a £1 per month and lose £12 in pay calling at the clinic to get the same old questions and the same old dope. That's the story (Continued on page 4)

Significant Political Pointers

It is significant that every invention, which has great potential value to the individual is soon captured and perverted. The films, for example, have been used to demoralise and bemuse the people in every part of the world.

The film industry is practically a Jewish monopoly. It is worth recording that Bernard Baruch, international financier and adviser to American Presidents, has an interest in Fox Movie Corporation.

There is no longer any doubt that U.N.R.R.A. is one of the instruments being used to take control of the world's food supply. More and more demands are being made on British countries to supply food for other parts of the world. It is instructive to note what is happening to some of this food. After returning from Poland late last year, American Congressman Gordon was reported as follows:

"He could not find adequate words to describe the particularly horrible plight of Poland, and the devastation wrought there by the German occupation and the present Soviet occupation. Economic conditions are worsening instead of improving, because the Soviet Army not only lives on the produce of Polish land, but also loots and removes anything it cannot consume or use on the spot. . . . The Polish people are not receiving any assistance whatever from U.N.R.R.A., as everything that U.N.R.R.A. ships to Poland is seized by the Russians."

While the daily press is full of reports concerning the large number of Europeans who will starve to death unless we all make more sacrifices to send them some of the food which we manage to produce in spite of the taxation monopoly and the bureaucracy, no mention is made of the fact that a great amount of the starvation is the result of wholesale Russian looting in all Russian-dominated territories.

American Congressman Ryter, who visited Poland with Congressman Gordon, describes the much-publicised agrarian "reforms" being carried out by the Russians:

"An estate of 120 acres was parcelled out between sixteen peasant families. All the livestock, horses, cattle, agricultural instruments, were removed to Russia. All that was left to these sixteen families was just one pig, and even that had to be hidden under straw from the looting Russians. . . . The peasants must hand over some 80 per cent. of their crops to the Government, and this levy goes mainly to feed the Red Army."

Australia's national income increased from £830 million in 1939 to £1350 million in 1944. This increase was possible in spite of the fact that over 800,000 men and women were in the Armed Forces. With the return of most of these men and women to production, a national income of, say, £2000 million, should be easily possible. With this national income we could have an average standard of living of about £1142 annually per family. Our wartime production proved that this is physically possible. The controllers of financial policy have other views concerning what Australians should have as a reasonable standard of living, while, of course, the bureaucrats will lend a hand to ensure that the production which does take place is of as little use as possible to the individual.

"Smith's Weekly" of February 23 contains an article entitled "Distrust of Bretton Woods." "Smith's" reports that "among Labor's rank and file, opposition to Bretton Woods is increasing." Several Members of the Federal Opposition are also known to be very doubtful about Bretton Woods. The tremendous amount of educational work on the facts about Bretton Woods is bearing fruit. Now having proof of the effectiveness of their efforts, social crediters should not relax.

(Continued on page 2.)

Sir, —The fact that we are getting chaos instead of Christianity is not fortuitous, and unless we can get an understanding of how this comes about when none of us wants it, our efforts to substitute the latter for the former must continue to fail.

By your kind indulgence over many weeks I have been calling particular attention to the vital information offered to the world by C. H. Douglas of England, and also some from A. N. Field, of New Zealand, regarding the nature, origin, and implementation of the POLICY which has controlled living conditions for many generations past. It has been shown that the disastrous economic conditions, which followed every community upset since 1893 have all had the same origin—i.e., financial manipulation. The same applies to the upsets prior to 1893, such as the French Revolution, the Napoleonic wars, and the American Civil War. The real causes of these have not been correctly explained in the "history" books used in our educational institutions.

In your issue of 15/2/1946, my review had taken us to the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the surrender in that year of Great Britain, through the Jew, Lord Reading, to the Jewish international financiers operating from New York. It has been shown that part of the plan for the destruction of the Government in Russia was a continuous campaign to undermine the prestige of the Czar and his family. The way in which that was done was shameful in the extreme, but it served the purposes of the unscrupulous international revolutionaries operating from countries outside Russia, particularly from New York.

A similar plan, but embodying different methods, is in action against Great Britain, and during the whole of the period between the two world wars strenuous efforts have been made to undermine the prestige of the British Empire in general and the United Kingdom in particular.

This campaign is part of the same POLICY which had brought so much suffering and ruin to millions of innocent, but sadly uninformed, people in other periods.

The men who had dictated financial policy before the war of 1914, as well as during the whole of the period in which that war was fought, were permitted to continue dictating the financial conditions after the war, and they arranged matters in such a way as to convert Great Britain from a winner in the war to a loser in the peace. A simple but rather striking illustration of this is to be seen in the fact that while taxation in Germany was doubled, the taxation in Great Britain was increased more than fourfold. The figures speak eloquently for themselves, as follows:

	Taxation per head	
	"Britain"	Germany
1914.....	£3 12 2	£ 3 5 6
1929.....	15 2 0	6 10 0

A significant aspect of this continuous POLICY has been specially mentioned by C. H. Douglas. It shows that time is a secondary matter in the execution of the plot. It also shows that the POLICY was well known to certain people long before the allegedly bogus "Protocols" were written. Douglas calls attention to the "decimation of the country families by dueling in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries." He expresses the view that it is not possible "that anyone who will take the trouble to consider the evidence, can ignore the purposeful endeavour which has been made over at least three hundred years to break up and destroy this hereditary memory of policy." In "The Big Idea" he goes on to say that as dueling waned by the recognition of its trend—

"A wave of the most absurd gambling set in, in which estates which had been in

the same family for centuries changed hands overnight, often accompanied by the suicide of the loser. Both this mania and dueling had the same common feature; they were insidiously stimulated by psychological methods—they were not merely "fashionable," but were, for the country squire, and only for the country squire, an almost inescapable accompaniment to the intercourse with his fellows by which alone his instincts could affect the course of events. A poor spirited fellow' was not likely to be listened to with much attention."

That this was an important part of a conscious "plan" is confirmed by events. Again in "The Big Idea," C. H. Douglas says:

"It is notable that exactly the same sequence of events occurred somewhat later in America. It is commonly forgotten that the United States, between the War of Secession and the American Civil War, was in essence a country of squires, of the George Washington type. Among these, more particularly in the Southern States, dueling and gambling appeared like an epidemic. By the time the Civil War broke out, the class was sensibly weakened. The war practically eliminated it.

"The French Revolution . . . was primarily a massacre of the French hereditary aristocracy. So was the Russian Revolution of 1917.

"Anyone who will take the trouble to go through the casualty lists of the 1914-1942 war, can verify the disproportionate percentage of 'hereditary' families appearing in them. This does not apply to one side only. The hereditary memory is being eliminated everywhere."

Now, lest anyone should think the revolutions mentioned were cases of the downtrodden peasantry rising against their oppressors, Douglas also calls attention to the fact that neither was a "peasant" revolution. In both cases the landowners were attacked and massacred, but it was not the tenants of the landowners who did it. It was done by town mobs and mutinied soldiers, and each time it cut short a period of high prosperity. The attack on landowners is being continued, and Professor Laski is connected with it.

As previously pointed out, it was intended by the promoters of the 1914 war that Great Britain should be defeated. When that plot failed the same result had to be secured by other means.

In order to understand what took place and why, it is necessary to consider several important happenings after 1918. In this regard, C. H. Douglas has written:

"Since 1917 at least, but probably for much longer, the most dangerous enemy of the British people has been a group of German-American Jews operating mainly in America who used Germany first and the United States later. . . . As soon as it became evident that Germany had lost the first trick, and the Jews had won it by the dismemberment of Russia and the control of the Russian development along Talmudic lines, the whole weight of this group was directed to obtaining control of the Armistice via the United States. The decline of the British Empire and the rise of Totalitarian Germany is the direct result of this control."

They did get control of the Armistice through the United States, and, as we shall see, they used this control to work havoc on the British people.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2, February 24, 1946.

(To be continued.)

SOME EXPERTS WOULD-BE DICTATORS

Why They Lean to Bureaucratic Socialism

"All specialists, whether businessmen or professional people, are fully aware of their dependence on the consumers' directives. Daily experience teaches them that, under capitalism, their main task is to serve the consumers.

"Those specialists who lack an understanding of the fundamental social problems resent very deeply this 'servitude' and want to be 'freed.' The revolt of narrow-minded experts is one of the powerful forces pushing toward general bureaucratisation.

"The architect must adjust his blueprints to the wishes of those for whom he builds homes; or—in the case of apartment houses—of the proprietors who want to own a building that suits the tastes of the prospective tenants and can therefore be easily rented.

"There is no need to find out whether the architect is 'right' in believing that he 'knows better' what a fine house 'should' look like than the 'foolish laymen' who lack 'good taste.'

"He may foam with rage when he is forced to 'debase' his wonderful projects in order to please his customers. And he yearns for an 'ideal' state of affairs in which he could build homes that meet his own artistic standards. He longs for a Government Housing Office and sees himself, in his daydreams, at the top of this bureau. Then he will construct dwellings according to his own fashion!

"This architect would be highly offended if somebody were to call him a would-be dictator. 'My only aim,' he could retort, 'is to make people happy by providing them with finer houses; these people are too ignorant to know what would best promote their own well-being; the expert, under the auspices of the Government, must take care of them; there should be a law against ugly buildings.' But, let us ask, 'who is to decide which kind of architectural style has to be considered good, and which bad?' Our architect will answer: 'Of course, I, the expert.' He boldly disregards the fact that there is, even among the architects, very considerable dissent with regard to styles and artistic values.

"We do not need to stress the point that this architect, even under a bureaucratic dictatorship, and precisely under such a totalitarianism, will not be free to build according to his own ideas. He will have to comply with the tastes of his bureaucratic superiors, and they themselves will be subject to the whims of the supreme dictator. In Nazi Germany the architects

were not free, either. They had to accommodate themselves to the plans of the frustrated artist, Hitler.

"Still more important is this: There are, in the field of aesthetics, as in all other fields of human endeavour, no absolute criteria of what is beautiful and what is not. If a man forces his fellow-citizens to submit to his own standards of value, he does not make them any happier. They themselves alone can decide what makes them happy and what they like. You do not increase the happiness of a man eager to attend a performance of 'Abie's Irish Rose' by forcing him to attend a perfect performance of 'Hamlet' instead. You may deride his poor taste. But he alone is supreme in matters of his own satisfaction."

—"Bureaucracy," by Ludwig von Mises (p. 108).

BARTER DEAL PROPOSED

The following report from the Melbourne "Argus" of February 21 indicates that at least one Member of the American Congress has some inkling of financial realities:

"Representative Voorhis (Democrat, California), in a broadcast from Washington on Tuesday, suggested that U.S.A., instead of granting the projected \$3750 million loan to Britain, should make a barter deal under which she would ship about \$1000 million [worth of goods] to Britain in the next five years, and be repaid subsequently in kind, either from Britain or other parts of the Empire.

"Mr. Voorhis, who usually supports Administration measures, explained that he believed in the principle of assisting Britain in the present circumstances, but was not convinced of her ability to repay an interest-bearing loan of the suggested magnitude."

IT IS YOUR FIGHT!

You Can Help To Double The Circulation Of "The New Times" By The End of 1946.

How? By Obtaining One More Reader.

Why Not See How Many New Subscribers You Can Get Before The End Of The Year?

VICTORIAN SOCIAL CREDIT ACTION GROUP

Mr. W. J. Carruthers, Hon. Secretary of the Victorian Social Credit Action Group, reports:

"At the last meeting of my group it was agreed that as a major part of the campaign to double the circulation of the 'New Times' by the end of this year, suitable poster boards be made and supplied to Melbourne and metropolitan newspapers. It was also agreed that my group should finance the printing of suitable display posters every week. In order to obtain the maximum results, I want to appeal to readers in all suburbs to co-operate with my group in this move. All that is required is at least one reader in each suburb to make himself personally responsible for ensuring that his newspaper displays the poster on the board supplied. It is hoped to have boards for 50 agents available in about three weeks' time. I would like to hear from readers in Melbourne who can co-operate. I would also like to point out that this new move by my group will necessitate further expenditure, and that there are still thousands who have not contributed to our financial appeal. I want to put the following frank question to those who have not yet assisted financially: 'Don't you think Social Credit worth a shilling or two a week? How can we talk about the electors generally not associating to get results, when we ourselves will not co-operate fully?' If every social creditor would give regularly only sixpence a week, our message could be taken to every home in Australia. How much does this fight really mean to you, fellow social creditors? Surely you are not prepared to let the willing few bear the sole brunt of supplying the financial ammunition? Write to us today and send that financial assistance you have been meaning to send. Forward all donations to Mr. W. J. Carruthers, 32 Kendall Street, Ringwood, Victoria.

NOTE TO DIRECT SUBSCRIBERS

Circumstances compel us to mention that there are many direct subscribers to the "New Times" who are behind with their subscriptions. Most of them are old readers, and presumably desire to continue reading the paper. But apparently they keep putting off the renewal of their subscriptions. The financial position of the "New Times" is such that it is imperative that every continuing direct subscriber renews his subscription as soon as it falls due. So will all direct subscribers who have received one or two expiry notices please co-operate by sending in their subscriptions immediately? It will help to relieve considerably the financial problems of this journal.

BALLARAT MEETING

Mr. Eric Butler will speak in the French Room, Ballarat City Hall, on Monday evening, March 4.

All Ballarat "New Times" readers are urged to do all in their power to make this meeting a success. Those who desire to assist with the organising of the meeting should contact Mr. J. A. Lannen, "Carlow," Collard-street, Ballarat.

Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Coles' acceptance of the job of running the Federal Government's socialist airlines is further evidence of just how much reliance can be placed on the utterances of many politicians. When the Bill to nationalise the airlines was before the Federal Parliament last year, Mr. Coles said that "Nationalisation of airways would be a politically immoral act; the proposal is in defiance of the will of the people" as expressed at the last Referendum. Comment would be superfluous.

Mr. J. D. G. Medley, Vice-Chancellor of Melbourne University, wants the Army Education Service and its two publications, "Salt" and "Current Affairs Bulletin," carried on permanently. Army Education was inundated with Socialists and Communists early in its history, and its publications, paid for by the Australian taxpayers, have issued a never-ending stream of Socialist propaganda. Mr. Medley says that there are many soldiers who long for seriousness and sincerity in a cynical world, and that they would regard it as a great tragedy if "Salt" and "Current Affairs Bulletin" were to disappear. There is no need for this "tragedy." If sufficient ex-servicemen want magazines such as "Salt," then they should have the privilege of buying them with their own money from any publishing firm willing to supply their requirements. There is no reason why the Australian taxpayer should be called upon to finance propaganda he does not believe in. That racket was worked on him at the last Referendum.

There was a big percentage of informal votes cast in the recent Wimmera bye-election. The Mildura paper reports that some of these informal votes had a big "No" written across them.

When none of the candidates will represent the policies of electors, it is better for electors to vote informally, stating why, than to add their sanction to policies not desired. More will be said about this matter before the next Federal elections.

At a recent public meeting held in Eden, a fishing village on the far south coast of New South Wales, protest was recorded against a fish marketing measure recently passed by the New South Wales Labor Government. A vote taken among Eden fishermen was emphatically for private enterprise.

Obviously these fishermen have no faith in Professor Laski and planned production. Planned production was introduced into the wheat industry. The results were remarkable. Before the Socialist Professors got to work, the wheat silos in Australia were overflowing. Now they are empty.

"Food for Britain, is it? The authorities even put obstacles in the way of it coming to Melbourne. A farmer in my district bitterly complains that the Railway Department would not let him send a bag of potatoes to the city without a permit, although hundreds of tons of undersize spuds, just as good eating as the regulation ones, are being ploughed in by local growers Melbourne householders can't buy potatoes."—"C.Q." in the Sydney "Bulletin," February 20.

Fortunately, many primary producers are possessed of a little initiative. Many potato growers shrewdly "work" in some so-called under-sized potatoes with the others, thus getting more food on to the market, beating the bureaucracy, and increasing their financial returns. —E. D. B.

REPORT ON RUSSIA MUST BE PUBLISHED

Mr. Ernie Thornton, Communist dictator of the Federated Ironworkers' Union, recently arrived back from Moscow. He was given a high priority to travel by air from England to Australia. Far more desirable citizens than Mr. Thornton, the British wives and children of Australian servicemen, cannot get any sort of transport to get out to Australia. No sooner had Mr. Thornton arrived back than he was invited to speak over the "commonly-owned" A.B.C. Perhaps Mr. Moses had something to do with this? Anyhow, Mr. Thornton told Australians what a wonderful place Russia is.

This week, however, another Australian has arrived from Moscow. He is Mr. Jim Maloney, Australian Minister to Moscow, who when last in Australia caused a stir by some of his comments on internal Russian policies. The story was published in Lang's "Century," and never denied. No doubt Mr. Maloney will be soon reporting again to the Australian Government, Australian electors desire to know just what this report contains. The recent revelations concerning Soviet espionage in Canada must convince all thinking Australians that there is a worldwide fifth column, of which the Communist Party in Australia is an integral part. Australians must be told the facts about Russia, and we hope that Mr. Maloney's report is soon made available.

THE "NEW TIMES" IS OBTAINABLE AT ALL AUTHORISED NEWSAGENTS

WHY WAS "BRETTON WOODS" RUSHED THROUGH BRITISH PARLIAMENT?

(Concluded from last issue.)

On December 6, 1945, a Government spokesman told the House of Commons that a few days later the House (of several hundred Members) would have only a couple of days in which to debate the Bretton Woods Agreement and associated matters.

This announcement was immediately followed by many strong protests and pertinent questions, which were hardly reported at all in the Australian daily papers, although a matter of historic importance to the whole British Empire was involved. The following report is taken from the British "Hansard": —

Captain Gammans (Hornsey): A point arises which I think is of the utmost importance from the statement that the Prime Minister has made. Before the Debate comes off next week, will he say at what rate between the dollar and the pound—the parity of the pound in relation to the dollar—these sums have been fixed, both in regard to the repayment of capital and of interest?

Mr. Pargter (Spelthorne): Is the financial settlement with America completely dependent upon the Bretton Woods Agreement?

The Prime Minister: Yes, Sir, the Bretton Woods Agreement is part of the whole Agreement.

Mr. N. Smith: Shame.

The Prime Minister: I think hon. Members had better read the whole thing. I know that certain hon. Members have an almost religious fervour on this point.

Mr. N. Smith: Why not?

The Prime Minister: I quite agree, and I do not grudge it to the hon. Member, but I think it would be better if hon. Members would look at this thing as a whole, and study this document. There will be plenty of opportunities for my hon. Friends below the Gangway to vent all their wrath when they really know what they are talking about.

Mr. Stokes: May I ask whether, in his consideration of the Business for next week and what may follow it he will bear in mind the repeated promises that have been made to this House to allow us full time to consider this matter before the decision is taken? We have months in which to discuss this matter, and if the right hon. Gentleman rushes this thing through the verdict of this country will be that he has sold us out to the moneylenders.

Mr. Harold Macmillan (Bromley) rose—

Mr. Stokes: May I have an answer?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member cannot make another speech.

Mr. Stokes: On a point of Order. Has not the Motion for the Adjournment been moved again, and therefore can I not speak again? I crave your fairness in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is correct, I overlooked the second Motion. He may therefore then ask the Lord President of the Council to answer.

Mr. H. Morrison: If I get the permission of the House. [Hon. Members: "Hear, hear."] I think it is unreasonable for the hon. Member to assume that nobody has heard of Bretton Woods before this statement was made.

Mr. Stokes: There has been no discussion here.

Mr. Morrison: I know, but knowledge of documents and proposals has been knocking about for months. I have read the Agreement, but not with that fullness that I ought to have, I admit; but I have heard of the Bretton Woods Agreement for some time, and therefore the subject has been known. The question is whether we are giving reasonable notice of Debate. I suggest that we are. Whether there should be any question of suspension of Rule on the Wednesday, to give a bit more time, we would be willing to discuss through the usual channels, to meet in any way we can hon. Gentlemen who are concerned in that respect.

Mr. Harold Macmillan (Bromley): Before the right hon. Gentleman sits down, may I put this to him. This is a very grave matter. I fully realise the difficulties in which, from the point of view of time, the Government and the House find themselves. Perhaps we might ask that, as a result of the interchanges, the Leader of the House would regard the timetable as fluid, as a matter for discussion through the usual channels, so that we can reach the best possible arrangement for the discussion of a matter of such great importance. I am quite sure that the House would place itself at the disposal of the Government and if there was any inconvenience with regard to the holiday the House would be very willing to make the necessary arrangements. We have been very fairly met by the Leader of the House, and we might come to some arrangement as to the discussion, so that even he might find an opportunity to read the Bretton Woods Agreement in the interval.

Mr. H. Morrison: I did not say that I had not read it at all. I only said that, in those earlier days, when I used to hear of Bretton Woods so frequently, I had not thoroughly read the agreement then. Of course, I have read all about it during these recent days . . .

Mr. N. Smith: My right hon. Friend, the Lord President of the Council, has told the House that all of us have had ample time in which to consider this thing. I would submit that that is obviously inaccurate, for the simple reason that my right hon. Friend, the Prime Minister, has said to-night explicitly that the Bretton Woods ratification is part of the whole affair. This has only been announced less than an hour ago. That being so, I want to ask the Government if they would not put this matter off until after the Christmas Recess. The Prime Minister said, I think,

most improperly, that some of us are treating this subject with religious fervour. What is wrong with that? What is wrong with a man being sincere? Many of us are sincere about this thing, and I beg of you, Mr. Speaker, as the protector of the back-benchers, to see that we are not let down and that there is no collusion between the two Front Benches. All I ask of the Government is to put this off until after the Christmas Recess.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid I cannot order the Government how to deal with Business.

Flight-Lieutenant Beswick (Uxbridge): May I ask the Prime Minister what is sacrosanct about the date, 31 December? What principle would be involved in setting it back?

The Prime Minister: I am afraid I have exhausted my right to speak.

Mr. Stokes: On a point of Order, Mr. Speaker. May I ask you, in order to get it on record, whether in view of the fact that this statement involves legislation, the whole of this discussion is not out of Order on the Adjournment?

Mr. Speaker: It may eventually require legislation, but the statement had to be

REHABILITATION OF EX-SERVICEMEN DEMANDED

Big Move To Put Politicians On The Spot

On February 6 more than 3000 returned soldiers packed the Brisbane Town Hall to protest against the Federal Government's so-called rehabilitation scheme. More than a thousand other servicemen in the street listened to the speeches through loudspeakers. Lt-General Gordon Bennett was one of the principal speakers.

In a hard-hitting speech, Mr. A. A. Chresby, who is well known to most Australian social crediters, and is Federal Secretary of the Demobilised Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Association, said:

"We are not going to be fobbed off with promises.

"This is just the beginning of the fight. The gloves are off and we will not stop until every man and woman who donned uniform is provided with a job, a home, and a faith in the future."

Motion put to the meeting by Mr. Chresby, and carried unanimously, read: —

"That all ex-service men and women guarantee to work and vote to replace all politicians, who fail to honour the promises made to us, with ex-service politicians who will see that our demands are met. The time for talking is past and now we want action."

In an exclusive interview with a "Smith's Weekly" representative, General Bennett said: —

"I am perturbed at the lack of any form of rehabilitation. The men deserve better treatment.

"It is the duty of Australia to look after these men. The men cannot assist in the future development of Australia if they are on the dole.

"Irrespective of politics, creed or kind, the ex-Service men and women must stick together and let the politicians and petty bureaucrats know that the ex-Service men and women of Australia are not asking for a 'fair go'—they are demanding it.

"This message must be driven home before the next Federal elections."

Since the protest meeting in the Brisbane Town Hall on February 6, there has been a great stir in all States. The following is from "Smith's Weekly" of February 23:

"A full-scale campaign has been launched by returned soldier organisations, with the co-operation of Lieutenant-General Gordon Bennett, to force Federal Government to implement a proper rehabilitation scheme for discharged men and women. "Proposals now include: — "Organisation of another monster protest meeting in Brisbane to which all ex-Servicemen's associations affiliated with Queensland United Council of Ex-servicemen will take part.

"A 'Bring Dedman to Brisbane' move, so that, as Minister for Post-war Reconstruction, he can answer charges levelled against his Department . . .

"Demobilised Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Association is determined to force Mr. Dedman to visit Brisbane to reply to charges made at our protest meeting in Brisbane City Hall."

"This statement was made to 'Smith's' by Federal secretary of the association (Mr. A. A. Chresby).

"If Mr. Dedman thinks that our protest meeting was just a flash in the pan, he is in for a rude awakening," said Mr. Chresby. "My executive has discussed plans for the continuance of our campaign with Lieutenant-General Bennett.

"At a meeting of the State council it has been decided to: —

"Call a special meeting of representatives of each ex-servicemen's association, which

made. I say quite frankly I was concerned with the point, and it does not break the rule.

Mr. Stokes: For the sake of the record, Sir, and not with any intention to dispute your verdict, may I point out that the Leader of the House stated that legislation would be introduced next week? We then proceeded to discuss his statement and the statement of the Prime Minister, which clearly involve legislation. Clearly, therefore, it was out of Order.

Mr. Speaker: That is why I have been trying to keep to Business questions only.

Flight-Lieutenant Beswick: As the Prime Minister has not spoken since a quarter-past eleven, when the new Motion for the adjournment was put, is he not in Order in answering my question about the date?

The Prime Minister: On that point of Order, I regret to say I have spoken since the Adjournment was moved again. I can speak again only by leave of the House. The short answer to the question, which has been put, is that under the terms of the Bretton Woods Agreement, becoming an original member of the Bretton Woods undertaking is dependent on the matter being passed by legislation before 31 December.

* * * * *

Friday, December 7, 1945.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Bretton Woods Agreement Bill, "To enable effect to be given to certain international agreements for the establishment and operation of an International Monetary Fund and an International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid," presented by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer; supported by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Glenvil Hall; to be read a Second time upon Monday next, and to be printed. [Bill 46.]

FEDERAL ELECTION ISSUE

The Canberra bureaucracy is sabotaging production. Government by bureaucracy is destroying local self-government.

The big Government Departments are taking over every form of economic activity:

The bureaucracy is using the financial and taxation system to introduce a dictatorship.

No worthwhile reforms can be introduced in the face of a highly centralised bureaucracy.

The next Federal Elections must be used to ensure that all candidates, irrespective of label, who will not pledge themselves to reduce the number of bureaucrats at least to the 1938 level, receive a stream of last preference votes.

Use these booklets in the anti-bureaucracy fight: "Sack the Bureaucrats," by Eric D. Butler, 6d. "Democracy Flouted," 6d. (Both plus 1d if posted.) Both booklets obtainable from all Social Credit Movements.

ERIC BUTLER'S MEETINGS

Mr. Eric Butler will leave Melbourne next Sunday for a further series of country meetings. He will be accompanied by Lieut. John Johnstone, who has just arrived home after being on active service in the islands. Lieut. Johnstone is desirous of obtaining campaigning experience with Mr. Butler, with a view to working on his own later.

The following is Mr. Butler's programme:

Sunday, March 3, Yarra Junction (afternoon meeting).

Monday, March 4, Ballarat.

Tuesday, March 5, Stawell.

Wednesday, March 6, Warracknabeal.

Thursday, March 7, Brim.

Friday, March 8, Watchem.

Monday, March 11, Minyip.

Tuesday, March 12, Murtoa.

Wednesday, March 13, Horsham.

There are still many country centres from which Mr. Butler has yet to hear.

Can YOU arrange a meeting in your centre? Help to get the campaign for liberty and security moving in your district. You will be surprised at the results, once you start. Mr. Butler can be contacted care of Box 1226 L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

STAMP SAVERS WANTED

A friendly overseas stamp-collector suggests that U.E.A. funds may be considerably augmented through the sale of old postage stamps, and he has offered to purchase same. Now, here's a chance for every reader to get busy and collect all the stamps he or she can from letters and parcels. If you have a collection to donate, all the better. Send them to the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. You can also get your friends on this job. —O. B. Heatley, Campaign Director.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PREMIER OF VICTORIA

Dear Mr. Cain, —The Melbourne press of last week quotes you as saying that you are not interested in the Country Party's proposed censure motion concerning your defeatist attitude towards Uniform Taxation.

You claim that the people have given you a mandate to pass legislation neglected by previous governments. Perhaps it has escaped your notice that your Party hasn't even got a majority in the Legislative Assembly. Furthermore, if all Members of the Assembly were free to vote irrespective of party, you would find very little support for your attitude towards Uniform Taxation. There is no more important issue before the State Governments today than Uniform Taxation. If allowed to continue indefinitely, and if the State Governments will not make some attempt to make use of the powers over State Banking which they undoubtedly possess, Uniform Taxation will make the States merely administrative conveniences for implementing a centralised policy formulated by the Canberra bureaucracy.

You may claim that you did the best that was possible under the circumstances. We do not think so. If the "fight" put up by the State Premiers at Canberra was a sample of their determination to defend local government—i.e., democracy—then the totalitarians must be happy with their easy success.

When Mr. Chifley told you and your fellow Premiers not to talk "bloody nonsense" when Mr. Curtin's "solemn promise" concerning Uniform Taxation was mentioned, you should have immediately told Mr. Chifley and his advisers that you were not prepared to accept their dictatorial attitude. You and your fellow Premiers should have then returned to your respective States, called your Parliaments together, and al-

lowed all State Members to voice their protests against the Canberra dictators. We have no hesitation in saying that resolutions condemning the continuation of Uniform Taxation would have been passed by overwhelming majorities in all State Houses.

If such resolutions had no effect on Canberra, we seriously suggest that Mr. Dunstan's idea of taking the issue to the High Court again, and, if necessary, to the Privy Council, be considered. While, technically, it may be correct that the Federal Government has first priority in collecting taxation, it is surely fantastic to suggest that a system of taxation which is destroying the very spirit of the Federal Constitution cannot be successfully challenged.

We might also point out that if State Members would put democracy before parties, they could vigorously campaign against any Federal Members not opposing Uniform Taxation. Such action would probably be decisive in most cases.

We repeat: There are many ways in which determined State Governments could challenge Canberra. Unless they do some serious challenging before long, they will no longer be in the position to do so.

Why not fight this major fight, Mr. Cain? Or is it to be recorded in history that another Cain has participated in murder—murder of self-government?

—Yours faithfully, "THE NEW TIMES."

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE ON BRETTON WOODS AND U.S. LOAN

Generally speaking, the reports in the Australian daily press of the "Bretton Woods" and U.S. Loan debates in the British House of Commons were very inadequate, especially in regard to the speeches of those Members who opposed acceptance of the proposals. Therefore, we publish the following extracts from the British "Hansard" report for December 12, 1945. All typographical emphasis is ours:

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EX-CHEQUER (MR. DALTON): . . . Here I would like to pay a warm tribute to our team of negotiators in Washington. They have had a hard time and they have done amazingly well . . . in a very effective team, headed by our Ambassador, Lord Halifax, and including Lord Keynes, Mr. Brand, Sir Percival Liesching, of the Board of Trade an exceedingly able official whom, I am proud to think, I brought to the Board of Trade from the Dominions Office when I was President, and, in particular—last, but not least—Sir Edward Bridges, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, who, when things were very difficult, at the request, of my right hon. Friend the Prime Minister and myself, flew at a few hours' notice to Washington, and played a most important part in the last critical and most difficult week of negotiations . . .

. . . May I say a word on the second part of the Bretton Woods Agreements, regarding the International Bank? This Bank might be properly described as an International Investment Board; to quote the term employed by the Macmillan Committee . . . Membership of the Bank is confined to countries, which are members of the Fund. Its capital, contributed by the members, is to be rather more than £2,250,000,000—of which our contribution will be £325,000,000. One-fifth—in our case some £65,000,000—can be called up to enable the Bank to begin operations; and £6,500,000 of this £65,000,000 is payable in GOLD OR DOLLARS, and the remainder in sterling.

The Bank will conduct its operations only through the agency of the central monetary authority of each member.

It can operate in any of three ways. It can provide a loan directly out of its own subscribed funds; it can sell its own securities in a member country; or it can arrange loans raised in a member country. The Bank has attracted less attention than the Fund . . .

SIR JOHN ANDERSON (SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES): . . . We are almost alone in having been stripped of our GOLD AND DOLLARS. The other countries that were occupied by the enemy suffered terrible hardships and privations, but their gold and dollar reserves were put into cold storage, and they are in a good position to carry on trade with the United States of America. So are the Dominions, and the temptation not to support us, but to go their own way, and make the best of their own resources and possibilities, would be very strong indeed . . .

MR. BOOTHBY (ABERDEEN, AND KINCARDINE EASTERN): . . . I submit that the conditions put forward for our approval are far too onerous. It is not untrue to say that comparable terms have never hitherto been imposed on a nation that has not been defeated in war.

To get through, and pay our debt, on the admission of the Government, we shall have to increase our exports by 75 per cent; not 50 per cent any more, but 75 per cent, over pre-war. If there ever was any chance of our achieving this aim, it has been removed by the conditions attached to the Loan, which is now being given us. Lord Baldwin has been much criticised for the 1923 debt settlement; but the terms he obtained then were princely in comparison with these terms. And our position was incomparably better then. But we were compelled to repudiate, as we shall be compelled to repudiate this time.

Look at the inevitable effect of our convertibility undertaking to convert dollars freely, sterling into dollars, on our trade. No doubt hon. Members on both sides of the House have read the extremely able letter of Sir Hubert Henderson in the "Times" this morning. He wrote:

" . . . All incentive to other countries to buy from us because we buy from them will be removed in about a year from now. Moreover, any part of the huge accumulated sterling balances which countries in the sterling area are allowed to spend at all must be made equally available for dollar as for sterling purchases."

I was told only yesterday that some of our engineering firms have orders up to 1950 and 1951 for capital goods and machinery, for delivery two, three, four, even five, years hence. As soon as this process begins, a very considerable number of these contracts will be transferred immediately to the United States. Can you imagine, for example, that India, or Egypt, as soon as they get a convertible currency in exchange for sterling balances, will not go straight to the United States of America; not because they dislike this country particularly, but because they can get the goods more quickly delivered. For the United States are well on the way to complete conversion; in fact, they have already practically converted their industries to a peace basis, and we have a long way still to go in this direction . . .

I am opposed to gold only because I be-

lieve that if you make it a monetary basis, and the basis of credit, as Bretton Woods does, sooner or later it will exercise a contracting influence on the world. I believe it is the greatest obstacle to the one thing, which will get the world to its economic goal, which is a continuous policy of economic expansion. Many hon. Members will remember vividly the Debates of 1925, and the old days of the gold standard of the 1920's; this Debate is like living the whole thing over again. We finished the last war a prosperous country, with a prosperous agriculture. It took ten years of deflation to turn it into a really poor country, with a derelict agriculture, the workers migrating to the United States, factories, dockyards and workshops closed down, and with 3,000,000 unemployed. That is what the gold standard did to us last time.

There is one last point in this connection that I would like to put. Of 28 billion dollars of monetary gold in the world, 23 billion are in the vaults of Fort Knox (U.S.A.). If we are going to make gold the basis of credit, in my estimation we are handing over world economic power, outside the Soviet Union, finally and decisively to the United States.

The third condition that we are now asked to swallow is the acceptance of the principle of non-discrimination in trade, involving the elimination of imperial preference and of quotas on imports. I do not think there is any need for me to dilate on this. I think that if it is persisted in—and I hope it will not be—it will involve the break-up of the British Empire.

I say to my hon. Friends above the Gangway, before they abstain from voting, to reflect on the words of Polonius: "To thine own self be true." If the Tory Party ceases to believe in the Empire, and in the economic expansion and development of the Empire, it ceases to have any meaning in this country . . .

We undertake not to restrict our imports of any commodity from the United States, unless we make a corresponding cut in imports from our own Commonwealth and Empire.

. . . When one examines with some care these commercial proposals, to which we are now asked to give our full approval, one finds where America's interests are involved there are explicit exceptions in every case in her favour . . .

If we had appealed to the Dominions and the countries in the sterling area to help us through these difficult years, I believe that they would have rallied to our side, I ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer; did he ever put that suggestion directly to the Dominions, the Colonies, or to other countries in the sterling area? If he had, I do not believe we should have been short of anything except tobacco, cotton and flims.

What is the purpose of trade? Surely it is to raise the standard of living by the

ALBERTA TO DENY DATE OF VICTORY
The "Canadian Social Creditor" of December 13 reports that in Alberta the "cheering Social Credit Convention broke into singing 'Onward, Christian Soldiers' as they unanimously approved a resolution giving the Provincial Government full authority—and sober promise of support—to renew the battle 'to institute the Social Credit reforms for which it had a definite mandate from the people.' In brief, this means that the Government has been ordered to go ahead in an all-out fight against financial policy."

Over 180 delegates from all parts of Alberta attended this Annual Convention of the Alberta Social Credit League.

Commenting on the Convention, the "Canadian Social Creditor" says:

" . . . This large convention ordered the Government of Alberta to end the armistice and take up the fight against International Finance again. Here and there for a year or more, Premier Manning had hinted that once the military conflict was ended . . . the battle for Social Credit would be waged again in deadly earnest . . . When the first gun in this renewed battle for Social Credit will be fired is still a Social Credit secret—but tens of thousands of social creditors across Canada and throughout the world may rest assured the gun will be fired."

The resolution mentioned above reads as follows:
"Whereas the efforts of the Provincial Government during the pre-war years to institute the Social Credit reforms for which it had a definite mandate from the people were blocked by the Federal Government's disallowance of the essential legislation; and

Whereas during the war years the exigencies of the national emergency precluded the Provincial Government from action which might jeopardise national unity in the prosecution of Canada's war effort; and
"Whereas the war now being over, the Provincial Government being armed with an even stronger mandate than it received in 1935, and it being apparent that the Federal Government, in conjunction with the financial corporations and advocates of State dictatorship, intend to pursue

mutually advantageous exchange of goods. That is a principle that the United States will not realise. They think that trade is the building up of an export surplus, in exchange for debt or gold. That is their idea of trade, and that is the policy they are now about to resume on a colossal scale. There can be only one result of it, and it will be the same as it was last time. Between the two wars, international trade became a ruthless pursuit of gold. But the struggle for export markets did nothing to increase the real wealth of the world. It meant simply that some countries exported their unemployment to others, which got into unpayable debt as a result. That was what international trade between the two wars amounted to. And this, in turn, led to stagnation, and to dislocation of the entire world economy, and ultimately to world war. . . .

For the hardness of the terms I blame very much the method of approach. I think the hon. Member for Ipswich (Mr. Stokes) will agree with me when I ask, "Why is it that we should always talk about money, and not about goods?" I always said we should approach these matters from the angle of goods, not gold.

I should like to quote from old Clemenceau—and how wise he was—because his words show clearly the point to which we have arrived: "We have come to such a pitch that, for want of a Government, we blindly entrust our most vital interests to so-called independent experts—that is to say, experts free from governmental responsibilities—with the result that we take haphazard resolutions that will be a heavy burden on us to the end of our days." Every word applies to the present situation.

I should like to put my alternative, but I am not proposing to occupy the time of the House any longer. [Hon. Members: "Go on."]

It is the alternative of the sterling bloc, based upon the British Empire, and fortified by the countries of Western Europe.

There was a great chance, for a middle unit, standing between what my hon. Friend the Member for Chippenham (Mr. Eccles) and I call the knock-about Capitalism of the United States of America on the one hand, and the rigid Socialist, closed economy of Russia on the other; free to expand, by multilateral agreement within that economy, with like-minded nations. That arrangement might have provided a balancing bloc which would have been of very great value in the world. I do not want to see the world divided into two, and only two, opposing systems. I think there is great danger in it. . . .

My description of Lord Keynes is, "A siren, beckoning us to our doom from the murkier depths of Bretton Woods." That is the danger. He is a siren, with his persuasive tongue.

In defiance of all the teachings and precepts that he has told us for years, he has now driven us into this position.

It may be that the Government has a mandate to nationalise the gas works. I do not deny it. And on the question of whether this will be good for the gas works, or the public, I would not venture to dogmatise. But there is one mandate, which His Majesty's Government never got from the people of this country, and that was to sell the British Empire for a packet of cigarettes.

(To be continued.)

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

of Federal repatriation told in the Melbourne "Herald" of January 3, and it makes sorry reading. When Labor was in opposition, how they used to rail against the raw deal given to servicemen! Maybe they would do more if they were in opposition again? And maybe soldiers would get a much better deal if repatriation was controlled by State Parliaments; the position could not be worse.

*** * * * ***
SOVIET SPIES: Canadian counter-espionage squads have made 20 arrests as a result of evidence that Russia was building a large spy service in Canada, described as almost a fifth column, similar to that established by Nazi Germany. The information gathered by these dupes is said to relate to economic and military matters, and atomic energy possibilities. Many of the agents arrested are said to be mostly willing tools, but quite a number had provided information innocently enough, and had then been unable to get out of Russian clutches without disclosing their indiscretions. Our local Communists will be working over-time in this connection, and doubtless will be anxious to do all in their power to welcome the new would-be world dictator.

*** * * * ***
AMERICAN AILMENTS: Thirteen million people in U.S.—approximately 10% of the total population—are suffering from some form of mental disorder as a result of the war, according to a Public Health Service estimate. U.S. Surgeon-General (Dr. Thomas Parran) says: "Many of these mental cases are in a stage so severe as to require the patients' legal commitment as insane." It is a reasonable assumption that there are as many more who have not yet reached the hospital stage; earlier figures published prior to the war and at enlistment time indicated the situation now disclosed. Since the health and happiness of the individual is the only real standard of judgment of a nation's progress, U.S. points are very low. —O.B.H.

"HITLER'S POLICY WAS A JEWISH POLICY"

We desire to inform all Australian social creditors that copies of Mr. Eric Butler's book, "Hitler's Policy Was A Jewish Policy," will be available in approximately two months' time. Portion of this book appeared in serial form in these columns, under the heading, "The Master Plan Behind Hitler's Plan." This book is the most comprehensive commentary ever published on the much-debated "Protocols," and contains much material not available to the general public. There has been tremendous interest in the publication of Mr. Butler's book—so much so that orders have already been received from all parts of the British Empire. As a result of printing and other difficulties, it appears probable that only a limited edition of the book will be produced. In view of the anticipated demand, it is desired to give all social creditors the opportunity of making certain of copies before the book is available to the general public. Advance orders with money will be accepted immediately. The price of the book will be 2/6, plus 2d postage, or £1 per dozen, post-free. Order now from New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

"PROGRESS IN S. AFRICA"

"A correspondent writes: 'Here in South Africa we have been sheltered from the horrors of war, and, except for clothing shortages and very high prices, due to currency inflation, we have suffered few privations. But the high prices we have to pay for "protective" foods have driven most of the lower middle-income group and all below it to live on "denatured" cereal foods with disastrous results.

"Pulmonary tuberculosis has reached frightening proportions. Here in Port Elizabeth (population 133,000) there were 704 deaths from the disease in the year to June 30, 1945. All the larger cities in the Union report an increasing T.B. death rate. When it is recalled that twenty-five years ago this country was looked upon as a natural sanitarium for patients from Great Britain etc., it is astonishing to have to record such statistics."

—The "Social Creditor," 29/12/45.

In view of the impending Federal Powers Referendum in this country, the above item should be carefully noted.

Those who advocate further centralisation of power at Canberra often refer to South Africa as an example. Since the establishment of the Union of South Africa in 1910, practically all effective legislative power has been in the hands of one central government.

From the point of view of the people (as distinct from that of politicians, bureaucrats, etc.), "the proof of the pudding lies in the eating." Thus regarded, South African "pudding" is very poor bait for the barbed hook that Dr. Evatt will again dangle before Australian noses.

SHEPPARTON BROADCASTS

The Victorian Social Credit Action Group reports that negotiations for the use of 3SR, Shepparton, for a series of weekly radio talks have not yet been finalised. A definite statement will be possible next week.

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