

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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Sabotage Of Food Supply Must Be

Stand Taken by Tasmanian M.P.

(An E.C. Broadcast by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc., from 7HO, on March 24.)

In the "Mercury" of 21st March the following report appeared. "In the Legislative Council last night Mr. Wedd said if apples were going to rot on the ground, he would organise a fleet of lorries to bring them to Hobart for those who could not otherwise get them. He would defy prosecution.

"Mr. Wedd said the season was moving towards its height. There would be terrific wastage of millions of bushels under trees while city dwellers, especially children, were deprived of apples. He realised that previously 8/- to 16/- a bushel had to be paid to the Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board for apples, and children had to pay 1d each for them in shops. This was while huge dumps rotted under trees.

"The Government should subsidise shopkeepers so that people could get the fruit at 2/- an open case, as formerly. During the cabbage glut Hobart people were enabled to buy them at 6d each, and thousands of cabbages were disposed of. The Legislative Council shortly would be asked to approve expenditure of thousands of pounds on hospitals. Apples, if made generally available, would remove the necessity for much of this cost by improving health.

"He said if the same conditions as last season were allowed, he would dump the apples in parks where people could get them. Last year many people were glad to obtain supplies from the large quantities dumped at New Town tip. 'You will not be allowed to take them from the orchards,' a Member interjected. 'I will do it, and if need be, be prosecuted,' replied Mr. Wedd. 'Somebody will hear something about it if nothing is done,' he added."

It gives us great pleasure to congratulate Mr. Wedd in the strong fighting attitude he has taken towards the willful destruction of our food supplies by the Federal Labor Government, and we hope the people of Hobart will get behind him in stopping this disgraceful and dishonest practices. The Federal Government and the Marketing Boards are supposed to produce what is called orderly marketing. I wish you to pay particular attention to the word orderly, because it is a word dearly beloved by "planners" of all kinds, especially accountants and similar people who play about with figures.

The Marketing Board is supposed to give a fair price to the producer, and in return the producer sells all his produce through a central Government agency. The Government regulates the supply of apples so that there are not "too many" on the market at one time. If the demand is not big enough—that is, if the people are unable to buy freely at the Government price—the Government withholds apples from the market.

In the past the Government has paid the growers for apples and then told them to

leave the apples on the trees. The grower is not allowed to give the apples away or to sell them to anybody, because the Government says that since the apples have been paid for they no longer belong to the grower.

But these apples belong to the people; they have been paid for through taxes, and the Government has no right to destroy them.

The Federal Government knows very well how to get these apples distributed to the people; it has known the method for a good many years now, and has used it to some extent—but for its own particular purposes. There is no doubt at all about the effectiveness of the method.

During the last financial depression in England there was a glut of potatoes in a small town where lived many unemployed. The Government thought it would perform an experiment and it subsidised the potatoes to reduce the price by half; and lo and behold, all the potatoes were bought, even by the unemployed. And if the Government wishes the people to buy all the apples it will have to stop this silly business of selling them by ones and twos,

Significant Political Pointers

Australian social crediters have done an excellent job in bringing the threat of the Bretton Woods Scheme to the notice of fellow-electors and Members of Parliament.

The material first supplied by social crediters is now being widely used, particularly by Federal Members who are opposing the demands of Dr. Evatt and Mr. Chifley that the Bretton Woods Scheme be ratified without any further delay.

The Melbourne "Age" of March 19, in an editorial entitled, "Dubious Aspects of World Monetary Plan," expresses doubt about Bretton Woods.

If the Bretton Woods Plot is defeated in Australia it will be further evidence of what a small, but well informed, section of the people can accomplish by correct action. The scope for increasing action is unlimited.

A report from London says that Lord Balfour, in an address to the Empire Industries Association, said that Americans felt that the golden gates of the British Empire market were waiting to be forced by the pass-key of the golden dollar. He said it would be an exaggeration to say the British Government had sold the Empire's present and future economic unity to Wall Street, but it was no exaggeration to say it had offered to pawn future chances of Empire development.

Lord Balfour said that although the British Government had agreed to consider elimination of Imperial preference at the forthcoming economic conference, Ministers were now trying to reassure the Empire that Imperial preference was not really endangered. Lord Balfour continued: "There is no secret in Governmental and business circles in the United States that the hoped-for result of the commercial treaty will be to break wide open to American industry those protected markets of the British Empire in which we, the dominions and colonies, enjoy preferential rights in reciprocal trade."

A Face The Facts Association has been formed in Great Britain. It is protesting against sending food to Germany and against the admittance of German-Jewish "refugees" to Great Britain. Utilising the same tactics used against all those who oppose their policies, the Communists broke up a Face The Facts meeting in Trafalgar Square and shouted, "Down with Fascism!" A Sydney-born woman, Mrs. Eleanora Tennant, was the central figure at the Trafalgar Square meeting. She said: "All that I am doing is to voice the opinion of most British housewives that Britain should take a leaf out of America's book and only send food to Germany that is surplus over the needs of our own population. How stupid to call me a Fascist! Why, my sister was imprisoned by the Fascists in Italy for helping British airmen and women to escape during the war."

Mrs. Tennant said that, despite the opposition of Communists, she would continue to hold meetings in furtherance of the slogan, "Food for Britons before Germans."

"There are several causes of the shortage of fat stock in Victoria. In the past, gibes have been thrown at me in this Chamber concerning the slaughtering of bobby calves, and I have been asked what stock raisers did to re-stock after slaughtering their calves. Perhaps Ministerialists will understand the situation when I point out to them that if a man cannot get a

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and sell them by cases. Yes, and at 2/- a case, as Mr. Wedd suggests.

And why not? Isn't it better to subsidise food for the kiddies than to subsidise hospitals and to issue "free" medicine?

All during the war the British Government subsidised the food prices so that people could all get their basic requirements at a reasonable cost. The cost to the Government was hundreds of millions of pounds—and it was well worth it. And after all, what is money for but to distribute goods and services to those who want them? That is the supreme function of money, and it has no other legitimate purpose.

The Government talks a lot about inflation, but what is inflation but a scarcity of goods, and who has done more to produce a scarcity of goods than the present Government? It should be obvious to men of the meanest intelligence that there is something seriously wrong with our price system, and that if such things as "progress," science, invention, new methods and power-driven machinery have any meaning, then prices should automatically decrease—instead of which they have continuously increased.

I have in front of me a list of prices taken from the "Dundee Advertiser," Scotland; the time was 50 years ago. Here are the prices: Oranges, 100 for 3/6; 1 doz. bottles of whisky, 28/6; that is, 2/4d per bottle—and it was for Scots whisky, not the firewater for which we pay over £1 per bottle. Fruitcake, 3 lb for 9/2d; cheese, 4 1/2d per pound; cigarettes, 400 for 8/9, or 40 for 10 1/2d.; bacon, 4 1/2d per lb., and so on.

The steady increase in prices is not the only, or even the worst, feature of this tragic story of money. The deterioration in quality makes the increase in prices much more alarming and much more spec-

tacular, and nowhere has the deterioration in quality been more disastrous than in our foods.

Dr. Cahill, who recently examined over 15,000 children in Tasmania, said: "I have been deeply concerned at the prevalence of such serious diseases as malnutrition, dental caries and goitre—even in districts which should be the healthiest in Tasmania." Sir Albert Howard, who was a Government expert in plant diseases for 45 years, states in his latest book: "I regretfully came to the conclusion that most of the money devoted by the State to further agriculture by means of the experimental station and the agricultural college has only succeeded in creating an effective barrier to all progress and to all new ideas."

Most of you know that there is quite a large difference between one apple and another of the same type grown elsewhere; there is a vast difference between an egg from a mass production farm and one from an ordinary farmyard fowl. Very few people today have tasted a decent piece of bread, and most people have tasted no butter but the factory variety.

Sir Albert Howard has placed before us irrefutable evidence, evidence which has been tested by practical men in many parts of the world, that you cannot grow healthy plants and healthy animals by mixing a few chemicals in some dirt, and even if you could, the land won't stand it, and in U.S.A., Howard says, sixty per cent, of the agricultural land has already been destroyed. As far as food is concerned, the people will have to grow more of their own vegetables, or make sure they know where their food comes from; farmers and shopkeepers who are willing to provide healthy-grown food will soon become known if you yourselves are interested.

The socialist Victorian Forestry Commission is playing its part in preventing houses being built, according to Mr. W. Plaisted, a Melbourne architect. He says that this body is responsible for the shortage of timber and the high prices; that it is charging excessive royalties for inferior, borer-infested timber, and is making inadequate allowances for the felling and dumping of logs. He suggests that Mr. Barry gets busy with supply, instead of drafting fresh regulations. (Melbourne "Herald," March 20.)

And so the evidence accumulates to show that Government interference is the major cause of the building hold-up, and that Governments use the situation to impose fascistic regulations.

CANBERRA CONFUSION: Some Federal Labor Members are concerned about the crisis over Russia, but wishfully suggest that Russia's strategy of expansion is merely defensive; yet they regarded Hitler's pursuit of a similar policy as brutal aggression. Dr. Evatt, in particular, has a warm spot for Russia, despite her recent grabs and her anti-British and anti-democratic activities. In the unhappy event of an open breach with Russia, Evatt & Co. will be in a very delicate position, and if security measures have to be taken against Communists and other anti-Britishers, their position may be even more difficult. In the meantime, their sympathy for Russian aggression may lose them many votes.

PRODUCTION PUZZLES: Commonwealth statistics disclose that in contradiction of the statements of Government spokesmen, butter exports to Great Britain declined from 117,107 tons in 1939-40 to 41,904 tons in 1944-45. So much for mere politicians' words: In regard to wheat, our exports to the United Kingdom for the last six years, when farmers were paid not to grow wheat, dropped from 61% in 1940 to nil in 1945. Now for sugar, which, by the way, is rationed here: Sugar exports dropped from 68% in 1940 also to nil in 1945. ("Hansard," 7/3/46, p. 87.)

COAL COLLAPSE: Result in terms of coal from the Coalcliff mine since it was taken over under the Coal Production Act has been so bad that it has seemingly almost satisfied the Federal Government that "national" control of production is not a solution to the problem of stoppages. In Great Britain, Mr. Shinwell, socialist M.P., also expresses deep concern at the big drop in coal production there since the Government took over. Apparently a practical test of Socialism is necessary to demonstrate that Socialism will not work. The question now is, will Labor abandon the theory or will they introduce the gestapo set-up in its entirety—in a vain endeavour to make it work?

HEBREW HAVEN: A "London Times" correspondent says that "in the past six months more than 8000 Jews have arrived in Berlin from Poland . . . most of whom appear to be well fed and healthy, many

admitting they have plenty of money." He also says: "Polish Jews hoping to justify their action in leaving Poland for Palestine and America have tended to exaggerate the position in Poland." It is now realised that Jewish claims of persecution have to be taken with a considerable amount of salt, especially those inspired war-time horror stories, which were primarily intended to obtain Jewish infiltration into other countries—especially Palestine, where the scheme misfired due to Arab awareness.

AMERICAN ARTIFICES: The hypocritical stand by U.S. against "imperialism" of other nations, while she tries to grab Pacific bases, is perhaps best seen in the formula of "strategic trusteeship," as distinct from "United Nations' trusteeships," which are subject to inspection by U.N.O. Under "strategic trusteeship," nobody can come snooping around on the pretext of investigating the treatment of natives. It would never do, for example, to have an investigation of the conditions of Philippine natives, which are very little better, if at all, than those of Indian natives (not the nearly exterminated red ones!). This ulcer should be cleaned up before U.S. can criticise the Indian situation.

COMMUNIST CONSPIRATORS: The growing awareness of the menace of Communism is seen in the following reports: Twelve German Communists have been arrested for having plotted to seize the administration of Schoenberg. A Leftist member of the Canadian Parliament has been arrested for allegedly reporting secret sessions of Parliament to Moscow, and transmitting photostat copies of confidential documents. Following Mr. Bevin's denunciation of Communism, he has been provided with additional police protection to protect him against underground revolutionaries. The U.S. War Department now debars "subversive or disaffected personnel, including Communists," from holding "sensitive" Army positions. The difficulty is to recognise unavowed Communists. Broadly speaking, all who favour more power for Governments are assisting the Communist's aims.

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SOCIAL CREDIT VERSUS MONOPOLISTS

(Radio Talk by Eric D. Butler, over 3MA, Mildura, on March 22.)

Good evening, listeners. Last Tuesday evening I debated a local exponent of Socialism in the Mildura Town Hall. Those of you who were present will recall that, at the conclusion of my address, I asked my opponent three questions.

The attempted answers to these questions are worthy of comment; they reveal all too clearly that the Socialist or Communist is in reality a monopolist, a monopolist with exactly the same philosophy as the financial or industrial monopolists.

The first question I asked my Socialist opponent was:

"If Socialists and Communists are really sincere in their desire for individual liberty and security, why have they done all in their power to destroy the Social Credit Government in Alberta, Canada, which even Mr. Carl E. Berg, Vice-President of the Canadian Trades and Labor Council, has declared to be the best government in Canada?"

My opponent tacitly agreed that the Socialists and Communists are out to destroy the Social Credit Government in Alberta, because, he said, it is a "capitalist" government.

I can only conclude, therefore, that irrespective of the fact that a government encouraging private ownership and free enterprise improves the conditions of the people, Socialists and Communists must oppose it at all costs. The Socialists in Canada have openly united with the financial monopolists in an endeavour to have the Social Credit Government of Alberta defeated.

Bearing this significant fact in mind, let us proceed to the second question I asked:

"If the Socialists and Communists are so desirous of helping their fellows, why are they openly supporting the Bretton Woods plot to enslave financially the entire world?"

My opponent did not deny that the Communists and many Socialists are supporting Bretton Woods, although it was pathetically tragic to note that neither he nor any of the Communist questioners at the debate had the slightest idea of what the Bretton Woods international monetary scheme means.

My so-called radical opponent naively suggested that "we must be realistic and face the facts of the world we are living in"; that he was prepared to support Bretton Woods in the hope that it would improve living conditions. So little did he know about the Bretton Woods Plot, that he suggested that if we found the international—monetary scheme not to our liking, we could withdraw from the scheme.

What humbug for so-called representatives of the working class to urge us to accept a scheme drawn up by international financiers!

These financiers have made it very clear that they are determined to destroy the British Empire. They forced the British Socialist Government to sign the Bretton Woods Agreement late last year, although one Labor Member, Mr. Stokes, summed up the issue when he said: "If Mr. Morrison rushes this Bill (to ratify Bretton Woods) through, the verdict of the country will be that he has sold us to the money-lenders."

The Communists are united with the international financiers in their determination to break up the British Empire.

Make no mistake about it, listeners: Once a country agrees to become a party to the Bretton Woods scheme, it is practically impossible for it to withdraw from that scheme. Those who drew up the scheme, or I should say, plot, made certain that, once under their domination, no country can escape without a tremendous effort. If my Socialist opponent had read Article VII, Sections 4 to 9, of the Agreement, concerning the establishment of the international bank, he would have discovered that all assets and property of the bank cannot be interfered with by governments, neither can employees of the bank be subjected to any legal processes in respect of any acts performed by them in their official capacity.

Fancy a Socialist supporting a super-financial dictatorship of this type! But perhaps it is not so strange as it appears, listeners. As I pointed out at the debate—obviously much to the discomfort of Socialists and Communists present—Lord Rothschild, influential international financier openly joined the British Socialist Party last year and became leader of that Party in the British House of Lords just in time for the ratification of the Bretton Woods Agreement.

Rothschild is a monopolist, and is obviously at home in a Party advocating bigger and better monopoly—State Monopoly.

It is instructive to recall that one of the most influential industrial monopolists in the world, Mond, of Imperial Chemical Industries, also associated himself with the Socialists in Great Britain. On November 30 of last year, Sir Clive Baillieu, another influential industrial monopolist in Great Britain, said that he would not oppose the British Labor Government's socialisation policy. The representative of the Baillieu interests in Australia is Mr. W. S. Robinson, of the metal monopoly. Throughout the war years he accompanied socialist Dr. Evatt abroad. One of the most influential financiers in America is Mr. James Warburg. Mr. Warburg has written a book in which he advocates nationalisation. I think I have said sufficient, listeners, to indicate that, to say the very least of it, the Socialists and Communists have some very queer bedfellows.

The third question I asked my Socialist

opponent at the debate last Tuesday night was:

"Did he, as a Socialist, support the proposition put forward by Professor Harold Laski and Sir Stafford Cripps, both rabid Socialists, that the first task a Socialist government should perform upon obtaining office is to make certain that there can be no effective opposition to what the Government does?"

This question obviously puzzled my opponent, but he replied by saying that there should be a dictatorship of the proletariat.

In Russia, which was lauded as a sample of the paradise we can expect under Socialism, the "dictatorship of the proletariat" is in reality a dictatorship by a minority controlling the Communist Party. Chapter 10, Article 126, of the Soviet Constitution, makes this perfectly clear when it states that the Communist Party shall "form the directing nucleus of all organisations of the people." Here we have an example of political monopoly. And this is exactly what Laski and Cripps had in mind when they expressed the view, that having ob-

tained a majority of votes—even if only 51 per cent.—by any means, a Government should be able to do anything it likes. If the minority resists, apparently it is guilty of "fascism" and should be suppressed! This obviously happened in Russia, when such sections of the people as the peasants objected to the Government dispossessing them of their land.

In a letter dated May 23 of last year, Mr. Ralph Gibson, prominent Victorian Communist, admitted that all parties other than the Communist Party were "suppressed."

A questioner at the debate last Tuesday night mentioned that he had this letter, when Communists present denied that opposition to the Government of Russia was not allowed. The Communists expressed doubt about the questioner having such a letter. I have since seen the actual letter.

There is no use arguing against facts. No political opposition is permitted in Russia.

Socialism, Communism and all other forms of totalitarianism, irrespective of what label they masquerade under, deny the individual liberty of choice and action. There is no real freedom where there is monopoly.

Social Credit is opposed to monopoly in any shape or form. Social crediters desire a society in which all Government is kept to a minimum; in which electors can freely change their political representatives if they don't like them; and in which consumers are free to demand the goods and services they desire. Social Credit is based on a philosophy of freedom. That is why all the monopolists, including the Socialists and Communists, are uniting to oppose it.

Good-evening.

Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

sufficient return for his labour it is not worth his while carrying on the job. The same argument applies to the beef cattle industry. If it does not pay to raise beef the job is not worthwhile. At Wodonga some years ago 4600 calves were slaughtered from three markets and in some quarters it was described as a tragedy. Perhaps it was, but the critics should remember that beef raisers have to live. At the time these calves were being slaughtered and sold up to 25/- a head, according to quality, though some of them brought only 8/- or 9/- I bought for £2/4/- a head 159 dairy heifers springing to calf at two years. How can a grazier rear a calf for 22/- a year? I have tried to do it, but without success. That might supply one of the reasons why a large number of the graziers in my district have been forced to take on dairying to make a living."

—Mr. J. R. Paton, M.L.A., in the Victorian Parliament on March 6.

* * * * *

Mr. Dunstan: What is the cause of the shortage of building materials?

Mr. Barry: I have pointed out that various branches of the building trade have kept their shutters up for ten years. Some of the kilns and tile factories have not operated in this State for a long time. . . . Recently, I saw Mr. Solly, the managing director of a tile factory, and I inquired what was the trouble. He replied that in the industry they got too little pay and worked too long, but if something were done to pay better wages more men would be employed by the establishments. . . .

—Victorian "Hansard," March 5.

Fancy having a maximum housing ergot under the present financial rules! Electors should suggest to their State Members that, if the present financial rules are preventing people from being housed, the sooner the rules are amended the better.

* * * * *

Bureaucratic control of the building industry has produced some amazing results. It has recently been stated that two of the principal shortages retarding building are weatherboards and flooring boards. In the official prices list issued by the Prices Commissioner the price of weatherboards is 5/- per 100 super-feet, less than the price for 6-in. raw planks out of which weatherboards are sawn. Naturally enough, the saw millers will not produce weatherboards when they can get 5/- more for the raw planks than they can for their weatherboards.

But who would expect a Canberra bureaucrat to understand this!

* * * * *

"Houses are being built by the Housing Commission on the borders of my electorate and others within it, and the rents to be charged are up to 38/- a week. The Com-mission may collect those rents for a while from some tenants, and longer from others.

Basically, it is uneconomic when the Government, with all the financial and material resources of the nation at its disposal, building houses in the main in areas of its own choosing and taking land at its own price without relation to its true value, cannot provide its houses for less than 38/- a week. Moreover, the Government does not have to pay on its houses taxes, rates and other charges to which private enterprise is liable."

—Mr. T. K. Maltby, M.L.A., in the Victorian Parliament on March 13.

* * * * *

The following excellent letter appeared in the Melbourne "Age" of March 10:

"It is the prerogative of Government departments to level charges of black marketing against offenders. But was there ever a clearer case than the action of Meat Control in foisting upon butchers, who are powerless to help themselves, the inferior grades of meat we are receiving at its hands? I challenge that body to justify its action in charging top ceiling price for an article in the dehydration class, and for which we are being overcharged at least two pence per lb. Many individuals have been convicted for offences, but most of them supplied a superior quality of carcasses at a percentage far below this amount. Why is it, then, that Meat Control can do this and get away with it?"

—E. D. B.

STAMP SAVERS WANTED.

(From the United Electors of Australia.) In response to our appeal for supporters to save old postage stamps, we acknowledge quite a nice collection from "Win" and Stanley Moliene. Here is a chance for YOU to help the funds of the United Electors of Australia; we have a friendly stamp buyer in England who is prepared to purchase them from us. Will YOU save some for us? Obtain them from your office, factory, friends, etc., and send them to The United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. If you have a spare pound note or two, that also would be very acceptable.

—O. B. Heatley, Campaign Director.

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THIS CONCERNS EVERY ACTIONIST IN MELBOURNE!

A Special Address by
MR. ERIC D. BUTLER

on
"SOCIAL CREDIT, THE FEDERAL ELECTION
AND THE REFERENDUM"

Next Monday evening, April 1, at the Australian Church Hall, 19
Russell Street, Melbourne, C.I.

Chairman: Mr. W. J. Carruthers, Honorary Secretary, Victorian Social
Credit Action Group.

No. Social Credit actionist in or near Melbourne can afford to miss this important rally. Not only will Mr. Butler report on the results he has achieved in the past three months of campaigning; he will clarify the issues to be faced at the Federal Election and the Referendum, and outline a definite Policy of action to be initiated and intensified between now and the Election and Referendum. NOW is the time to get vigorous and specific action under way: The coming months are vital.

Please do all in your power to be present at this rally. And bring all your friends.

MORE RESTRICTIONS AND SABOTAGE!

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

Sir,—Going by steamer, travelling conditions between the mainland and Tasmania could hardly be worse, and one wonders whether the professional bureaucratic saboteurs are operating in this field as well as in the food field.

A few days ago I came from Melbourne to Launceston by steamer. The conditions were deplorable, and this applies to the ship's crew as forcibly as to the passengers. The journey took more than 21 hours, and everyone was glad when it was over.

Soon after leaving our berth at a Melbourne wharf we passed the "Wanganella" tied up securely on the opposite side. This is a splendid vessel, and has been used as a hospital ship. No one seemed to know how long she had been tied up, what was being done to her, or how long she would be there. Doubtless there is a reason, but in view of the pressing need for better facilities across Bass Strait I wondered why she could not be used as a temporary relief until the regular vessels are available.

Perhaps the Tasmanian Members of the Federal Parliament have the answer. If they haven't they should get it.

She could be used as a ferry between Melbourne and Burnie.

Whatever the full complement of the "Nairana" may be, she is regularly exceeding it. Beds had to be made up in the lounge and the smoke room, and passengers were lying over the whole of the floor space. Down below, the atmosphere was terrific, and the cabin doors had to be left open to make the air bearable. By no stretch of imagination could the conditions be described as hygienic, and apparently the owners have no means at present of making them so. Fortunately, the sea was very calm, but even that did not enable many of the passengers to get sleep.

And the getting of food! The queue started at 4.30 and was still going at 7.30. In the morning, the queue for breakfast started soon after 6, and was still in evidence at 8. The same applied to the lunch rush. When I joined it at 11.20, I was a long way back, and went from one leg to the other for more than an hour.

What sort of a job is it for the cooks and the stewards under such conditions? I felt sorry for them, and the strange thing about it was that so many of the impatient passengers acted as though the stewards were keeping them waiting for the fun of it. One such passenger was close to me, and was aghast when I inquired whether

he had spoken to his Member of Parliament about it.

He hadn't thought of that, and in any case what good would that do? He hadn't even heard of the Shipping Control Board.

When I suggested that the matter should be taken up immediately with his local Parliamentary representative, he said that would be a waste of time, as the ordinary Member of Parliament is useless. I had to admit that past results could excuse such an attitude, but claimed that that was because of a wrong attitude on the part of the electors. The truth is that if we put the responsibility on the Member of Parliament, instead of placing it on "the Government," the Member of Parliament will have power over the Government. At first he couldn't see that, but when he realised that the Government exists only to see that the directions of PARLIAMENT are carried out, he saw that Parliament is more important than the Government, and that consequently a Member of Parliament should be more important than a member of the Government as such. My fellow-passenger said he would make his complaints in future to the proper person, namely, his "representative" in Parliament.

I also found that the food sabotage about which I wrote the week before last has been going on in Tasmania too, and that there is an awakening to the fact that the scarcity is being imposed by Government instrumentalities.

The Government would be well advised, I think, to take note of this latter development and have the POLICY immediately reversed.

In the meantime, it seems to me that Tasmanians have many legitimate grounds for complaint, and I would urge them to make their complaints known to the proper people—their Parliamentary representatives. If we contact our Member and support him when he does what we want him to do, it will not be long before he becomes what he ought to be—one of the most respected and trusted members of the community, occupying one of the most respected and trusted positions in the community.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN,
Hobart, 24th March 1946.

MR. CHURCHILL, GREAT BRITAIN AND "AMERICA"

(From "The Social Crediter.")

It now appears from the syndicated articles of Mr. Randolph Churchill, which are appearing in trans-Atlantic newspapers under the title of "Today in Europe" that the family firm is being taken over by him. The assets appear to be:

(1) The glamour surrounding the ex-Prime Minister. (2) A treaty of friendship, in the family tradition, with American Jews, and particularly American Zionist Jews. And, possibly as a detail of (2), the merging of the British Empire as a subordinate part of the United States along the lines adumbrated by James Warburg and Clarence Streit under the general title of "Union Now."

The relationship of genuine British and American (not merely North American) interests is clearly of the first importance, and is not to be disposed of by a few well-chosen words. But what is so curious about the approach of the Churchillian type is the old clo' dealer attitude. What is being kept from us, that an Empire greater than the world has ever seen, which has just demonstrated both its fitness and its determination to survive, has to be paraded as (we quote Mr. Churchill) "Britain was the junior partner . . . and we are being bailed out by the head of the family on extremely hard and disadvantageous terms." This is what the average Englishman is supposed to think about the American loan. Does anyone seriously believe that there is an Englishman, Scot, or Welshman (we except the Clansmen who roam St. Johns Wood, and the Hampstead, Golders Green and Berkshire Highlands, who think that "Americans" are "the head of the family" or that there is any basic reason other than the Banker-Socialist plot, why "Britain" should be the junior partner?

If it were merely an isolated phenomenon, Mr. Churchill's efforts might be left with equanimity to achieve such reward as their intrinsic merits justify. But, of course, it is not. There are most disquieting reports of the effects of steady "conditioning" by such organisations as the A.B.C.A. [equivalent to Australian "Army Education"], particularly on Dominion troops. We do not wonder that what the "News Review" amusingly refers to as "the highly respected Carnegie Institute" is going to carry on the A.B.C.A. in civilian dress. World domination by Judaeo-Masonic Finance is so clearly advantaged that it would be amazing if such a useful tool were discarded. On servicemen returning to this country, the mood generated seems to be one of sullen resentment, together with a determination to "get out."

(From "The Social Crediter," 2/2/46.)

ATTENTION TO ALL ALLIANCE CANADIANS
We have received the following document from a source in which we have every confidence. It appears to have become available by the indiscretion of one of the ROSE family: —

THE POLICY OF CONTROLLING SOCIAL CREDIT

Being comments from communications received from —G— n, and compiled by me for the use of the Central Committee.

With the advent of Aberhart to power in Alberta, Social Credit, which has been confined chiefly to Scotland and Australia, has made serious inroads on our programme, and with Aberhart's religious zeal, and ability, we have a fight on our hands, a fight that will tax all our subtle ingenuity. If there arises a man in B.C. [British Columbia] of Aberhart's calibre, you men who have been entrusted to stifle such a move will have to resort to the tactics outlined in my previous communications.

We must never be caught asleep again such as the key men in Alberta were. When Douglas appeared before the Alberta Legislature, B—e, under my guidance, inferred to Douglas and Aberhart that the United Farmers were sold on the idea of Social Credit. That was strategy. How Aberhart learned that B—e had consented to call a snap election (prompted by my interests in New York who financed Alberta Bonds) is what baffled me. Some person in the know, probably a Christer, quietly told Aberhart. You all know what happened. With the zeal of a religious martyr, Aberhart resorted to the radio and the movement spread like prairie fire. I can't impress upon your minds how this move affected me. I was called to Amtorg, and for a while it appeared as if I, like other stalwarts, would be liquidated. Only by going directly to the Kremlin, and because of my long service for the cause, did Stalin overlook my mistake in Alberta.

I was commissioned to B.C., for already Douglasites, under Tutte, et al, were organising. Our contacts had appraised us of this, but because of the smallness of the movement we had little to fear. H.T. was in control and I knew that S.C. would never gain a foothold with him in the position entrusted to him. My advice to all key men is to seek H.T.'s advice at all times. Our concern is with the manner in which the theories of Douglas are disseminated. Under no circumstances must it appear that the movement is being sabotaged. Your leading exponents will in addresses and in letters to the press so deceive the average devotees of Douglas, that they will least suspect the invisible power back of your key men. I said, the average devotee of Douglas will least suspect,

The subject is surrounded by an atmosphere, which can only be described as hypnotic. "The Times" of January 18 prints part of a letter from a U.S. naval officer suggesting that the British Government should set aside "a large sum" to finance free trips for Americans to individuals in this country, in the hope that better relations would thereby ensue. In the name of common sense, why this feverish, not to say degrading, attitude of appeasement at any cost? What do we want to avert, or what do we wish to obtain, from the United States, which requires a manufactured friendliness; and have we the slightest grounds for supposing that the attitude of New York and Washington, which is practically all that counts in inter-national relations, will be deflected one hair's-breadth from the course of self-interest by more of the "hands across the sea" bilge? If the lessons of the past thirty years have not taught us that England's necessity is Washington's opportunity, then we are unteachable.

The answer to this propaganda is a determined effort to set our own house in order.

There is no reason why we should allow Washington and New York a free run on our own territory except the suicidal policy of competing on orthodox lines against component parts of the Empire. At this moment, there is a rising tide of resentment in Canada because, having stimulated the Canadians to expand their production, we have produced this maniacal policy of "Austerity"—surely the climax of political insanity or worse—which involves import licenses and throws the tide of Canadian production back on a country of twelve million instead of opening a market of fifty millions to it. In the light of these policies, the antics of Mr. Vyshinski and his "U.N.O. tomorrow, but never U.N.O. today," become understandable and even respectable.

but there will arise some one who fully understands the economic philosophical analysis and who will ask questions, and may even challenge the key men. The strategy to follow is not an immediate denial, but rather one of great surprise. Ignore the challenge and if the issue is pursued, raise the racial issue, persecution, etc. This will have great effect and will serve to silence the average person.

There are always certain individuals prominent in the movement who will deserve careful attention. Jaques is one of them. In my opinion this man is most dangerous to our cause. Despite our efforts we have never been able to unseat him. Watch him carefully. He has his followers in B.C.

Another point to consider, one that I deem very important, is the holding of Conventions. On the face they appear quite all right, but they are dangerous. Never have groups formed so that accredited delegates will attend. Once the groups get out of control, your trouble starts. Aberhart built his strength through groups. He was a master organiser. Byrne and Tudor Jones, both ardent Douglasites, and firm believers in pressure politics, in their writings stress the old Grecian symbol of the circumference of the circle ruling the centre. We must at all times be on our guard against the teachings of these men. Decentralisation of power and Anti-Supreme State are favourite themes. Jones is unusually clever, and I am inclined to think from reports reaching me from a key man in the London School, that he is Douglas's ghostwriter.

Mrs. Webster, talented and versatile, is another disciple. Her books should be kept out of circulation. I have discussed the method of this before. Mrs. Webster's book on the French Revolution and Secret Societies would, if circulated widely, do us irreparable harm. Tutte's book, in my opinion, is harmless. The Course put out by the Social Credit Secretariat is, to say the least, most complete. You should get it if possible.

Aberhart grew dissatisfied with the growth of S.C. in B.C., and attempted to form another party. How this move was frustrated is known to you. If the disgruntled in B.C. should show signs of being impatient and should at any time accuse the key men of being inactive and in some instances, openly accuse them of being Communists, point to published letters and addresses to refute such accusations. If a definite split is made you will have to act quickly, because once control gets out of your hands our cause is lost.

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.

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

REFUGEES RETURN: The Vatican is reported to be expelling a large number of refugees who found sanctuary there during the war, because (it is further reported) the Vatican considers that "with the return of normal conditions further hospitality is unnecessary." This may be regarded as an important lead for other countries—especially Australia. At least 50,000 such aliens have found refuge here, and need no longer embarrass our own homeless people. It is only common decency to find them prompt transport to their place of origin, thus restoring them to their own kith and kin.

BRETTON WOODS: An opponent of Bretton Woods, Lord Beaverbrook asks, "whether Britain would reconsider her decision to participate?" Amplifying this, he said that "the bankers wanted the Bretton Woods agreement and the gold standard, and they would not wait." He added: "That policy brought us misery last time, although we had imperial preferences and the economic structure of the Empire bloc to sustain us; but this time we will be destroyed." (Wonder if Beaverbrook realises that the Bretton Woods plan is part of the plot to destroy the British Empire? Perhaps it will take him a few more days to realise this.) In this connection, India is now seeking to withdraw from the scheme, and the powers behind Bretton Woods have graciously (?) permitted Australia and other non-participant nations until December next to join up. Maybe they are waiting for the return to office of Menzies & Co., who apparently intend to put Australia in the Bretton Woods trap if Chifley & Co. can't manage it.

—O.B.H.

MINISTER DEDMAN HAS THE REMEDY!

(From Sydney "Century," 8/3/46.)

There is no doubt about Daddy Dedman. He is the greatest fixer of all time.

For months newspapers, soldiers, politicians, businessmen and the public generally have been criticising the Government about reconstruction and repatriation.

Lack of sincerity, wanting in efficiency and absence of policy are the headings under which most of the criticism has been levelled.

But Minister Dedman, who is in charge of all these things, has been applying himself diligently to the task and has announced his solution.

The trouble is that there are not enough professors.

The cure is to appoint more professors, so Mr. Dedman has decided to appoint forthwith eleven additional Professors to the Department.

There is no doubt about the Dedman touch. It is simple, direct and final.

During the war years the professors told him that Santa Claus was the cause of much unnecessary expenditure at Christmas time.

No sooner was the problem posed than it was solved.

An order was made abolishing Santa Claus.

It came to his ears that people were complaining of chaos resulting from his administration.

Immediately he placed on his desk a notice forbidding anybody to mention chaos in his presence. Chaos disappeared like a thief in the night.

And now all the ills of reconstruction are to be cured by the appointment of eleven new professors.

BARRY'S "BURGLAR" BILL CRITICISED

Hereunder we publish a few extracts from the "Hansard" report of the Victorian Legislative Assembly debate of March 13 on the Emergency Housing Accommodation Bill introduced by Mr. Barry, Minister for Housing: —

Mr. Hamilton (Toorak): The Minister has presented the House with a Bill, which, in my opinion, is of a drastic character. It cuts right across the right of ownership of property and, in effect, asks the owners to permit the Minister to put to any use he likes houses, which are not fully occupied.

. . . I should be glad to have the honourable gentleman's assurance regarding paragraph 3, sub-section 3, of proposed new section 3:—

"If immediate and peaceful possession is not given to the new tenant, any member of the Police force may with such assistance and using such reasonable force as may be necessary, enter upon the premises and take such steps as appear necessary to ensure peaceful possession to the new tenant, including the eviction of any person or removal of any goods or chattels—"

The Bill contains no provision as to who will instruct the constable to act.

Mr. Hollway: Things have got to a stage when it will be easier to throw out the owner than to throw out the tenant.

Mr. Mutton (Coburg): In my district a property owner actuated by humanitarian motives "moved up" to make room for other people in his home. One week he missed £15 from his pocket; six or seven weeks later another £10 disappeared, and the police were informed. On investigation it was found that the people for whom he had provided accommodation were the culprits. They bit the hand that fed them.

Mr. Oldham: I submit to him (the Minister for Housing) a request that there should be issued by the Housing Commis-

The salaries are to range from £7 a week to £20 a week.

Apparently the Coles principle is not to apply or professors don't get much money when they are not working for the Government.

When Chain Stores King Coles was appointed to take charge of the Government Airways his salary was fixed at £3500.

It was explained that he would forego £4000 directors' fees and that was taken into consideration in fixing his new salary.

Perhaps that is a principle that can't be applied generally.

There would be much variation, in what each member of Parliament drew if member's salaries were paid on that basis.

But in Dedman's eyes a professor can solve anything no matter what his salary is.

But there are bright hopes for professors in Government employment.

It is hoped to make exporting of professors one of our staple industries.

We exported Professor Copland to China and tried to export Professor Bailey to the World Court, but they wouldn't take delivery of him, so he had to be shipped home.

Still the world demand for professors is good and by the time Dedman is finished we should be the Nation best equipped to supply the world market.

"HITLER'S POLICY WAS A JEWISH POLICY"

We desire to inform all Australian social crediters that copies of Mr. Eric Butler's book, "Hitler's Policy Was A Jewish Policy," will be available in approximately six weeks' 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 crediters 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.

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

In recent issues of the "New Times" we have published extensive extracts from the House of Commons debates of December 12 and 13, 1945, on "Bretton Woods" and the U.S. Loan. The following is taken from the British "Hansard" report of the debate of December 17 in the House of Lords:—

VISCOUNT SAMUEL: . . . We all know that the best hope of promoting employment in the highly industrialised countries of the world is to promote the prosperity and welfare of the backward half of mankind, the peoples of countries such as India, China, and other countries of the world. How can that be done unless by some conscious, deliberate, international effort those of them who are credit-worthy being provided the credits; and how can that be done except through the Monetary Fund and the International Bank? . . .

LORD ALTRINCHAM: . . . I think it is perfectly true that the settlement of Lend-Lease, to quote the language of the Agreement, "the complete and final settlement" of Lend-Lease, is, I would not say the most satisfactory, but the least unsatisfactory feature of these Agreements. It is perfectly true that we received a great deal from the United States, but we gave even more, and that is why I cannot regard even that part of the subject as an adequate and generous arrangement between two great nations who have been Allies in a great war. I have the text of the Lend-Lease Act here. It was not an Act, which was passed for our benefit. Its very title recites:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled that this Act may be cited as an Act to promote the defence of the United States." . . .

There is danger, I think, of deep misunderstanding, because the way in which we interpret these things is not reaching the public ear in America. I, too, study the American Press, and I am bound to say that our point of view and the kind of interpretation which we are determined to put on the obligations we are undertaking, is not at all well understood over there . . .

When a Prime Minister goes abroad, it does not matter to us what Party he belongs; he represents the nation, and we want him to state the national case. Did he do so? So far as I know, he never referred to this, the greatest issue between the American and British peoples at the present moment. He confined himself to explaining and defining not the national, but the Party, case . . .

Never has an Executive used its power with such disregard for public opinion and such undemocratic contempt for Parliament. I say that advisedly, and I challenge noble Lords opposite to contest the truth of what I have said. Compare the regard, which is being shown for Congress . . .

What, then, are your Lordships to do? The noble Lord opposite seems anxious for

"NATIONAL HEALTH" RACKET IN GREAT BRITAIN

From "The Social Creditor," 26/1/46:—The doctors and patients who are about to be swept into the net of Monopoly in accordance with Assumption B of the Beveridge Plan (repudiated by the only electors who had the chance to do so explicitly when Sir William Beveridge was himself defeated at the General Election) can still ask questions. In theory they can still defeat the plotters against individual liberty and the humane traditions of a great profession. In practice, mass bribery in the form of rest hours for doctors, front seats for specialist doctors and fairy tales for patients (free) make the final stages of the "Health" ramp's progress of little more than academic interest. The British Medical Association now invites "applications for Election" from prospective members, and may thus be presumed to envisage early metamorphosis into a new kind of "Learned Society" from which, presumably, all those mundane matters, which concern trade unionists, will be excluded. It will have served its turn. Is that why a memorandum said to have been distributed to the negotiating committee "of the Medical Profession" [sic] with a strong plea for secrecy concerning its terms was first communicated by the Ministry of Health to the Trades Union Congress? The Memorandum embodied "the Government's" proposals for the future State Medical Service, and the doctors were told that its central principles must stand, but "there was plenty of room for discussion on methods."—Almost a quotation from the charge brought against the B.M.A. and the Ministry in concert by the Medical Policy Association!

Another question which sensible people might ask is why our fate should be decided along the lines of an argument between two political doctors, Dr. Charles Hill and Dr. Stark Murray, as broadcast on January 18, which, in any case, will offer Mr. Aneurin Bevan the opportunity of saying again that he agrees with both of them? Neither of these gentlemen was chosen by the future sufferers under "the Government" to speak for them. Nor do those sufferers need anyone to speak for them. Effective action against Monopoly will not come through talk, but by opposing to the dumb insolence of Monopolists a negative equally dumb.

information on that point. I shall answer him direct. He may not like the answer, but it is what he is going to get. Your Lordships' responsibility is great. The virtue of a Second Chamber resides not in any power to thwart the peoples' will, but in having the power, if need be, to bring about delay for reconsideration and to give time for deliberate thought. That, I believe, is the right and main function of the Second Chamber. Can your Lordships exercise that virtue in this case? In present conditions, I submit, with great humility, your Lordships cannot. I believe if your Lordships attempted to do so they would make the situation, bad, as it is at the present moment, much worse. I believe the Government would divide the nation still further at a moment when national unity is of the utmost importance.

I pause to observe that this is indeed a strange situation. Half the nation—a little more than half, I believe—is gravely under-represented in the lower House, and that House itself is divided on this issue and not divided on Party lines.

In one important matter the Executive at this moment is breaking faith with Parliament. If ever there was an occasion when the role of a Second Chamber was important, it is this. But owing to historical causes on which I do not propose to dilate, this Second Chamber is not able to play its proper constitutional part at this time—this very critical time in the history of the nation and the Empire. I fear that is the fact. Clearly, sheer conservatism is not always the best way of conserving the stately fabric of constitutional principle upon which our democratic system rests. In my opinion, attention will have to be given to that aspect of our Parliamentary situation before too long is past. But we must face facts. A challenge to the majority in another place [House of Commons] by this House at the present moment would greatly stimulate Party feeling, no doubt to the noble Lord's delight. It would plunge

M.L.C. SEEKS INQUIRY INTO ALBERTA

A member of the Tasmanian Parliament, Mr. Robinson, M.L.C., is seeking a full and public enquiry, by an all-party Joint Select Committee, into the methods of the Social Credit Government of Alberta, with a view to applying them in Tasmania. The Attorney-General of Tasmania says that his Government will consider having such an inquiry.

Mr. Robinson is also asking the State Government to invite Mr. Solon E. Low (who was Treasurer of the Social Credit Government of Alberta before he was recently elected to represent an Albertan constituency in the Canadian House of Commons) to come to Tasmania for consultation if he visits Australia later this year, as expected.

The following news items appeared in the Hobart "Mercury" of March 20 and 22 respectively:—

WHO IS ALBERTA?

According to a reply made by the Attorney-General (Mr. McDonald) to a question in the Legislative Council last night, the Government will give consideration to having a full and public inquiry by an all-party Joint Select Committee into the Alberta system of government with a view to having the post-war development of the State carried out free from debt, and with reduced taxation.

THE COUNTRY CAMPAIGN IN VICTORIA

After a three weeks' tour through the Wimmera and Mallee Mr. Eric Butler and Mr. John Johnstone arrived back in Melbourne last Saturday.

Seventy-one (71) new direct subscribers to the "New Times" were obtained during the tour, and, no doubt, many other new readers who will obtain the paper from their newagents. Over 300 pieces of literature were sold, mostly copies of "Alberta Now." The country press, as usual, gave excellent reports of Mr. Butler's addresses at meetings.

Mr. S. W. Butler and other stalwarts at Red Cliffs are to be congratulated on the splendid progress they are making. In spite of the grape picking being in full swing, they were able to have a packed hall for Mr. Butler on Monday, March 18. The previous record number of new subscribers obtained at a meeting, 14 at Horsham, was beaten by one.

One of the largest political gatherings ever seen in Mildura attended the debate in the Town Hall on Tuesday, March 19, to hear Mr. Butler debate a local Socialist. Although the debate caused considerable discussion, and some literature was sold, Mr. Butler believes that far better results would have been obtained by a meeting. His opponent opened the debate by a long, detailed attack on his "anti-Semitism." The audience was told that Mr. Butler had the "unenviable reputation of being Australia's number one Jew-baiter"! In his address

the nation into greater disunity, when common effort towards recovery is the most essential thing. . . .

I therefore cannot vote for this Agreement, but I will abstain from voting, because that seems to me, in present conditions, the wisest course from the point of view of national interests.

I am convinced that both His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States will, before long, find reconsideration of these Agreements imperative as the situation develops. Fortunately, as the noble Lord, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and others have pointed out, there is full provision for that in Clause 12 of the Financial Agreement, which Lord Balfour of Burleigh read out.

While we should never sabotage these Agreements, while we should do our utmost to carry out our undertakings, whether we like them, or not, we must make it plain that our power to carry them out depends on the United States and not on ourselves. That is the point that has to be hammered in all the time. . . . I do not believe, as a matter of fact, that the United States will learn that lesson in time. There is no sign of that change in public opinion, in the Press, in Congress, or in the whole framework of that great economic system at the present moment. I trust—and this is my last word—that when the time comes under Clause 12 to seek a reconsideration of what may not be working in these Agreements, a full national delegation, and, indeed, better still, an Empire delegation, will be entrusted with that important national and Imperial task.

LORD CROFT: . . . I resent the lecture to my noble friend, Lord Beaverbrook, when it was suggested by the dismal Micawber who supported the Loan from the Benches opposite, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, that it was dishonest to speak of Imperial preference as a worthy ideal. Of course it is a worthy ideal. Why should we not talk about it as a worthy ideal? I think you will find that Soviet Russia has also free trade within her own boundaries. That to secure this onerous loan we should surrender the right to do as the original Colonies of America did—namely, to prefer the products of our own people within an economic Union—is an interference with sovereign rights and internal fiscal affairs hitherto unheard of in any country or group of countries in the world . . .

(To be continued.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From the UNITED DEMOCRATS' Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.) Eric Butler's Visit to South Australia: Mr. Butler will arrive in South Australia on Tuesday, April 16, and in order that he may meet as many South Australian supporters as possible at an early date, a meeting will be held at 17 Waymouth-street, Adelaide, at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, April 17.

During the last 15 years Mr. Butler has collected a vast fund of reliable information on political and economic subjects, and he will be only too pleased to pass this information on to you in his imitable style. Please make a point of keeping this date free, so that you may come along and meet Mr. Butler personally.

During the Easter period Mr. Butler will take a much-needed rest. Then for a few days, from approximately the 24th of April, he will be available for whatever meetings can be arranged for him in the city and suburbs. For the following fortnight, tentative arrangements are being made for Mr. Butler to visit country towns. Supporters everywhere who would care to obtain the use of Mr. Butler's services are requested to apply as early as possible to this office to see if satisfactory arrangements can be made. —F. BAWDEN, Hon. Secretary.

THE REFERENDUM AND THE CONSTITUTION

TO THE EDITOR:—The Labor Government is openly asking for the destruction of freedom of individual responsibility. Section 92 prevents Governments from conferring monopolistic powers on corporations, whether for public or for private enterprise. It allows private enterprise and public enterprise to work together, to work separately, or to rival one another in progressive activities without either being able to establish a monopoly. It allows Federal and State Parliaments to co-operate without extinguishing private enterprise. It prevents private enterprise from monopolising any part of human communications in trade, commerce, or intercourse. Yet, in the service of a borrowing policy, a Labor Government is proposing to get round Section 92 as the Lyons Government failed to do in 1937. Any threat to Section 92 should be rejected. —Yours, etc., L. G. DeGaris, Geelong, Victoria.

A SIGNIFICANT OMISSION

"The Canadian deputation to U.N.O. in London on January 10 is stated by 'The Times' to be representative of all parties in the Canadian House of Commons. Yes, Clarence, you are right. No Social Credit Members have been asked to come, but the C.C.F. (Socialists) are represented, and with them comes Mr. Louis Razminsky, a second generation Canadian Polish-Jew, who was trained at the London School of Economics, and is stated to formulate the policy of the Canadian Government."

—The "Social Creditor," 12/1/46.
There are thirteen Social Credit Members in the Canadian House of Commons.

PERTINENT POINTS

The suggestion that the atomic bomb be tested on Fort Knox instead of on a fleet of valuable ships has been ignored.

A prominent S.P. bookie is laying the odds that further fires and explosions will occur among valuable military stores. He says the handicaps are now being allotted for the next big event. —J.L.

BRITISH EMPIRE WOOL STOCKS AND MARKETING PLANS

"Answering a question in the name of Lord Barnby in the House of Lords, Lord Pakenham said the total weight of stocks of wool on July 1, 1945, was about 3,250,000,000 pounds, the cost of which, where lying, was about £170,000,000. Under the recent Agreement, this is owned jointly by the United Kingdom Government and the Dominion Governments. The 1945-46 Dominion clips are being taken up by the United Kingdom Government by the previous methods of appraisal and bulk purchase, at an estimated cost of about £75,000,000, on account of the Joint Organisation, which is being set up by the United Kingdom and Dominion Governments. Thereafter, it is proposed that new clips shall be offered for sale through normal channels, the Joint Organisation taking over any such wool not purchased, at the auction reserve price."

—The "Social Creditor" (Eng.), 26/1/46.

"THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIAL CREDIT"

By ERIC D BUTLER

Price 1/1d posted

Advance orders for this new booklet will be accepted immediately. Supplies should be available shortly.

Here is a booklet, which clarifies Social Credit and exposes the attempt to foster the idea that the Federal Labor Government's 1945 Banking Legislation is similar to Social Credit.

No social creditor can afford to be without this booklet. Order now from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

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