

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.

THE NEW TIMES

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Alberta Government and "Social Security"

Social Credit Principles Flouted

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

Considerable evidence has been brought forward in the "New Times" over a number of years, to show how all socialistic schemes are an integral part of the plot to impose the World State. Undoubtedly the most dangerous socialistic legislation being furthered in all parts of the world is that concerning "social security" schemes.

These schemes are carefully designed to prevent the individual from being able to look after his own affairs; to establish a bureaucracy which controls his money and dictates the conditions under which he can get access to some of it.

Under the so-called "free" health services, the individual loses the right to employ a doctor or chemist of his own choosing.

THE NEW DESPOTISM

No matter what label is used as a disguise, government by a bureaucracy, which issues its own Regulations—Regulations, which have the force of law—is Socialism.

As far back as 1929, Lord Hewart (Lord Chief Justice of England) drew attention to the manner in which responsible Government was being undermined by "a persistent and well-contrived system, intending to produce, and in fact producing, a despotic power which at one and the same time places Government Departments above the sovereignty of Parliament and beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts."—"The New Despotism."

The most reliable index of the progress towards World Socialism—i.e., Monopoly control of not only financial credit, but also of everything and everybody—is the rate at

which Governments, Socialist and "anti-Socialist," introduce socialistic "social security" schemes.

ALBERTA'S GOOD RECORD

For some years past the Social Credit Government of Alberta has been the only Government in any part of the world resisting the introduction of Socialism.

This Government has many worthwhile performances to its credit, achievements that have been widely publicised in this country.

Because these performances have been widely publicised, mainly by Australian social crediters, it is vitally necessary that attention be drawn to the fact that the Alberta Government has succumbed — temporarily only, it is hoped — to the totalitarian "social security" idea.

HEALTH INSURANCE ACT

For example, the Alberta Health Insurance Act, 1946, which received the Royal assent on March 27, 1946, is typically socialistic.

Whether Dr. Cross, the Albertan Minister of Health, understands the significance of this socialistic Act or not, the fact remains that its inspiration comes from the World

Plotters, who must be highly delighted with this major success in Alberta.

The Act provides for the further taxation of the people, and confers on "the Minister" authority to "enter into agreements with physicians, surgeons, dentists, hospitals, and any other persons or corporations for the provision of services under this Act"; to "prescribe the records which shall be kept." The administration is to be by a "Director," assisted by "such other officers and clerks as may be required." "The Minister" is to have general power to make Regulations and to do "such other things as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of" the Act.

All this bears the familiar mark of the New Despotism.

DEMOCRATIC ACTION NEEDED

Albertan electors will need to take immediate action if they are to prevent the destruction of the successes they have had over past years. It is true that some Members of the Albertan Government did resist the introduction of the socialist legislation referred to, but they were unfortunately in a minority.

Discussing this legislation in its issue of July 27, the English "Social Crediter" says: "This is the now familiar form of Government by bureaucratic decree. Concerning the objections to it, as applied to medical questions, the considerable literature published by the Medical Policy Association in England is available for study by publicists and others in Alberta, and it had better be studied unless Albertans desire to exchange their reiterated hope of a just social order for the illusory benefits of being dragged into fitness for ever fuller employment."

In its issue of July 18, "The Canadian Social Crediter" started publication of Dr. Bryan Monahan's "Problem of the Medical Profession." The introduction to the first instalment states: "Interest in compulsory State medical schemes is at a low ebb in Canada." In view of the success of the totalitarians in Alberta, interest will have to increase if Canadians are to successfully resist the imposition of the New Despotism all countries are now experiencing.

LESSONS FROM REVERSE

There are several valuable lessons to be learnt from the reverse in Alberta:

First and foremost, as the writer pointed out in a review of the Alberta Experiment, in the "New Times" of July 19 and July 26, the mere electing to office of Govern-



MR. MANNING, ALBERTA'S PREMIER

ments, "Social Credit" or otherwise, is not sufficient to win the battle against the World Plotters.

Secondly, it is now obvious that Socialism and Communism are the spearheads of the campaign by the World Plotters to introduce the World State, and that general control by the money system is being supplanted by direct control of the means of life.

Thirdly, there is no hope of success in the war against the World Plotters unless there is a widespread exposure of their identity and their methods, and sufficient pressure by electors is mobilised and directed to each individual Member of Parliament in order that he may either resist the Plotters or be replaced by a new Member who will.

Although Australians have no direct sanctions over the Albertan Government, letters of protest from Australian social crediters to Mr. Manning, Premier of Alberta, criticising his acquiescence, whether intentional or not, in the plans of the World Plotters, would be of value.

Significant Political Pointers

An examination of the figures of voting at the Federal Elections and Referendum should convince any reasonable person that the mass political vote is largely a phoney vote. It is becoming more and more susceptible to manipulation, and is being used to destroy the vote that is most important and valuable to the individual — the monetary vote.

If the political vote is to be of use, as it could and should be, it must be a responsible vote.

Like thousands of others, the writer of these notes stood outside polling booths on September 28 and gave out how-to-vote cards (showing how to mark a ballot-paper for a "No" vote in the Referendum). The widespread reliance on how-to-vote cards should be enough to dispel the idea that the political vote in general is a responsible vote. If the future of this country depends upon which Party Machine can get enough electors to copy a card thrust into their hands just before they enter the polling booth, then the future is not bright.

The writer saw one woman "elector" who did not know what it was all about, but who, after collecting a liberal supply of some of the who-to-vote cards offering, brightly told those from whom she had not received cards that she now had enough cards, and then entered the booth to "vote." That woman's vote, if she managed to make it formal, counts the same as that of a person who has given serious consideration over many years to the political and economic affairs of his country.

The first step towards obtaining a responsible political vote is the complete abolition of compulsory voting. It is interesting to note that prior to the introduction of compulsory voting under the Commonwealth Electoral Act of 1924, the highest percentage of electors who voted was 78.3 per cent, in 1917. In 1922 only 59.36 per cent, voted.

While the writer at present offers no detailed suggestions as to what should be done about the political vote, he believes that, apart from the abolition of compulsory voting, any suggestion to reduce the minimum voting age should be strenuously resisted. Rather than reduce the minimum voting age, he would prefer to have it increased to at least 25 years, when the average person is considering marriage and thus is likely to be a more responsible elector.

In spite of all the nonsense about the "anti-democratic" Upper Houses in the States, the idea of an Upper House to act as a House of Review and as a check on snap legislation is very sound. It takes the average adult anything up to twenty or more years to learn something about the political and economic racket (racket is the only word to describe events of the last 50 years) and citizens should then be able to elect an Upper House which can point out to what are termed "popularly elected" Assemblies the dangers of any unwise legislation they pass.

The Senate at present is a farce as an effective Upper House, and something should be done about the method of electing it. One suggestion is that the voting age for the Senate be increased to, say, 35 years.

The writer throws out one final suggestion on the question of how we can obtain a responsible political vote. If the political vote is as valuable as we are assured, then those reaching the age when they can be considered responsible citizens should be prepared to pay a small fee to obtain a "voter's right." How many electors would consider the political vote worth, say, five shillings?

As was predicted by some people, the numerical method of marking the triple Referendum ballot-paper resulted in many electors starting at the top of the paper and marking 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

This meant that many votes on the second and third proposals were made informal, but the votes on Social Services were made formal "Yes" votes. No doubt scores of thousands of votes for the Social Services proposal were obtained in this manner—possibly enough votes to mean the difference between the defeat and passing of the (Continued on page 3)



MR. J. T. LANG, LABOR M.H.R.
"Chifley's Party had more money to spend than Menzies . . . unlimited finance. Big Business rallied nobly."

NOTES on the NEWS

The practice of taking up schoolchildren's time listening to all kinds of propaganda talks is now likely to be extended to include talks extolling the virtues of the Hebrew Herrenvolk. According to a report in the press of October 10, the Council of Jewish Friends is arranging a series of short talks by public men on "anti-Semitism" to be given in public and private schools. Sydney schoolteachers are said to be already making arrangements.

Considering the obstacles placed in the way of Christian religion being taught in State schools, it is remarkable that the cause of Judaism should receive such consideration. If the idea is merely to extol alleged virtues of the Jew as a human, we should soon have to provide facilities for Russians, Japanese, members of the German Herrenvolk, etc., etc. All things considered, there seem to be good grounds for parents to immediately protest against this abuse of our schools.

TOTALISATOR TAXES: In Victoria the "tote" is providing more than half the money allocated for the upkeep of public hospitals and other charitable institutions. According to Mr. T. M. Burke, former chairman of the Charities Board, this year's rake-off from the punters will be nearly £700,000. (He whimsically suggests that when the puritanical elements in the community learn how the hospitals are dependent on a rake-off from gambling they may rise up in protest and demand that they be allowed to carry out their charitable obligations.) Here is another illustration of "The State" posing as the fairy godmother, when in reality she takes the wherewithal in advance from some of the supposed beneficiaries. This is the case at present with all governmental so-called handouts, yet many people harbour the delusion that "The Government" is the great provider of all things.

HOSIERY HITLERS: A Government Committee on Hosiery has decided that before long each British woman will need six pairs of fully-fashioned stockings a year. This Committee has also decided that there were too many shades before the war, and that, in future, this number should be reduced. From this we can gather that the women of once-free, once-great Britain are

no longer capable of deciding their hosiery requirements. The Committee further states that few nylon or silk stockings will be made for the next few years, and that silk stockings are too costly. This is an example of political paternalism deluxe—where the Government has the audacity to decide what the people shall have—by contrast to the democratic principle that the people shall decide what the Government shall have. In effect, the servant is dictating how the master shall spend his (the master's) money.

SOCIALISTIC SCHEMES: The New Zealand Correspondent of the "Victorian Dairyfarmer," in the October issue, says: "N.Z. dairyfarmers, to a degree unknown by any other section of the community, have experienced Government control over their industry through these last 10 years. A control, indeed, rarely seen outside such countries as Russia and Germany." He goes on to say that N.Z. is now demanding self-control after 10 years of Government suppression. The article tells of the rosy promises made to lure the dairymen into having their industry virtually socialised, and then how quickly the "swifties" were put over. There certainly was stabilisation of price:—much to the farmer's loss and sor-

ELECTION-REFERENDUM POST-MORTEM

(An E.C. Broadcast by James Guthrie, B.Sc., from 7HO on October 6.)

At the time of writing this broadcast, the complete figures for the Referendum had not been published, but South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania had still a "No" vote majority on the questions of Marketing and Employment. Since a majority in a majority of States is required to carry a referendum question, it appears that the Government has been refused two important powers asked for. This is really more important than the election of Members.

About three-quarters of a million people "spoiled" their ballot papers in the Referendum. This was expected for several reasons: A great many voters had not the slightest idea what the Referendum was about; many more were not interested; many had been instructed to vote 1, 2, 3, etc., down the paper for the Senate, which they did, and they probably did the same for the Referendum.

It is hard to imagine why a straightforward "Yes" or "No" on the ballot paper could not be accepted instead of the numbers 1 and 2. However, it is not a bad plan to make a small intelligence test out of the ballot paper, as it helps to eliminate many who did not want to go to the polling booth.

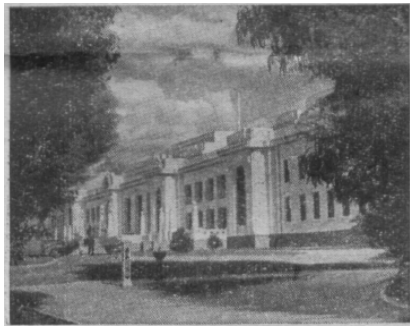
THE MINIMUM VOTING AGE

I consider the compulsory poll at elections a tragic business. It is probable that about 50 per cent. of the people haven't got the slightest interest in the elections, and a great many more do not know what it is all about. It takes a pretty shrewd man about 20 years to find out what lies behind this game they call politics, and to expect young men and women of 21 to be able to sort out the political jig-saw puzzle is merely being silly.

To give a vote to every person over 21, and then to make that vote compulsory, must have been the act of the devil himself—and what a price we have paid for this devilish act! When the Tasmanian Premier, Mr. Cosgrove, demands that the minimum voting age be reduced to 18, he reveals for all intelligent men to see where he expects to get his support. I think Mr. Cosgrove would do much better if he reduced the minimum voting age to 12. He might then be kept permanently in Parliament. But in case this fails, why not extend the life of Parliament to 20 years, as they do in the "great democracy"—Socialist Russia?

THE SET-UP HELPED LABOR

The Senate poll has again been reduced to a farce. Why this method of voting has been tolerated so long is a mystery. It ap-



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA

pears that each Party, when in power, hopes to benefit by it, and is reluctant to change it.

In this election, the Labor Party has evidently benefited by the position created by war. When there are jobs for everybody, and the soldiers are spending their gratuities, there are more jobs available than there are men and women to fill them. This puts the wage earner in the very desirable position of being able to exercise a choice of job. This, of course, has nothing whatever to do with the Labor Party; the men responsible were Hitler and his henchmen, who have this week been condemned to death.

However, you could not expect the ordinary voter to know this, especially the young voter, who does not know what happened after World War No. 1—which again explains why the Labor Party is so enthusiastic about the young voter, and especially those under 21.

THE POST-WAR ECONOMICS

The economics of the present time are interesting. During the war years, little was produced for the people, except bare necessities. Now all this leeway has to be made up: new houses have to be built; old houses repaired; furniture and clothing have to be replaced; cars, roads and farms have to be reconditioned. There is work for everybody. That is what I meant when

KEEP THIS DATE FREE

Tuesday, November 5, 8 p.m.

A Special Address by

ERIC D BUTLER

Supporting Speaker:

JOHN WELLER

Don't miss this big event. And bring all your friends to hear Mr. Butler at his best in a challenging address at the Australian Church Hall, Russell Street, Melbourne,

I said we have to thank Hitler for giving us so much work to do, and I suppose that is what you all want—Work! Plenty of work! At least, that is what the politicians say.

The building of houses is going to provide work for many people for several years, and money will be made available by the banking system for the building of houses because houses are a good security. The money created to build houses passes through the community and fertilises industry. But when the houses are built, a debt remains, which has to be repaid. But how? When the roads and schools are built a debt remains, which has to be repaid. But how? It can only be repaid, if it is repaid, by building more houses and more roads, etc., etc., and thus creating more debts. Our debts increase, and our taxes and rates must increase to pay them.

PARTIES' FINANCIAL POLICIES

The Labor Party is very careful not to explain this to the people. It takes up the attitude: Well, we can go on borrowing more money to make up the deficit until something bursts—and hopes it won't be in their time! The Liberal Party takes up the attitude that it is wrong to go continually into debt, but it does nothing about it, and wouldn't know what to do about it.

Neither the Labor Party nor the Liberal Party leaders worry very much about these things. Their financial policy is arranged for them probably by somebody in New York, who issues the necessary orders. And, as one would expect, there has been no basic difference in the policies of the various Governments; they have been completely consistent—more debt and more taxes,

and still more taxes, and continuous inflation of the currency, and an increasing army of bureaucrats to enforce the increasing number of regulations passed to try to bolster up a rapidly deteriorating position produced by increasing debt and increasing taxation.

BURNING QUESTION ARISES

This question arises: Why is it that we are not permitted to have adequate supplies of money except in war, or during times of rapid construction of such things as houses, roads, schools and factories? Why is it, when we have built all these things, we are not allowed to sit back and enjoy the fruits of our labours, and allow the production to flow easily and comfortably into our homes? Why must people be taken out of their homes to work elsewhere?

The question is purely one of policy. Money can be made available for any purpose whatever. For example, thousands of millions of pounds can be made available for war, and if the war lasted 20 years money would still be made available. There is no doubt about this. Money could also be made available, as it should be made available, to help the incomes paid by industry to liquidate the debts created by industry. This, however, would enable people to own their own houses, and to achieve independence—an altogether repulsive idea!

NEW POLICY RESISTED

All suggestions to alter the financial system to achieve this end have been furiously resented by the great financial exchange houses, which today control world politics, and the international socialist movement have consistently attacked those of us who have had the temerity to suggest any such alteration. The international financial-socialist-labour cartel is in power practically everywhere. It will be interesting to watch how their victims enjoy themselves. In Socialist Russia the people are so happy that it takes about two million secret police to keep them from becoming too exuberant; in Socialist England the housewives have petitioned the King to try and get some bread; and in Socialist Australia, the only protection the people have left is the Constitution, and their State Governments.

THE "AUSTRALIA LAST" MOVEMENT

By FOOTLE

I see we haven't got to bother about being drought-stricken in the future, because irrigation doesn't matter after all. Probably nothing matters very much really! And to think we might have plunged into a waste of effort, storing up water, bringing land into production, possibly eventually increasing our population!

If we escape all that activity, considerable thanks will have to be rendered to the Reconstruction Commission.

"A warning that international events may affect irrigation plans is contained in the latest Report of the Reconstruction Commission," says my newspaper. It appears that "if international agreements on production are introduced, individual States would be most unwise to launch fresh irrigation schemes under which extra land would be available for production of crops concerned in the agreements" and that "the Commonwealth would not be justified in assisting to finance the capital construction of such schemes."

This shows you how misleading common sense can be. It isn't just a matter of making the best of what you have and building up a nation; it is a matter of adapting yourself to an economic system gone all international. Incidentally, you don't have to believe the harrowing stories concerning famines all over the world, since obviously the Commission doesn't believe in them.

THE MENACE OF PLENTY

Australia isn't much good to the economic system; with the vagaries of her seasons she is quite likely to bring about a condition of starvation and misery by producing too much food. Any economist will tell you that. The way it works is this: Suppose a thousand loaves are worth £25; then, if there is only one loaf it is worth—6d? Wrong, Clarence! The answer is £25. Of course, I can't blame you; I didn't know myself until I studied economics.

So you can see what would happen if we used our resources of water. It wouldn't surprise me if the money system went phut under the strain of abundance.

I don't quite know what we are going to do about it, and I'm not sure whether the answer is within the terms of reference of the Reconstruction Commission. But it is obvious we must do something. We mustn't develop any secondary industries, of course; that's America's job unless maybe she has a Reconstruction Commission to point out how silly it is to make things.

FULL EMPLOYMENT TO GO?

Outside of primary and secondary industries there isn't a great deal that we haven't already exploited pretty well. What I suppose we must call our tertiary industry includes horseracing, cricket, football, boxing and so on, and in this line we appear to have done ourselves pretty well. Of course, we could take to the piano or painting pictures, but this kind of employment has a poor national aspect. I mean to say you can only play the piano one at a time, but you can flock in your thousands to the races or the football field.

However, as far as this irrigation business is concerned, perhaps we shan't be missing much, for the report goes on to say that "the possibilities of increasing Australia's irrigation acreage . . . are not as great as popularly supposed. Ultimately shortage of water would be the greatest of obstacles to increased population."

The report reminds me of an alibi I read about somewhere. It was something like this: "I deny I was with my brother when the event occurred. My brother was never at any time in the place referred to. Finally, I have no brother." So a good reason for not using our irrigation resources is that we haven't any to speak of, anyway.

THE "LAISSEZ-FAIRE" TOUCH

I am not a very good devotee of the motto, "Do it now!"—although I admit there are circumstances which cry out for its application. It is, then, a matter to decide whether we do nothing at once or later on. In some matters it is easy to decide whether to do it now or to leave it; other matters remain in no man's land. Some people answer letters in the time it would take me to straighten one out; others fold them back in their envelopes and forget about them. Napoleon, it is said, was among the latter; his argument being that given time, all correspondence answers itself. Which may have had something to do with the subsequent divorce.

I don't know whether it would be correct to place the Reconstruction Commission in the "laissez-faire" class, for the protagonists of this theory do believe at any rate in permitting things to happen; they at least are optimists. The Reconstruction Commission is in a class of its own; it is a sort of Australia Last Movement. Its existence is a timely rebuke to the exuberance of those windy orators who are so fond of referring to "our wonderful country," "our godly heritage," "this gigantic pearl of the Pacific."

MAY FRUSTRATE PLANNING!

I don't suppose the Commission's ideas and findings will be confined to irrigation matters either; we can probably expect a bracing douche on the subject of the unworthiness of other forms of production. Well, it is just as well to know where we stand. After all, it isn't much use planning and scheming if there's nothing to plan and scheme for; if we inhabit a dying country it is but right to have a proper appreciation of the fact. It will save us from heartache—and, incidentally, from the necessity of fighting another war, if we don't want to be the laughing stock of posterity.

But how silly of me! Perhaps there won't be any posterity?

A NOTICE TO ALL READERS

Special Edition on Bretton Woods

Next week we propose to publish a special 8-page illustrated issue in which a great deal of space will be devoted to articles exposing the great dangers of the Bretton Woods International Monetary Agreement, and explaining what electors should do about it. It is extremely important and urgent to quickly give this the widest possible circulation; so all readers are strongly urged to purchase as many extra copies as they can (we intend to have plenty available). ORDER NOW.

Current Comment

By JOHN WELLER.

Figures released by the Commonwealth Statistician (Dr. Roland Wilson) reveal that of a total working population of 2,084,500 persons in June this year, 526,800 were provided with work by Federal and State Governments and other governmental authorities. Which means that one out of every four is employed by some government body.

And the numbers of the bureaucracy are on the increase. During the six months' period from January to June 1946, the number of Government employees increased by 27,000. At this rate it won't be long before we are all on the Government payroll!

The reluctant taxpayer will take a dim view of all this, for it will mean that heavy taxation must remain. And then there will be the cynics who will not be able to suppress the ironic reflection that 27,000 men trained in the elements of carpentry, brick-laying and laying foundations could do a great deal more in easing the housing shortage than by harassing the distracted builders (or some other useful members of the community) from behind Government desks.

The process of acquiring as many people to issue permits as to do the actual work has far-reaching political implications. For one thing, it means that more and more people are getting a vested interest in government; so that the value of the ballot-box as an instrument of genuine democratic control—limited at any time—is considerably lessened.

* * * * *
Trevor Smith in the Melbourne "Herald," October 4:

"At the very moment when Britons are 'lending' the United States 20 million pounds of frozen beef they are reading that the Americans this year raised food consumption to the highest point in their history—15 per cent. above pre-war.

"What are the British housewives saying about this?"

Plenty, we hope.

* * * * *
You will no doubt be elated to learn that the Jewish Friendship League, with its headquarters in Melbourne, is arranging for a series of short talks to be delivered to your children in the schools (whether public or private, for none shall escape) for the purpose, as they so innocently put it, of "combating anti-Semitism."

Or, to put it another way, to so indoctrinate the child mind that it will be divorced from anything but the Judaic ideal, with no background of experience against which the validity of the statements could be checked. He will be prepared, as you might say, for the coming of the Chosen.

DEATH OF MR. J. GERRAND

With the deepest regret we record the death, on October 13, at Barham, N.S.W., of Mr. James Gerrand, aged 74.

Mr. Gerrand was indeed a pioneer of the New Economics. When Australia had a mere handful of scattered individuals who were well-informed exponents of democratic financial reform, he was one of that number. Throughout the long years that followed, his interest and activity were sustained. His business certainly did not benefit, and his monetary contributions were many, but any material sacrifice was compensated by the advancement of the cause he had so much at heart. His robust realism, combined with a gentlemanly manner, which bespoke the man, made him a valuable advocate.

The Social Credit movement sustains a great loss by his passing, and those of us who had the privilege of his friendship or even his acquaintance will feel a sense of personal loss. We extend our sympathy to his relatives, some of whom are well known in Social Credit activities and will undoubtedly carry forward the good work from which he now rests. —H.F.A.

THE CALWELL SCHEME

From the Melbourne "Herald," October 14, 1946:—

SYDNEY, Monday. —Under the Calwell scheme, 400 Jewish refugees have left Marseilles in two Messageries Maritimes ships for Australia, according to "New Citizen," official organ of the Association of New Citizens—formerly the Refugees' Association.

Fifty more refugees, originally from Shanghai, are on their way here from Hong Kong, and hundreds more are expected soon from the East.

All have landing permits from the Commonwealth Government.

There are already more than 8000 Jewish refugees in Australia; 7000 of them arrived here between 1938 and the beginning of the war.

It is unofficially estimated that several hundred arrived during that period.

Refugees on their way here will have no difficulty in finding accommodation with relatives and friends, who will also provide jobs for them.

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?

FURTHER MISUSE OF WESLEY PULPIT

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

Sir, —Once again the Wesley Church pulpit in Melbourne has been made available for Professor G. L. Wood to speak to those who attend the P.S.A. service in the church and to those who listen to the broadcasting from 3DB. This time his subject was "Must Inflation Come?" To ask that question in present circumstances is an affront to reality, and sometimes I wonder whether this Professor does understand what he is supposed to be teaching.

Professor Wood has been associated with the Faculty of Commerce at the Melbourne University for a number of years, and, so far as the community is concerned, his record can hardly be described as good. He has been closely associated with the "experts" who have given such bad advice since the year 1930, and is typical of those referred to a few years ago in such scathing terms by Mr. Churchill and Mr. J. H. Thomas. I have kept a number of newspaper cuttings reporting some of Dr. Wood's addresses through the years, and, believe me, they make astonishing reading in the light of subsequent events.

This is what Mr. Churchill said in 1935: "A crazy scene, a luckless world, and poor humanity. Government leaders throughout the world have cast a thick cloak of velvet humbug over the scene."

Government leaders are usually mouth-pieces for official "advisers."

In the same year Mr. J. H. Thomas, then Secretary of State for the Dominions, said: "For the past four years I have listened to the greatest professors, economists, and financiers, and have come to the conclusion that they are not worth a damn."

PROFESSOR'S HOCUS POCUS

That was the assessment of men like Professor G. L. Wood more than ten years ago, and yet he and those associated with him are still put forward as authorities to plague us with their doctrines.

The sort of hocus pocus we can expect from Dr. Wood was well illustrated away back in 1934, when he publicly declared that "progress could be measured by the volume of insolvency," and that the amount of progress of which a country is capable could be gauged by the amount of bankruptcy it could stand." This sort of talk has been continued, and has apparently done what it was intended to do—i.e., helped to keep a large section of the people (particularly "students" under his influence) under the combined hypnotism of unintelligible technical phrases and inspired fear of change.

TRUTH ABOUT INFLATION

To advertise his subject as "Must Inflation Come?" was to spread the suggestion that up to now we have not had it, and to pretend to discuss something which, like prosperity, was on the way but always round the corner.

The truth, of course, is that we have had it and are still having it, and that the alteration of periods of inflation and deflation has been an important feature of the financial system.

Inflation means an increase of money with increasing prices, and deflation means a decrease of money with falling prices. Infla-

tion usually follows expansion of financial credit, and deflation results from a contraction of financial credit. This comes about because under present conditions financial credit is expanded only through industrial processes as interest-bearing debt, leaving the issuers of the financial credit in the position to withdraw it at will. Inflation does not mean an increase in the money supply. It means an increase in PRICES. If extra money were issued through channels other than INDUSTRIAL channels it would not cause any increase in industrial costs, and therefore no real justification for increase in prices. Under that arrangement we could actually have rising incomes and FALLING prices! But, of course, a man like Dr. G. L. Wood, who has to defend the abracadabra he has been giving his students, could hardly be expected to encourage thinking along those lines. At the same time he knows very well that inflation is here already, and that it has been here for years.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENTS

It seems evident to me, however, that the real purpose of the Professor was to seek further props for the discredited, obsolete unchristian and insane system to which he gives his support. Two of his statements are particularly significant in this regard, as follows:

(1) "Inflation in Australia could be checked only by increased production and less spending by the people."

(2) "Restrictions, wage-pegging and taxes were a small price to pay to keep the economic engine running smoothly."

Did you ever hear such rubbish? And how does it come about that businessmen tolerate these fellows telling the people not to buy? Are businesses being run by men or by mice?

Spending by the people creates demand. Demand induces supply. Taxation removes ability to buy and kills incentive to produce. And yet this man, from a Christian pulpit, advocates the continuance of economic impedances for the express purpose of keeping an anti-Christian economic engine running! He says "running smoothly," but obviously doesn't understand the meaning of the word "smoothly."

Increased production cannot come about by less spending. It cannot come about without increased incentive, and increased incentive cannot come about without effective demand and better results to workers and entrepreneurs. Wartime experience proved that prices can be kept down by subsidies, and social crediters know that subsidies do not have to come from taxation.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham-street, East Melbourne, C.2, 13/10/46.

THE TRAGEDY OF HUMAN EFFORT

By C. H. DOUGLAS.

Notes for the address delivered at the Central Hall, Liverpool, England, on October 30, 1936.

(Continued from last issue.)

I do not wish to go over again a subject which I have dealt with at some length elsewhere, but I might, perhaps, reiterate the absurdity of the present conception of Parliament as a place in which highly technical laws are dealt with by elected representatives who did not in any case draft them, and who cannot possibly be expected to understand them.

You may be interested to know that no Bill can proceed from any department of the Government direct. Every Government Bill has to be drafted by the legal department of the Treasury, which we all know to be in effect a branch of the Bank of England, thus making it certain that no Bill can come before Parliament which interferes in any way with the supreme authority of the Treasury and that private international institution, the Bank of England.

In place of this we have to substitute a situation in which the Member of Parliament represents not the technical knowledge or lack of it of his constituents, but their power over policy and their right to the use of the sanctions by which policy can be enforced. The proper function of Parliament, I may perhaps be allowed to repeat, is to force all activities of a public nature to be carried on so that the individuals who comprise the public may derive the maximum benefit from them.

Once the idea is grasped, the criminal absurdity of the Party System becomes evident. The people of this country are shareholders in it first, and employees of it only secondarily, if they are employees. Can anyone conceive of a body of shareholders consenting to the Party System in their business? And this idea is just as applicable to undertakings carried on by the State as in the case of so-called private business. As shareholders we have an absolute right, and a right which by proper organisation we can enforce, to say what we desire and to see that our wishes as to policy are carried out, if those wishes are reasonable—that is to say, if they are practicable.

Let me go further. We have an absolute responsibility to express our wishes; and the catastrophes, crises, and miseries with which the population is faced and is experiencing, and the stultification of all the magnificent work which is done in the

various departments of industry and national activity, are directly due to the fact that we do not express a common policy as to the use and distribution of the fruits of progress, and do not recognise our responsibility to see that it is carried out through our political (NOT administrative) representatives.

We, in the Social Credit Movement, devoted many years, and very properly devoted those years, to making quite certain that the policy of the fuller life was a practical policy. For this reason we put forward various technical theories, in part somewhat elusive and difficult to understand, and requiring, in any case, for their proper criticism, an exact and competent knowledge of the mechanism of finance and industry as they exist in the world today. No one can complain that we have not had criticism enough, and, in some cases, criticism of a very high order, mixed, of course, with a good deal of what I can only describe as bilge. I am wholly satisfied that there is nothing impracticable in the demand which I suggest should be put forward, and a quite sufficient number of instructed persons agree with me.

But we recognise that, its practicability having been proved, the problem is a problem of power, and we recognise equally that political power must rest upon aims and desires and not upon technical information. So far as I am concerned, therefore, I am satisfied that further argument upon technical matters will achieve little or nothing, and certainly not in the time which is available, and that the only hope of civilisation lies in forcing a new policy upon those who have control of the national activities, of whom the bankers and financiers are by far the most important.

We do not want Parliament to pass laws resembling treatises on economics. What we do want is for Parliament to pass a minimum of laws designed to penalise the heads of any great industry, and banking and

finance in particular, if they do not produce the results desired.

LICENSING FINANCE

I will be specific. I think that the chairmen, superior officials, and branch managers of all banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions should, as is the case with smaller pawnbrokers, be licensed. The fee for such a licence should be moderate (say £100) if the individual retained his post indefinitely. For every change in the personnel within a period of, say, five years, not due to death or disability, a very substantial increase in the licence should be imposed. The general policy to be pursued by finance should then be imposed by Parliament, and no interference with the details of banking, insurance or other finance be permitted.

If the policy imposed by Parliament is not achieved within a reasonable time, a sufficient number of chairmen and other officials of financial institutions should have their licences withdrawn, and the very greatly enhanced fees (I would suggest 1000 times the original licence) exacted for the new licences should be applied to the reduction of general taxation.

I have no doubt whatever that some such policy as this would brighten the brains



MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

of bankers who are unable to see any way out of our present difficulties.

You will have gathered, I hope, that in my opinion the tragedy of human effort implied in the questions with which I commenced this address, arises more than from any other single cause from a failure to distinguish between means and ends, amounting in many cases to the elevation of what are only means to ends in themselves.

We have got ourselves into a state of mind in which pepper is not something to put on an egg; it is something for bank chairmen to make a "corner" in. It is a failure of vision, which, more than anything else, is due to the hypnotism that money has exercised upon the human mind, but the rule of the expert is far from blameless. An expert is essentially a servant of policy, and we all know what comes of "a servant when he ruleth." The cure for it is to begin by demanding that whatever virtues are inherent in money shall be shared; and, in order to make this claim, it must be established that the claimant has the right and the power to enforce it.

THE WEAPON TO HAND

We of the official Social Credit Movement are concentrating upon this problem of devising a mechanism, to enable the individuals who comprise the public to impose their policy on the organisations, which have no sound reason for existence other than the will of the people. We have organised a device known as the Electoral Campaign, to obtain a demand, backed by a sufficient number of votes, that every Member of Parliament shall regard himself as the spokesman of the policy of his constituents; rather than as an expert elected for the purpose of managing the business of the country.

The Electoral Campaign is a means and not an end. The end is, in general, the putting of the expert in his proper place, and, in particular and only as a beginning, the distribution of a National Dividend. Any other means, which will produce the same results in a shorter time, will be utilised. So far, no such means have been suggested.

There is, in Liverpool, an organisation, which deals with this matter, as in fact there are organisations all over the world, and all of them are acting on these lines and are affiliated to the Social Credit Secretariat. Personally, I have no doubt whatever that if the policy, which I have outlined, were pursued by every voter through the mechanism which is provided, with one-tenth the energy which is put by the average individual into his favourite game, the whole outlook of the world would be changed within twelve months' time.

I am equally convinced that if control of policy is left in the hands of bankers and industrialists with their present mentality, while at the same time parties, organisations, and individuals wrangle about means, a world catastrophe is a mathematical certainty within a few years.

Neither I nor any other individual can help you if you will not help yourselves, and neither I nor any other individual who has endeavoured to arouse you to a sense of responsibility can take that responsibility from you.

You are responsible for the poverty, grinding taxation, insecurity and threat of war. Yours is the responsibility; yours can be the power.

Will you, individually and collectively, assume the responsibility and the power? If not, there is no legitimate ground for hope. (World copyright reserved.)

Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1)

Social Services proposal in those three States (Tasmania, South Australia and Queensland), which rejected the Orderly Marketing and Industrial Employment proposals.

If the entire basis of our very way of life can be changed through many voters not knowing how to mark their ballot-papers, then this is only further evidence to support the contention that the political vote is at present manipulated as part of an organised racket.

If words have not lost their meaning, the Commonwealth Government has no right to accept the Referendum figures as a legal sanction of its proposed use of the Social Services power.

The Federal Constitution states that it can only be altered by a Referendum at which a majority of the electors voting (in Australia as a whole AND in a majority of States) approve of the proposed alteration. This being the case, the hundreds of thousands of electors who cast informal votes must be included in the number of electors voting. It is very clear that the majority of electors who actually voted (formally or informally), in a majority of States did not vote for the Social Services power.

The report that the Commonwealth Government is to be challenged in the High Court, if it attempts to operate the Social Services power, is most encouraging.

"One other unusual twist of the campaign was that Chifley's Party had more money to spend than Menzies. Menzies announced that he would not accept donations from organisations—only from individuals or firms. That stopped the usual flow formerly operated by the Consultative Council. The Chifley Party had unlimited finance. Big Business rallied nobly. So, for every page advertisement inserted by the Liberals, the Chifley forces had two pages."

—J. T. Lang's "Century," October 4.

Mr. Brian Fitzpatrick, well-known Leftist, writes rather significantly in "Smith's Weekly" of October 12:

"All things considered, I should be surprised if, after the 1943 and 1946 election results, Big Business did not regard the new Labor ruling class (it's only a political ruling class, of course) with respectful and grateful kindness. No doubt big money will still go into the Liberal coffers, if only in order to keep a saver in case the Labor favourite falls down. But I think a virtual end has come to the long succession of old-school-tie and scholarship-boy Governments . . . which ruled the roost before the world-wide pressure for the Social State became too strong, in Australia, to resist any more by the old means."

"The world-wide pressure for the Social Service State" is not some "inevitable trend," but the result of careful propaganda favouring the World Planners. The sooner the rank-and-file of the Liberals and the Country Party realise this, the sooner they will realise that, by acquiescing in the propaganda for the Social Service State, they are merely hastening the advent of complete Socialism.

"There is no black market in Greece, for the word black implies illegality. The well-stocked and crowded Athenian market is legal, and therefore not a source of corruption—there is corruption in Greece, but not of the kind that will always follow restrictions and 'controls.' The absence of 'controls' is a matter of astonishment to visitors, and sometimes of censure. It is hard to see who would be the gainers if a general system of controls were to be imposed. It has been suggested that some of the more opulent restaurants—where you can have a better meal than in any London restaurant—should be closed. If they were to be closed, innumerable peasants who bring their olives, oranges, eggs and so on to town would be the losers. One of the first necessities in Greece is the revival of trade—measures restricting the free flow of trade can but retard recovery."

—F. A. Voight, in August issue of "The Nineteenth Century."

"E.A.M. has sufficient wealth to engage in big financial transactions and in speculation on the exchange. Its financial organisation, O.M.S.A. . . . has agents in the big banks and some of the leading commercial houses as well as overseas. O.M.S.A. is well informed about the state of the money market and about movements of trade. In June it engaged in a large financial transaction but was outdone by private firms . . . E.A.M. have used the gold supplied by Great Britain during the war, for many purposes other than for fighting the enemy—for the purchase of newsprint, for lucrative dealings in currency, for financing strikes, for anti-British propaganda, and so on. There is, as far as we are aware, no proof that E.A.M. is financed by Russia. But it imports cattle, supplied by Bulgaria, at a low cost and sells them at a high profit in Greece—one may presume that Bulgaria supplies the cattle at the request of Russia. E.A.M. also receive Russian films free of charge and make a large profit by showing them in Athenian picture theatres."

—F. A. Voight, in August issue of "Nineteenth Century."

It will be recalled that the Communist-dominated E.A.M. organisation provoked civil war in Greece after that country's liberation from the Germans. —E.D.B.

NATIONALIST NEWS FROM THE U.S.A.

(Mostly Missing in the Daily Press)

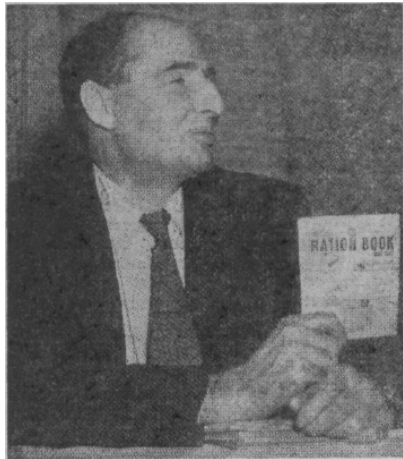
In the "Australian" daily press, practically all cable "news" from the United States is selected and/or "slanted" (before or after transmission, or both) according to the Internationalist, pro-Judaic viewpoint. Therefore, for the information of our readers, we publish the following exclusive items provided by the Nationalist News Service (but it does not automatically follow that we endorse all the persons and policies associated with the N.N.S. and kindred organisations): —

WASHINGTON, 12/8/46.

Congressman Coffee, who according to Mr. Anderson (the man who gave him the \$2500 cheque) took the money in return for war contract pull, is one of the fellow travellers in Congress. He has played the pro-Red game. He has delivered numerous speeches attacking Christian Nationalists.

James Roosevelt and Will Rogers, Jr., are quarrelling over control of the Democratic Party in California. In fact, there are many Democrats in California who are opposed to both Rogers and Roosevelt.

Informed observers who have just returned from England insist that bread rationing is unnecessary. They say that it has been introduced by the Red elements and the bureaucratic tyrants of England in



FOOD COMMISSAR STRACHEY

order to facilitate their regimenting of the people. Food Commissar Strachey has been one of England's most obnoxious Red sympathisers down through the years. It will be remembered that some years ago, because of his Red revolutionary activities, he was not permitted to land in the United States.

Important note on Governor-elect Eugene Talmadge: The fact is that during the four terms Eugene Talmadge has served as Governor of Georgia, not one lynching took place. Many people overlook the fact that the recent lynchings in Georgia took place under the administration of a so-called liberal Governor (Governor Arnall). Talmadge will not take office until January 1. His temperate and traditional way of dealing with Georgia Negroes apparently causes less trouble than the mongrelisation programme advocated by Eleanor Roosevelt and her ilk.

China is now in the throes of a bitter war. It is a violent, bloody civil war between the Communists and the anti-Communists. The Communist armies of China are using supplies and material brought to them from Russia. Many of these supplies were donated to Russia by the United States and U.N.R.R.A.

Anti-Jewish feeling is developing in Britain in a terrific way. This feeling has been stimulated by the recent slaughter of British citizens in Palestine by Jewish extremists.

The current Peace Conference is not a peace conference at all. It is filled with controversy, quarrelling, and suspicion. In fact, the disunity is so bad that the real issues will not even be discussed. The Western powers in their hearts know that Stalin is expecting to exploit Germany in building up his world-conquering military machine.

Russian newspapers are now writing the same sort of smear stories about J. Edgar Hoover that they have written about other strong anti-Communist leaders. They are trying to make Hoover look like Himmler, the late head of the German Gestapo. In fact, Russian propagandists now portray America as their worst enemy, unless a Red revolution in the United States or a victory for Roosevelt New Dealers can be effected.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is to be built up by the Communist Party leaders in America as a patron saint. The campaign for the Reds now is based on what they call "a return to Roosevelt policy."

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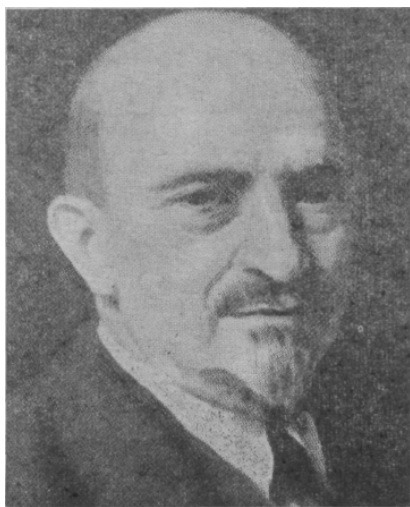
Dr. Harvey H. Springer, spokesman for 6000 pastors, visited Washington, D.C., July 31 and August 1. He filed with the Congress of the United States and other authorities a detailed report concerning the attempt made by Communists to break up a big Baptist meeting in Kansas City, Missouri, the nights of July 1, 2 and 3. These nights had been set apart for the purpose of exposing Communism, Red tyranny, and international conspiracies against Christianity.

Drew Pearson, the columnist and radio commentator who specialises in character assassination, and who is a close buddy of Walter Winchell, spoke in Atlanta, Georgia, recently on the steps of the State Capitol. He was introduced by the outgoing Governor. Pearson's pretended purpose in speaking was to attack the Ku Klux Klan, but his real purpose was to smear Governor-elect Eugene Talmadge, who has fought the mongrelisation of the races. Every time he attacked Gene Talmadge and mentioned his name the audience cheered Mr. Talmadge. Talmadge was elected by people of every walk of life, who were really worried for fear Talmadge's defeat would turn loose a bloody and revolutionary mob of Communist-directed hoodlums, resulting in suffering for people of all races. An overwhelming majority of white citizens voted for Talmadge, who is vigorously opposed to the intermarriage of blacks and whites.

WASHINGTON, 19/8/46.

The lynchings of four Negroes at Monroe, Georgia, are believed by certain expert observers to have been provoked, stimulated and brought to a head by underground Communist agitators. The purpose of this provocation is believed to have been for the purpose of smearing Governor-elect Gene Talmadge and for stimulating a revolutionary psychology among Negroes, to be exploited by the Communist Party and its fellow travellers.

Lieut. -Colonel Sir Evelyn Barker, British Commander in Palestine, has forbidden British soldiers to fraternise with Palestine Jews. His order reads as follows: "No soldier is to have any social contact with any Jew, and any contact in the way of business should be as brief as possible. . . . I am determined that the Jews shall suffer punishment and be made aware of the contempt and loathing with which we regard their conduct. . . . I appreciate these measures will inflict some hardship on the troops, but they will be punishing the Jews in a way the race dislikes, by striking at their pocketbooks and showing our contempt for them."



ZIONIST LEADER CHAIM WEIZMANN

William C. Bullitt was our first Ambassador to Russia after the Soviet had been recognised by Franklin D. Roosevelt. For years Mr. Bullitt was a pro-Communist. He married the widow of the founder of the Communist Party in America (Mrs. John Reed). For a series of reasons Mr. Bullitt has gotten fed up on Communism and Soviet Russia. He is now one of Stalin's most bitter critics. He is hated by Soviet Russia and the international Communist machine perhaps as much as any other man on earth. The truth Bullitt tells in his new book, entitled "The Great Globe Itself, a Preface to World Affairs," is so terrific that wise observers here in Washington believe that Mr. Bullitt's life has been endangered by his ultra-honest report.

People who voted wrong in Poland, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria are being liquidated by firing squads and slave camps.

All nations under Stalin's domination in Eastern Europe have forbidden, the organisation of Boy Scout troops.

Marines in China are fighting Communists with almost the same military strategy as if we had openly declared war on the Chinese Red Army. The Reds,

supported by Stalin's Russia, fire on our Marines the same as they would fire on an official military enemy.

Every German pastor, whether he be Protestant or Catholic, who has ever criticised the Jews, has been removed from his pulpit. Active pastors are even warned to be very judicious in reading texts from the New Testament concerning the Jews, even though these texts be the words of Jesus or St. Paul.

Congressman John D. Dingell, of Detroit, who has always been looked upon as a left wing-P.A.C. Congressman, said just before the adjournment of Congress: "Russia, with our acquiescence, pocketed 100 million dollars of blood money from Italy which will eventually come out of our pockets. Russian Communism has taken every advantage of U.N.R.R.A. and has used American benevolence to spread this filth of Godlessness and hate against the United States and Christianity in the contiguous countries. I think it is time to call a halt upon Russia and her Communist practices. If we cannot get along with Russia, we will have to find a way to get along without her. If we cannot aid this tier of subjugated countries from Finland down to Greece and Italy, then, at least, let us keep from aiding their enemies."

Ten New York Congressmen, mostly Democrats, called on President Truman to discuss admitting 100,000 Jews into Palestine. Confidentially, Mr. Truman was very cool to the proposition. He gave the Congressmen only ten minutes. He expressed impatience with the fact that he had been high-pressured concerning these matters. He complained that he was tired of spending so much time discussing foreign problems, and urged that more people be admitted to his office to discuss the welfare of Americans. [Evidently, Mr. Truman has since been more effectively "high-pressured."—Ed., "N.T."]

COMMISSAR STRACHEY AND FOOD PARCELS

From Trevor Smith's London Round Up, Melbourne "Herald," October 7: —

LONDON, Sunday. —To mark Mrs. Burdett's 103rd birthday, the Ministry of Food is allowing her three priority eggs. "But," adds the Ministry with its humourless genius for saying and doing the right thing, "This must not be taken as a precedent."

This is the Ministry from which for a fortnight I have been seeking unsuccessfully a statement in reply to Australia's anger about the fate of food parcels sent to Britain. The Ministry admits that it knows the facts about Australia's declining interest, and the Victorian Lord Mayor's Fund.

It is equally aware of having been informed acridly and unambiguously through the London "Times" that unless Australian public confidence is restored, gift parcels' schemes may cease.

But from Food Minister John Strachey's masterly silence and the Ministry's waffling, I can only assume that he simply does not want the parcels to continue, believing that they make regimented distribution lopsided, and that he ignores or refuses to acknowledge the immense psychological importance of them to Australian, and other Dominion public opinion.

I may be grossly misrepresenting Mr. Strachey, in which event presumably the British High Commissioner in Australia (Mr. Williams), will fulfil his duty of informing Downing Street bluntly of the facts, so that a correction can be published.

All Mr. Strachey has been asked is to answer the simple question: Does or does not his Ministry want the gift parcel schemes to continue? If he does, could he issue a reassuring statement?

Whatever Mr. Strachey may choose to think, the recipients here do not hesitate to express their gratitude and joy, as thousands of Australians know fully from letters. The latest of countless examples occurred in Winchester, where police had to be called out to regulate a queue of 1000 old-age pensioners and widows when gifts of food from Australia were distributed at the Guildhall.

Perhaps Mr. Strachey does not regard this as any more of a precedent than Mrs. Burdett's eggs.

ANOTHER KEY MAN

On September 28 the Melbourne "Argus," in one of its "social" pages, published some notes on arrivals in the s.s. "Sarpedon." One of the notes, with our emphasis, reads as follows: —

"Tall, dark, with an attractive foreign accent, was Mrs. H. W. Arndt, who was with her husband and year and a half son, Christopher.

"Mr. Arndt, who spent the last three years at Manchester University, has come to Australia as senior lecturer in economics at Sydney University. Previously he was attached to the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

"His wife studied sociology at the London School of Economics, where she met her husband. She did social work in London with the Citizens' Advice Bureau and the Charity Organisation Society during the blitz. She hopes to do some social work in Australia if her duties with Christopher permit."

We presume that, when they arrived at Sydney University, Professor and Mrs. Arndt were welcomed with special warmth by Professor Julius Stein, who is already established there and broadcasts regularly through the "A.B.C." network run by Mr. Moses.

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1.)

row — because it was an unprofitable price. A similar lesson will be learnt by our local wheat and wool producers, who should know that these confidence tricks are the general practice when Governments take over. The pending N.Z. election should be interesting.

PRICES PLOT: A special survey of car-selling rackets, published in the Melbourne "Herald" of September 21, contains the following findings: ". . . Big reputable dealers who declined to jeopardise their reputations by illegal trading have been forced out of business." This confirms what has been said in these columns many times. It is beyond doubt that arbitrary price-fixing makes the going easy for crooks. In this connection, we are now told that nearly half of Sydney's timber is sold on the black market at prices up to 100% in excess of authorised prices. This will, of course, continue as long as prices are arbitrarily fixed by bureaucrats. It will be a sad day for the crooks when the price-fixers are sacked. Rationing is another benefit to crooks; recognising this, the President of the Chamber of Automotive Industries, in the press of September 24, urges the abolition of petrol rationing.

DAKOTA DISASTERS: Following a series of six air crashes in Great Britain in a month, costing 155 lives and involving four U.S. "Dakota" planes, a searching investigation is demanded. British pilots who fly these aircraft say that the "Dakota" is apt to be a deathtrap, and they urge that U.S. submit technical data on the flying of this model. U.S. practice is to rely on regular replacement of complete items; in this case engines are replaced after 100 flying hours and new wings are fitted after 200 hours. According to R.A.F. officials, such replacements are unobtainable, and much time is lost by ground crews patching up. It is still a mystery why R.A.F. officials buy these doubtful planes in preference to more reliable British aircraft.

BORROWING BAROMETER: According to the Melbourne "Herald" of September 4, borrowing on life-insurance policies has increased to nearly pre-war dimensions; this applies to all States. The same issue of the "Herald" contains an article warning against pessimism, and says Australia need not fear a slump, because we have "plenty of money to make demand effective." This propaganda about people having too much money has no facts to support it. It can only be regarded as dangerous talk because it could lull us into a false sense of security and thus prevent corrective action being taken. We have to remember that the wartime money tap has been turned off, and that we are still nearly taxed out of existence, while the high prices of goods and services remain. Today, most families are finding it difficult to do more than buy bare necessities, and it is idle not to face up to these facts.

CONTROLLED CULTURE: The Moscow newspaper, "Vechnaya Moskva" declares the character of Sherlock Holmes is dangerous to Soviet morals and ideologies, and attacks Army library editors for publishing and recommending such literature. It was stated that, "these detective adventures are poisoning the minds of readers with false morals concerning the strength of the foundations of private property and diverting attention from the social contradictions of capitalistic reality." Doubtless the Red Army authorities thought these stories would condition the masses to the desirability of crime and sabotage detection; but "Vechnaya Moskva" thinks they might promote evil thinking about the rights of individuals.

WORLD POLICE: United Nations Military Staff Committee is now waiting for Russia's complete agreement on the World "Police" Force. United Nations' members have pledged themselves to enter into agreement, in advance, to provide specified armed forces. It is interesting to note that our Government has kept very quiet about this move. Already pertinent questions are being asked about this dangerous development, and it is well to see that many more questions are asked. It is wise to ascertain if these contingents have to be conscripted.

—O.B.H.

"THE PARTY SYSTEM"

Hear—

MR. JOHN JOHNSTONE

on—

Thursday, October 24, at 8 p.m.

at—

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

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