

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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Transport Hold-Up and Communist Menace

Lessons for Workers and Others

(Radio Talk by ERIC D. BUTLER, over 3CS, Colac.)

Good evening, listeners. The main topic of conversation recently has been the transport hold up. It is essential that we clearly understand what this hold up was all about, because listeners can rest assured that unless causes of this and other strikes are understood as a prelude to removing them, we are going to have increasing industrial unrest leading to a complete breakdown in our community life. And that is exactly what certain groups desire.

The first observation I want to make on the transport strike is to stress the fact that the railway workers were striking, not against a terrible "capitalist" boss, but against the Victorian State Government—and Labor Government at that.

It would appear that these socialistic enterprises such as the railways are not controlled by the people after all; neither do they produce the wonderful results for the workers that we hear so much about from the Socialists and the Communists. And yet in spite of this we see the Victorian Labor Government now preparing to socialise the gas works—at the Victorian taxpayers' expense, of course—while the so-called anti-Socialist Murdoch press in Melbourne, the "Sun" and the "Herald," supports the move!

The increasing industrial unrest in Australia is being used to further the idea of more "State" control. When "the State" runs everything, as it does in Russia, there are no strikes. Strikes are made, a crime. It is high time the workers in this country realised where they are being driven.

WAGES CHASE PRICES

Now what is their main grievance at present? They rightly point out that there has been an enormous increase in the cost of living over the past six years, and that their wages will no longer buy what they would prior to the war. They want wage pegging abolished and their wages increased. Within the framework of the present financial rules, the demand for higher wages is the most foolish the workers can make. Surely it is obvious that an increase in wages for railwaymen, an increase that would soon have to be extended to all workers, means an increase in the cost of production, which would be passed on in higher prices for goods and services, which, of course, the workers would have to pay along with everyone else. The basic wage has been progressively increased during the past forty years, but so has the cost of living. The workers are like dogs chasing their tails: Higher prices destroy every increase in wages the workers get.

Before discussing what the workers could and should do, let us examine what the workers really want. They want a higher standard of living, and there is no doubt that this country can provide a much higher standard of living. Without going into technicalities, surely it is obvious that the increasing efficiency in

producing goods and services should be reflected in the financial system by an increasing reduction in prices, thereby increasing the purchasing power of the people's money. What the workers want at present is increasing purchasing power, and, unfortunately, they have been hoodwinked, mainly by the Communists and Socialists, into believing that the only way to increase their purchasing power is to demand increased wages.

TAXES AT ROOT OF PROBLEM

One of the major reasons why the cost of living is so high at present is the enormous amount of indirect taxation loaded into the prices of all goods and services. The workers would be making a step in the right direction if they gave a little attention to this question of taxation and the cost of living. Why not start with a demand that all direct taxation on their wages be abolished, thus automatically increasing their purchasing power, and that a drastic reduction in indirect taxation be effected and reflected in a lower cost of goods and services, this also having the effect of increasing purchasing power. Workers should mobilise public opinion behind Parliamentary Representatives on this taxation reduction question. They would be amazed at the support they would get from the general public.

But, it will be argued, the State Government with which the railway workers have been mainly dealing in the railway strike has no control over our taxes, except to spend what the Federal Government allows them. That is unfortunately true, and only goes to prove what a devilish act it was to take all control of taxation away from the State Governments by Uniform Taxation and centralize control at Canberra. This means that public opinion must be mobilised behind Federal Members.

However, the Communist controllers of many of the Unions throughout Australia are not interested in constructive democratic action to get worthwhile and permanent results for unionists; they are determined to use the present unrest, and pursue policies such as wage increases followed by higher prices, that will lead to increasing unrest, which can be exploited for their own purposes. Nothing is more certain than the fact that, if we will not consider a change in the present financial rules, the Communists are going to make the present industrial trouble in this country look

like a picnic compared with what is going to happen—and happen before very long.

EFFICIENCY OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

One interesting feature of the rail and tram strike was the manner in which private enterprise motor-transport helped to alleviate the position for the general public—until bus drivers and owners were intimidated by strikers. It was a striking example of the efficiency of motor transport that it was able to assist so greatly at such short notice. Further, it has provided those who desire to operate permanent motor transport services, and those who desire to use such services, with an excellent opportunity for telling their representatives in the Victorian Parliament that if it is good enough for private enterprise to help the socialist railway enterprise when it breaks down, it is good enough for private enterprise to continue permanently. We hear a lot about "progress," but how can anyone talk such nonsense when all State Governments cripple motor transport by restrictions in order that the socialist railways can get business? It is interesting to note that all socialist enterprises have to have a Monopoly, or failing this, be heavily subsidised by the taxpayers, in order to try and justify their existence.

If industries are made State Monopolies, this will make it easier for the Communist bosses to organise the workers into bigger and bigger Unions over which the workers will have no control. The Communist bosses and the Commissars running the State Monopolies will then be able to meet and decide what is to be done. The rest of the people will do as they are told. Anyone who doubts this should take notice of what is happening in Great Britain under a Socialist Government.

MENACE OF COMMUNISTS

There is not the slightest doubt that unless all taxation is drastically reduced in this country, and the cost of living also reduced, the Communists are going to reduce the entire community to a state of serfdom. The railway strike in Victoria, like nearly all strikes these days, was designed to increase friction in the community, cause hold-ups in production at a time when production is urgently required, and generally further the policy of ultimate revolution. It is not for nothing that the Communists control the Unions of workers in the key industries in this country: coalmining, transport, etc.

But this is only one aspect of the Communist strategy. How many listeners are aware of the existence of the undisclosed Communists in all Government Departments? The recent Canadian Royal Commission's Report on Communist fifth-column activities in Canada makes frightening reading. Here were at least five separate organisations, all secret from one another, in direct contact with Moscow. Public officials and others in positions in Government Departments were found to be working for a foreign power. Even a Member of the Canadian Parliament, Mr. Rose, a Jew who originally came from Poland, was found guilty of helping espionage activities. The Canadian spy trials proved beyond all doubt that known Communist activities are merely a small part of the Communist conspiracy.

The disclosures in Canada were only made by chance. Here in Australia we have not had any such disclosures, but there is no doubt that the secret fifth column exists in this country and is well established in the various Federal Departments. This secrecy has got to be destroyed if we are going to have a fighting chance of surviving as a free people.

REVOLUTION THREATENED

We have, over a period of some months, brought forward indisputable evidence that there is a world conspiracy to destroy the British Empire. We are faced with either a third world war, a world revolution, or both. The present financial policy in this country makes the work of the local Communist fifth columnists easier; it creates the conditions, which can be exploited for strikes, and other industrial troubles. Mr. Brown, secretary of the Australian Railway Union in Victoria, knows that the real objective of the railway strike went far beyond the immediate objectives. The fact must be faced that all Communists, disclosed or undisclosed, are traitors.

All loyal electors, workers, employers—everybody—must unite in bringing individual Members of Parliament under the direct control of their electors. It must be insisted that Members of Parliament take action to rectify the financial rules which cause grievances used as pretexts for political strikes, and that the Communist conspiracy be driven out into the open. If the financial rules are not changed, and if nothing is done about the Communist conspiracy, nothing can save us from the threatened revolution. The sponsors of these talks have done their best to warn Australian electors of the terrible menace confronting them. The next move is with you, listeners. Good evening.

NOTES on the NEWS

Three women charity workers were charged recently at the Carlton Court with having taken clothing from a U.N.R.R.A. depot. The defence was that the women took the clothing to send over to Great Britain, where it was needed most. The women did not think it was right for all the good things to be sent to China and elsewhere when people in Great Britain needed them so badly. Letters from Britons in need of clothing, sent to the women charged, were read in court.

The magistrate, Mr. Jackson, said it was a foolish but charitable thing to do, and dismissed the charges. Having regard to the irrefutable information, from many responsible sources, regarding the misuse of U.N.R.R.A. supplies, it is a pity the "top flight" U.N.R.R.A. executives were not in the dock instead of these women.

QUALITY QUEST: Secretary of the United Women's Movement, Mrs. H. A. Maine, draws attention to the poor quality clothing and shoes being foisted on the public, and declares: "Too much ersatz is undermining everything." That is quite right; but, as it has been pointed out on many occasions by manufacturers, taxation and unprofitable price fixing have enforced lowering in quality. In many cases, proved quality lines have had to be replaced with ersatz because the permitted price was inadequate. Here again shoddy producers were encouraged, since price fixers took no account of quality. Fixing price is one thing, but value is quite another thing. The United Women's Movement could be of real service if they directed their energies towards ridding society of these price fixers and tax robbers, who are undoubtedly responsible for the shoddy goods complained of.

STRIKE SCIENCE: Mr. J. J. Brown, Victorian A.R.U. boss, was reported by the press of October 29 as saying that the settlement of the railway strike was only the end of the first round. This was, of course, news to his employees, the Union members. One of the victories won by the strikers was scarcely mentioned; that is the Railways Commissioners' intimation that rail fares would most likely be increased. This is a privilege that workers will have to supply out of their wage envelopes.

The important point is that the cause of the dispute, increased living costs, is still untouched, so we can be sure of more and more production stoppages until such time as additional purchasing power is issued to consumers without going through industry as a cost. Readers who understand the fault in our present wage system can use actual situations such as strikes to spread the right idea of correcting the position.

CHINESE CRISIS: Chinese "big-shot" overlords are striving to convince U.S. that China is a profitable investment field; the same "big-shots" are reported to have £100,000,000 in private fortunes in U.S. banks, plus probably as much again in hidden assets. Seven out of every ten Chinese are small peasants. No steps are being taken to make the tenants owners of their own land; but the propaganda is being developed to institute collective farming. In this connection, Chiang's son, educated in Moscow, is now adviser to his father on rural problems. So, it seems that the Chinese peasants may share the same unhappy fate as the Russian peasants—working for the "State" gangsters, who receive their orders from the international gangsters.

WAGE WARFARE: Appointment of a committee of employers' and employees' representatives to examine the inadequacy (Continued on page 2)

Significant Political Pointers

The Victorian Labor Government's move to socialise the Melbourne gas companies must not be allowed to pass without electors asking their State Representatives some very blunt questions.

Before detailing some of the questions which should be asked, let us first recall the purpose of all industry, which, we must all agree, is to give the best possible service to the consumer at the lowest possible price.

A realistic approach to the proposition that the electors of Victoria become "common owners" of the gas works is to ascertain from State Members supporting socialisation whether they can give a personal assurance that socialised gas works will not charge higher prices than those now being charged, will give at least the same service as is being given at present, and will not require taxation to subsidise any possible losses. Failure to give such an assurance leaves no argument in favour of socialising the existing services.

In fact, as we know from bitter experience, the more "common ownership" the people get foisted on them, the poorer becomes the quality of goods, and the higher are the prices even if camouflaged to some extent by subsidies from taxation.

The idea that a group of Members of Parliament can interfere with the economic arrangements of the community by introducing the "common ownership" racket, and then calmly make the electors foot the bill in the shape of poor service, higher prices, less consumers' control (if any) and more taxation, has got to be challenged. Indeed, a new Magna Charta should be drawn up, protecting electors from the irresponsible policies of Members of Parliament. If Members of

Parliament cannot be made personally responsible for their policies, then the rule of gangsterism is going to be consolidated still further.

Those naive electors who believe that the "common ownership" racket will yield them any personal benefits could test their belief in another way if the gas works are socialised. They could try to sell their share in the "commonly-owned" gas works. They would find that it was not worth the proverbial "cracker."

"Then there are the young fit Jews, the bronzed, sturdy adolescents, Communist-minded, reared on hate, experts in sabotage, displaced persons who know where they think they are going—Palestine. To them the old Hebrew greeting, 'Tomorrow In Zion,' is reality . . . They usually refuse work, contending that by mass passive resistance they can induce the Anglo-American authorities to move them to Palestine. They are well organised."

—From feature article in Melbourne "Age" of October 24, written by an "Age" correspondent "who was recently in Vienna."

Although there was a sigh of relief when the threatened strike was averted at the Yallourn socialised power-station

(Continued on page 4)

COMMON LAW: TRADITIONAL RIGHTS IN A COLLECTIVE AGE

By the Rt. Hon. SIR HENRY SLESSER in "The Times" London.

"The common law is nothing else but reason," declared the great Judge Coke at a time when it was in almost as great a peril as it is today, though for different reasons. The then fashionable desire to exalt personal [monarchical] sovereignty, which arose in repudiation of the mediaeval idea that the law was over all, had resulted in the surrender of many libertarian notions in the administration of justice; the inclination to continental principles of Roman law was exemplified in the Star Chamber Court and in the resurrection of notions of royal prerogative.

The defeat of the claims of James II, pointing in a similar direction, enabled England to maintain the ancient traditional system of jurisprudence, dating from Saxon times, that spread throughout the whole Anglo-Saxon world, to the United States, and to the British Dominions. For nearly two centuries the common law stood unquestioned as the guardian of English rights; even radicals such as Wilkes based their claims upon it, as did other men so different in political outlook, as Cobbet and the Chartists. It was the one subject on which nearly all Englishmen were agreed.

Of late years, however, a change has come over the juristic scene; the desire to effect alterations in the social structure has led to a vast spate of legislation in every field challenging the old static notions of legal right. Courts of law have been said to be incompetent to deal sufficiently speedily with modern problems. In many departments of State activity, tribunals of varying kinds, administered often by persons untrained in judicial determination, have been created by statute and even by regulation or order. The power of the King's Bench to control such quasi-judicial bodies when they err in law by the old machinery of "certiorari" or "prohibition" has in some cases been deliberately removed.

DISQUIETING EXAMPLES

Examples are to be found in housing legislation and in many other laws; the immemorial right of a man to appear by counsel or solicitor is often specifically forbidden; local authorities, elected for administrative purposes, with no necessary knowledge of the juridical art, have been entrusted with purely judicial duties, as, for instance, in the case of the determination of what constitutes an "extortionate rent"—decisions which may have legal and personal consequences to an impeached landlord. Over and above all, the tradition in which the common law has been nurtured, that of respect for previous decisions in order to find the principles to be applied to a particular case and to ensure certainty, has no established place in these new tribunals, which may or may not keep records of their previous determinations, but certainly are under no obligation to follow them.

An outstanding illustration, soon to be tested in practice, arises under the new industrial injuries measure, which is to supplant the statutes dealing with workmen's compensation. Under the old law the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords have for years been concerned to lay down a "corpus" of principle whereby judges of fact may determine whether an accident "arises out of and in the course of the employment." A similar limitation of right, in similar words, appears in the new insurance statute. But will the new statutory tribunal be guided by the accumulated wisdom of the judges on this matter? We do not know, but there is no compulsion for it to do so.

JUDGES' INDEPENDENCE

Another disquieting feature is to be found in the curtailment of the independence of the judicial office. The reduction of the salaries of the judges in 1931, not by Act of Parliament but by an Order made under statute, caused much perturbation among jurists. It was pointed out that such a procedure invaded the principles of the status of judges laid down in Acts of William III and George I, which latter status purported to secure that the salaries of the judges were absolutely to be safeguarded. The age long principle that the senior judge should preside in the Court was sought to be overthrown by a recent Act empowering the Lord Chancellor to appoint a Vice-President of the Court of Appeal, notwithstanding that he is not the senior Lord Justice, and still later the Lord Chancellor was given power to "direct" into which division of the Supreme Court a judge should be ordered to perform his duties.

Thus, little by little, both the functions and the status of the judiciary are being impaired. One is tempted to ask where and when will the process end. That the Crown is immune from suit is no new thing, but, as the ambit of the activity of the Crown extends, a further curtailment of the processes of law, unless something be speedily done to make the Crown responsible for the wrongs committed by its agents, is almost inevitable.

CITIZENS' RIGHTS TO GO?

Next, to deal with the rights of the subject rather than the powers of the Court, apart from certain specific doctrines of public policy (such as restraint of trade or immoral intention), the subject at common law was ever deemed free to make such contracts as he would—for he was a free man. But under the plea, good or unsound, of economic justice and necessity this right has been drastically curtailed of recent years. Combinations which were formerly only made illegal by statute—as under the Statute of Labourers or the Combination Acts—are once more to be controlled; we hear much of the control of monopolies and the complementary restrictions of the activities of trade unions. The old common law right of a citizen to end his contract by due notice, either individually or in con-

of one of the fathers of the common law, Henry Bracton, he continues:—

Taking a text, now from the Old Testament, and now from the New Testament, anon from the writings of the Roman Civil lawyers or from the Canonists, who were the ecclesiastical lawyers of the Church; again, from a master of Jurisprudence of the Law School of Bologna, or from the precedents set by his predecessors of the English Bench, Bracton passed them all through the fires of justice and hammered out a set of legal principles which gave to the world, in the language of a famous Judge of the United States Supreme Court, a far more developed, more rational, and mightier body of law than the Roman."

These rules and principles of the English Law were constantly being refined and polished in the law schools of the Inns of Court, and by the Clerks of the Chancery, who gave us English equity. They were carried by the King's Judges, going the Circuits, to the great towns and cities of England and to all the shires. In the course of time the Common Law was carried beyond the realm; to Ireland, to what are now the great Dominions, and to most of the Colonies; and to the plantations and States that now form the American Union. And so the tradition of the Common Law is to-day a bond of Commonwealth and Empire, and a link which unites the English-speaking peoples all over the world.

The future of the Common law is plainly much more than a matter for lawyers. The Law of England is a unique contribution to Christian civilisation; its decay may prove to be one of the greatest tragedies of our age.

WILL YOUR LOCAL PAPER PUBLISH IT?

Mr. Eric Butler, Campaign Director for the Victorian Social Credit Action Group, intends, as soon as possible, to inaugurate a monthly letter to all Victorian country papers, which will publish it. Readers can co-operate by letting Mr. Butler know whether their local paper would publish such letters. It has been discovered that the country press is one of the best methods of reaching the people; also that many papers welcome suitable letters. All those who can assist should write to Mr. Butler, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

BIG FINANCIAL APPEAL LAUNCHED £2,500 REQUIRED

At the rally in Melbourne last Tuesday evening, Mr. Eric Butler launched a special appeal for a big fighting fund to carry forward the campaign of Social Credit education and action, in which special efforts are being made to increase the circulation of the "New Times." Mr. Butler said that £2500 was being sought for the most intensive twelve months of campaigning yet seen in Australia, in which the spearhead of the campaign will be directed to increasing the size and influence of the "New Times."

1000 New Subscribers Needed

Concerning the "New Times," Mr. Butler said: "Without going into details, let me briefly outline what we have done over the "twelve months of activity since the Social Credit Action Group was formed. As you all know, costs of operation in every sphere of economic activity have been increased enormously over the past few years. This has, of course, affected the 'New Times.' But, in spite of this fact and the relative difficulty of persuading people to become subscribers to a straight political and economic journal of only four pages costing four pence, we have been able to increase the circulation of the paper to the stage where it is now possible to produce an eight-page illustrated issue once every month. If we can, and we must, do over the next twelve months at least what we did over the past twelve months, we can have a regular eight-page illustrated journal, a real national weekly, with a much wider coverage of news and more items of interest. Australia urgently needs such a journal. Another 1000 new subscribers will make it possible. The results of the past twelve months have proved that this, and much more, can easily be accomplished over the next twelve months—in fact, over the next six months."

What Financial Support Can YOU Give?

£2500 may sound a lot of money. But it can be easily subscribed if only 1550 actionists will practice the principles of association so often stressed by social creditors. Mr. Butler put the position as follows: 50 people subscribing 4/- a week, 100 at 2/- a week, 200 at 1/- a week, 400 at 6d a week, 800 at 3d a week, would mean £2500 a year.

At the Melbourne rally an excellent start was made towards obtaining this amount. It is proposed to conduct this appeal over the next six weeks. Over 1000 special appeal letters have been sent out. Progress figures will be published in the "New Times," and we urge all our readers to give this important appeal their serious consideration. How much is the fight for your freedom in security worth to YOU? 4/-, 2/-, 1/-, 6d, or 3d per week?

In order to save valuable time, labor and money in frequently sending receipts and reminders, it is suggested that, wherever possible, twelve months donations be paid in one amount. Failing this, at least three months' donations.

Act immediately. Send your donation to Mr. W. J. Carruthers, 32 Kendall Street, Ringwood, Victoria. Watch next week's "New Times" for progress reports of this vital appeal.

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1.)

of the basic wage is urged by the Institute of Public Affairs. It never has been, and never can be, adequate, because wages automatically inflate prices. Yet, because of some strange mental disease, no employers' or employees' organisations executives have ever suggested an alternative. They all seem resigned to pursue the path that has brought continued failure, resulting in industrial upheavals. The principle of "divide and rule" is being relentlessly pursued by conscious promotion of the class struggle; and it is eminently desirable, from the point of view of the people who benefit, that suppression of information about the method of increasing income without it going through industry as a cost on production, is maintained. Unless there is an awakening to this flaw in our accountancy system and the objectives of the Money Power, the breach between employer and employee will be kept open and widened, industrial chaos will increase and emergence of the "State" as the slave-master will be the final result.

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PETROL PROPOSAL: Wellington (N.Z.) reports indicate that the New Zealand Government intends to enter into the marketing and distribution of petrol; the idea is to form a company in which the Government would hold 50% of the shares. This will elate all good Socialists, who have a very bad memory and have forgotten that this scheme is already operating and found wanting elsewhere. Here, in Australia, the Government holds more than half of the shares in C.O.R. (Commonwealth Oil Refinery). When this company was set up, we were told how it would curb the petrol monopolies and keep prices down; but, like all other socialistic dreams, it came to naught in this respect. All that happened was that the C.O.R. joined the racket and got the rake-off from continued high prices. New Zealand readers might make use of this information.

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MESSIAH MENZIES: At the declaration of the Kooyong poll, Mr. Menzies said: "The fight has only begun; the initial success was good, but the Liberal Party must work hard to achieve more." Stirring words, perhaps, but that's all. An analysis of the final figures shows that Liberals obtained an increased number of votes—but only from semi-Liberals and independents—and practically none from the Labor Machine. Recent figures on the growth of Trade Unionism show that Labor now has, through Union members and their dependants, potential voting strength of about three million out of a total of, roughly, 4½ million votes, which indicates just how hard Liberals will have to fight. It also shows that they will have to offer something to workers and yet not travel the road to socialistic serfdom; that can be done, but there is every reason to doubt that "Messiah" has the sagacity, or the desire, to do it. Liberal rank-and-file members, like the Labor rank and file, are being led up the gardenPath. —O.B.H.

A "HECKLE HOUR" DEBATE ON BRETTON WOODS

A debate on Bretton Woods will be broadcast in the "Heckle Hour" session from 3DB-3LK on Saturday, November 16, at 8.30 p.m. The speakers will be Mr. F. A. Parker, B.A., who will speak in opposition to the Bretton Woods scheme, and Mr. A. G. Adams of the "Sound Finance" Association. Readers are urged to publicise this debate as widely as possible. Those readers living in Melbourne are asked to endeavour to attend at the studio.

SELFISHNESS AND UNSELFISHNESS

"It has been pointed out that one of the results of authority is that words are absolutely distorted from their proper and simple meaning, and are used to express the obverse of their right signification. What is true about Art is true about Life. A man is called affected, nowadays, if he dresses, as he likes to dress. But in doing that he is acting in a perfectly natural manner. Affectation in such matters consists in dressing according to the views of one's neighbour, whose views, as they are the views of the majority, will probably be extremely stupid. Or a man is called selfish if he lives in the manner that seems to him most suitable for the full realisation of his own personality; if, in fact, the primary aim of his life is self-development. But this is the way in which everyone should live. Selfishness is not living as one wishes to live, it is asking others to live as one wishes to live. And unselfishness is letting other people's lives alone, not interfering with them. Selfishness always aims at creating around it an absolute uniformity of type. Unselfishness recognises infinite variety of type. Unselfishness recognises infinite variety of type as a delightful thing, accepts it, acquiesces in it, enjoys it. It is not selfish to think for oneself. A man who does not think for himself does not think at all. It is grossly selfish to require of one's neighbour that he should think in the same way, and hold the same opinions. Why should he? If he can think, he will probably think differently. If he cannot think, it is monstrous to require thought of any kind from him. A red rose is not selfish because it wants to be a red rose. It would be horribly selfish if it wanted all the other flowers in the garden to be both red and roses." —OSCAR WILDE.

STATE MONOPOLY THREATENS USERS OF GAS

An Urgent Need For Democratic Action

By JOHN JOHNSTONE.

The Gas Nationalisation Bill is, at the time of going to press, scheduled to be debated for the second reading in the Victorian Lower House. Unless a heavy flow of letters is sent by electors in the various State constituencies to both their Legislative Assembly AND Legislative Council representatives, this further inroad by Government Monopoly will be successful.

At present, the balance of power in the Lower House is held by the two Independents, Mr. R. A. Gardner (Ivanhoe) and Mr. Ian McLaren (Glen Iris). From information received both these members are in favour of the measure.

If the Labor Government could in any way show that nationalisation of the Gas Companies would ensure more, better and cheaper gas, there would be, perhaps, some justification for their actions. BUT there is not the slightest piece of evidence denoting anything of the kind. On the contrary, we have bitter experience of State Monopoly, and of interference in Housing, Road Transport, Food Boards and other enterprises, all of which bear the Government trademark of scarcity, poor quality and dearer prices.

In France this year, when the French Government was taking over the gas companies, it was stated that nationalisation would increase the cost to the consumer by 27½%. The Government, now that it has control of this industry, has stated that there will be a 50% rise in price. With the new rates, however, the payments made by gas consumers in France are 350% above the 1939 level. The lesson provided in France should be well noted.

If the Victorian Government controls both gas and electricity it will mean the end of any consumer control. The disappearance of gas from the field of private enterprise will give the Government complete monopoly in gas and electricity. The Government will then be able to impose any price for these commodities under any conditions they see fit.

The time to act is very short. We earnestly exhort readers, and, in particular, those resident in the key electorates of Ivanhoe and Glen Iris, to ask the following questions of their representatives:—

Are they (the representatives), if intending to vote for the measure, prepared to pledge themselves to resign from Parliament in the event of any one of the following occurring:

- A rise in the price of gas?
- A deterioration in the efficiency of the gas supply?
- Any losses sustained being borne, either directly or indirectly, by the taxpayers? This is one method of making a

representative take some measure of responsibility for his actions. For too long now we have been forced to carry the burden of the irresponsible actions of so-called representatives who carry on in arrogant disregard of their electors' wishes.

The value of bringing electoral pressure to bear on the Legislative Council cannot be overlooked. The Gas Nationalisation Bill can be defeated through opposition in the Upper House.

It is suggested that a letter including the above questions and the following be sent to representatives:—

To Mr..... M.L.A./M.L.C.

Dear Sir,—The State Government having announced its intention to "socialise" the Gas Industry, I am writing to you as my representative in our State Parliament to intimate that I strongly oppose this unwarranted and unjustifiable proposal.

The Government has not been authorised by the people to disturb the existing arrangements where under the various companies are providing an efficient and economic service.

There are no grounds for believing that "State Ownership" of the Gas Industry would enable the people to obtain a more economic and efficient gas supply. On the contrary, there is ample evidence in support of the contention that it would mean a more costly and less satisfactory service, in addition to which it would result in higher taxation.

Please understand that I am not concerned with the policy of your PARTY in this matter. You are MY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE in our State Parliament; and, irrespective of the Party by which you are endorsed, I shall not endorse you with my vote at future elections unless you uncompromisingly oppose this high-handed and totally unwarranted measure. Yours faithfully,

Name
Address
Date

MORE DEMOCRATIC ACTION AT COLAC

Mr. Eric Butler addressed a meeting at Colac, Victoria, on Tuesday, October 29. Approximately 40 people attended. His address was mainly devoted to an exposure of the international groups working for the destruction of the British Empire. He was particularly critical of what he termed the international Communist conspiracy.

The meeting decided that Bretton Woods was one of the most important immediate issues to be faced, and unanimously carried a resolution instructing the Federal Representative for Corangamite, Mr. A. McDonald, M.H.R., to oppose the ratification of Bretton Woods in the Federal Parliament. Both local papers published excellent reports of Mr. Butler's address.

We commend the action of the Corangamite Voters' Policy Association in sending the following letter to Mr. A. McDonald, M.H.R., and we trust that other groups and individuals throughout Australia will send similar letters to the appropriate Federal politicians:—

Murray Street, Colac, Vic.
November 1, 1946. Mr. A. McDonald, M.H.R., Federal Members' Rooms, Melbourne, C.I.

Dear Mr. McDonald,—In writing to you on behalf of the members of the Corangamite Voters' Policy Association, we first desire to congratulate you on your reelection as Representative for Corangamite. This does not mean that all our members voted for you, but that they accept the fact that, having been elected, your function is, as far as possible, to represent ALL the electors in your electorate, during the next three years.

A COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY

The purpose of this letter is to bring to your attention one of the most important issues confronting Australia and other parts of the British Empire. We refer to the question of what is to be done about the Communist menace. When we speak of the Communist menace, we desire to make it clear that while the Communist-fomented strikes are an important part of the Communist strategy to reduce the community to chaos, these and other known Communist activities are an effective camouflage for secret Communist activities inside the Federal Government Departments, Defence Establishments and elsewhere. Communism is part of an international conspiracy, a conspiracy that has used all political groups, Socialist, Labor, Liberal and Conservative, in all parts of the British Empire.

REVELATIONS IN CANADA

You may ask what evidence we have for the above statements. Our main evidence is the Canadian Royal Commission's Report on "the communication, by public officials and other persons in positions of trust, of secret and confidential information to agents

of a foreign power." This Report reveals how the Russian Embassy in Canada cloaked the activities of five separate organisations, secret from one another, but all controlled from Moscow. The revelations of how these secret organisations recruited Canadians to work for them should be made known to all loyal citizens, as there is no doubt that similar activities are going on in this country.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S DANGER

The steady deterioration in world conditions, the main features of which are the use of international food control to starve the British people while U.N.R.R.A. despatches not only enormous supplies of food to Communist-dominated portions of Europe, but also military supplies, must compel all responsible citizens to realise that the very future of the British Empire is at stake. The international Communist conspiracy is preparing either for International Revolution or for a Third World War. The Canadian revelations made this dreadfully clear.

OFFICIAL EXPOSURE HERE

We are gravely concerned that very little publicity has been given to the Canadian exposure of the activities of the Communists. We desire you, as our Parliamentary representative, to ask the Federal Government on the floor of the House whether it will prepare a Report on the Canadian report and generally make public the manner in which the secret Communists work. You know as well as we do that there has been an enormous infiltration into Government Departments at Canberra. In our opinion, most Communists are traitors, and, if under the guise of freedom of speech, they are to be allowed to do as they like, the least that we can ask of our Parliamentary Representatives is that the secret aspects of the Communist conspiracy be made public. The Canadian Report gives detailed evidence, which we look to you to have brought before the notice of the public. Secret activities can be best thwarted by the widest possible publicity.

We trust that you can give us an assur-

ance that you will take this matter up in the way we suggest. In view of the importance of the issue we have raised, we are making a copy of this letter available to the Colac press.

—Yours Sincerely, President, ERIC BUTLER; Hon. Secretary, BERT SPENCER.

RALLY IN MELBOURNE

The following resolution, passed at the Social Credit Rally in Melbourne last Tuesday evening, November 5, has been sent to all Members of the Federal Parliament:—

"That this meeting of Melbourne citizens is of the opinion that the Bretton Woods Financial Agreement, which the British Government was persuaded to ratify under enormous economic pressure, is an important part of the campaign to disrupt the British Empire and bring it under the domination of international groups controlling financial policies, food policies, and all other policies which can be used to reduce us to serfdom; further, that this meeting believes that all loyal Members of the Federal Parliament should refuse, not only to ratify Bretton Woods, but also to take immediate action to reduce drastically the present crippling rates of taxation and remove the bureaucratic Monopoly in order that production of foodstuffs may be rapidly expanded, thus ensuring that increased food supplies may be sent to our severely-rationed kith and kin of the British Isles."

A full report of the Melbourne Rally will appear in our next issue.

EVERY READER CAN DO IT

Carefully select the names of all those in his own locality, or elsewhere, whom he thinks may be interested in the "New Times," and, together with addresses, send to Mr. Eric Butler, c/o Box 1226 L. G.P.O., Melbourne.

In the big drive to increase the circulation of the "New Times" more rapidly, it is proposed that people judiciously selected by our readers shall be sent the paper free for a period of (say) two months, and at the end of that period, a special request that they become permanent paid subscribers.

This scheme will undoubtedly yield results if all readers will co-operate. Surely the selection and posting of a dozen or more names is not too much trouble?

No money is required, but if those submitting names care to include enough to cover the cost or part of the cost of postage to these trial subscribers, it will be much appreciated.

SCIENCE & THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH

By "FOOTLE"

You can't help noticing how keen on the truth some people are, nowadays. They are even willing to use a surgical instrument to get it. Up till recently I was inclined to think this attitude somewhat old-fashioned. But Science, as usual, has brought it up to date again: It has invented a treatment known as "narcosynthesis", in which pentothal is used to induce a state of twilight sleep.

I don't know what practical value this process is likely to have, as a certain amount of co-operation is expected of the patient, who has to submit to an injection. Which fact puts the wheeze outside the scope of everyday intercourse. You can't imagine yourself saying, "Oh, I say! Not really! Just roll your right sleeve up, will you? . . . Oh, drat! I've come without my pentothal again!"

The report informs us that "By the time a satisfactory level of narcosis is reached a few individuals will begin to talk spontaneously, and if the patient is on the subject of his battle experiences he is allowed to proceed without interruption. In most cases verbal stimulation is necessary." I have seen this sort of result myself, but it wasn't obtained by injection: the process was more pleasant while it lasted, though somewhat expensive. But, needless to say, that was before the war and before the shortage of this and that in the saloon bar.

FRUITLESS EXPERIMENT

I hate to throw cold water on the findings of Science, but my experience of intercourse with people in the condition of twilight sleep is not such as to give me confidence that the pure essence of truth is necessarily the principal product of experiments in this line.

There was a member of my family who used to sleepwalk—still does, occasionally. I do not like sleepwalkers as a class; I find them disturbing. When you are sitting up quietly at midnight after everyone has gone to bed and have got to an absorbing point in the mystery of "The Body in the Baby Grand," and turn to find a pyjama-clad figure contemplating you with eyes as expressionless as organ stops, you are as sub-human as Mark Twain's "Nicomodemus Dodge" if your mouth doesn't slowly fill with dust.

But you can get accustomed to this unpleasant behaviour of the parotid and submaxillary glands. Faced with the problem of engaging the attention of this member of my family without waking her, I smoothed my icy hackles and took to strolling about with her and trying her out with small talk. And it worked! I could ask questions and get rational answers; make suggestions and get acquiescence. And that is the point. I could get her to admit anything at all—that saveloys are good for the measles; that whalebone comes from wrinkles—any old thing which made for mental contact.

FIELD FOR FICTION

No doubt I bungled my opportunity; it was a rare chance to discover who pinched my things for the "Paddy's market"—if I had known the right kind of stimulation to

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From The UNITED DEMOCRATS' Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.)

Recently our entire energy has been devoted to the Referendum, with the result that our routine has been considerably upset. However, we now intend to launch a drive for more intensive and more effective political action. All "New Times" readers in South Australia are urged to co-operate with us to the fullest extent possible.

Mr. E. C. Finn has been appointed as a full-time organiser, and it will be appreciated if all who can do so will put him in touch with likely individuals or groups whom he may arouse to action.

In the political crises of our times each elector can find some way of doing effective work, and the United Democrats believe that it is their privilege and duty to show, how these various efforts can be co-ordinated. Mr. Finn has a thorough grasp of Social Credit principles, and is therefore fully qualified to give whatever advice and assistance are required. He is available for personal interviews, country tours, lunch and evening addresses, etc.

A recent review of our financial situation revealed that our position is not as satisfactory as it might be. Since the Referendum, sales of newspapers and literature have not been maintained. Any assistance which any reader can give in boosting this side of our activities will be appreciated, both from the point of view of the income which is obtained therefrom and, the spreading of our ideas into wider fields.

Some months ago we launched an appeal for funds to enable us to put an organiser in the field. Receipts in this regard have now ceased. At that time a suggestion was made of a minimum of 1/- per week. We shall be glad if readers will keep this fund in mind and let us have their regular subscriptions.

Owing to lack of voluntary assistance in the buffet, we have been obliged to cut out the serving of Friday luncheon. We sincerely hope that we will be able to resume this side of our activities in the near future. Offers of assistance in the buffet will be welcome. In the past a very useful amount of income has resulted from Friday luncheon, which we cannot afford to be without.

With these thoughts in mind, we again urge supporters to "go to it" to assist us in spreading reliable political information and inducing virile action.

BOOKS TO READ: "The Problem of the Medical Profession." A political primer for patients and doctor. Price 1/-. "Sham Democracy," by James Guthrie. Price 1/-. "The Truth About Social Credit," by Eric Butler. Price 1/-. (All plus lid. postage.)

But even if I knew how to use the occasion, I doubt if I would have exercised my knowledge. So long as I have one bit of essential truth to steer by, I can be happy enough with a bit of fiction. The truth isn't always a comfort. I remember a somewhat sophisticated lady of my acquaintance being momentarily put out or countenance by the curate who blurted out, "I say! So-and-so is saying dreadful things, about you." "Not really?" she said. "Oh, yes, indeed! Most dreadful lies!" "That's all right, then. You gave me quite a turn. I thought she might have been telling the truth." That's how I feel about it, too. No one could live with a person who told nothing but the truth—about ourselves at any rate. Besides, as jesting Pilate asked, "What is truth?" Don't tell me. Like Pilate, I wait not for an answer. I think of people who have told magnificent lies, like Nurse Cavell, and that nun in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." One of these days I shall compose a short treatise on "Magnificent Liars." And to remove any misapprehension I had better say it won't be about politicians or economists; they are too short on magnificence.

FIELD FOR FACTS

All the same, if Science thought it worthwhile, you can't help feeling that here is a splendid field for narcosynthesis. Just think of all those representatives (sic) of Australia who went to England to confer (another sic) and returned with as much gusto as a clam. These are some of the things I would like to hear the truth upon from them:

Who is the government of England?
What made Mr. Churchill change his mind about the gold standard?

How many Jews are in the Privy Council?
Why can't the Australian Government mention Bretton Woods?

Who invented the freedom of the press and what happened to it?

There are plenty of other things I want to know, too, but my experience has been that when you are dealing with experts and economists you have to be gentle; they can't stand too much at a time. As far as that goes, I doubt if an injection would really be any good in their case. They remind me too much of my sleepwalker. In fact, they seem full of an anti-toxin, which makes them allergic to truthful suggestion.

So once again I go out by that same door that in I went.

MR. MENZIES & INDUSTRIAL UNREST

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

Sir, —Wesley Church pulpit at Melbourne has again been the privileged forum for more misleading talk by another "built-up" leader. This time the guest-speaker was the Right Honourable Robert Gordon Menzies, K.C., M.P., Leader of the Opposition in the Federal House of Representatives, and the date was Sunday, October 20, 1946.

According to the Melbourne "Argus" of October 21, he pleaded for the elimination of class hatreds, and in the course of his address made the following statements:

1. The present industrial unrest was largely the work of those whose business it was to inspire class war.

2. We had drifted into the habit of thinking the community was divided into two industrially opposed armies, and that war between them was the essence of life.

3. Instead of being divided into those who employ and those who are employed, we should group ourselves into those who try and those who do not.

Was there genuine understanding behind these words or were they merely another dose of jargon? In view of his attitude in the past, it is difficult to believe that Mr. Menzies was sincere when he said such things. If we tell him that there is a small group of men in the world (mostly German Jews) with power greater than Parliaments, and that it is the business of these men to inspire class war, he would dismiss us and the statement with a shrug; and if we referred him to the "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion" he would probably say, "Those! They are a forgery." Be that as it may, the programme given in the "Protocols" is the programme we are getting.

But statement No 1 did not refer to those men. It referred to the local lads who "lead" the local workers. Far be from me any desire to excuse or support the class-war agitators. Such men ARE very active—in a fruitful field. All too frequently they are the unwilling tools of their own deadly enemies; but the important question is how and why have they been provided with such a fruitful field?

DANGEROUS MEN

When I was much younger I took a leading part in union activities, and at one stage was president of a State branch. Often I was described as an agitator, but more recently as a dangerous man. Strange, is it not, that as a so-called agitator I was never referred to as "dangerous," but as I became more and more aware of the futility of agitating along the accepted lines and gained understanding of the reasons which make the agitator as we know him a God-send to Satan, so I became "dangerous"? There is nothing so dangerous to the schemes of the World Planners as an informed community, and men like Mr. Menzies are of great assistance to the Planners, for they help to focus attention on all sorts of subjects except the one that really matters. They do not spread understanding, and consequently will not be dangerous to the inspirers of class war.

SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL POINTERS

(Continued from page 1)

(Victoria's principal source of electricity), the people can rest assured that they have only been given a temporary breathing space.

Not only will a strike at Yallourn mean an almost complete blackout for Victoria, it will mean complete paralysis of the production system. Even most butter and cheese production would stop.

"The 'benefits' of more and more centralised control of transport, heating and power become more and more obvious! And, like the inveterate whisky drinker who is killing himself by alcoholic poisoning, but who will do everything to cure himself but give up drinking, the public will do everything to rectify the menace of centralisation except adopt a policy of decentralisation. Meanwhile, production is seriously hampered and the problem of poverty amidst plenty is avoided by maintaining artificial scarcity. The unemployment problem is being 'solved' by an endeavour to ensure that everyone either 'works' in a Government Department or in a socialised factory.

Progress! "Railways are a State monopoly. Heaven help anyone who competes with it. Road transport in every State is so penalised by taxation that it hasn't a ghost of a chance of supplying an effective service against the railway commissioners. . . . If railways show a deficit taxpayers have to make it good. Notwithstanding all this, we same taxpayers, God help us pay in fares and freight more than the service is worth. It may surprise the user of railways today to know that in 1899 camels carried merchandise from Southern Cross to Coolgardie at cheaper rates than the W.A. railways do today. So we are back to the pre-camel age."

—"Smith's Weekly," November 2.

In a letter to the "Canadian Social Creditor" of September 5, Mr. George Bevington, described as "a veteran of the farmers' movements," gives some interesting information concerning the capture of the Albertan Farmers' Union by the Socialists and Communists. The executive of the Albertan Farmers' Union were responsible for the recent farmers' strike in Alberta. In

Just as Herr Hitler would never have been accepted by the German people had it not been for the fact that they had first been reduced to conditions of poverty and chaos, so can it be said that no community would take notice of industrial agitators unless the conditions were first made suitable for the agitators by futile struggle, poverty and chaos. When 85 per cent. of the people find the struggle to live almost overwhelming, it is just absurd to ask them to be models of virtue towards the 15 per cent. who are not subjected to such intolerable conditions. This is all the more so when the struggling ones are told that they can have their position improved only by taking from the 15 per cent. The language usually used is to "make them disgorge." In my view, Mr. Menzies has been as much responsible for fostering that idea as the agitators who endeavour to exploit it.

CAUSES IGNORED

As to statement No. 2, the position is that, as things stand at present, there ARE two industrially opposed armies in the community; and, what is more, there always WILL be two such armies while the flaw in the financial system is permitted to continue. Industry generates costs faster than it distributes incomes, and this inevitably leads to an intensifying struggle for all families to COLLECT what they can of an inadequate flow of purchasing power. Even Governments are compelled to join in the scramble. War between these industrially opposed armies is not the essence of life at all, and it is mischievous to speak of it in that strain. It is a war imposed upon us by those who control financial policy, and until Mr. Menzies helps to identify and expose these controllers he can only continue to humbug those who put their trust in him.

As to Statement No. 3, it is not a matter of employment or of trying, but one of understanding. Only a few years ago, as Mr. Menzies knows so well, hundreds of thousands of Australia's best men looked patiently for employment but looked in vain, even though those who employ would have been glad to employ had they been able to sell. Try as they would, all of them were frustrated by financial policy.

Today the position is brought about by slightly different methods. The workers' position is made intolerable through confiscatory taxes and higher prices, and those who employ find themselves frustrated through the destruction of incentive and restriction of supplies. These are the inevitable results of the present financial policy, and if Mr. Menzies doesn't know it, then as a political leader he is a fraud.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2. October 27, 1946.

commonsense dictated. But the ordinary man, on the point of making it, was held back by a mixture of sophistries and speculations. He was told that the Russian system was not totalitarian; that if it was totalitarian it was rapidly ceasing to be so; that Russian aggression was not due to the innate character of the regime, but to Russian fears of Western Europe and the atomic bomb; that Russia needed, and knew she needed, a long period of peace. The facts that every one of these arguments had been used, with no more than the necessary variations, in respect of Germany between 1933 and 1939, and that every one of them had proved invalid, were ignored. It was easier to ignore them because they were so well camouflaged or concealed that it required a considerable amount of determination to discover them. We have noticed, as a negative pre-requisite for the exercise of common sense, the existence of good faith and the absence of a wish to deceive oneself or others. Common sense may very well suggest that it is better not to play cards for money with perfect strangers in a railway carriage; it is unlikely to suggest the best method of winning money from card-sharps. . . . The first, fatal choice having been made (the weakening of the small and medium-sized European States), the consequential plans were based on the existence of the 'Big Three.' Very few people asked themselves the simple, common sense questions—"What makes them big? Will they always be as big as they are now? What will happen if one grows bigger and another grows less?" Bigness, which was accepted as a self-explanatory concept, and as a permanent status, was neither. It depended on the conjunction of moral and material factors. In the case of Britain, the most vulnerable of the 'Big Three' and the one with the smallest population, her total strength included a higher proportion of moral strength than did that of the United States or Russia. With every ounce of the moral strength which she lost her position as one of the 'Big Three' became gravely weaker; and with every concession that she made, at Teheran, at Yalta, at Potsdam, with every attack on the independence of the Poles, the Yugoslavs, the Baits that she condoned, her moral strength, and therefore her total strength, became less. That is the position in which she finds herself today. To retrace her steps back to the beginning through the multitude of false paths is a moral and intellectual task of supreme difficulty. Even yet the way of doing it is not clearly understood. What is beginning to be understood is the necessity of doing it, probably by a short cut. The teacher, here, is not the coercion of argument (we have largely incapacitated ourselves for argument), but the coercion of events.—W. L. Burn, in August issue of "The Nineteenth Century and After."

"AFTER THE REFERENDUM"

(To the Editor.)

Sir, —In the course of a broadcast, published in "The New Times," 11/10/46, Mr. Eric Butler says, "We warn listeners that great numbers of those who were tricked into voting this (Social Services) power to the Commonwealth are going to see it used to introduce even more regimentation than we now have."

If it is intended to imply that such an awakening will come in any immediate results, I am disposed to doubt the statement.

Mr. Butler well knows the cunning of the tricksters behind the drive for surrender to their domination. But it must be remembered that they lost on two counts. Further Powers remain to be seized, and it is unlikely anything to prematurely expose the plot will be allowed to prejudice the next appeal. Rather we might anticipate a preliminary display of happy immediate results, with much attention focussed thereon as assured propaganda value for the next attack. Even though real benefits to the common herd would conflict with the prevailing policy, the policy may be held partially in abeyance. "Expediency above all" appears to be the unuttered creed of politicians, and it would seem to demand early presentation of some temporarily dazzling substitute for "social security."

To expect the naive exposure Mr. Butler suggests appears to be a manifestation of "wishful thinking."

—Yours, etc., "DIOGENES," Belmont N.S.W.

BOOKLETS TO READ

"The Mysterious Protocols." The master plot related to present-day events. 2/7d posted.

"Federal Union Exposed." An outline of the steps toward the world Government. 2/7d posted.

"The Answer To Tax Slavery." A way out of the debt system. 1/1d posted.

"Stop That Thief." An interesting collection of data on the money racket. 1/7d posted.

Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

DONT MISS THIS

Plenty of extra copies of last week's special Bretton Woods issue of the "New Times" are available to readers at the special price of 2/- per dozen, post free.

We strongly urge YOU to avail yourself of this opportunity to bring before your fellow citizens, as far as possible, the truth about "BRETTON WOODS." This matter is URGENT.

Supplies of these extra copies for distribution may be obtained by calling at the "New Times" Office, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, and purchasing them on the spot, or by posting your order, accompanied by remittance, to New Times Limited, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

"BIG VICTORY FOR SOCIAL CREDIT"

"Canadian Surprise"

(Under the above headlines, the following appeared in the "Daily Telegraph" (England) on September 18):

"(From our own correspondent.)

"Ottawa; Tuesday.

"Although results have yet to be received from a few outlying polls, it is plain today that both the old line parties, Liberals and Conservatives, have been decisively rejected by the Quebec voters in the Pontiac by-election. The Liberals held the seat by an overwhelming majority in the General Election last year.

"Victory went to Mr. Real Caouette, Social Credit Party, with the Liberals a close second place and the Conservatives trailing third.

"The main significance of the vote is the defeat of Government forces in its first test of strength since the war-time election of June, 1945, and the fact that the defeat came in the Province which is the chief Liberal stronghold. Hardly less significant, however, is the evidence of the revival of nationalist feeling in the French-Canadian province.

"Social Credit in Quebec is a different variety to that in Alberta, where there is strong British imperialist tie-up, the Quebec group going under the name of "L'union des Electeurs."

"During the war Quebec Social Crediters preached against conscription and in some cases against Canada's participation in the war. It is this same extremist vote, stimulated by the fear that sectional and provincial rights were being surrendered to Federal interests, which has accounted mainly for victory."

* * * * *

The London "Times" of September 19 also referred to M. Caouette as the candidate of the "Social Credit Party." The Australian press also referred to the victory as one for the "Social Credit Party." **THERE IS NO SOCIAL, CREDIT PARTY IN QUEBEC.** L'Union des Electeurs (Union of Electors) is a non-party organisation working to bring each individual Member of Parliament under the direct control of his electors. Where the Member will not serve his electors, the policy of L'Union des Electeurs is to remove him and replace him with a Member who will. This was done in the Quebec by-election. So far from being a victory for Party politics in any shape or form, as the press has desperately tried to suggest, the Social Credit victory in Quebec was a smashing blow at Party politics.

Concerning the statement that some Quebec Social Crediters were opposed to Canada's participation in the war, it is only necessary to point out that Major Douglas's journal of policy, "The Social Creditor" (England) has deplored any anti-British attitude by the French-Canadians. For example, several months ago the following comment appeared in the "Social Creditor":

"At bottom, the French-Canadian is a European. In some respects, he is more European than the masonically-debauched Frenchman of France, whose political mentality appears to oscillate between a 'Socialist' Jew, M. Blum, and a Communist agent of the mysterious Russia. What evidently cannot easily be explained to the French-Canadian is that British instinct is the only practical hope for European culture. British instinct has nothing whatever in common with the 'Britain' against which Quebec reacts, which is, in fact, German-American-Jew. It is essentially a 'quality' mentality (as was Mediaeval Europe), as wholly distinct from the 'quantity' mass-production mentality of Wall Street, and Washington, as an English thoroughbred is from an army mule."

The English "Social Creditor" comments on the Social Credit success in the Quebec by-election as follows:

"While nothing can take away from Alberta its pioneer honours, we venture to prophesy that from now forward, Quebec will assume increasing importance not merely in Canada but in the world drama. The new M.P. is Monsieur Real Caouette, and we offer him our warm congratulations and good wishes in the momentous struggle before him. It will not be long before he is joined by colleagues from every part of Canada, to assist the little band whose influence has so greatly exceeded their numbers."