

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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Present Industrial Unrest and the Cure

Outworn Palliatives Are Useless

By R. H.

The cessation of hostilities in the second phase of the "war to end wars" has brought Australians face to face with increasing industrial turmoil. Because of the inability of our leaders to provide satisfactory and enduring solutions to industrial and economic problems, we are threatened with discord, strife and industrial and social chaos, in place of the peace, prosperity and leisure, which we hoped, would follow the war.

What has happened to the vast productive potential of the pre-war years and the tremendous increase in potential of 1939-45, that all of us should be faced now with continued shortage of the necessities and luxuries of life, and wage earners in the lower income groups should be threatened with poverty? During the war years, with more than 700,000 of the best of our young men and women in the services, the remainder of the population, aided by improvements in plant and process, were able to feed and equip the fighting forces, feed and clothe themselves, carry out vast defence works in record time, and provide food and other essentials of war to the people of Britain and our other allies.

Why is it that, with the return of most of those in the fighting forces to peacetime occupations, those better working and living conditions we hoped for should recede from us rather than become an established fact? The purpose of this article is to explain to all who wish to face and overcome this problem, why it is that our incomes are able to buy less and less of the things we need, and why we are denied the leisure which, together with adequate purchasing power, is a basic essential to a better order.

The main demand of the trade unions at the present time is for a substantial increase in the basic wage, for the purpose of bridging the gap between wages and the prices of goods displayed for sale. But when we realise that this suggested increase in the basic wage will increase prices, just as effectively as all previous increases have done, it becomes clear that in meeting the problem in this manner we are attempting to lift ourselves out of trouble by our boot-straps.

One of the main reasons why prices are so very high and beyond the reach of the wage and salary earner, is the rapid and enormous increase in direct and indirect taxation during the war years. Starting from 1938-39 when Federal taxation totalled £77 million, it rose steadily during

the war until in the financial year 1945-46 it reached the colossal figure of £319 million, an increase of over 300 per cent. Income tax increased by £169 million, and other forms of taxation by £73 million. In 1938-39 we paid £17/19/6 per head of population in all forms of State and Federal taxation, but in 1944-45 we were paying £44/9/7 per head. On this basis the total tax per annum of a family of the moderate size of four persons would be £177/18/4 or £3/8/5 per week. Since then it has risen to £51 per head.

Now you begin to see why it is increasingly difficult for the wage earner to make ends meet. This position has occurred despite the statement by Mr. Curtin in 1939 that "the costs of war can be met without piling up huge debts and incurring interest payments that suck our national life blood. The Commonwealth Bank must . . . work out a freer and fuller life for our people." Instead of enjoying this freer and fuller life, we are now paying the price of a servile acceptance, by the Commonwealth Government, of the dictates of high finance.

Under this policy, wage increases, as already pointed out, are offset by corresponding increases in the price of goods, simply because these costs must be recovered through prices if the producer or distributor is to remain solvent. This financial policy also demands a high rate of taxation, so a substantial reduction of taxation cannot be expected, no matter what brand of government we may look to for help.

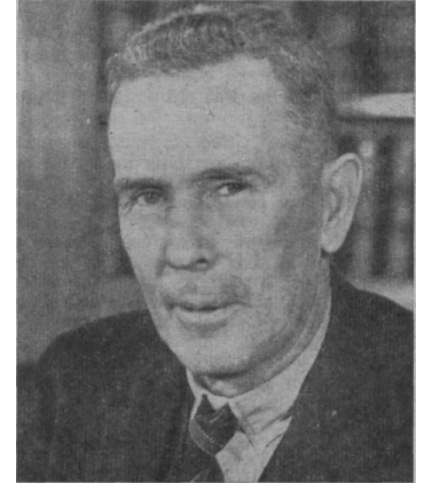
To those who believe that taxation exemptions, because of dependents, place them well below the average amount of taxation paid by the rest of the community, the knowledge that every mouthful of food eaten by their dependents, and every inch of clothing on their backs, is loaded with the taxation of everyone who handled those goods, should convince them that their contribution to the taxation pool is much higher than they thought.

In this manner the people themselves pay for child endowment and all the other so-called social service benefits.

Mr. Chifley stated recently that electors should not feel greatly concerned over taxation and their other troubles whilst they had social security. In effect, that statement means that you should not be alarmed at the consequences of a bad financial policy, provided you have Mr. Chifley at hand to assure you that, no matter what you may lose in the way of property, liberty or self-respect, you will still have the right of shelter from the elements and from starvation, and the right of "free" medicine when the grave looms near. That is the type of security you can also get in all gaols, workhouses and lunatic asylums, and it is the function of Mr. Chifley to quieten the tax slaves with these sops, when the belt begins to tighten and dissatisfaction and unrest raise their ugly heads. It is time we told these people that we prefer real security with independence, freedom of choice, self-respect and liberty to pursue the art of living according to our tastes and to the limit of Australia's productive capacity.

The worsening of the living conditions of wage and salary earners has proved a very fertile field in which the Communist agitator can sow the seeds of discord, hate and revolution. It is significant that, although these people show a very active interest in this problem, and even use the shifting of the taxation burden of the worker as a means of fomenting class hatred, never at any time do they suggest as a cure the progressive reduction of total taxation down to the absolute minimum. Instead, they urge the worker to greater and yet greater demands upon the employer, whilst they themselves mouth blacker and more disturbing threats should employer resist those demands. Even should the employer agree to increase wages, new demands must be made in the future, because wage increases lead to higher prices.

In this way the Communist finds fulfilment of his wildest dreams of an agitator's



MR. CHIFLEY.

paradise, leading to Red revolution and a regimented State, with himself and his cronies wielding supreme power. He feeds on industrial unrest and class antagonisms, and uses the language of democracy until power has been won, then democracy is discarded for the methods of the tyrant. By supporting the financial system, which makes high and rising taxation necessary, some people are playing into the hands of the Communist and also driving Australia's finances toward inflation of prices, and ultimately to depression and chaos.

A survey by the Commonwealth Bank reveals dividends of £38 million paid out by Australian industry last year. Even if we increase this figure to £50 million, it is clear that only a miracle, equal to the distribution of the loaves and fishes to the multitude, could make it possible for the cost of the proposed basic-wage increase, plus the cost of the forty-hour week (esti-

(Continued on Page 4)

Following the attacks by clergymen, pink professors and alien "refugees" on the White Australia policy, Russia joined the fray by attacking the U.N. draft agreement for the mandated territory of New Guinea. Russia objected to the provision that "the territory be administered as if it were an integral part of the territory of the administering power," on the ground that it would enable Australia to restrict Asiatic immigration.

Without this clause, Russia could settle sufficient of her own Asiatic nationals in New Guinea and then develop agitation for the right to "protect" these factions—and then we would have a crisis like the Sudeten minority situation which Hitler exploited. There can be no compromise on this White Australia policy, and all who attack it must be recorded with the gravest suspicion.

Significant Political Pointers

The South Australian Legislative Council is to be commended for its decision to make its acceptance of the ratifying Bill to bring South Australia into the Commonwealth wheat stabilisation plan conditional upon the plan being approved at a poll by a majority of the South Australian wheat-growers.

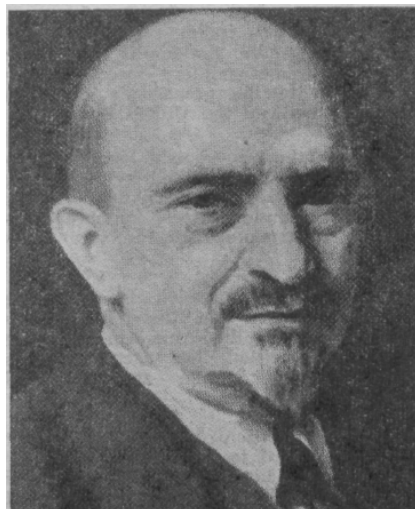
The South Australian Upper House's attitude on this wheat stabilisation issue has demonstrated what the real function of an Upper House should be—i.e., to ensure that doubtful legislation is passed back to the electors in order that they may express their opinion. Just how the enemies of the Upper House idea can call this anti-democratic would be interesting to hear.

Reports from Great Britain indicate that the "American" Dollar Loan to Great Britain, the price of which was the acceptance of Bretton Woods by the British Government, has not given the British people the anticipated food relief. High prices in America mean that the British are getting comparatively little for their borrowed dollars. One report says that it is expected that the supply of borrowed dollars will be exhausted before the end of another two years.

Now comes the sickening news that the economic fusion of the British and American zones in Germany will mean that the British will have to curtail dollar purchases of tinned fruits, canned meats and other "trimmings" which have helped to add a little variety to the British diet. It is expected that this economic fusion will mean that there will be no improvements in the British people's austerity diet for at least another twelve months. Most of the food for Germany has to come from America and has to be paid for in dollars.

In view of the claims being made by the Zionists that the Balfour Declaration promised them almost unlimited rights to Palestine, it is interesting to recall the

actual wording of the Declaration: "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use its best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be



ZIONIST WEIZMANN.

done which may prejudice the civil or religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and

(Continued on Page 4)

PALESTINE PROSPERITY: Elizer Kaplan, treasurer of the Jewish Agency, according to a London report of December 3, says that the Jewish Agency spent £5,200,000 in Palestine in the first nine months of 1946. The Agency's income is said to be £15 million since 1939; soon they will launch an appeal for £14 million for development in Palestine. We are also told that Jews will soon receive £22,500,000 German reparations through the international Refugee Committee. Considering that there are only 15 million Jews throughout the whole world (less the six million alleged to have been exterminated), this looks like a very fair handout, especially compared with the niggardly pensions Gentile widows and soldiers receive throughout the world. Apart from the reparations it is more than passing strange how this handful of people gets possession of so many millions of money.

SLUM STANDARDS: The Victorian Housing Commission has been told by State Treasury officials that they are concerned at the increasing costs of Government-sponsored housing. Under Uniform Taxation, the Federal Government is also an interested party in State financing of these socialised projects; as a result, Federal officials are now endeavouring to have the standards of these "houses" lowered—that is still less quality and "houses" made still smaller to fit the money units and the planned scarcity! It seems difficult to imagine the new slums being made much more slummy, but Finance and Canberra Socialism have decided that it should be attempted. There is some opposition to reducing the standards, but there needs to be a lot more. It would be much better if such opposition was directed to having Government building projects

abolished; that would cut right across the evil and permit private enterprise to build more, better and cheaper houses. We will never catch up on housing while bureaucrats bar the way.

CULTURE CONTROL: The World Brain Trust—United Nations' Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (U.N.E.S.C.O.)—is getting geared up to work out for us our educational and cultural standards. Pink Professor Julian Huxley was chosen as the first fuehrer. This chappie visited Russia in 1931 and wrote a laudatory book about Soviet science; later, a combined mission of British and U.S. scientists visited Russia and reported that Russia had nothing to offer in the field of science. There is a strong lament from U.N.E.S.C.O. because it has—so far—no powers of compulsion, being merely an advisory body, and "represented" countries being free to accept or reject the decisions. That simple democratic procedure doesn't suit the world power-lusters.

PROFIT PROPAGANDA: "Labor" agitators and Socialists who argue that the workers' problems are caused by the profit motive will be interested in the survey by the socialised Commonwealth Bank of the profits earned by 597 representative companies. These profits worked out at approximately 4%, which was distributed among half a million Australian shareholders. £38,000,000 was distributed last year, or one-fifteenth part of wages (£584 M.). So, if the whole of these dividends was redistributed among wage earners it is clear that it would only amount to a few shillings per week. Therefore if we socialise all these profit-making industries and make (Continued on Page 2)

MR. CLAREY AND INDUSTRIAL UNREST

Trades Union Leader's Dead-End Outlook

(A letter to the Editor from J. Bradshaw, A.F.I.A.)

Sir,—The "Age" (Melbourne) of December 5, contained the report of a conference convened by the Institute of Industrial Management and held in the University Union Theatre on the previous day. The object of the conference was the creation of a better relationship between employer and employee as a means of stimulating production. It appears that the conference was limited to a discussion on the arguments for and against "incentive payment" of workers.

The "Age" report featured the presentation by Mr. Clarey, M.L.C., of "the workers' view." Mr. Clarey is also President of the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, and he was adamant in his opposition to the "incentive" or payment-by-results system. Denying that industrial unrest was due to failure to introduce incentive management, he said that it came from "the worker's general dissatisfaction with his place in industry, with his share in production, in the country's income, and the feeling that he was entitled to a greater share of leisure."

So far as his positive statement goes, Mr. Clarey is correct in ascribing industrial unrest to dissatisfaction of the workers with their status and conditions of life. My purpose in writing this letter is not to discuss the system of incentive, payment to which Mr. Clarey is opposed. Perhaps his experience as a Trade Union secretary gives him a qualification, which I lack, to speak on the industrial and human effects of that system. He also is correct in declaring that general introduction of the incentive system alone could not solve the problem of industrial unrest.

BASIC FACTOR IGNORED

The grounds of my criticism of his attitude are very similar to those on which I have criticised employers' representatives, namely, a stubborn, refusal to go beyond the treating of effects, an inflexible determination to exclude the underlying causes from any consideration.

It is implicit in the whole of Mr. Clarey's reported utterances that industrial unrest arises because of the refusal of employers to accord a proper status to their employees, and to the avarice of employers in refusing a fair share of the fruits of industry to employees.

I am aware that there are some cases in which the attitude of employers merits severe condemnation; but, in view of the fact that industrial unrest is by no means confined to industries operated by private employers, it being greatly in evidence in State-controlled undertakings, obviously it must arise from some cause not mentioned by Mr. Clarey.

Those who have been readers of "The New Times" over a period of years have been furnished with the most conclusive proofs that a major source of the troubles we are concerned with lies in the mechanism of the existing financial system, together with the anti-social policy of its controllers.

PRODUCTION AND INCOME

In his statement of the general grounds of dissatisfaction existing among workers, Mr. Clarey differentiated between the worker's share in PRODUCTION, and his share in THE COUNTRY'S INCOME.

Now, if words have any meaning, the differentiation noted can refer only to the real wealth represented by production, on the one hand, and the monetary symbols which represent claims to real wealth, on the other. The fact of his making that differentiation indicates that Mr. Clarey is fully aware that there is no natural or automatic relationship between the production of goods and services, on the one hand, and the distribution amongst the people of income to purchase such goods and services, on the other hand.

Yet, despite his awareness in this regard, he makes no reference to the need for provision of a supplementary distribution of income by the State, a distribution quite distinct from wages and salaries, which does not add to industrial costs, and is not paid out of taxes.

As Mr. Clarey does not recognise this need, and seeing that he is opposed to any extension of the incentive system, it would appear that his only solution for the friction between employer and employee, now so intense, is more friction. This is evident from his opposition to any amendment of the system of weekly hours and wages.

If, as stated by Mr. Clarey, and as I believe to be true, the worker is dissatisfied with his place in industry, with his share in production, in the country's income, and with his inadequate leisure, it is amazing that the worker continues to employ as a spokesman one who, like Mr. Clarey, upholds the retention of a financial system under which it is an utter impossibility for him (the worker) to obtain those better conditions to which he has a just right, and which are easily within the bounds of physical possibility.

It has frequently been clearly demonstrated that, even were the whole of the profits gained by all business concerns, instead of being distributed amongst proprietors or shareholders, to be divided between those employed therein, the employees' incomes would not be materially increased.

It has also been shown that, under the financial system, it is not possible for every business to operate at a profit—a fact to which testimony is borne by the records of the Bankruptcy Court.

AN AVOIDED QUESTION

Finally, lest it should be thought by any of your readers that my criticism of Mr. Clarey is unduly severe, I would place on record my experience with him at 3DB-3KL "Heckle Hour" debate on Saturday, November 9, 1946. On that night, Mr. Clarey debated with Mr. F. L. Edmunds, M.L.A., the question as to whether or not wage-pegging regulations should be relaxed. Mr. Clarey affirmed that they should be. In his speech that night, he again made it clear that he is quite satisfied with the wages and hours system.

During the period allotted to questions, I asked both speakers if they could show how it is possible for the products of industry to be sold at a price in excess of their cost of production when the maximum income distributed to the people consists of costs of production.

Mr. Clarey avoided the crux of my question by saying that numbers of textbooks had been written on the question, and that he had no intention of epitomising their treatment thereof in a brief answer. Though, at first sight, this might seem reasonable, Mr. Clarey made

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. or kindred organisations): —

WASHINGTON, October 7, 1946. Five million dollars have been made available, according to reliable sources of information, to Henry Wallace for the formation of a new political party, with the understanding that that party be pro-Soviet, pro-Communist, and subordinate to the P.A.C.

A \$50,000 campaign fund was raised by the so-called Mobilisation for Democracy, a pro-Communist organisation headed by Attorney-General Bob Kenny of California, to keep Gerald L. K. Smith [America First leader] out of California and off the West Coast. At this writing Mr. Smith had held twelve big rallies up and down the West Coast more largely attended and in the midst of greater enthusiasm than ever before. The California people are getting wise to the Stalin lovers in their midst.

Close friends of U.S. Senator Theodore Bilbo are seriously concerned about his health.

Henry Wallace was forced to resign because James Byrnes gave President Truman the choice of firing Wallace or accepting his resignation. Truman's endorsement of the Byrnes' foreign policy means the end of the Morgenthau Plan to starve and liquidate the German race.



WALLACE AND TRUMAN.

The following is the first sentence in an editorial, which appeared on September 16 in the "Daily Worker" (official daily paper of the Communist Party): "By slapping Henry Wallace in the face, President Truman openly confessed his abandonment of the policies of the late President Roosevelt."

The arrest of Archbishop Stepinac, of the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia, is the beginning of a programme directed by Stalin's stooges to liquidate Christian leadership, both Protestant and Catholic.

The American Jewish Congress has launched a campaign to drive Upton Close off the radio.

it perfectly clear that he does not want to concern himself with this question of fundamental importance. His answer to my question compared most unfavourably with that given by his opponent, Mr. Edmunds.

A WORKERS' CHAMPION?

Answers given by him to other questions showed that Mr. Clarey upholds the prevailing demonstrably dishonest system of debt-finance whereby the public credit is progressively pawned to the credit monopoly by the raising of so-called "loans." This practice alone, quite apart from the enormous cost of maintaining an ever-growing bureaucratic army of occupation, must result in increasingly heavy taxation on the incomes of the workers.

Does it not seem strange that an avowed champion of "the worker" should defend the very things, which render impossible the removing of the causes of the worker's dissatisfactions, which make it inevitable that "the worker" remain a wage slave?

Although Mr. Edmunds does not profess to be a spokesman of "the workers" in the sense that Mr. Clarey does, he indicated by his answer to my question that he is aware of the defects existent in the financial system, and is interested in considering proposals for rectification of those defects. His attitude in this regard is commendable.

A VESTED INTEREST?

I came away from the debate that night with the same impression as I gained from the reading of Mr. Clarey's address at the conference convened by the Institute of Industrial Management, as it was reported in the "Age"—namely, that, like many other Trades Union "leaders," he has a vested interest in industrial unrest: hence will have nothing to do with the advocacy of those principles whereby unrest could be banished.

If I am doing Mr. Clarey injustice, I hope he will take the opportunity of suitably replying to me. In any case, I trust this letter will be read by many rank-and-file Trade Unionists, and that some of them will busy themselves with organising pressure on "leaders" of the Movement, so that the latter will either start fighting for removal of the conditions which oppress the workers, or be forced to make way for more worthy men.

—I am, Very truly yours, J. BRADSHAW, A.F.I.A., 169 Walsh Street, South Yarra, December 8th, 1946.

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1.)

everyone poorly paid and wretched, it would certainly implement the sadist proposition which Socialism reduces to, but it would not materially improve the workers' financial position. Further, if these dividends were not re-taxed, as they are, workers would have to pay far greater taxes. How would they like that?

COMMISSAR CHIFLEY: Melbourne "Herald" correspondent E. H. Cox, in one of his "Capital Talk" articles, remarks that Mr. Chifley seems likely to retain his undisputed position of economic dictator in the Caucus. "The Cabinet gave a bare half day to the Budget, and Caucus gave it less than two hours" (that is, after it was all rigged by the "certified" economists). Cox says that "back-benchers were admonished against discussing the Budget before presentation, and this admonition was practically reinforced by the precaution of giving them almost no information which they could discuss." Doubtless the economic advisers took the same precaution with Commissar Chifley. Judging from "Opposition" speeches, they also were in the same boat. And the same goes for John Citizen, who merely has to foot the bill.

WOMEN'S WAGES. The report of the London Royal Commission on equal pay for women contains a majority decision that "the economic and financial difficulties involved are too far-reaching for adoption"; so bang goes the women's claims for equal wages, and, of course, this finding will be cited against them whenever the question arises. In these circumstances women will have to adopt new ideas on how to obtain income in their own right. With this in mind, they should be interested in a National Production Bonus, in which all would share, quite apart from wages, etc. They would be keenly interested if they knew that this bonus would not inflate prices because they would receive it direct from the banking system, not through industry as an extra cost. Women's organisations could handle this proposal quite well, if it were explained to them.

—O.B.H.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

In spite of threatening weather conditions, there was a comparatively good attendance at the Adelaide Town Hall on Wednesday, December 4, to hear the South Australian League of Rights publicly launched. The guest speaker was Mr. Eric Butler, whose address was termed by the chairman, Dr. Pellew, as "magnificent." The first thirty minutes of Mr. Butler's address was broadcast over 5DN, thus giving a possible audience of over 30,000.

A stir was created just prior to the beginning of the meeting, when Communists infiltrated into the hall and started distributing pro-Jewish literature to the audience. The police were asked to remove the invaders.

A resolution was moved from the body of the hall, protesting at the widely rumoured suggestion that the next Australian Governor-General will be an Australian party leader.

Although the League of Rights is not a Social Credit movement, we have pleasure in drawing attention to its activities, as it appears that this League fills a great need in Australia. We understand that the League hopes to expand right throughout Australia in a very short time.

Information concerning the League can be obtained from Box 1569 M., G.P.O., Adelaide, South Australia.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

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

Christmas Luncheon: The Festive Season is with us once again, and we therefore wish to announce that our usual Christmas Luncheon will be held on Friday, December 20 at 1 p.m. Mrs. Charles Norton has kindly undertaken to address the gathering. She is a very interesting speaker and is a world traveller. Her subject will be: "The Middle East in 1938." For those who are unable to attend at 1 o'clock, luncheon will be available at 12 noon.

Books to Read: "Programme for the Third World War," by C. H. Douglas; price 2/-. "Why Big Finance Backs Socialism," by Jas. Guthrie; price 6d. "The Mysterious Protocols" of the Learned Elders of Zion (with introduction and notes); price 2/6. (All plus 1d. postage.)

—F. BAWDEN, Honorary Secretary.

American black market. Inasmuch as Russia has enormous reserves of timber and the lumber supply situation in America is critical, some explanation from the Government would seem to be in order.

General MacArthur is reliably said to fear another "Bataan" in Korea should the Russians decide to strike.

A new organisation has been formed called The Columbians. Its headquarters is in Atlanta, Georgia. Its purpose: To save white supremacy. One paragraph from its bulletin, entitled "The Thunderbolt," says: "The object and purpose of the movement is to encourage our people to think in terms of race, nation, and faith, and to work for a national moral reawakening in order to build a progressive white community that is bound together by a deep spiritual consciousness of the past and the determination to share a common future."

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THE ATTACK UPON THE MONARCHY

(Talk by ERIC D. BUTLER Over 3CS Colac.)

Thinking Australians have been recently concerned about the widespread rumour that a State party politician has been recommended as the next Australian Governor-General. This matter is far more serious than many people realise. An attack upon the prestige of the office of Governor-General is, of course, an attack upon the prestige of the British Crown itself.

It is the opinion of the sponsors of these talks that the value of the institution of the British Crown is not sufficiently appreciated by many people.

First and foremost, loyalty to the British Crown has been the cementing force keeping together the peoples of the British Empire. If that loyalty is weakened or destroyed in any way, the way is paved for the transference of that loyalty to some other institution.

Even countries, which term themselves Republican, have attempted to continue the institution of Monarchy in the form of a Presidency.

VALUE OF TRADITION

Although the word "tradition" is sneered at these days by many who like to pride themselves that they are progressive, it was significant to note that during the Second World War the controllers of Soviet Russia sought to strengthen the unity of the Russian people by reviving pre-Revolution traditions.

Tradition can be termed the accumulated experiences of the past. Tradition is what the race has tried and found successful. Different races have different institutions, which have been built up and modified over centuries. In many cases these institutions ensure the continuity of the race; destroy them and there is chaos. Our faith in our institutions has been undermined for a long time, the result being that we no longer have any great unifying forces in our society.

Before a piece of metal can have its shape altered and moulded to a different shape, it must first have its strength destroyed by the application of heat. And so it is with society. Destroy people's faith in their institutions and they become a rabble. They can then be moulded by those who have reduced them to a rabble.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S BASIS

The success of the British Empire, easily the most successful experiment of its type the world has yet seen, has been the result of a policy based upon a Christian philosophy. The basic feature of the Christian philosophy is the insistence on the importance of the individual. It has been best summed up by the statement that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath. Or, in other words, individuals are more important than institutions, which exist merely to serve individuals. A genuine Christian society is one in which the sovereignty of the individual is recognised.

The British Empire was built up on an acceptance of the fact that the individual nations in the Empire must be sovereign. The British Crown is a symbol of the sovereignty of the peoples of the sovereign nations of the Empire. If our allegiance to the British Crown, which, even from the most selfish viewpoint, has been of practical value, is weakened, then we may rest assured that there will be an attempt to transfer our loyalties elsewhere. The menace of internationalism is that it destroys our local loyalties, loyalties that give individuals satisfactory results. It has been well said that many internationalists, such as the Communists, who talk so loudly about their love of humanity, do not even love their own families.

INTERNATIONAL PLOT

The powerful international groups working for the World Slave State do not like local loyalties of any description; they impede the plotters' progress. Back in 1931, Professor Arnold Toynbee, of the Institute of International Affairs, openly admitted that he and his associates in all countries of the world were working for the destruction of local loyalties. He said: "I will not prophesy. I will merely repeat that we are at present working, discreetly, but with all our might, to wrest this mysterious political force called sovereignty out of the clutches of the local national States of the world."

It will be noticed that it is recognised by the internationalists that local sovereignty is a strong force, which must be destroyed if their World State is to be built.

Back in 1941, during the darkest days of the military war to preserve the sovereignty that Toynbee said that he and his friends were seeking to undermine, an international Jewish financier named Sassoon made the suggestion that Great Britain, Australia and Canada should become a part of the United States of America. He said, "it is also obvious that England must give up her traditions and institutions of Government."

Apparently the military war did not weaken local loyalties sufficiently throughout the British Empire, so now we find other methods being used.

KING V. POLICE STATE

As we have shown in a large number of talks over this session, Socialism or Communism in practice means the Police State, with the individual possessing no sovereignty whatever. It is very significant that one of the most influential international Socialists in the world today, Professor Harold Laski, has stated that the British Monarchy is a stumbling block to the introduction of Socialism. In Dr. Evatt's book, "The King and His Dominion Governors", published in 1936, Laski

wrote: "... the prerogative of the King seems to men of eminence and experience in politics above all the means of delaying the coming of Socialism."

It appears, then, that the King must be removed! But before that can be done, the people's faith in the King and his representatives must be destroyed.

As already stated, the idea of a Monarchy is that it represents all the people, not only one section. Many argue that the power of Veto, still possessed in theory by the King and his representatives, but not used now, is an anti-democratic power and should be abolished in case it is used. So far from being abolished; it would be an excellent idea if the King and his representatives used the power of veto on behalf of the people.

CHECK ON LAW MAKING

The idea of what is known as the Three Estates is fundamentally sound. First there is the House of Commons, or what is called a Lower House, then the House of Lords—an Upper House—and finally, the Crown. At one time in some countries it was practically impossible for legislation to be passed unless all three—the Commons, the Lords, and the Crown—were agreed. The Socialist idea is that legislation should be passed by one House in a never-ending stream, and that the electors should not be able to do anything about it until the next elections. The power of an Upper House and the Crown should and could be used to prevent snap legislation from being passed before being properly considered. If the King, or representative

S.C. ACTION GROUP: ANNUAL REPORT

Finance Urgently Required For Next Year

We have received the following report from Mr. W. J. Carruthers, the Honorary Secretary of the Social Credit Action Group:—

"In view of the fact that my Group is at present conducting a vigorous financial appeal for adequate funds for our activities next year, it will be appropriate if I briefly survey what has been accomplished over the past twelve months.

"It would be foolish for us to pretend that we accomplished all that we set out to accomplish. Nevertheless, a big and very valuable job has been done, in the face of many obstacles.

SOCIAL CREDIT BROADCASTS

"Although it had been originally intended to cover the whole of Victoria with weekly radio sessions, this proved impossible when certain radio stations refused to co-operate. However, aided by local supporters, we have been able to maintain regular weekly talks over 3MA, Mildura, and 3CS, Colac. It has cost approximately £3/10/- per week to finance these two talks.

"Although it is impossible to say in detail just what results have been achieved, it has been estimated that a very large audience has been reached, and there is evidence that this audience is growing rapidly. 'New Times' sales have increased very considerably in both Colac and district and Mildura and district. Particularly good results have been achieved in Red Cliffs, near Mildura, where a 'No' vote was obtained against all three proposals at the last Referendum.

"As a result of a change in the time of broadcasting imposed by 3MA, the Mildura session has been temporarily suspended. It is hoped that it will be continued later. The Colac session is being carried on as usual, the time now being from 9.15 to 9.25 every Friday evening. We desire to make a special appeal to all Colac and district readers of the 'New Times' to help us finance this valuable session over 3CS.

UNIFORM TAXATION OPPOSED

"The first major action by the Social Credit Action Group, early this year, was the conducting of a campaign in Melbourne against the imposition of Uniform Taxation.

"This was, and is, a most vital matter, and we believed that we would get worthwhile support on this matter. Victorian Country Party and Liberal Party leaders suggested that public meetings should be called to protest against Uniform Taxation. However, they did nothing about this matter, and we decided to give a lead. We spent a considerable amount of money on four metropolitan Town Hall meetings, the attendances at which were very disappointing.

"Although no direct results were accomplished in this campaign, it was worthwhile in so far as it helped many people to grasp the fact that social crediters are more than mere money reformers. It helped to increase the prestige of social crediters, and we believe that this is most important at present. One Liberal Member of the Victorian Parliament expressed himself very favourably on what he heard at the Uniform Taxation meeting he had been invited to attend.

ASSISTANCE TO "NEW TIMES"

"As part of its campaign to increase the circulation of the 'New Times' more rapidly, the 'Action Group' got 50 special boards

of the King, who should by training and experience try to represent all the people, feels that proposed legislation is not in the interests of the people, he should veto it and thus force the Government to take it back to the people.

Nothing is more certain than the fact that the people's faith in the impartiality of the Crown and its representatives will be brought into disrepute if the appointing of Australia's next Governor-General is made the plaything of Party politics. Such an appointment will strike a deadly blow at an institution, which has proved its value to us as a British community. Perhaps Mr. Chifley does not realise it, but the appointment of a Party politician would be an enormous victory for the international groups striving to disintegrate the British Empire.

UNDERMINED BY PRESS.

It is interesting to note that although the press has complained about the suggestion that the next Governor-General should be a Party politician, it has in the past helped to discredit the idea of a Monarchy by its support of the attacks upon all Monarchies outside the British Empire.

No community can exist unless its individual members have some common faith, or loyalty to some institution, which symbolises their faith or loyalty. Even the most primitive tribes knew this. There were the headmen of the tribe.

If the institution of the British Crown is discredited by making the representatives of the Crown party hacks, no doubt we will then have the suggestion of a Presidency. Anyone suggesting that the American Presidency, as an institution, has been able to produce in America what the British Crown has produced in the British Empire has no knowledge of American history. To discredit the institution of the Crown and expect the British Empire to survive is very nearly as bad as attacking Christ and expecting Christianity to survive.

COUNTRY CAMPAIGNING

At Mr. Eric Butler's three meetings (Red Cliffs, Mildura, and Berri) mentioned in our last issue, resolutions opposing the ratification of Bretton Woods were passed for forwarding by telegram to Canberra. An excellent report of the address at Mildura appeared in the "Sunraysia Daily." The best of the three meetings was at Berri, South Australia, where between 60 and 70 attended. Mr. Frank Watts was responsible for this excellent meeting. New subscribers to the "New Times" were obtained at the meetings. Mr. Butler was accompanied by Mr. John Johnstone.

results over the past twelve months that this objective can easily be attained if adequate support is forthcoming.

"Mr. Butler addressed just on 100 meetings for the twelve months—that is, two a week. Although most meetings were not large, they produced excellent results. Approximately 1500 items of literature were sold at the meetings. Excellent reports of meetings appeared in all country papers.

"The Action Group financed Mr. Butler's first tour of South Australia this year. This tour laid the foundation of the successful 'No' Campaign before the Referendum and thus prevented the granting of the Employment and Marketing powers to the Canberra totalitarians. The Action Group feels that, even if it had done nothing else, it proved its worth by making possible this success in South Australia. And out of the South Australian 'No' Campaign came the League of Rights, a move that may have a tremendous influence on the Australian political and economic scene.

"We also helped considerably in financing Mr. Butler's tour of Queensland, which it is hoped has laid the foundation of a pre-State Election tour early next year.

"Apart from his campaigning, Mr. Butler has continued with his regular writing for the 'New Times' and the writing of the scripts for the radio talks. Other activities, too numerous to deal with in this report, have also been carried on.

"In spite of Mr. Butler's efforts, it was realised that additional competent, full-time campaigners had to be found. Although it meant an increased financial burden, Mr. John Weller and Mr. John Johnstone were given assistance to get the necessary experience. Both these young men have proved their worth, and will be valuable acquisitions for the big struggle ahead. They have gained their experience by making considerable personal financial sacrifices, far more than we are suggesting readers should make to finance our activities next year. The Action Group helped Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Weller during the early part of the Referendum campaign in Victoria, when they addressed a series of meetings. At present Mr. Johnstone is campaigning full-time with Mr. Butler, and doing splendid work.

FEW BORE THE BRUNT OF IT

"Many no doubt wonder how all this has been financed over the past twelve months.

"Apart from Mr. Butler's pre-election tour of Tasmania, financed by the Tasmanian Traders, and his Referendum campaign in South Australia, together with Mr. Weller, financed by the South Australian 'No' Campaign, all the activities outlined and others, have been financed by less than 200 Social Credit stalwarts.

"Now, if only 200 individuals can help make possible what was accomplished over the past twelve months, what could be accomplished if every reader of the 'New Times' did just a little? In our present appeal we have tried to point out how it is the small donation by everyone that makes the task no great burden for each individual. The success of the present appeal will govern what we can do next year—and we can and must do a lot more than we did this year. Plans have already been prepared.

"Many ask us how Mr. Butler keeps going, and how Mrs. Butler puts up with Mr. Butler's long periods away from home. We are breaking no secrets when we mention that we know that Mr. Butler has been offered several congenial jobs at very remunerative salaries, but that he turned them down in order to help the Social Credit fight along. Full-time campaigning is really a single man's job, and we hope that, if all supporters will pull together, we can relieve Mr. and Mrs. Butler of the sacrifices they have been and still are making to further our fight. Mr. Butler has intimated that he is prepared to continue next year, but that he feels that far more support should be forthcoming in order that greater progress can be made.

MORE HELP IS NEEDED NOW

"We desire to thank those gallant few who supplied the financial sinews for our activities over the past twelve months, and we sincerely hope that they can help again for the next twelve months.

"We earnestly appeal to all readers to consider the position and ask themselves what finance they can give. If possible, we desire to conclude our present appeal by the end of this year, in order that we shall know just how much we have to work on for the next twelve months. So please send in that intended donation immediately and make it for twelve months if possible. Your donation is not a gift: it is an investment, an investment against the destruction of the way of life you hold dear, an investment for a world in which your children will not suffer as we have been and are suffering.

"Please send all donations to Mr. W. J. Carruthers, 32 Kendall Street, Ringwood, Victoria."



MR. ERIC BUTLER.

to the stage where an eight-page illustrated paper can be published every week, thus making it easier to increase the circulation still more rapidly. His activities have been primarily responsible for an increase in the circulation of about 500. The great majority of these new readers were signed up at meetings. We understand that this increase in circulation, although comparatively small when compared with the objective of doubling the circulation over the twelve months, has made it possible for the 'New Times' to publish an eight-page illustrated issue about once a month; further, that if only another 800 subscribers can be obtained a weekly eight-page edition can be financed. Mr. Butler has proved by his

THAT ALBERTAN "BILL OF RIGHTS"

Social Credit Board Chairman Replies to Dr. Dobbs

Readers will recall that in our issue of October 25 we reprinted from the "Social Creditor," England, an article by Dr. C. G. Dobbs dealing critically with the Alberta Government's "Bill of Rights." The "Social Creditor" has since published a reply from Mr. A. V. Bourcier, M.L.A., Chairman of the Social Credit Board in Alberta. This reply, preceded by the "Social Creditor's" introductory remarks, is reprinted hereunder: —

We print the important letter, which follows below at the earliest possible moment after its reception. In our opinion, the article to which it refers affords Mr. Bourcier, for whose views we have the highest respect, an opportunity to emphasise certain factors in the situation which perhaps could have been profitably brought out in no other way, and we think he deserves the thanks of a very large public outside Alberta for the able manner in which he has seized that opportunity.

We are confident, also, that, as the situation develops, he, with his devoted colleagues, will see the difficulty in which this amicable discussion has placed the Federal Authorities in any attempt to repeat the tactic of Disallowance: —

MR. BOURCIER'S LETTER

Office of the Social Credit Board,
Legislative Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

September 25, 1946.

The Editor, "The Social Creditor."

Dear Sir, —In the issue of "The Social Creditor" of September 7, there appeared an article on the Alberta Bill of Rights, written by Dr. C. G. Dobbs. Your publication has established a high reputation by conscientious adherence to factual accuracy. The article in question was evidently written by an individual far removed from the Canadian scene and consequently its contents are so inaccurate that it can only serve to confuse sincere Social Crediters all over the world.

I, therefore, request that you publish this letter in "The Social Creditor" in order to correct the erroneous impression created abroad by Dr. Dobbs's article.

There are, of course, solid grounds on which the Alberta Bill of Rights can be criticised from a Social Credit viewpoint. No one will admit that more readily than informed Social Crediters here in Alberta. There are obvious omissions from Part 1 of the Bill and technical defects in Part 2 of the Bill. However, it is not upon these grounds that Dr. Dobbs bases his analysis.

For example, he states categorically "the Bill is a variation of the Beveridge Plan deliberately concocted by experts in this country (i.e., England) to deceive 'the masses' in the only part of the world where Social Crediters are in the majority." This is, of course, sheer nonsense. The measure was drafted in its entirety in Edmonton under the direction of Premier E. C. Manning, who employed a number of legal and technical experts in the preparation of this important piece of legislation.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECT

Dr. Dobbs suspects a sinister motive in the declaration of citizenship rights being operative "within the limitations of the laws in force in the Province." He suggests that the measure should "declare that no law imposed by any government shall be valid within the province if it annuls or interferes with the agreed and specified rights of the people." He apparently is not aware that under the generally accepted Canadian Federal Constitution (the validity of which is highly questionable) any such enactment would be thrown out by any court.

If it had been the intention of the Government to deceive the general public by putting forward a measure, which they knew would be declared ultra vires of the Provincial Legislature, then they could have gone even further than Dr. Dobbs suggests. It would have been more reasonable for Dr. Dobbs to suggest that after the Bill of Rights comes into force the existing laws of the province of Alberta be brought into conformity with the Bill and thus avoid the creation of a state of confusion which would result from a wholesale annulment of existing law.

"SOCIAL SECURITY"

Turning to his criticism of the so-called "social security" measures of the Bill, Dr. Dobbs may not be aware that while Social Crediters in England formed the spearhead of the attack against the Beveridge Plan, Social Crediters in Canada, including those who drafted the Bill of Rights, were the sole and effective opponents of the Marsh Plan (Canadian offspring of the Beveridge Plan) and other "social security" schemes in Canada. (Dr. Dobbs should read the Social Credit Board reports for 1943 and 1944 as well as the late Premier Mr. Aberhart's broadcasts on the subject. Premier E. C. Manning has also on numerous occasions denounced all compulsory social security schemes.)

Comparing the Bill of Rights with the Beveridge Plan, Dr. Dobbs states: "Now if we examine the Alberta Bill of Rights we see . . . that it substitutes a variety of conditional 'social security' payments to some people for the one unconditional basic dividend for all . . . The conditions upon which the Alberta Government proposes should qualify for the 'Social Security' pay-

ments are broadly the same as those proposed by Beveridge . . . the recipient, through whatever cause, youth, old age, sickness or unemployment, must not be gainfully employed. Notice also that this automatically selects the neediest upon whom the pressure will be strongest to comply with the condition."

"PRACTICAL EFFECTS"

Although we are not dealing with a strictly Social Credit measure, let us examine Dr. Dobbs's statements from a Social Credit viewpoint. The first consideration in regard to any undertaking is the objective, and the Social Credit objective is to confer on the individual the maximum of freedom and independence. Assuming that the economic resources at the time the Bill of Rights is first implemented, permitted a dividend of \$15 per month and a price discount of 10 per cent, to what extent would that be effective in achieving the desired objective? While the principle of the dividend would be established, the practical effect would be negligible. However, by making direct dividend payments to those in greatest need of these, and dis-



ALBERTA'S PREMIER MANNING.

tributing the balance of dividend payments by means of unconditional tax reductions and price discounts, the attainment of the objective can be hastened in the initial stages.

This principle is not foreign to the Social Credit Movement. In the "Draft Scheme for Scotland" Major Douglas limits the payment of dividends to those in receipt of less than four times the amount of the dividend, and it is conditional upon the recipient being prepared to accept employment for which he is qualified under suitable conditions. Though Dr. Dobbs may question this principle, to a social engineer it is sound on the grounds of its practical effects.

BEVERIDGE COMPARISON

The Alberta Bill of Rights limits the direct dividend payment to persons in receipt of less than \$600 a year, or \$1200 a year in the case of married couples, based on the 1945 price level. The immediate objective is to ensure that every adult citizen shall receive at least \$600 a year, whether working or unemployed or receiving a pension, and this right is unconditional and non-contributory. No objection has ever been raised by Social Crediters to the Beveridge Plan on the grounds that it would distribute benefits, but it has been denounced because such benefits would be distributed to those complying with certain conditions and contributing by means of wage taxes to a fund from which the so-called benefits would be drawn. Thus the Beveridge Plan leads to regimentation and slavery while failing to provide anything more than a redistribution of existing poverty. On the other hand the Bill of Rights is designed to progressively increase the freedom of the individual and to provide for the equitable distribution of abundance.

No doubt if a critic had taken exception to the limitations placed on the individual by the provisions of the Draft Scheme for Scotland, Dr. Dobbs would have replied, "But that is nothing more than an interim arrangement designed to deal with a particular situation and conditions in that area — an area which is vulnerable to those in control of an economically dominant and hostile, adjacent area."

AN INTERIM MEASURE

The same argument may be applied with much greater force to the conditions under which the Alberta Bill of Rights has been introduced in the Canadian political arena — for the Canadian electorate has been conditioned to a peculiar viewpoint in regard to the legal aspects of a constitution which

apparently places the enemy in an almost invulnerable position.

The remainder of Dr. Dobbs's article should be read in the light of the foregoing facts. No informed Social Creditor will maintain that the Bill of Rights will establish a new and perfect order. We do not contend, however, that in view of the conditions and obstacles, which exist here, it is the most important legislative enactment ever passed by any Canadian Legislature.

Doubtless as obstacles are removed and in the light of experience the Bill will be modified from time to time in accordance with Social Credit principles. The Alberta Government has invited and welcomes criticisms of the Bill as well as all constructive suggestions. The weakness in Dr. Dobbs's article is that it deals for the most part with matters, which are not related to the actual provisions of the Bill. Such an article could only be written by one who has made but a cursory examination of the Bill itself and who is very remote from the scene of action.

With sincere good wishes.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) A. V. BOURCIER, M.L.A.,
Chairman, Social Credit Board.

ACTION GROUP'S FINANCIAL APPEAL

In view of the publication, in this issue, of its Report on the first twelve months of its activities, the Social Credit Action Group has not submitted progress figures of its big financial appeal. Further figures will be published next week. The Action Group states that donations are still coming in, but that if the appeal for £2500 is to be successful, many more readers, particularly those who can only contribute a small amount per week, are required to respond. Many encouraging letters have been received, even including several from old-age pensioners, who point out that they hope their small donation of 13/- per year (3d. per week) will help. Surely hundreds could easily subscribe 3d per week. It is well realised, of course, that most people mean to help, but keep putting the matter off. The Action Group announces that it desires to close its appeal by the end of the year, and urges all those who are going to subscribe to do so before then. It is desired to start the New Year knowing just what money is available for 1947. It is confidently expected that before the end of 1947 a regular eight-page illustrated "New Times" will be a permanent weekly feature of Australian Social Credit activities.

THE PRESENT INDUSTRIAL UNREST AND THE CURE

(Continued from Page 1)

mated to cost between £40 million and £70 million), to be financed from profits, as is often suggested. In actual fact, the cost would be financed by bank loans and would be recovered from you and other consumers through prices, plus interest.

There are only two ways in which the purchasing power of the wage and salary earner can be increased: Either we reduce the cost of living, or we increase incomes other than through wages and salaries. The cost of living can be lowered appreciably by a drastic reduction of the colossal burden of taxation. But this necessitates a fundamental change in financial policy, although little or no change in the administration of banking will be necessary. More particularly does it necessitate a change in our attitude towards money. If we are to rise above economic frustration and chaos, we must rise above the old conception, of particular benefit to the international financier that the only purpose of production is to find a buyer, regardless of whether we go to the ends of the earth to find one. The prime purpose of production is consumption by ourselves, either of the things we have produced or their equivalent in imports, and the purpose of money is to facilitate the distribution of the goods produced.

Of course, we must meet existing commitments overseas, and render what help is necessary to relieve distress in Britain and elsewhere. But our productive potential is such that freed of any financial impediment, we could discharge our obligations, and at the same time enjoy a standard of living much higher than that we tolerate at present. Incomes in Australia should be made adequate, at all times, to the distribution of all consumable production. If portion of that production is not wanted in Australia, then it should be exchanged overseas for other goods; but the old idea that a nation lives on its exports, and not on its consumption, should be scorned, together with the other causes of modern war.

Necessary governmental expenditure can be financed by use of the National Credit, as promised by Mr. Curtin in 1939, and incomes must be subsidised from the same source by payment of a National Dividend to every man, woman and child in Australia, plus subsidies to the manufacturer or distributor, conditional upon a corresponding reduction of prices. If this course is followed, the purchasing power of the people will be increased, their freedom of choice will be enhanced, production will be stimulated, and inflation and financial depression will be impossible, because prices will come down without loss to the producer or distributor, instead of spiralling upwards in their present fashion.

If we fail to take this course and choose instead to blunder blindly on in accordance with the designs of those who control international finance, then inflation, financial depression, servitude and war are inevitable.

Political Pointers

(Continued from Page 1)

political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

All employees who think that nationalisation has something to do with benefiting them should read the following closely:

"It will not be easy for the workers in a nationalised industry to see that their claims to improved conditions, better wages and shorter hours of work must be balanced in a consideration of general social interests. In the transitional stages of the change that is taking place in our economic life today, trade unionists will be called on to exercise much patience in negotiations and to make real sacrifices, even where legitimate claims are in question, for the common good." —Speech by Mr. Charles Dukes, General Secretary of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, as reported in the "Daily Telegraph" (London), of October 22.

The "British" Socialists are indicating that they may soon turn to the task of attempting to nationalise the land. But the British farmers are indicating very clearly that they are going to make a fight. A. G. Street writes as follows in the "Farmer's Weekly":

"Above all, don't listen to any Government advice. Our rulers are not concerned with your well being in the slightest degree . . . Lastly, realise every moment of every day that nobody is interested in your fate save yourself, and that nobody can save you save yourself. Be aware that the Ministry of Agriculture is not a Ministry for Agriculture, but merely a fascist political organisation. Therefore treat it for what it is, the British farmer's greatest handicap, a much greater handicap than the weather of 1946."

All of which applies in Australia.

"Recent Canberra announcement that apples and pears which rotted in Tasmanian orchards will cost Australian taxpayers £800,000 in the current financial year is being coldly received by local orchardists.

"This represents the deficit of the Apple and Pear Board's operations in regard to acquisition—the money being paid to growers for fruit which could not be sold.

"Smith's (7/10/44) disclosed the position in which 4,000,000 cases of apples decomposed beneath Tasmanian trees and £700,000 of taxpayers' money was wasted, bringing the total deficit for acquisition at that stage to the £3,000,000 mark.

"Financial result of the marketing of Tasmania's 1946 crop has brought outspoken criticism from Tasmanian growers.

"An analysis of the account sales of a leading Sydney agent who handled both Tasmanian and Victorian fruit shows that Tasmanian apples averaged only 8/- a case, while Victorian which was of comparable quality averaged 13/-.

"Form of assistance for the apple and pear industry for the next year will be decided soon at Canberra."

—"Smith's Weekly," December 7.

The temporary set back to the plot to bring Australia into the Bretton Woods Agreement is definite evidence of the valuable work done by Australian social crediters in connection with this issue. But for the work of social crediters, very little would have been known about Bretton Woods in this country. Their work not only penetrated the Labor Movements, but also non-Labor Movements. Many members of the Liberal and Country Parties were surprised when shown House of Commons debates which recorded opposition to Bretton Woods by prominent Conservative M.P.'s in Great Britain. This information, together with the London Chamber of Commerce Report, influenced many non-Labor Members at Canberra to have very serious doubts about Bretton Woods.

It can be taken for granted that the international planners are not going to be stopped by the temporary rebuff on Bretton Woods. They will try again, and by other methods if need be. But no matter how much they shift their ground, change their tactics, or work for world control other than through organisations established under Bretton Woods, the spotlight must be kept constantly on them.

HUMAN DIGNITY

"A very laudable campaign for the prevention of bush fires has been put over the radio these last two summers in a manner which seems to assume that citizens are not much more than helpless babes. The other day, in a main city street, pedestrians using a busy crossing, which is under continuous police control, were at the same time being subjected to a steady flow of scolding advice through a police car loud-speaker, to the effect that they should take care of themselves crossing the street!

"Constant exhortations by feminine announcers to put out our cigarette butts, by police criers to look both ways crossing streets, and the final absurdity of marching people in to free concerts in column of fours can only have one possible effect if continued. That will be the complete loss of the power to look after ourselves. When that stage is reached we shall be ripe fruit for the oncoming dictator. The time has come for us to insist on being allowed to grow up."

—"The Catholic Weekly," Sydney, 21/11/46.