

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 NEWTIMES

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VITAL IMPORTANCE OF THE MCKELL PETITION

Support This Campaign

Is the tide turning against Socialism and Totalitarian Government?

There is every indication that the hands of the planners have been forced and their recourse to the introduction of bank nationalisation in order to impose their policy on the people was a step which has brought open and hostile revolt from large numbers of electors who, until now, were being gradually conditioned to accept more and more Government controls.

The same story of Germany need not be repeated here, because, perhaps for the first time in recent history, there is the basis of a competent opposition.

The immediate steps to be taken are to successfully carry through the petition to the Governor-General demanding a double dissolution of Parliament. The "New Times" is therefore giving full support to the Petition launched by the League of Rights; and it will encourage as much support as is possible for this campaign which may quite easily prove to be one of the most important and fateful campaigns in Australian political history.

Politically, strategically and constitutionally, the action is sound.

McKell's Position

As some doubt, has been expressed that the Governor-General may choose to disregard the Petition it may be pointed out immediately that if he does not take action upon receiving a clear indication of grievance from a reasonable number of King's subjects then he is not carrying out the duties for which he became responsible upon taking office.

In that event the people have immediate recourse to His Majesty, the King, to redress their grievance. There is not the slightest doubt that whatever action the Governor-General may take the Petition with a comprehensive number of bona fide signatures will prove a most powerful weapon in defeating the menace of totalitarian government in this country.

The Wall Street Men In Truman's Cabinet

Under-Secretary of State: Robert Lovett, a former partner in Brown, Brothers, Harriman & Co. a prominent banking firm;
Assistant-Secretary of State: Charles Saltzman, a former Vice-President of the New York Stock Exchange;
Ambassador to Britain: Lewis Douglas, chairman of the powerful Mutual Life Insurance Company;
Secretary of Defence: James Forrestal, head of the Wall Street banking firm of Dillon, Read & Co.
Secretary of Commerce: Averell Harriman, chairman of the Brown, Brothers, Harriman & Co., banking firm already mentioned;
Secretary of the Treasury: John Snyder, another banker, of St. Louis;
Assistant-Secretary of War: Major General William Draper, another product of the Wall Street banking firm of Dillon, Read & Co.;
Chief of the World Bank: John McCloy a Wall Street lawyer.

FLASH BACK! (No. 3)

When standing as a U.A.P. candidate for Yarra in 1940, Mr. F. L. Edmunds was badly heckled at one meeting. A questioner asked him about boards. Mr. Edmunds replied: "The Labor man is the last who should attack boards. Boards mean pure socialism, and Mr. Menzies is the biggest socialist in the country."

—Vide Melbourne "Age," September 7, 1940.

Churchill's Friends

"One of my colleagues at Brixton Prison was maitre d'hotel at the Savoy, and he had an interesting tale of constant dinner parties in a private room at which Lord Southwood (Julius Elias), Lord Bearsted (W. H. Samuel), Sir John Ellerman, Mr. Israel Moses Sieff, and Mr. Churchill, generally formed the company."—From "Admiral to Cabin Boy," p. 39; Sir Barry Domville, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Perhaps the most significant factor in Sir Barry Domville's brave little book which

should be read by everyone who has a spark of British sentiment, is that, in addition to the traditional qualities of the sailor, which provide a background of honesty, he possesses the very special qualification of having been Director of Naval Intelligence, than which no post provides a more complete answer to any accusation of lack of factual knowledge. He is of course, careful to disclaim any relation between his information gained professional employment, and his views on "Judmas."

We shall be much surprised if this book has not profound reactions.
Creditor," (Eng.), Oct. 25.

Ensuring Accuracy

In order to ensure that the Petition will provide an accurate and indisputable indication of the will of the electors on this issue the League of Rights (in association with the People's Union of N.S.W.) is arranging that all signatures shall be checked off against the electoral rolls. There will be no false signatures and no duplications—and there will be no bona fide nature.

The Immediate Task

Every reader of this journal has an immediate and vital task that cannot be delayed. This campaign can and must sweep the country.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Petition will be signed by a majority of the electors, as sample tests have already conclusively demonstrated. But it will require the conscientious application of every able-bodied Britisher who values his remaining liberties to make this an assured and unqualified success.

Once again let it be repeated that this campaign will become one of the most important in Australian political history.

If successful we have taken the first major step in routing the alien intriguers, the internal traitors and the power-lusters.

Contact now one of these organisations:

VICTORIA

The Victorian League of Rights,
262 Flinders Lane
Melbourne, C.I., Vic.

NEW SOUTH WALES

The People's Union of N.S.W.,
Wingellow House,
Angel Place,
Sydney, N.S.W.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The S.A. League of Rights,
17 Waymouth Street,
Adelaide, S.A.

QUEENSLAND

The Queensland League of Rights,
Rooms 19 and 20, 2nd Floor
City Mutual Bldg.,
309 Queen Street,
Brisbane, Q

Social Credit Action Group To Help Petition

The Social Credit Action Group at a recent meeting decided to support the League of Rights in its campaign to obtain signatures to the Petition to the Governor-General seeking a double dissolution of Parliament, the Secretary of the Action Group, Mr. Pat Keogh, said yesterday.

The Action Group considers that this is in line with social credit policy and strategy and therefore the Group will give as much assistance as possible to the campaign.

Keys To Current Events

SIGNIFICANT NEWS SURVEY

Canada

Sugar Shortage Hoax

Canadians can take a joke—but not too long. Sugar is one of the items that remains on the ration list.

And yet there is so much sugar in the United States that the problem of storing it has become critical. Not only that, Cuba a great producer of sugar, holds 2.7 million tons of raw sugar as compared with 1.7 million tons a year ago—and a new bumper crop is less than four months away.

The shortage-of-sugar hoax has overplayed in Canada. Certain people are bound and determined to make us believe that there is some sort of scarcity no matter what the facts are.

The only conclusion we can reach is that this "planned scarcity" mania is being used for the following purposes:

- (1) To take our minds off basic political and economic issues;
- (2) To keep prices high;
- (3) To provide an excuse for bureaucracy;
- (4) To get people conditioned to controls and bureaucrats.

The last item is the serious one. Canadians had better start protesting.
—"The Canadian Social Creditor," Sept. 18

United States

"Uncle Sap"

Under this heading, "Nationalist News Service," Washington, D.C., says that between 1942 and 1945 the U.S.A. supplied the world with \$48,000,000,000 of goods and services and received back \$8,000,000,000.

Most of the difference was wiped out as an act of grand generosity. During 1946, the United States provided \$15,300,000,000 to foreign countries, receiving \$7,100,000,000. Among the agencies used to transfer American wealth to Europe and Asia were U.N.R.R.A. and private remittances, which together amounted to \$3,100,000,000. It looks now as though Europe would be willing to settle for an American contribution of \$5,000,000,000 a year for four years.

"Three institutions exist to transfer American wealth abroad: 1. The Export-Import bank has a lending authority \$3,500,000,000. This bank is owned by the Government of the United States. Its loans may not be political in nature under the law. 2. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which rose out of the Bretton Woods Agreement. This bank has an authorised capital of \$10,000,000,000 (about \$8,000,000,000 paid up), of which the United States, among about forty-five countries, subscribed \$3,175,000,000. Only the United States possessed a free market for the purchase and resale of its securities. 3. The International Monetary fund exists to facilitate exchange operations.

"The sum total of all this is that spigots have been hammered into our national wealth to siphon it off. Dr. Sulzbach asks: 'Shall the United States give its wealth or lend it? What's the difference?'"

Great Britain

Food Production Decline

Cannot the Government give any indication of the immediate increase that we may expect to help us through our immediate crisis? It has not taken them so very long to decrease food production. In 1947 there were only 2,000,000 acres under corn as against 3,464,000 in 1943. There were fewer cattle and fewer sheep. There were only a third as many pigs as in 1939, and only half as many poultry. There was, it is true, milk, but that was only because more cows and heifers had been taken into dairy herds. We had more milk at the expense of having less beef. The yield of milk per animal was less.

"The Tablet" (Eng.), Sept. 13

Mr. Attlee Gets Report —In Hebrew

"It is recounted that when the British trade delegation went on its recent mission to Moscow, it was arranged that, as sure of secrecy, the head of the mission, Mr. Harold Wilson, should report to Mr. Attlee in Hebrew."—"The Jewish Chronicle," August 8, 1947.

Naturally, Mr. Harold Wilson writes Hebrew just as well as Mr. Attlee. This assists the Russian Censors, who are all Jews, as Mr. Douglas Reed discovered.

"The Social Creditor" (Eng.), Oct. 11.

India

Civil War Dead

Civil war fighting in India since she got her independence (?) has already killed and wounded as many human beings as the entire casualty list of the United States in World War II, and the lighting has been going on only a few weeks. Between 300,000 and 400,000 have already been killed outright, not counting the thousands and thousands of wounded.

"Nationalist News Service," Oct. 13.

Muslims Anti-American

An intense and all-inclusive wave of anti-Americanism is sweeping the new Muslim Dominion of Pakistan, and may have worldwide consequences. The Mahomedan leaders are quite well aware who is at the root of trouble in India, interests that are primarily represented by Lord Mountbatten; and feeling has become inflamed to the extent that a Pakistan official has stated, "people from the United States will be cleaned out" of the country.

American businessmen have sent their wives and children away.

Little or no mention of this has appeared in the press of the United Kingdom.
—"The Social Creditor" (Eng.), Oct. 18.

Alberta's Oil Resources

True Story Of Development Answers Propaganda

(From "The Canadian Social Creditor," September 4, 1947.)

Many absurd and grossly inaccurate statements are being made by Socialist office seekers concerning the administration of Alberta's natural resources. Typical of these is the wholly untrue allegation that the Social Credit Government is selling or giving away the oil and mineral resources of the Province to various corporations and individuals.

It should be understood clearly that anyone who makes such a ridiculous statement either is deliberately asserting something he knows positively to be false, or else he is grossly and inexcusably ignorant of the facts.

The Social Credit Government's policy in the administration of the oil and mineral resources of the Province is clear-cut and definite.

NEVER at any time has the Social Credit Government sold or given title to any of Alberta's oil or mineral resources to any company, corporation or individual.

Companies or individuals who are prepared to spend money in the development of such resources can obtain oil and mineral rights from the Social Credit Government but only on terms laid down by the Government, on a rental basis. In every case, title or ownership in the mineral rights is retained by the Government in the name of the people.

Leases And Royalties

What is more, all who obtain such leases are required to develop them in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Government, designed to assure orderly development in the best interests of the Province as a whole.

Both leases and regulations are subject to amendment at any time to enable the Government to make such changes as may be necessary to safeguard fully the interests of the people.

In addition to the annual rentals charged on all such leases, royalties are collected by the Government for the people on the oil and minerals produced on lands so leased from the Crown.

Since the establishment of the oil industry in Alberta, more than \$13,000,000 have been received by the Government for the people in rentals and royalties on oil production alone.

The Inside Story

In order to understand clearly the true story of Alberta's Natural Resources, it is essential that the citizens become familiar with the background of this important question. The "inside story" is one of prodigal giving by the Dominion before the Province was allowed to administer the resources; of grab and waste on the part of certain private interests; and of courageous and masterly handling by the Social Credit Government of a situation inimical to the people of Alberta.

Many Albertans do not know that while Alberta became a province in 1905, her Natural Resources were administered by the Dominion until 1930. In other words, it was twenty-five years after Alberta became a province before a Provincial Government was permitted to have jurisdiction over the Natural Resources.

In those twenty-five years was laid the groundwork for many subsequent problems. Then, indeed, could it be charged that a Government was giving away Alberta's Natural Resources. The Dominion actually did alienate important Crown rights. Large areas of Crown lands passed into the possession of individuals and corporations, and with them passed all rights in the minerals.

This must be borne in mind: NOT the Province, which had no control, BUT the Dominion, which exercised control, gave away these great areas of Crown lands, and, in doing so voluntarily, forfeited all rights to collect royalties on minerals produced on them.

Result Of Dominion Policy

The examples of alienated Crown lands cited by those whose sole purpose is to discredit the Social Credit Government, are without exception those in which the resources were sold or given away by the Dominion Government years before the present administration came into office.

As a result of this Dominion policy, more than one-half of the present oil production in Turner Valley is taken from lands on which the Dominion Government forfeited all rights to collect royalties or rentals. Naturally, the Dominion, having forfeited these rights, the Province cannot take them back, for reasons, which will be plain as the story unfolds.

In addition to this policy of alienation, the Dominion also leased to companies and individuals large areas for development under Dominion leases and Dominion regulations.

The immediate question is: Why are these facts withheld from the people by those who strain to discredit the Social Credit Government? The political motive is too obvious to need explanation.

The Transfer Agreement

In 1930 administration of our Natural Resources was turned over to the Provincial

Government of the people and the industry. But the Dominion legislation was never passed.

Drastic Action

Drastic action was necessary and your Social Credit Government took such action. In order to circumvent the unjust restrictions, your Government ordered, in 1941 that every leaseholder must drill a well on his lease within one year, or suffer cancellation of his lease. Naturally, it was impossible for most of the leaseholders to drill wells in a year and the majority of their leases were cancelled.

The Provincial Government then made it possible for these leases to be renewed, but only as Provincial leases subject to Provincial regulations. This had the effect of eliminating most of the old Dominion leases, with their concessions, and of placing the Province for the first time in control of development.

Today, your Government can encourage development, control drilling and production, and collect for the people of Alberta whatever is considered to be a fair share of production. That share has been increased from the maximum 10 per cent, effective under Dominion regulations, to 12½ per cent, or a graduated royalty with a maximum 15 per cent, under Provincial leases. All leases are subject to a change in royalty at any time.

Smashing Monopoly

In other words, we increased the royalties from 25 per cent, to 50 per cent, over the former rate; and in addition, a royalty of 15 per cent is now collected on natural gas production, where formerly, under Dominion leases, no royalty was collected at all.

At the last session of the Legislature, your Government passed legislation, which broke the monopoly existing in the Turner Valley under which all natural gas consumed, had to be purchased from one company. By breaking this monopoly your Government made it possible for all producers in the Valley to share in the market for natural gas.

Your Government has also made the oil pipelines common carriers under Provincial Legislation, thereby eliminating the evils of monopoly control.

A Gas Utilities Board established under Provincial Legislation was given authority to fix all prices of gas from the producer to the consumer, and to direct that all unused gas shall be returned to the structure for future use and to aid in future recovery.

This, in brief form, is the story of Alberta's battle for control of the oil and gas resources. Only persistent, aggressive and considered action made it possible to break the monopolies existing and to bring to the people the present measure of effective control they now enjoy.

What Socialisation Would Mean

The socialist office seekers, nevertheless, will not speak of these facts. And this story would not be complete without, reference to their absurd and ridiculous claims that they will, if elected, provide various social services from the profits they will make by confiscating the oil industry.

The facts are these: That since the birth of Alberta's oil industry more than \$136,000,000 have been spent by individuals and companies in bringing oil production to its present state of development.

In this period, the total value of oil recovered is roughly \$118,000,000. In other words, the oil industry to date has taken out of the wells \$18,000,000 less than it has put into them. And this is the industry, which advocates of State Socialism and State Monopoly claim will give them profits to pay for social services.

If a Socialist bureaucracy had attempted to develop Alberta's oil industry, rather than private business, the people of the Province would have suffered a loss, to date, of the above \$18,000,000, not to mention the interest on the debt incurred in development; and in addition, they would have lost the \$13,000,000 they have already collected in royalties and rentals.

The history of oil development shows that of 1,150 wells drilled only 440 were producers. There were 175 gas wells and 535 dry holes. A typical example is that of a company which recently spent \$600,000 and ended with a dry hole. They are now drilling another well. If this should prove to be a producer they will first have to recover about \$800,000 actually spent before any profits are made at all.

On the other hand, from the first day they produce oil, people of Alberta will benefit by the royalties they collect, and they will not have invested a cent.

The truth of the oil situation is carefully kept hidden by the socialists. But it is a fact, nevertheless, that Alberta has only one proven major oilfield. This field has now passed its peak of production—it actually is on the decline. So the search for oil must be intensified over many years at enormous cost. No honest government could conscientiously recommend to the taxpayers that millions of dollars annually be spent in such a hazardous business.

Those "Profits"

For purposes of political propaganda the advocates of State Socialism allege that during the year 1942, twenty companies had made \$7,000,000 out of producing oil.

The statement, of course, is entirely false. By far the greater part of these alleged profits were returns on the refining and distributing of oil products, a large part of which—in fact over ten million gallons of gasoline—were produced in the United States and imported into Alberta,

How They Handle Oil In Socialist Saskatchewan

(To The Editor of "The Canadian Social Creditor")

Sir—

The leader of the CCF party in Alberta is complaining bitterly that the Alberta government is not carrying on exploration for oil and developmental work with the taxpayers' money, in the name of public enterprise for the people.

The following is a quotation from a special article dealing with the actions of the CCF government in Saskatchewan:—

"Except for some minor restrictive measures, the Saskatchewan CCF government is leaving oil strictly alone. It realises that oil exploration is a gamble and can only be undertaken by companies and individuals willing to risk their own money, with the reward commensurate with the risk. The Saskatchewan government itself has not invested public money in oil and has shown no intention of doing so."

Can it be that the CCF has one policy for oil development in Alberta, and a different one for Saskatchewan, where they must accept responsibilities for their policies?

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) E. H. Nichols.

Edmonton, Sep. 8.

ERIC BUTLER UNDER FIRE

Several people have drawn our attention to the fact that the Melbourne Labor radio station and the "Labor Call" newspaper have vigorously attacked Mr. Butler, Campaign Director of the Victorian League of Rights, which has been conducting a vigorous anti-bank nationalisation campaign.

Commenting on these attacks, Mr. Butler says: "Anyone who has consistently followed my writing for the past ten years must know that I have never supported bank nationalisation. One Labor commentator quotes from one of my books in which I explain the creation of financial credit against the real credit of the community, and the manner in which the entire community is going into debt to the controllers of the financial system. I wrote that this was a swindle without parallel in the history of the world. I gather that this Labor commentator believes that because I oppose bank nationalisation I now condone a swindle I previously attacked. So far from this being the case, I have attempted to show how bank nationalisation will ensure that there is no revolt against the swindle. The Monopoly of the people's credit will have been strengthened. The individual will only get access to financial credit on conditions laid down by the central planners."

"While the financial system was separate from the governmental system, it was possible for the electors to use the Governmental system to revolt against the controllers of the financial system, but when the financial system and the governmental system are amalgamated, which is what bank nationalisation means, revolt becomes virtually impossible. Workers in private enterprise can strike, but once industry is nationalised the State permits no challenge. I have met several people who have said they are surprised to find me opposing bank nationalisation. My only reply is that I am surprised that they should have failed so completely to understand those principles of genuine financial reform, which I have advocated and still advocate. I have asked advocates of bank nationalisation to give me one benefit that the individual will derive from this proposal and when he can expect it. As yet I have had no replies."

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS: 1938

"I want to see the end of the British Empire in this world," said Sir Stafford Cripps in 1938.

"The Tablet" (Eng.), Sept. 20, 1947.

and therefore did not accrue from Alberta oil at all. It also includes profits made on oil shipped, refined and sold by them in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

It is manifestly absurd and unfair to use for comparative purposes the earnings of these companies for one particular year when they spent millions of dollars to explore and develop the oil resources to the present stage. Especially is it unfair to refer to these earnings as profits from production of oil in Alberta.

Again, for political propaganda, the alleged \$7,000,000 profits are compared with the \$700,000, which the Province received as royalties.

Obviously, the comparison is deliberately deceptive and misleading. If the comparison is to be made on the basis of money accruing to the oil companies, then obviously, on the Government side of the ledger, should be credited all the revenue accruing to Government—in taxes as well as royalties and rentals --from all those engaged in the production and distribution of oil.



Alberta's Premier MANNING

long, but it has been carried to the highest courts in Canada and even to the Privy Council in your government's determination to win for the people those rights which had been so flagrantly disregarded in previous years.

Conservation Rules

Following its election, in 1935, the Social Credit Government commenced immediate and persistent efforts to have the restrictions imposed by the Transfer Agreement removed. This would have made possible the orderly development of the oil industry, and put an end to the scandalous wastage of natural gas, which was practised in the oil fields.

In 1938, after three years of effort, the Government was successful in having the Agreement amended to permit the making of conservation regulations; but the Province was still denied the right to control drilling or production generally.

The Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board was then established for the purpose of ending gas waste and enforcing the best engineering practice in the production of oil. But the hands of the Board were tied, since the Dominion refused to permit the Province to control development and production.

The Oil Scarcity

In 1940, oil had become one of the most critical materials of war. Canada needed oil and was importing large quantities. Alberta's Social Credit Government wanted to develop the oil industry, but Dominion restrictions still retarded progress. Representatives of the Province hammered at the doors of the Dominion, pleading that the restrictions be lifted so as to permit the Province to direct drilling and production in any area and without applying such orders to the whole Province.

The Dominion Government at last agreed and legislation was introduced in the House of Commons providing for amendment of the Transfer Agreement. Your Social Credit Government felt that a major hurdle had been cleared; that at least the resources could be administered in the best interests

CONTROL OF BANKING POLICY And Nationalisation

(Radio Talk by ERIC D. BUTLER, over 3CS, Colac.) A careful study of the debate on banking at Canberra reveals that both Government and Opposition speakers have obscured the real issue. Spokesmen for the trading banks and the daily press have added to the confusion and misunderstanding.

We have consistently opposed bank nationalisation, not because we agree with the past policies of the trading banks, nor because we subscribe to the views of Mr. Menzies or the daily press, but because we believe that the nationalisation of banking will establish an even worse Monopoly of Credit than we have at present.

The trading banks and their apologists are not helping the anti-bank nationalisation fight when they persist in saying that the trading banks had nothing whatever to do with the depression.

Electors must understand that the trading banks have been the instrument through which a Monopoly of Credit has been established.

Having served their purpose, they are now to be integrated into an even greater Monopoly from which it will be most difficult to revolt.

In order that we may understand the fundamental issue, it is essential that we examine the real function of the banks. There are still some misinformed people who believe that the banks merely lend their depositors' money, but as all banking authorities clearly point out, the banking system is the source of most of our money, which is created in the form of what is known as financial or bank credit.

Every loan granted is an increase in the amount of money. The repayment of a loan decreases the amount of money.

As the extension of financial credit by the banking system governs production, it can be seen that the banking system is an instrument, which can be used to control the entire community. In spite of many stupid statements to the contrary, it is a fact that the depression was the result of a policy, which restricted credit advances and demanded the immediate repayment of overdrafts.

Instead of denying this fact, the trading banks should be explaining that this policy of credit restriction was one imposed upon them by factors over which they had little control.

Origin Of Policy

The policy originated with the international financiers of Wall Street, New York, and was also ruthlessly adopted by Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of "England."

It is true, of course, that the fall in prices of Australian exports were directly connected with the depression in Australia. But this does not face up to the question of what caused the fall in export prices.

Writing in the Melbourne "Herald" of November 12, the Financial Editor of that journal argued that the depression was caused as a result of a fall in prices in America. So far from this being true, American figures show that before the American crisis of October 1929, American prices were still at a profitable level. The collapse in American prices was the direct result of the drastic curtailment of credit advances and the demand, without notice, by the New York banks that all overdrafts be paid up.

This was the policy of the international Jewish financiers. Speaking on December 15, 1931, Mr. Louis T. McFadden, ex-President of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, and for twelve years Chairman of the U.S.A. House of Representatives' Banking and Currency Committee, said: "It (the depression) was not accidental—the international bankers sought to bring about a condition of despair here so that they could emerge as rulers of us all."

It will, of course, be argued that hundreds of American banks had to close during the depression and that this proves that banking policy did not originate the depression.

This brings us to the crux of banking policy.

Cash Reserves

Under present financial rules, the credit policy of trading banks is governed by what are known as their cash reserves. For every pound of cash held, it has been found by experience that it is safe to create and advance ten pounds of financial credit. The amount of cash available is governed by the policy of the Central Bank, which, in Australia, is the Commonwealth Bank.

When the war made it absolutely essential that there be an enormous expansion in financial credit in order that Australia could make maximum use of her resources it is interesting to note that the amount of cash—notes and coins—was rapidly expanded from approximately £60 million to nearly £200 million.

Apart from notes and coins, it is also essential that we understand that Central Bank credit is treated as cash by the trading banks.

Central Bank Control

Having grasped the foregoing points, it is easy to see that the credit policies of trading banks are directly controlled by Central Banks. It was the policy of the Federal Reserve Bank of America, which resulted in hundreds of American banks closing their doors. It is most interesting to note that once these banks had been

closed, carefully selected banks were permitted to re-open and the Federal Reserve Bank poured out credits to them on dictated terms—most of which were concerned with ensuring that State Socialist schemes be inaugurated.

The depression in Great Britain was the direct result of the trading banks being forced to curtail their credit extensions because of the fact that the Central Bank the Bank of "England," was able to dictate their cash holdings per medium of the Bank Notes and Currency Act of 1928.

Here in Australia the trading banks were forced into line by their cash holdings being dictated by the Commonwealth Bank.

As all Central Banks are being integrated into a system of world banking, it can be seen that local trading banks are more or less compelled to administer policies, which they do not initiate.

The Lang Incident

Anyone who doubts that the Central Bank, the Commonwealth Bank, governs the credit policies of the other banks should recall the manner in which the State Savings Bank of New South Wales was closed. It is, of course, considered by ill-informed people that Mr. J. T. Lang closed this bank, but the truth was revealed by Sir Robert Gibson, former Chairman of the Commonwealth Bank Board who in a national broadcast on May 31 1931, said that the depositors of the Savings Bank of New South Wales had been misled by foolish statements. Sir Robert also said: "The Commonwealth Bank had control over the note issue . . . in the form of currency to any extent, which, in the opinion of the Bank Board, is deemed necessary." The "run" on the Savings Bank of New South Wales was created by propaganda.

The fact is that no trading bank could pay in legal tender all depositors if they demanded their deposits at the same time.

During the 1935 Tasmanian Royal Commission on Banking, Professor Hytten admitted that a "run" on the banks would result in most of them "going west." It was to prevent the possibility of this happening that the banking rule of maintaining one pound of cash for every ten pounds of financial credit created, was evolved. While the trading banks are forced to follow this rule, they are controlled by the cash made available by the Central Bank.

The Gold Standard

But the question now arises: What governs the amount of cash made available by the Central Bank? Back in the days of the old gold standard, the policy of the Central Bank was related to the amount of gold it held. But the old gold standard had to be abolished for the simple reason that gold could not be mined rapidly enough to permit credit to be expanded progressively to meet the growing requirements of industry under the existing system.

A substitute had to be found. This resulted in the formation of the International Fund and the World Bank under what is known as the Bretton Woods Agreement. What the international financiers are attempting to create is an international Central Bank for the Central Banks of every country. Under this setup loans—credit advanced by the World Bank—will govern the cash position of the Central Banks.

Nationalisation of banking simply means that the trading banks are to be integrated more rigidly than at present into a centralised system controlled by a handful of individuals controlling the World Bank. These individuals, most of them German-Jews, obviously seek to impose the policy of complete Monopoly upon all nations.

With the aid of the Socialist and Communist economic "advisers" controlling all Governments, they will be able to ensure that credit is only made available for State-controlled undertakings.

Private Enterprise And Ownership

Anyone who believes that the International Financiers are interested in private enterprise and private ownership, are out of touch with the realities of the situation. It is genuine private or free enterprise and private ownership, which provides the individual with a barrier against serfdom. But the continuation of the present financial rules makes it certain that free enterprise and private ownership must be progressively destroyed.

One obvious result of the present financial rules, and one which neither the supporters nor the majority of opponents of bank nationalisation have mentioned, is the rapidly increasing indebtedness of the entire community.

Not only is the National Debt increasing, but an examination of bank figures shows that the present cash holdings of the trading banks are permitting them to create and loan to industry more credit than ever before. Any curtailment of credit expansion by the Central Bank suddenly following a policy of reducing cash, would have disastrous consequences. What is urgently required is the breaking of the grip of the International Financiers upon the trading banks.

While financial reform is obviously a necessity, the trading banks can play an important part in the economic life of the community. Instead of denying their real function, the trading banks should now be using a great opportunity to tell the public the real truth about the depression and how they could serve the community instead of implementing policies which can, if persisted with, only result in serfdom for all.

TO THE POINT

The implication of the popular reception given to Royalty on the occasion of the wedding of Princess Elizabeth could scarcely be mistaken. It required no "cheer-leaders" and if there is anyone who thought that the Spirit of England was dead his mind should be suitably disabused.

The England that produced Shakespeare and Milton, Drake and Raleigh, Faraday and Newton, Westminster Abbey and the Cotswold Cottage, the Common Law and the Pax Britannica was no accident.

It was the result of a continuous policy. And an integral part of its development was the continuity of the British Crown, with its strictly defined power and heavy responsibility.

It will be readily admitted that that same England has not wanted for many bad governments and some vicious rulers; but none have been successful in destroying that spirit—yet. It was part of our genius that we British have always seen to it in the past that our Governments interfered with us as little as possible.

• • •

At a time when there was a little more widespread respect, backed up by the Law, for the person and pursuits of an individual the adjective "international" had a concrete, recognisable meaning, which stemmed from a Christian conception of reality.

The prefix, "inter" derives from the Latin and signifies "between". Anyone who was concerned with "international" affairs was concerned with the relation between sovereign nations whose status and rights were both recognised and respected.

But the "internationalism" fostered generally by International Socialism, and more particularly by such subversive institutions as the Royal Institute of International Affairs, is a doctrine aiming at the destruction of nations. More correctly it is "supranationalism" and its main thesis seems to be based on the idea that if two boys quarrel the only way to ensure that they don't is to shoot them. It saves so much time trying to discover how the disagreement arose. A convenient theory.

The culmination of this theory is One World Government. Democratic? Of course. Eight hundred odd million Chinese and Indians plus a few million Russians will vote for the Policy of the Planet.

But who will control the agenda?

To claim that World Government will remove the artificial barriers between people is just sheer nonsense. Quite obviously every step towards supra-national political sovereignty has led to more and more restrictions on the liberty of the individual. (The International Emergency Food Council says what Britain shall eat and now only Cabinet Ministers travel—to and from Food Talks.)

It should not take much thought to see that the issue is Self Government or World Government; whether we are going to manage our own affairs or have them run for us by an "international" junta who see us as the raw material of their planned planet. It should be clear enough.

—J.W.

A NOTE ON THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

Evidently the reputation of the London School of Economics has become a little—well, "high." Its alumni are now referred to on the "B." B.C. as "of London University."

—"The Social Crediter" (Eng.), Oct. 11.

CATSPAWS OF THE SANHEDRIN

We are confident that one of the most effective steps to detonate with the minimum harm to the innocent, the explosion which threatens the world would be to force a revelation of the negotiations by Rufus Isaacs (Lord Reading) prior to the entry of the United States into the First World War. The downfall of Great Britain was woven into those negotiations; the lamentable state of the Indian sub-continent is directly connected with the appointment of Isaacs as Viceroy and the fundamental policy is, not merely to transfer the effective control of the British Empire to New York, but to make the British people fight the wars which will ensure their own destruction.

There cannot be a more completely false antithesis than that of "Russia or America." The population of Russia, and the population of the United States are both, and almost equally, the catspaws of the Sanhedrin.

As part, and a very important part of the culminating phase of this plot, the Emergency Food Control Board next requires ventilation. It is nothing short of amazing that Great Britain, less than fifty years ago the heart of the most powerful Empire the world has ever known, should have put its very existence at the mercy of an alien board sitting in Washington, and that practically without explanation or discussion in either House of Parliament.

The Government of All the Planning Talents has been reconstructed and re-vivified, and the effect has been immediate. The coupons issued by football pools are to be reduced in size.

—"The Social Crediter" (Eng.), Oct. 18.

The Exercise Of Choice

Almost the highest attribute of man is "judgment," the exercise of choice. Far more than learning it moulds the character and shapes the abilities, and there is no more conclusive proof of the essentially satanic origin and nature of Socialism than its insidious and all pervasive attack on the powers of judgment and choice. We believe that it is far more this frustration of judgment than the positive hardship of the present tyranny, which is sapping the manhood of the nation. Judgment is a faculty requiring constant exercise; and it is being killed by strangulation. "Shopping" for the love of which woman used to be gently derided, was an outlet for this vital instinct. Observe the queues of weary women waiting for what the shopkeeper deigns to give them.

They are starved of "choice."

—"The Social Crediter" (Eng.), Oct. 18.

WE IMPOSSIBLE PEOPLE

It is perhaps not unconnected with the general confusion of thought that many people who consider "Social Credit" to be primarily a money scheme, and do not understand it, complain that Social Crediters are impossible people; they will not admit of any compromise with the large number of equally worthy enthusiasts all of whom have schemes.

Now, if only these monetary reformers would get together, drop their petty differences and speak with one voice, etc., etc.

The argument is, of course, similar—is, in fact, identical—with a request to compromise on divergent views of the formula for sulphuric acid.

Why be picknickery about H₂SO₄? Why not compromise on H₂O and be matey?

The fundamental idea of all Social Credit thinking, at all levels, is to discover, to uncover, reality. While there are many facets to truth, it is simply perverse to say that all descriptions of objective facts are equally true—that it really makes no difference what figures you put into an account, they're only figures.

So far as monetary schemes are concerned, three major, and several minor Social Credit proposals have been made, always with reluctance, and always with a disclaimer of finality. But always with the inflexible determination to embody the basic idea that the first function of finance is to reflect facts. "Faith (credit) is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Could anything be more explicit?

It is not the evidence of things, which do not exist; it is the evidence of things

with the virtues of the current pound sterling. We are willing to plead guilty to most deficiencies; but we are not willing to assist consciously at the issue of false balance sheets.

Once again, on listening to Sir Stafford Cripps explaining on the wireless that we must export more, import less, and endure a lower standard of living (Cabinet Ministers, members of Coal Boards, etc., excepted) we are confronted with the problem: "Is Sir Stafford, the highly successful barrister, simply speaking to a brief, the merits or truth of which are not his business? Or is the man just plain crazy? Who is to get the output of this frenzied industry, and at what price? Or is it just at no price at all—a fantastic, nightmarish attempt to wipe out unpayable debts, for no return other than the raw material for more frenzied industry?" We are confident that this export racket will bring down the social and industrial structure of this country. But perhaps that is the idea.

—"The Social Crediter," (Eng.).

NOTES ON THE NEWS

The attack against countries managing their own affairs (national sovereignty) was continued by ex-radio news commentator (Mr. E. A. Mann) at the Women's Inter-Church Council recently held in Melbourne. The Press report was headed "Nationalism A Bar To Peace," and reported Mr. Mann as proposing a World Government to which people — not governments — elected representatives. Each country would then surrender "rights" dealing with international affairs. From a practical point of view this is the height of absurdity.

Apart from the question of defining "international affairs" experience of these international bodies even as far as they function, prove that they consider almost every phase of human activity to be within their jurisdiction. These attacks on nationalism lack logic and are supercharged with danger to everything worthwhile in our civilisation. The fact that well meaning people sponsor them only increases the danger.

LABOR LOGIC

A classic example of the difference between words and actions comes from the Federal Executive of the Australian Labor Party according to the press of November 20, which reported: "Labor repudiated the Communist Party and all it stood for." Well, the Labor Party is pledged to the socialisation of production, distribution and exchange—and so is the Communist Party. So what are these words worth? The A.L.P. also declared "unqualified opposition to all forms of Totalitarianism whether Communism or Fascism." That sounds good, but almost immediately the A.L.P. rejected a resolution by State Branches "seeking authority to instruct Members of the Federal Labor Caucus on political issues." Now, the very essence of Fascism and Communism is centralised power and the denial of local bodies a voice on policy. These factual examples of denying with the lips what is being done in reality should be known to as many rank-and-file Labor members as possible.

* * * * *

LIBERTY LEADS

A promise by the Liberal Party, if returned at the next Federal Election, to safeguard the liberties of the subject is contained in a press statement of November 12. A referendum is promised, not for more powers for Canberra, but to amend the Constitution to definitely and specifically prevent the Federal Government from lessening State authority. It would be the first referendum for less power, thus it would be an historical and badly needed lead towards liberty. However, that is a matter for the future, but in the State sphere, Liberals now have an opportunity to give an immediate lead. They can show their sincerity by undoing all State socialistic measures already placed on the State Book by Labor and themselves. There's no reason for delay in the State sphere. We anxiously await such an indication of good faith.

EMPLOYMENT ERRORS

The Commonwealth Employment Service officers are now visiting schools to take a tally of those who will be leaving at the end of the year, addressing them and distributing leaflets telling the children of the benefits of seeking employment through the Employment Bureau. Since jobs out number applicants by many thousands, the stupidity and waste of such action is obvious; this is what taxpayers get for their money. Before the war, private Employment Agencies took care of this kind of business. It was a long-sighted policy by the government to kick these out of business in order to create jobs for political pals at the taxpayers' expense. However, under present circumstances this waste of manpower is so apparent that it is unbelievable that John Citizen will tolerate this racket much longer. Meanwhile employers will be waiting at the school gate, if they have not already engaged eligibles by arrangement with the parents.

* * * * *

FREE FARMERS

An important report by the Rural Reconstruction Commission recommends that farmers should run their own affairs, and declares that bureaucracy has failed. It is heartening to note that this and other bodies are awakening to the importance of freeing the people from controls, the evils of which has been stressed in this journal for many years. However, the report qualifies the above forthright proposal by also suggesting the re-establishing of wartime agricultural Committees and a National Council. There is danger in all such organisations, especially if any power is vested in them. The report failed to point out the vital need for farmers to regain control over their own production and to develop, then own selling organisations a very bad omission. Whoever controls the sale of the production controls the farmers.

O.B.H

England, through the dreadful years, upon

THE TREACHERY OF THE BANK "OF ENGLAND"

(By John Gordon, Editor "Sunday Express" (London), and featured in the Christchurch (N.Z.) "Star-Sun," of September 24.)

On whom must we lay the chief blame for the financial disasters that have befallen us?

Certainly not wholly on the Socialist Government. That would be unfair and unjust. True they gave us the catastrophic American loan, but they had reasonable excuse. They did what the doctor ordered.

They swallowed the pill recommended to them without knowing what was wrapped up in the sugar coating, just as you and I take whatever medicine the doctor prescribes when we are in a spot of trouble.

But if our doctor's medicine laid us stiff and stark, six feet beneath daisies we could not smell, you may be sure our infuriated relatives would be after him with a legal tommy gun in their hands.

Let us do the same, therefore, for this stricken nation of ours.

Who was that doctor? The Bank of England, the old firm that has been handing us out lethal doses for a quarter of a century.

The Bank of England is the adviser of the British Government in matters of finance.

Now what has it recommended? What has it done in our lifetime? Here is the black record:—

(1) It gave us the American debt settlement of 1923, which almost plunged us over the precipice before we defaulted.

(2) It put us back on the gold standard in 1925, which proved to be a disaster of the first magnitude.

(3) It held us to gold at an untenable parity of exchange until in 1931 we nearly broke under the burden.

(4) It gave to the Nazis the financial support Hitler needed to set him firmly on his throne and to rearm, when the wily Schacht managed to get himself adopted as the Bank of England's pet.

The Price We Paid

What price did we pay for these ghastly follies?

Our standard of life was depressed to the lowest level in living history. Trade and industry crawled to a standstill.

The queues at the labour exchanges were such as we had never seen before and, we hope, with the mercy of God, will never see again.

Bustling towns became distressed areas with misery in every street.

Lord Norman, Governor of the Bank of

whom prime responsibility for the between-war disasters lies, has passed from power unlamented, if not unremembered.

In his place sits Lord Catto, a new head but clearly the same old policy.

For what has Lord Catto in his turn added to the record? The current U.S. debt agreement—the old gold standard in a new disguise.

This time Dr. Dalton as much a child of finance as Baldwin, outside the university classrooms, took the advice of Lord Catto.

This Wisdom

Baldwin pleaded in 1923 that the bankers all gave him the same advice.

Dr. Dalton may plead the same in 1947. For when the agreement that gave our sterling creditors the power to convert our pounds into dollars at will, was debated in the House of Lords, this was the pearl of wisdom dropped by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, chairman of Lloyd's Bank:

"The greatest strength of sterling has always been its convertibility and, in fact, one of the great benefits we get out of the dollar loan, and one of the great objects we have in the long run, is the restoration of that convertibility." It has not taken long to demonstrate the value of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's advice.

As Pope follows Pope without Vatican policy changing, so bank governor follows bank governor without a quiver in the machine.

As Montagu Norman once said in reply to criticism: "The dogs bark, but the caravan moves on."

We must make certain that the power of the bankers to spread misery through the homes of Britain is utterly and completely destroyed.

SOCIAL CREDIT ACTION GROUP REFORMED

Finance Required For 1948 Activities

At a recent meeting of the S.C. Action Group, a report of activities for 1947 was presented by Mr. Eric Butler. It was agreed by those present that an enormous amount of excellent work had been done over the past 12 months, and that steps should be taken to intensify activities during 1948.

It was decided to reform the Action Group in order to meet the proposed intensified activities. Mr. John Weller is the new Chairman, and Mr. P. W. Keogh is the new Secretary. Mr. Norm Baker continues as Treasurer. Funds contributed to the Group will be administered by three Trustees: Mr. Eric D. Butler, Mr. W. J. Carruthers, and Mr. Norm Baker.

All those Social Crediters who attended Mr. Butler's Social Credit Training Classes are asked to note that the Action Group desires their co-operation in new activities. The Group has decided to meet at the "New Times" office on Tuesday and Thursday nights for the purpose of keeping the office open and helping with various activities. Those who can come in are asked to let Mr. John Weller know which night is the most convenient for them. (Ring MU 2834.)

Mr. Butler pointed out that approximately £12 per week had been contributed over the past 12 months, and that an expansion in activities would necessitate something in excess of that amount. A special report will shortly be sent out to all those who have been contributing to the Group's finances.

In the meantime the Action Group desires to make a special appeal to all readers to send in their contributions for the coming 12 months. It is essential that the Group know in advance what income it will have in order that it can plan its activities. Readers contributing should state how much per week they propose to give.

All contributions to be sent to the Secretary, Mr. P. W. Keogh, 54 Millswyn Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria, who will also be pleased to answer all correspondence from contacts.

The "New Times" will publish progress reports of the Action Group's financial appeal. Readers are urged to give this appeal their immediate attention.

That Christmas Present

Christmas will soon be here and you will be wondering about that present for your friend—or your boy or girl.

Why not make books your choice for Christmas presents? No matter what your requirements, don't forget that the "New Times" Specialty Book Service can help you.

Why not save yourself trouble later by ordering your Christmas presents NOW?

Colac Radio Talks

We have been asked to publish the wavelength of 3CS Colac, Victoria, over which regular weekly Social Credit talks are given every Friday at 8.45 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. Wavelength: 1130 K.C.

Build Your Own Home

Any intelligent, energetic man can build his own home in his spare time. He can build the first section in about 18 months and move in with his family, completing the house in a further 2½ years. In this way he can save approximately £1000 in building costs. Hundreds of amateurs are building their own homes today. Tomorrow thousands will be doing it. "Build Your Own Home" (price 10/-) is a book, which explains clearly the step-by-step procedure. If you want more particulars of this unique book, send stamped-addressed envelope for free 16-page booklet.

Home Builders' Advisory, Box 4397, G.P.O., Sydney. Copies of "Build Your Own Home" may be purchased from the "New Times" by calling at the office, 5th Floor, McEwan House 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne, or by writing to New Times Ltd., Box 122GL, G.P.O., Melbourne, and enclosing remittance for 10/5.

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[Regd.]

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**NO DIFFICULT NEUTRALISATION!
WILL NOT HARM FABRIC OR WOOD**

**ASK YOUR HARDWARE STORE
FOR IT**

For far too long we have permitted the bankers to set the courses for the nation in the interests of money. It is time now that the nation set the course for the bankers in the interests of the nation.

The Bank of England once objected vigorously because the financial editor of the "Sunday Express" described it as the East End branch of the Treasury.

The situation today is a little different. Under nationalisation the bank regards the Treasury as its West End branch.

Perhaps even more powerful in the bank than the Governor himself is Sir Otto Niemeyer, a leading figure at the Treasury when the bank nailed us to the cross of sold, and now a leading figure at the bank when we were being crucified on a cross of dollars.

For years he has been recommending the Montagu Norman medicine to one money-troubled nation after another. Australia, when it spurned his advice, dubbed him "the high priest of low wages."

Throughout the years in which either Montagu Norman or Sir Otto Niemeyer have exercised the powers, the policy of the Bank of England has resulted in a lowering of the standard of life in this country.

Where The Money Went

These bankers prevented expansion of trade by curtailing credit at home to make the pound more valuable in the eyes of foreigners.

We rebuilt the slums of Vienna instead of our own slums. We built Berlin's underground.

We gave Dresden her modern electricity plants and waterworks. We gave £1,000,000 to Hamburg for hot baths.

These money manoeuvres of our bankers enabled Germany to rebuild her industry and, under the surface, her war potential.

Because of financial support from British bankers foreign competitors were able to cut British firms out of contracts on such a scale that in 1928 the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association was driven to public protest that the bankers were ruining the home market for the benefit of foreigners.

In due course Germany and most of the other beneficiaries defaulted on the loans. What was built with the money we gave to the German and Austrian towns has since been blown into dust by our own bombs.

It is time to wipe the slate clean.

The bankers should be told bluntly that this country and this Empire are going to make a fresh start with new ideas and new ideals.

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