THE NEW TIMES

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free"

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EDITORIAL

THE SITUATION WORSENS - BUT BECOMES CLEARER

One of the most significant statements made by a Communist leader in recent times, and one directly related to developments in Cuba, was that of Khrushchev in his recent address in Austria to the Austro-Soviet society. Khrushchev is reported as saying that the West feared the unemployment, which would result from a general agreement on disarmament. The Communist leaders are well aware that the Western economies are so geared to huge armament programmes that should spending on these programmes be substantially reduced the West would either have to modify its internal financial and economic policies, or suffer an economic breakdown and a revolutionary situation.

The internal financial and economic policies of the West enable the Communists to intensify their offensives on every front. Their move in Cuba is an open declaration of economic warfare. This warfare is designed not only to strengthen and to increase Communist influence in Cuba, but to deprive the U.S.A. of one of its markets for oil at a time when there is a growing glut of oil throughout the world. What is not generally known is that the Communists have for some time been making special efforts to deprive the West of their oil markets.

Since 1953 the Esso Company in Iceland has been handling nothing but Russian oil. The Icelanders have only fish to offer for the oil they must have. The U.S. would not take the fish, so the Communist stepped in and exploited the situation. In Finland U.S. and British oil affiliates handle mostly Russian oil. It has been recently reported that Russian oil now supplies 86 percent of the Finnish market.

One of the major reasons for this situation is that Finland cannot earn with exports sufficient Western credits to purchase Western oil. All Western countries are striving to increase their exports, not their imports.

India has now come under pressure concerning oil supplies, with the Communists offering crude oil at cut prices. The Indians are tempted because they can pay in rupees, whereas at present at present they must obtain either sterling or dollar credits.

Russian oil is also flowing into Japan at bargain prices.

The total picture is, therefore, one of the Communists driving hard to hit the Western nations where they are weakest — on the economic front. But this weakness only exists because the non-Communist world slavishly accepts the doctrine that they can only solve their internal financial and economic problems by increasing exports. It is this doctrine, which gives the controllers of the financial system a death grip on the economies of the West. And unless this grip can be broken, then the initiative in the world struggle must remain with the Communists. Unless it is suggested that the controllers of the financial systems of the West are so stupid that they cannot see where their policies are leading - - a suggestion we cannot accept - - then it is clear that they have no objection to the expansion of Communism. In other words, Communism is an instrument, either being directly used, or deliberately permitted to expand, in order that traditional Western society can be swept away and fitted into a new World Order.

It is either cowardly folly or wishful thinking to deny the fearful realities of a situation, which worsens daily. It is only by facing realities that the West has any chance whatever of surviving. And. fortunately, as we have said in recent issues, the realities are now becoming so much more obvious that an increasing number of people can see them more readily. Events can help us if only those who understand the situation and what is necessary to correct it will give of their very best in every possible way to show their fellows the road to survival.

THE SECRET WEAPON - INFLATION

By JAMES GUTHRIE

A continuous rise in the cost of living is one of the most disruptive elements in our society, and cannot be justified from any angle.

A continuous rise in the cost of living is a reversal of natural processes; it is neither inevitable nor necessary and is an insult to our intelligence.

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"Progress in the industrial arts is a colossal delusion or the price level is a colossal fraud. Anyone who cannot see that there is no other alternative has not even learnt the elements of industrial dynamics."

The continuous rise in prices, because it inflicts such unnecessary hardships on pensioners and those trying to bring up a family on a small income, demands immediate attention.

But there are other tragic aspects in the dangerous upset of values. Those of us who, for many years, have watched the viscous circle of increased taxes, prices and wages, and have listened to the variety of reasons offered by official spokesmen, now realise that, whatever be the causes producing inflation, high officials are very well satisfied with a process that reduces their rivals to mendicants and concentrates all power in their own hands, and will certainly oppose anyone trying to alter the system.

The independence of individuals and their institutions has been a continuous challenge to the plans of centralised authority and consequently their elimination, has been the chief objective of all modern governments. This has been achieved by the confiscation of savings through inflation and the confiscation of property by penal taxation.

The increasing power of financial monopolies, the liquidation of smaller organisations and the increasing tempo of the "takeover" of rival organisations is causing disquiet among businessmen who do not take kindly to the "rat-race" or who do not look forward to the massive controls that are being advocated in Canberra.

It seems a matter of some urgency that we recognise the revolution, which has taken place in modern society, which has given to those who control finance such a disproportionate power over our national and international life.

Because of the use of power driven machinery and the increasing efficiency in the production of consumption goods an increasing portion of our resources in men and machinery has been released and made available for the production of capital goods, and this process is expected to accelerate. Nevertheless, our system of accountancy and price fixing, which was designed in the days of hand-made goods, has not been changed and is now quite incapable of taking charge of the financial cost of machine-made goods and of the vast superstructure of capital charges, public and private. In modern machine production overhead changes are large compared with wages, but wages are still expected to pay in prices the cost of both. Most retailers realise that this cannot be done, and so are compelled to use the hire-purchase system.

I propose to look at that part of the price structure that is growing so rapidly and has become top heavy.

THE GROWTH OF DEBT

Insurance companies, governmental instrumentalities and large corporations may have millions of pounds worth of assets, but if these organisations want any work done by the community they have to have their assets monetised for them by the only people who can do so — the banks; consequently all these organisations operate on bank overdrafts.

When one of these agencies wishes a large building constructed it arranges with a bank to finance the wage bill of, say, a thousand pounds a week, either directly or through a contractor. This money is spent almost immediately by the workmen, and finds it way into the shops on its road back to the bank. In the course of a year this same money circulates in the above manner many times, creating a debt against the community of a hundred thousand pounds. Although the major part of this amount does not exist anywhere as money, the £100,000 remains as a debt to be repaid by the community.

In a similar manner, most of the thousands of millions of pounds paid out in wages during the construction of the capital assets of this country has long since been-spent, i.e., has been cancelled out of existence, i.e., does not exist anywhere as purchasing power. This means that it is not available to the population to pay that increasingly large portion of prices and taxes, which include overhead charges.

The argument advanced by official commentators to justify their usual denial of this statement is that wages paid out and spent in the course of the construction of capital works, although long since spent in shops and so not available to cancel the debt against the capital works, do cancel other debts which would not otherwise be cancelled, and in the course of time other capital works will pay out wages which will liquidate the debts against previous construction. The trouble with this theory is that neither long-standing debts nor debts recently created are not only not being liquidated, in spite of the fact that prices, rates and taxes have all been steadily increased in an attempt to do so, but our debts have been added to at an increasing rate. In fact, this discussion only arises because the facts are exactly oppo-

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SOCIAL CREDIT TRAINING - COURSE - LECTURE 5

Although we have now only nearly completed half of this course, we have said practically nothing about the monetary system. However, we have now done the necessary groundwork and in this lecture will start our examination of the present monetary system. But before we proceed it is essential to stress that the Social Credit approach to the monetary system is as objective as the Social Credit approach to any other man-made system. There are still some people who if told the facts about the mechanics of banking, react by saying, "you must be one of those Douglas Credit people who have a theory about the bank creating credit." Douglas did not "discover" that the banking system creates credit; in explaining how the present economic system worked, he merely outlined how and under what conditions the banking system made new financial credits available. The actual mechanics of the modern banking systems had been mentioned by a few prominent bankers and in textbooks years before Douglas had penned a line on Social Credit.

Before briefly examining the mechanics of the modern banking system, a brief historical survey, of money is a first essential. The following is from Major Douglas's notes for an address: "Money: An Historical Survey", given at the Social Credit Study course for Conservatives at the Bonar Law College, Ashridge, England, on 26th July, 1936: -

"The history of money is one long, unbroken history of fraud, and the acquisition of this power of money-creation by the banks is the final chapter. Without attempting to cover the historical aspect of the matter, one phase of it seems to me to be useful as indicating the basis of modern banking. Originally, just as a railway issues its own tickets, the wealth producers of the world, thousands of years ago produced their own tickets. In those days the ownership of beasts of various kinds was the chief form of wealth, and of course the cattle had to be fed. Very often the rich man, the man who owned a lot of cattle, had not sufficient corn or fodder to feed the rest. The merchant of grain and fodder was generally an itinerant, and it was not always convenient for him to take away the cattle; so he took from the cattle owner a leather disc that represented one head of cattle. Sometimes it had on it a rude engraving of the cow's head, or something of that sort, and sometimes it hadn't. Indeed most of you know as well as I do that the Latin word for cattle is pecus, and our modern word pecuniary derived from it is historical proof, if any were necessary, of the derivation of the first money.

"Now, in that simple arrangement there is one point of immense importance to be noticed, and that is that the owner of the wealth, that is to say the owner of the cattle, actually, literally, in truth, made — not metaphorically but actually - made money representing his wealth in the same sense that the railway makes tickets - - not in the sense that the modern businessman 'makes' money when he says he makes money. It is so long ago since he made any money that he has forgotten probably that he ever did say it, but when he did say it he was mistaken; he never made a cent in his life. If he had he would have been in gaol for counterfeiting. All he did was to get money that somebody else had, but the original man about whom I am talking for the moment, the owner of cattle, actually made money. He made his leather discs as the owner of the wealth; they were token of wealth, which existed, those discs, and the issuer of the token and the owner of the wealth were the same person.

"Now—to carry our minds back a considerable distance through history - - in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when Europe was rent with various kinds of wars, and the chief owners of wealth were the feudal nobles, a great deal of their wealth was in the form of gold and silver plate.

"This was made by people who were called goldsmiths, and, because of the supposed great value of these metals, the goldsmiths had very good safes for those days to take deposits, and it got to be the habit of the feudal nobles not merely to have their gold plate made by the goldsmiths, but to deposit or leave it with the goldsmiths for safe keeping, and the goldsmiths gave a receipt for this gold plate, signed on parchment. It became a great convenience for the owner of one of these receipts, should he want to buy, say, a piece of land - - instead of drawing out the gold plate or gold coins deposited with the goldsmiths - to hand over the receipt. Instead of actually drawing out the wealth, he handed over the so-called wealth, and these receipts on parchment signed by the goldsmith were the direct lineal ancestors of your modern bank notes.

"At this point something happened which was not present in the original conception of money as issued by the owner of cattle. The right of issuing money was transferred from the creator or the owner of wealth to the custodian of wealth. Not the man who produced wealth, nor the man who owned it, but the man who took care of it issued the receipt, which, as I say, was the lineal ancestor of your modern bank note.

"That was one of the most epoch-making things, though probably unnoticed until the present time, that has taken place in the history of the world in the last two or three thousand years; because it was the goldsmith's signature upon this parchment receipt which made it pass from hand to hand — not the name of the owner of the wealth — so that this power of creating money which is so important passed to a third party who was neither the owner nor the creator of wealth, but merely its custodian.

"There is no doubt that at this point some dishonest goldsmith found that a large number of his clients left their values in his care almost indefinitely. They were safer with him than elsewhere, perhaps even in the castle of the owner, so that there was always a tremendous amount of wealth in the actual custody of the goldsmiths, which apparently was never drawn out. Our dishonest goldsmith had the bright idea of issuing several receipts for one piece of wealth, on the assumption that those receipts would not all be presented at the same time. It was particularly easy where merely gold coins had been deposited, for if by any chance an owner of wealth did ask for his gold crowns, he would get them, because they need not be the same gold crowns that had been deposited. So it was found quite safe in a general way to issue more receipts for wealth than the wealth, which had been deposited.

"That, without doubt, was the first inflation, and of course it gave the goldsmith the value of all the receipts in excess of those which represented wealth actually deposited. That process, beginning undoubtedly in fraud, grew so common that it became the convention amongst bankers, who were the descendants of the goldsmith, to do this thing; and they have always for the past several hundred years been in the habit of issuing more receipts for wealth than the actual wealth which was deposited with them. At the present time it is a well-known convention, not denied by bankers themselves, that for every dollar of legal tender which they have, they issue nine dollars of credit money which they actually create themselves; just as the goldsmiths, not by exactly the same process, created those false receipts representing deposited wealth which was not there. Now, no scheme of that kind so obviously fraudulent, in its beginnings at any rate, could have proceeded so long as it did, and for that matter does at the present day, if it had not served a very useful purpose. In fact the additional receipts were passed as money, facilitated trade, kept goods moving and were in every way an advantage, even to the general population. They were of the greatest advantage, of course, to the banker, but they were also of great advantage to the public, as they provided it with money.

"Still a third thing has happened to the money system. Until a very short time ago, practically up to the beginning of the European War, the convention was that either a bank note or a cheque on a deposit — which was simply an order to a goldsmith to pay so much to somebody else, which is exactly what was done in the old days - both of those things, the bank note or the cheque, were supposedly cashable at any time in tangible wealth at the bank - - in golden sovereigns in fact.

"The idea was that the bank was a custodian of a certain amount of tangible wealth, and that could be drawn out by means either of a bank note which was payable on demand, or by cheque, and the actual tangible wealth could be taken away. That was the convention.

"There is an idea put forward by people, who ought to know better, at the present time, that banking is that sort of thing now. It is nothing like that, as I propose to show you. There used to be, of course, a lot of bank failures, even in Great Britain, and those banks failed because people suddenly decided, all at once to draw out the things for which they had orders on the bank in the form of bank notes or cheques, and when they all tried to draw out at once, they found that what they wanted was not there.

"It never was there; it never has been there, for at least a hundred years. The bank has never consisted, in the last hundred years on the process of merely lending that which it took in. There is no possible doubt at all about this thing. I sometimes wonder why it is that certain protagonists— certain defenders — of the present banking system go on arguing about this matter. There is no possible doubt about it. And since the war the convention that you could get golden sovereigns in return for your cheque or bank note has not even had a plausible foundation. All you can get for a bank note is another bank note. There is no longer any obligation to hand over anything more tangible than some printed paper.

"In brief, the creation of money, once performed by the producer of wealth, then by the custodian of wealth, who fraudulently issued more paper than the wealth he guarded, has passed to a set of people who neither produce, nor own, nor guard the wealth, but are merely book-keepers.

"The great thing to notice about this situation is that the creation of wealth - - the real creation of goods and services which go to make a standard of living, the thing which makes the difference between starvation and comfort, and makes all those things that we call civilisation - - the actual making of these things is carried on by one organisation, but the making of money, by which alone these things can be transferred from the producers of wealth to those who wish to consume it, is carried on by an entirely separation organisation, having no real connection with the production of wealth at all, not even as its custodian."

With the foregoing background clearly in our minds, let us now look a little more closely at the mechanics of the banking system. As far back as 1882, Professor H. D. McLeod, lecturer on political economy in the University of Cambridge, and the most outstanding authority on banking in Great Britain at that time, gave his famous lectures on Credit and Banking to the Institute of Bankers in Scotland. The following extracts from Lecture 4 outline the facts of credit creation with great clarity: —

"I think that it will be found that in ordinary and quiet times a banker's balance in cash will seldom differ by more than one thirty-sixth part from day to day; so that if he retains in cash sufficient to meet one-tenth of his liabilities, that is ample and abundant in all ordinary times. If then, in such cases the banker retains £1,000 in-cash to meet any demands, he has £9,000 to trade with; and it is just in the method in which bankers trade that so much misconception exists.

"The way a Banker trades is this: He sees that £1,000 in cash is sufficient to support £10,000 of liabilities in Credit; consequently he argues that £10,000 in cash will bear liabilities to several times that amount in Credit . . .

"Thus we see that the essential and distinctive feature of a Bank and a Banker is to create and issue Credit payable upon demand; and this Credit is intended to be put into circulation and serve all the purposes of Money. A bank therefore, is not an office for borrowing and lending money, BUT IT IS A MANUFACTORY OF CREDIT." (Emphasis added).

"After the First World War the British Government established a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Lord MacMillan to examine the British monetary system. The MacMillan Commission reported: 'It is not unnatural to think of the deposits of a bank as being created by the public, through the deposit of cash representing either savings or amounts which are not for the time being required to meet expenditure. But the bulk of deposits arise out of the action of the banks themselves, for by granting loans, allowing money to be drawn on an overdraft or purchasing securities a bank creates a credit in Its books, which is the equivalent of a deposit . . .'

"The bank can carry on the process of lending, or purchasing investments, until such time as the credits created, or investments purchased, *represent nine times the amount of the original deposits in cash."* (Emphasis added).

One of the important points brought out in both the foregoing quotations, is that the amount of new money created in the form of financial credit is governed by the amount of cash held by the banking system. Not only do the trading banks treat coins and notes as cash; they also treat Central bank credit - - that is, financial credit created by the Central Bank — as cash. Therefore, the amount of new financial credit, which the trading banks can create, and loan, is governed by the amount of coins, notes and Central Bank credit made available by the Central Bank. What is termed the "liquidity" of the trading banks -i.e. the amount of cash reserves they possess - - is controlled by the policy of the Central Bank, which determines how much cash is to be created. Post-war banking legislation has extended the Central Bank's control of the Trading Banks by the "freezing" or "unfreezing" of Central Bank credit obtained by the trading banks.

The trading banks did not, as some ill-informed money reformers claim, *initiate* the Great Depression in Australia, by calling up overdrafts and curtailing the rate of credit creation; the policy of credit restriction was imposed upon the trading banks by the Central or Commonwealth Bank, reducing the amount of cash and Central Bank credit. The trading banks worsened their position in the eyes of many people by obscuring the realities of the situation by their stupid denial that they create financial credit with pens, ink and paper.

The following are a few more selected authentative proofs concerning the creation of credit, which the student will find useful.

Mr. Graham Towers, Governor of the Central Bank of Canada, giving evidence before the Canadian Government's Committee on Banking and Commerce in 1939, explained in some detail just how the modern banking system operates.

The following are extracts from the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence respecting the Bank of Canada issued by the Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa: —

"Question: But there is no question about it that banks create the medium of exchange?

Towers: That is right. That is what they are for . . . That is the banking business, just in the same way that a steel plant makes steel.

"The manufacturing process consists of making a pen-and-ink or typewritten entry on a card in a book. That is all."

"Each and every time a bank makes a loan (or purchases securities), new bank credit is created -- new deposits -- brand new money."

"Broadly speaking, all new money comes out of a Bank in the form of loans."

"Question: Ninety-five percent of all our volume of business is being done with what we call exchange of bank deposits - - that is simply book-keeping entries in banks against which people write cheques?

Mr. Towers: I think that is a fair statement."

The July, 1938 issue of *Branch Banking,* the British banker's official journal, stated editorially: "There is no more unprofitable subject under the sun that to argue any banking or credit points, since there are enough substantial quotations in existence to prove even to the uninitiated that banks do create credit..."

Giving evidence before the New Zealand Monetary Royal Commission in 1955, Mr. H. W. Whyte, Chairman of the Associated Banks of New Zealand, frankly stated that financial credit is created when banks make loans. He added:

"They have been doing it for a long time, but they didn't quite realise it and they did not admit it. Very few did . . . today I doubt very much whether you would get many prominent bankers to attempt to deny that banks create credit. I have told you that they do; Mr. Ashwin (Secretary to the Treasury) has told you that they do; Mr. Fussell (Governor of the Reserve Bank) has told you that they do - - but twenty, thirty, forty, fifty years ago you would not have found many people who would have said that. They didn't quite appreciate they did that."

Douglas has pointed out the difference between real credit and financial credit. The real credit of a community is its productive capacity. Douglas defines real credit "as the rate at which goods and services can be delivered as, when and where required." This real credit can only be drawn upon by issuing financial credit. The more highly centralised the control of the policies governing financial credit, the greater the degree of centralised control over the community's real credit and the purposes for which this real credit can be used. The Socialists and Communists realise this and for this reason are bitterly opposed to any policy which would start to give the individual greater control over real credit via a decentralised financial credit policy.

The Great Depression years and the suggestion that "a shortage of money" was the result of some natural law, followed by the Government instructing the Central Bank to create hundreds of millions of pounds of new financial credits to ensure that the nation's real credit was drawn upon to the maximum during the war years, conditioned many people to accept as essential increasing centralised control of the credit system by the central Government.

Statements read in Parliament by Federal Treasurers during the post-war years (prepared by the permanent "experts") make it clear that today there is no longer any real argument concerning the creation of financial credit; the issue today is, *who is to control the system, how and for what purpose?* The drive is towards more and more centralised political control - which in reality means greater power for the key men in the expanding bureaucracy - - and eventually World Control through the type of international financial organisations created during and after the war.

As all financial credit is at present only issued as an interest bearing debt, both to individuals and to Governments and Governmental bodies, and as total debts (private and public) continue to grow, it is self-evident that increasing centralisation of the banking systems of the world means ultimate central control of the real assets of the whole world.

This has tremendous political implications, which we will deal with later. But it can be said here that unless one has some knowledge of how the present financial system operates in relationship to the economic system, one can make no realistic assessment of present day politics.

Questions on Lecture 5

1. During the Great Depression, thousands of banks throughout America had to close their doors. What could have been the cause of this?
2. Do you think that the real credit of Australia was being drawn upon during the thirties? Briefly give reasons to support your answer.
3. What would you reply to a person who said: "Well, if the banks can create new financial credit at practically no real cost to themselves why don't they do it on an unlimited scale?"
4. How could a Monopoly of Financial Credit be used to further Socialism?

The Secret Weapon—Inflation

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site to what the official theory states, i.e., because of the increasing rate of growth of debts, rates, taxes and prices. As you look around Australia today and see the amount of time and labour that is going into the construction of new buildings of all kinds, and then realise you are going to pay for all this in future prices and taxes, you begin to realise the ridiculous position we are in with prices and taxes trying to include the cost of capital equipment of the entire country produced by men now dead and, at the same time, include the cost of the capital equipment built by us for the generations not yet born.

NATIONAL BALANCE SHEET NECESSARY

If the banks claim the sole right of creating and cancelling debts then they will have to see that a proper balance of payments is maintained over a sufficiently long period, and that the community has a sporting chance of liquidating its debts. Because of the fact that bank credits created for a previous generation have been almost completely cancelled, a large part of the purchasing power of the next generation has been destroyed: that generation has been caught in a trap. Where, for example, is the money equivalent of our last war debt of £1,000 million, and to whom is it owed? If debts are to be repaid then money has to be created for that purpose; at the present time that money does not exist.

During a short lifetime a group of intelligent men can build many assets for themselves; they can build houses and gardens, plant trees, and make machines, which can utilise solar energy instead of human energy. There is no reason why this or succeeding generations should be victimised financially because of our efficiency and our ingenuity - - but this, unfortunately, is exactly what is happening. As soon as we move out of our own home we move into a social mechanism controlled by money.

"Money is the starting point of every action which requires either the co-operation of the community or the use of its assets." Unfortunately for us the tally clerks who look after the creation and cancellation of our money tickets are not under our control, and we find that all the assets built with the co-operation of the community instead of being credited to us are debited to us. Furthermore, the more successful and the more efficient we become, the more assets we build, the more the tally clerks put us in debt.

It becomes important therefore that we should receive a real statement of national accounts to show us where we stand. We want to know the value of our actual production, and how much greater this is than our consumption; if we are producing more than we consume then the balance should be credited to us and used as a basis for paying a national dividend. That dividend could be used to reduce debts, taxes and prices so that every man and woman would benefit and become a real shareholder in our national adventure.

If every new invention, the use of power-driven machinery, and every improvement in management increases the price of everything produced, surely this indicates something unnatural, something illogical, and something very wrong. But the people in Canberra are very pleased with the results.

REPORT FROM AUSTRALIAN LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

The recently formed Australian League of Rights reports that its Executive has already swung into vigorous action. The President, Mr. W. J. Carruthers, has visited New South Wales and South Australia, where he has prepared the way for organisational and other activities. Arrangements are being made for the League's National Director, Mr. Eric Butler, to spend at least a week in Adelaide in August. An intensive programme is planned. Another member of the League Executive, Mr. John Fitzgerald, has returned this week from a trip through to Queensland, during which he made many valuable contacts, disposed of much literature, and paved the way for future activities. The League's Public Relations Officer, Mr. H. A. Marsh, is in Tasmania at present.

Although an arranged address by Mr. Butler to an Apex Convention in Albury, N.S.W., was sabotaged early this year, Mr. Butler recently addressed the North Albury Apex Club, and indicated the powerful interests promoting international Communism. Questions and discussion followed until a late hour. The local daily paper carried an excellent report of Mr. Butler's address. Valuable new contacts obtained will permit a further visit to this area, probably during next month.

The Australian League of Right's Objectives have now been published in brochure form and are available for any who can use them to obtain new contacts and members for the League.

An intensification of personal contact work is taking place in Melbourne. The League's Organising Secretary, Mr. Ron Dyason, is in charge of a special training school for a team of League members who are preparing themselves for increasing personal contact work amongst responsible members of the community.

The League is preparing for wide distribution throughout Australia, several brochures concerning the subversive forces exploiting the race issue, the growing attack upon Australia's traditional immigration policy, and the menace of the United Nations.

PERTH COUNCIL REJECTS FLOURIDATION MOVE

Perth City Council has decided by a two-to-one majority not to sponsor the fluoridation of public water supplies. This decision was the climax of a series of discussions by Perth City Councillors. The decision against sponsoring fluoridation was made in spite of the fact that the Council's own health officer supported fluoridation.

It is felt in Western Australia that the Perth Council's decision was a major blow to the fluoridationists in that State, as many Councils have deferred a decision on fluoridation pending the Perth City Council's decision.

The Perth decision has again demonstrated what a small number of competent and well-informed people can do to defeat policies of totalitarianism. Readers of this journal have played a decisive role in the anti-fluoridation campaign in Western Australia.

Magnificent Response to "Historic Report"

There has been a magnificent response to the recent "historic report" issued by Mr. Butler to supporters. This response has been most inspiring to those charged with the responsibility of directing activities during the dangerous days ahead. But as yet we have not heard from many whom we feel can make a financial contribution for the special projects mentioned by Mr. Butler. Will all those intending to co-operate in the two-year self-assessment scheme please communicate immediately? Plans are already prepared for an intensification of activities. In order to co-ordinate activities, Mr. Butler hopes to be able to visit every State before the end of this year.

Any supporter, who did not obtain a copy of the recent report issued by Mr. Butler, may do so by writing and requesting a copy.

Training Class Finishes

The Annual Winter Social Credit training class finished last week with the addition of more valuable new recruits to our ranks. Others who attended the course had their knowledge and understanding strengthened. Readers who desire to submit answers to the questions at the conclusion of each lecture published in *The New Times* may still do so. A competent staff is available to deal with all questions and queries.

Dietary Health Products Price List

	100 Tablets	500 Tablets
B Group (5 vitamins)	6/-	20/-
B Group (Forte)	15/-	67/6 per
Nicotinic Acid (50 mgms.)	4/9	21/-
B6 (25 mgms.) Pyridoxine	27/-	121/6
C (50 mgms.)	5/6	24/-
C (250 mgms.)	14/-	63/-
E (Tablets, 102 iu.)	36/-	162/-
A (33,000 iu.)	23/6	105/-
B1 (5 mgms.) Thiamin	2/6	11/-
BL (10 mgms.) Thiamin	4/6	18/-
B2 (5 mgms.) Riboflavin	3/9	17/-
Folic Acid (5 mgms.)	20/-	90/-
Calcium Gluconate	4/-	18/-
Calcium Gluconate with Vitamin D	5/-	20/-
Lecithin Capsules (Soya Bean Oil ext.)	16/-	36/- per 250 capsules

We have a Composite Vitamin, which contains the following vitamins:

Vitamin A	33,000 i.u.
Thiamine Hcl. (B1)	10 mgm.
Riboflavin (B2)	5 mgm.
Pyridoxine Hcl. (B6)	2 mgm.
Cyanocobalamine (B12)	5 ugs.
Calcium Pantothenate (B3)	5 mgm.
Calciferol (D)	1,000 i.u.
Alpha Tocopherol (E)	10 mgm.
Ascorbic Acid (C)	100 mgm.
Rutin (P)	25 mgm.
Nicotinamide (P.P.)	25 mgm.

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A & D Capsules	8/6 per 100	37/-per 500

Each Capsule contains 4,500 i.u. Vitamin A & 450 i.u. Vitamin D.

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MAKE NOTE OF ANNUAL DINNER AND SEMINAR

This year's Annual *New Times* Dinner will be held on Friday, September 23, and the Social Credit Seminar on Saturday, Sept. 24. We ask all supporters to make a note of these dates in their diaries NOW. As usual we are planning well in advance to make the Dinner a success in every possible way. Country and interstate visitors who desire to attend and require either hospitality or accommodation arrangements made for them, should contact us as early as possible.

The theme of this year's Seminar will be "Constitutionalism." It is hoped that a well-known Melbourne barrister will present the first Paper, on the background of British constitutional developments. Mr. Eric Butler will present the second Paper, dealing with the destruction of the Federal Constitution in Australia, while we are pleased to announce that the third Paper, "A Constitutional Money System," will be given by one of Australia's pioneer Social Credit writers, Mr. W. R. Browning, who was one of the editors of *The New Economics.*

The considerable experience gained in previous years will be used to ensure that this year's Seminar is another big step forward in our activities.

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