

ON OTHER PAGES:

STRIKING FACTS
ABOUT
SOVIET RUSSIA.

(See page 2.)

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 8. No. 35. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1942.

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 (1807-1892).

Enemies of British Democracy Versus Us!

Stab-In-The-Back Tactics Must Be Anticipated

The views of this paper have been frequently subjected to bitter and, in some cases, lying attacks by powerful groups in this country. Such attacks have been made by both the Communists and the Bankers. In order that there shall be no doubt about our views, we are placing this summary of our attitude towards certain fundamental issues upon public record:

(1) We stand for the complete destruction of Nazism, Fascism and every other form of tyranny, whatever its label.

(2) We stand for the preservation of the British Commonwealth of Nations, based upon the complete sovereignty of the British peoples.

(3) We stand for the preservation of the British Monarchy as an institution symbolising the sovereignty of the individual British citizens.

(4) We believe that powerful international groups are determined to destroy the British peoples and the British way of life.

(5) We have supplied indisputable evidence that the military preparations of the totalitarian countries were fostered by international banking groups, while Britain's defence preparations were sabotaged by such groups.

(6) We have shown that orthodox financial policy hampers our war effort while pawning the peace to the financial interests who sabotaged the peace at the conclusion of the war of 1914-1918.

(7) We advocate constitutional democratic action to ensure that financial policy is changed, in order that the military war can be won in the quickest possible time, and in order that we, as individuals, can enjoy the peace.

(8) We are opposed to all forms of international governments, such as Federal Union; because they would destroy the British conception of democratic government. Federal Union and other schemes are closely connected with powerful international banking groups. We have produced evidence of this time and time again.

BEWARE OF THESE LIES!

It is being asserted that we are anti-British, anti-Russian, anti-American, anti-Semitic, and pro-Nazi. All these assertions are deliberate lies. We challenge anyone to produce a shred of evidence to support these lies. This journal's record, now covering a period of seven years, stands for all to see. The fantastic charge that we are anti-British needs no reply. We are anti-Communist, but we are pro the Russian people. The

Jewish financiers in America are not the American people. We believe that the Russians and Americans can manage their own affairs and develop their own culture if they develop their own sovereignty. We desire the British peoples to do likewise. It is a lie to suggest that we are anti the people of any nation fighting with us today.

The charge of anti-Semitism can be answered by referring all critics to our files. We are opposed to the Judaic philosophy, particularly where it manifests itself in banking. Adolf Hitler preaches the same Judaic philosophy, despite his ostensible anti-Semitism, and we stand for the complete defeat of Hitler and his fellow-gangsters. Is this pro-Nazism?

A WARNING!

Disquieting information has reached us from several quar-

ters, which indicates that powerful groups may attempt, in the very near future, to have this journal closed down. These groups are not all within Australia.

We warn all our readers and supporters to be prepared for any attempt to stifle one of the few really British journals in this country. Please do not disregard this warning. The danger is real. Remember that you still have parliamentary representatives, both Federal and State. Should the occasion arise, USE THEM. Remember, we are fighting with hundreds of years of British tradition behind us. Answer any threat to our liberties in the good old British manner.

To Our Enemies: We are awake to your tactics, and we intend to continue our exposures of every attack on the independence and liberties of the British peoples.

"THE GREEN ELIXIR OF LIFE"

Dr. Bircher-Benner, of Zurich, was the first to show, by scientific means, the close connection between sunlight and the problem of nutrition. His conclusions published in book form and translated into English in 1926, have been substantiated by later discoveries as to the real nature of vitamins and chlorophyll in the plant world.

It has long been known to botanists that chlorophyll, the green colouring matter found in the leaves of plants, possesses the power to change the energy of the sun's rays into very complex substances, such as carbohydrates, but how this is accomplished is still an insoluble mystery. A German scientist, Dr. Richard Willstatter, after devoting twenty years to intensive research in this field, has been successful in demonstrating the close connection between haemoglobin, the red colouring matter of the blood, and the green chlorophyll of the plant world. This discovery is destined to bring about a revolution in the treatment of all disease.

Dr. Willstatter was able to split the chlorophyll into thirty-eight different units, of which only one, named phylloporphyrin, possesses the power to create red blood cells in the human body. The essential difference between the chemical composition of haemoglobin and phylloporphyrin is merely two atoms of oxygen. In other words, the green chlorophyll of the plant, treated in a certain way and made to absorb another two atoms of oxygen, becomes almost identical with the red haemoglobin of the animal kingdom. This explains why the raw green juices extracted from leaves of plants form one of the most potent specifics in all forms of anaemia. In Europe, this discovery has been put into practical use by Bircher-Benner, Ragnar Berg, and other scientists, while raw juice therapy has made amazing progress in America during the past five years.

Progressive Australian dietitians have not lagged behind the pioneers of this new science in Europe and America. As early as 1927, Lawrence Armstrong had begun independent

study and research into the healing properties of chlorophyll and raw juices. Five years later, and putting into practice certain original methods of treatment, he secured amazingly successful results in cases of swollen glands, duodenal ulcers, suppurating sores, carbuncles, pernicious anaemia, and various forms of internal complaints involving the formation of pus. These methods, employed for many years in Australia, have now been vindicated by the clinical experiments of certain American doctors, the results of which were published in 1940. As in the case of alfalfa, or lucerne, prescribed by lay dietitians for at least seven years, but recently "discovered" by Australian scientists, we fully expect that the healing powers of chlorophyll will at last receive due recognition from the medical profession, after a lapse of twenty years.

Chlorophyll gains its beneficial effects through rehabilitation of the entire glandular system of the human body. In the American "Journal of Surgery," Dr. Benjamin Gruskin announced his findings as follows: "Chlorophyll, green pigment of plants, under rigidly scientific tests, has gained spectacular success in hundreds of infections, ranging from peritonitis to common colds. At Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia, Drs. Ridpath and Davis treated more than 1000 infections, and "not a single case failed to show either improvement or cure." Dr. Gruskin also presents clear proof of how chlorophyll was used in 1200 various cases, with remarkable results. "Strangely enough, chlorophyll doesn't kill germs, although it can cure infections in two days. It makes the body's cells stronger." This mysterious substance, formed in the presence of sunlight, is charged with tremendous solar energy that enables the bodily cells

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NOTES ON THE NEWS

The visits to Russia by the world-planners' key men, the daily press informs us, are being used by Axis propagandists to suggest a similarity between Russia's plight and that of collapsing France—when Churchill arrived at Bordeaux to offer "Federal Union." Since this mysterious, privately-sponsored Union proposal could NOT provide more badly-needed tanks, 'planes, guns or food, are we asked to believe that the "Wall Street" Federal Unionists are withholding some secret power to call off the enemy, until their proposal is accepted?

LABOUR CAMPS: The Melbourne "Herald" of August 3 reports the first case of prosecution under the manpower regulations for absenteeism from labour concentration camps. The victim, in giving evidence, said that he had been working for 30 years, and had been absent only 10 days. The P.M., Mr. Nicholson, in imposing a sentence of 14 days imprisonment, said: "People had to realise that Australia was fighting a war." But he did NOT point out that we are fighting a war AGAINST labour concentration camps and all other Hitlerian schemes. These manpower regulations are not an idea of British origin, and

loyal Britishers will democratically insist on their repeal.

'BUS BUNGLE: The elimination of transport-dictator A. J. Fraser recalls his action in compelling dairy farmers to waste petrol and manpower by carting their milk to the roadside and leaving it there for hours under germ-producing conditions. It also focuses attention on the move to eliminate small 'bus owners in favour of the rail and tram monopolies, from which the financiers draw their interest charges. The fact that thousands of manpower hours would be lost by cancelling these 'bus routes is, of (Continued on page 6.)

STRIKING FACTS ABOUT SOVIET RUSSIA

"Dead Hand of Finance Hampering Russians"

In a lecture on international affairs before the British Association to Preserve British Culture, last Saturday evening, Mr. Eric D. Butler gave some remarkable facts about Soviet Russia's internal economy.

In the course of his lecture, Mr. Butler said: "I am convinced that the dead hand of finance is hampering the Russians in their courageous fight against the Germans. This dead hand is the weak spot in all Allied countries."

The following is a précis of Mr. Butler's address:—

I have been asked to give some information about Russia's internal economy and organisation. I have already presented some factual information in a comprehensive article in the "New Times," and I suggest that you study that material as a background to what I have to say to-night.

The Local Communists

Now why worry about Russia's internal economy? Because there are powerful forces seeking to stampede us into believing that the Soviet system of Government should be introduced into British countries under the strain of war. The local Communists are very bitter towards me because of my exposures of their tactics. They say I am anti-Soviet. I am against any form of Soviet Government in this country. Even Churchill made it clear that his hatred of Communism (the Soviet brand presumably) was not lessened by the fact that the Russians are among our allies. The Soviet Friendship League appears to be more concerned about propaganda in this country than in helping Russia. The following facts from the Sydney "Bulletin" of August 12, speak for themselves:—

"... facts about Second Front finance had come out. Not all the facts, but enough to make the dispassionate reader marvel and the cynic grin. And there was no disputing them, for they had been furnished by one of the Second Front concerns, self-labelled the N.S.W. Aid Russia Committee, to the State Labor Government, previously supposed to be friendly.

"A glance at the figures for six months (January 1 to June 30) exhibits the 'Aid Russia' part of the 'charity' (it is called that) as the poorest sort of joke. On a list of expenditure totalling £2132 (shillings and pence here omitted) the only item suggestive of direct assistance to Russia is 'Russian Medical Aid, £93.' Against that 'Russian Medical Aid, £75,' figures as income; so out of the £2132 Russia got at most £18. But £333 went in salaries, £269 in stamps and telegrams, £117 in printing and stationery, £85 in rent and £83 in travelling expenses, while the telephone bill came to £57. 'Literature and Propaganda' swallowed up £1050—receipts from all sources were reckoned at £2436.

"In deference no doubt to the clergymen among the office-bearers (eight, with Bishop Burgman at their head), 500 Christmas cards were printed and posted. It is not stated whether Stalin or Losovsky got any, nor is it clear whether they were charged up to Printing and Stationery or to Literature and Propaganda. That most elastic term was stretched to cover the purchase of books and pamphlets, as well as the publication of 238,000 copies of works with intriguing titles, such as 'Christian Aid for the Soviet Union' (35,000 copies, £32/5/-). 'Sport in Russia' (20,000, £110). Timoshenko' (10,000, £55), 'Invade Europe!' (100,000, £212) and 'Why the Red Army is Winning' (1750, £15). Whether the writers received anything for their lucubration or gave all to the Cause is not mentioned, but one, Mr. R. Lockwood ('Invade Europe!'), figures among the receivers of travelling expenses paid 'in respect of

organising work performed outside Sydney.' And in November the accounts were debited with £20, cost of transporting Katherine Susannah Prichard to and from 'conferences.'

"The committee went in for 'functions' in a large way. A rather amazing proportion showed losses. In this category were a physical culture show (£18), Function for Soviet Crew (£23), Weekend School (£10), Women's Rally (£8), Congress for National Unity (£7), Citizens' Lunch (£12), and Red Army Day Dinner (£16). And all in the name of Aid to Russia!

"On the list of Aid Russia vice-presidents, and presumably an enthusiast for a Second Front in Europe, is Mr. E. J. Ward, M.H.R., Minister

for Labor. If any of the companies he detests so much weighed in with a financial statement a tenth as shocking as this Aid Russia production, the Minister's denunciations would split holes in the atmosphere. Perhaps Mr. Ward makes no deep scrutiny into Aid Russia affairs..."

Can one place any reliance on the propaganda statements of individuals who resort to gross exaggerations? I have some of their material before me. Let me read you a few extracts from the "literature":—

"In manpower and quality of manpower the Soviet Union easily leads the world. The number of its trained fighters is according to the best estimates, 15,000,000."

"Complete political reliability and high morale, together with powerful economic backing and modern war technique, are the main factors of Red Army strength."

"In other words, as early as 1936, the tank inventory of the Red Army exceeded that of the Wehrmacht in 1940. Between 1936 and 1941, however, the tank arm of the Red Army has been doubled at the very least."

"The Red Army command aspired to a 100 per cent, superiority over the German air force. Whether the Soviet Union's superiority in 1939 was actually double, or whether it was somewhat less, the Red Air Force certainly had a considerable advantage over the Luftwaffe in 1939."

These extracts are taken from "The

Red Army," published before Germany attacked Russia.

And still some people place reliance on the statement of the local Communists! If their facts about Russia's Army are correct, and taking into account Germany's efforts against Britain, and Britain's great contributions in planes and tanks to Russia, then Russia's military disasters are without parallel in military history. And still these people say that Britain's efficiency is not to be compared with Russia's!

Standard of Living in Russia

I think that we all realise that unreliability and mentality of our local Communists. We can, therefore, regard with suspicion any of their propaganda about the great standard of living, which the Russians enjoyed before this war. Many good books by accurate reporters—I specially recommend "Assignment in Utopia," now being published serially in the "New Times"—tell the same story of (Continued on page 3.)

withstanding this experience, Mr. Churchill has not broken away from these exploiters of the Empire, and this is the one aspect of his present position that causes so much misgiving to those who are acquainted with the facts. In 1929, in the course of his evidence before the MacMillan Committee, Mr. Montagu Norman said: "So far as the legislation position goes, we are a free agent; but so far as the international position goes, we are not at all a free agent. The whole of the international machinery is bound together and necessarily works as a whole. What is called the gold standard is the cement." You see the idea, world control through gold, and Mr. Sumner Welles has already declared that one of the war objectives is the return to a financial system based on gold.

Much could be written on this gold standard question, but at the moment we are concerned with the connection between the Commonwealth Bank and the Bank of "England" in relation to the depression from 1929 onward. Following Mr. Norman's evidence about gold being the cement of finance a crisis developed in England. With the re-adoption of the gold standard through Winston Churchill, conditions went from bad to worse, and, as a sort of counter to those who were condemning such a futile standard, an election was fought on that very question. On September 11, 1931, in a national broadcast, Mr. Phillip Snowden declared that "unless the gold standard is maintained it would end in untold disasters not only to Britain, but to the world generally. Our whole industry," he said, "would be thrown into chaos if the gold standard were abandoned and unemployment would rise by leaps and bounds." Ten days later, i.e., immediately after the elections, the Gold Standard was not only abandoned, but was abandoned by decree of the selfsame Phillip Snowden. The "Manchester Guardian" described the affair as "the most fraudulent election of modern times." It should also be mentioned as an item of interest that when dissatisfaction developed in the British Cabinet over the doings of Snowden, Mr. Montagu Norman is reported to have informed the Prime Minister that "if Snowden goes, the Government goes." Britain may rule the waves, you see, but the important question is: Who rules Britain?

The late Arthur Kitson commented as follows:

"The truth is, that Mr. Snowden, like the Prime Minister, merely repeated what he was told by certain bankers. What was the object of making those false and terrifying statements? Apparently the object was to create a public scare, which would enable the Prime Minister to carry out the instructions of the financiers to compel the people of Britain to reduce their standard of living."

Kitson was right. The people of Australia had already been similarly stampeded. Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN. 189 Hotham-street, East Melbourne. 30th August 1942.

(To be continued.)

FRAUDULENT DEPRESSIONS

Will We Take Another?

(A Letter to the Editor from Bruce H. Brown.)
(Continued from last issue.)

Sir,—Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of "England," was present behind the scenes when the "Atlantic Charter" was formulated. He, or a "suitable" representative, is always handy when anything important is afoot, and his purpose is to see that nothing is permitted to interfere with the interests of international finance, or to enable the people at large to have economic security in the real sense of the term.

That was his job from the time of his appointment to the Bank of "England" in 1920, and he has served his principals faithfully throughout, even though he has seriously prejudiced the safety of the British Empire in doing it.

We have already seen how "international" the Governor and Sir Otto Niemeyer have been in all their activities, and what an impertinence it really is for the institution to which they belong to be called the Bank of "England." It is not the bank of England at all. It is one of the alien banks. Mr. Norman paid frequent visits to Germany, and had "conversations" with Dr. Schacht, some of which took place in the Black Forest. The two collaborated in the establishment of the Schacht Central Bank in Germany. Both were connected with the Bank for International Settlements and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. They worked together to establish world-wide banking hegemony to control all Governments and all communities. Norman and Niemeyer took a leading part in forcing Newfoundland into default and then in depriving it of Parliamentary government.

But surely these two men could not act against British interests when there are 23 others on the controlling body of this "Mother Bank of the Empire"? That is what we should have the right to expect, but who are these others, and what are their interests? Let us start with the GOSCHENS (note the name). Kenneth Goschen is a director of the Bank of "England" and also a director of the Bank of Australasia, which has its headquarters in London. In addition he is a partner in the foreign banking firm of Goschen and Cunliffe. (Note—Cunliffe was Governor of the Bank of "England" up to 1920, when he was replaced by Norman, from the American banking house of Brown, Shipley and Co.) Other members of the Goschen family have a place on the directorate of the following ad-

ditional financial institutions: Westminster Bank, Ottoman Bank, Atlas Assurance Company, Chartered Bank of India and China, National Provincial Bank, Mexican Railway Company, London Assurance Company, Assam Tea Company, Anglo-Celtic Trust, Planet Assurance Company, Provincial Bank of Ireland, Sun Life Assurance Society, and Union Discount Company. Truly an "international" family!

And what of these—E. C. Grenfell, senior partner in Morgan, Grenfell and Co., affiliated with J. Pierpont Morgan and Co., who are the agents of the United States Treasury and the British Government; G. M. Booth is connected with interlocking directorates controlled from the United States operating as Australia's trade competitors in South America; Lord Cullen is another director in many South American companies; C. J. Hambro (prominent in the Oxford Group Movement), represented the huge interests of Hambro's Bank in Norway, Sweden and Germany; Sir Robert Kindersley (friend of our own R. G. Menzies), is associated with the international banking firm of Lazardes; E. R. Peacock represents Baring Bros., who are closely connected with Anglo-Australian finance as well as the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; F. C. Tiarks belonged to the great German banking firm of Schroeders and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company? This little list shows that the international financial houses of Schroeder, Hambro, Pierpont Morgan, Lazardes, Baring and Morgan, Grenfell have their representatives not only on the directorate of the Bank of "England," but actually on its inner controlling court! And they call it the Bank of "England"!

It was to suit the interests of these people that Winston Churchill, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, re-imposed the fraudulent gold standard in 1925, bringing poverty and distress upon his compatriots to such an extent that he afterwards admitted that his action had been a mistake. Not-

Do We Live IN Australia—or ON It?

Beside me I have a copy of a Magazine Supplement published each week by an Australian newspaper. Not one line of its contents is calculated to help us to understand the country in—or on—which we live. There is not one line, which discusses our own national problems.

Indeed, you might hand it to a foreigner and ask him where it was published, and you could not very well blame him if the last guess he made was Australia.

This is the sort of mental dope that is dished up week after week to Australians by newspapers published in every capital city of Australia.

And why? Because almost every single item in it is bought at cheap rates, far cheaper than any original thinker or writer can hope to compete with.

The majority of these articles are syndicated—that is to say, they are bought and published by so many newspapers that each can afford to pay a ridiculously low figure—the sum of these small pittances providing, of course, a living for the authors and for the agencies who handle them.

The fact that these agencies have large overseas—English or American—connections effectively locks out the Australian who has anything worthwhile to say to his fellow-countrymen.

The agencies can't sell him to England or America—they are not interested in our problems—so they don't sell him to Australia. And in the face of such financial competition he can't sell his own work at rates to keep him from starving.

Do we live IN Australia—or ON it? This sort of thing is not really surprising when we examine the way in which Australian children are educated.

I am not now referring to the condition of our schools, or the size of our classes. I am referring to what is taught in our schools. Our children enter life as Australian citizens without any clear idea of the sort of country they inhabit—or the problems

they will have to face as citizens of that country.

Indeed, the entire curricula of our schools seem calculated to make them citizens of any other country but Australia. It's quite in keeping with this that they should be given, when they become adults, the sort of reading matter contained in the magazine supplement we have been examining.

But it doesn't help to make them Australian nationals living within the fabric of Australian life. What it does tend to make them is men and women instinctively certain that Australia is a country to live ON, but not a country to think about.

In fact, I am sometimes tempted to believe that there has been a deliberate conspiracy to prevent Australians from thinking about Australia.

It's quite a good idea—if you want to commit a felony or create social injustices—to concentrate your victim's gaze on something else, so that he doesn't see what you are up to. Burglars sometimes create diversions while they rob the bank. Not so many years ago, while the people of Australia weren't looking, their own Commonwealth Bank—created a people's bank by the Constitution—was whittled away until it was little more than one of the competitive private trading banks!

It couldn't have happened in a community alive to their own interests.

Let us call a halt to these diversions! In the post-war years there'll be plenty of prickly problems to be solved—problems concerning living conditions within Australia.

We shall fail in our contribution to the solution of our own problems and the larger international problems unless we wake up to the fact that we live IN Australia, and that successful living depends on the extent to which we harmonise with Australia's needs and conditions.

There has, in the past, been a comfortable theory that, as white Europeans, we came here and worked our will on Australia. What we

haven't yet realised is the extent to which Australia has worked her will on us.

And we never will realise it while editors and education departments treat us as if we lived on the outskirts of Cincinnati or Birmingham.

The extent to which a people live IN a country and not merely ON it is shown by what we get from the country and what we give to it.

Last year, at an informal concert at a guesthouse where I was holidaying, it was decided to sing "Waltzing Matilda," to show some visitors from Malaya a really Australian song. We struggled with difficulty through the first verse, uncertain of both words and tune. On the second we collapsed completely.

Then we all roared our heads off and asked to be given a "home where the deer and the buffalo roam!"

Well, if that's the sort of home we want, our newspapers give it to us. Some day, we'll lift our noses out of the newsprint and discover that we don't live in such a place at all!

—John Ewers, in a radio talk. (Condensed from the "A.B.C. Weekly.")

M. Rene Grosclaude, Swiss engineer, who was employed from 1933 to 1936 in an oil distillery at Tuapce in the Caucasus, has written: "Life is not easy for the Russian workers, with their average monthly earnings of 200 roubles. What can they buy? Alas, their factory co-operative store supplies them with 300 grammes (about 11 ounces) of bread per day and 50 grammes (about 2 ounces) of sugar every two months. They have to buy the rest of their requirements in the free market, by paying 32 roubles for a kilogramme of butter, 12 roubles for meat, 2.50 roubles for a litre of milk. The 200 roubles are soon exhausted. To buy a suit of clothes, 400 roubles is needed, which represents the pay for 60 days' work; for a pair of shoes, 150 roubles, or 22 days; for an overcoat, 250 roubles, or 37 days. . . . A few months later, going back to Switzerland, I again saw, in passing through the customs at Negoreloie, the map with its multi-coloured dots (indicating achievements of the Soviet regime). I know now those magnificent factories. I know what those astounding statistics are worth. I have seen how the 'freest workers in the world' are kept under surveillance. I understand why the country was surrounded with barbed wire, and why no Russian worker is allowed, under any pretext, to leave his country. . . . In Europe there are many unemployed, but everybody has something to eat, while in Russia, everybody works but they all go hungry."

Andrew Smith, an American Communist, went to Russia full of enthusiasm, and spent some years working at his trade in Moscow. According to the picture he paints, there are 11,000 men working at the Electro works in Moscow. They are distributed, in groups of 500 people, among wooden huts, where they sleep on mattresses and bags stuffed with straw or dry leaves. They have neither blankets nor pillows. In order to sleep they cover themselves with the clothes they have just taken off. There are no lavatories, and the workers wash under the pumps in the courtyards. The wages vary from 100 to 150 roubles a month, or 3 to 5 dollars (in purchasing power). With this pittance they must feed themselves, while meat of the cheapest quality costs 3 roubles a kilogramme. A pair of the cheapest shoes is priced at 55 roubles, or half the monthly earnings. Moreover, the wages are never paid in full. The State tax (10 per cent), cultural tax (2 per cent), and the trade union subscription; and compulsory payments to different national and social organisations are always deducted on payday. After having worked for several years in a Moscow factory, Andrew Smith not only tore up his Communist Party membership card, but, on his return to America, hastened to warn his compatriots of the troubles awaiting those who went to the U.S.S.R. in search of work. "Even the unemployed," he writes, "live

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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

From United Democrats, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

VICTORY ROAD CAMPAIGN: You are reminded by your president that your thoughts and actions of today will determine what tomorrow's world will be. This campaign offers you a chance to put your noble thoughts into action, and to displace party policy by your own policy as an elector.

We are endeavouring to get business men to take up the matter of personally discussing with their Federal Member all that is implied in the Ten Points enumerated in "The Victory Road." You can assist by donations towards the free distribution of the booklets to such people. For other details, write in to us.

NEW WORLD RECONSTRUCTION MOVEMENT: Because of requests for the New World Charter, we have ordered a supply of these, which should be obtainable shortly. There is much good propaganda in this book; but the United Democrats, in accordance with a resolution passed at our annual meeting, cannot accept this Charter as the best form of action, nor can we endorse all the statements contained in it.

GREETINGS: It should be mentioned that the "message" "To all Campaigners," on the front page of the "New Era" of August 21, was originally sent to the United Democrats as a greeting on the occasion of the annual meeting. Owing to a little slip, and the absence of the secretary, this message was not included in the notes of the meeting. We are pleased to see it published, as we felt there was too much in it for us to keep it to ourselves.

Another greeting came from Eric Butler, though too late for the meeting, due to his engrossing army activities and other incidental reasons. He says: "I hope that it is not too late to wish all campaigners in South Australia the very best wishes. I read about your annual meeting coming off. I hope that it was a great success, and that all campaigners felt the necessity for even greater efforts in the future. We are reaching a very critical stage in the fight. . . . I regard the pro-Socialist activities of many powerful forces as our greatest menace. But we are building a core of enlightenment that can never be destroyed. We want quality today, even more than quantity."

Mr. Butler concludes by saying he trusts he will have the opportunity of seeing us all personally before long. We hope so, too.

MEMBERSHIP: The number of new members who have recently joined up is very encouraging. However, there are still some of last year's members who have not yet renewed their sub. Are you one of these? If so, we would be pleased to hear from you, and if you have reasons for not renewing, perhaps you would like to write in. We will do what we can to clear away any difficulties. Remember, we stand for the removal of difficulties, personal and national. We believe in political and economic democracy—freedom in security—freedom from the crushing burdens of debt and taxation—freedom from bureaucratic interference. Our aims cannot be realised overnight, but they are worth striving years for. All of us working in association, with our objective clearly set out before us, must surely some day ARRIVE.

We invite you then, to associate with us as closely as possible.

EXECUTIVE MEETING: The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, September 16, at 8 p.m.

LUNCHEON ADDRESS: Mr. Matthews, of Parkin College will speak on Friday, September 12; his subject being, "A New Australia."

—M. R. W. Lee, Hon. Sec.

Striking Facts About Soviet Russia—Continued

bureaucracy and inefficiency, together with bad conditions. But I propose to look at some statistics.

The population of Russia was estimated at the close of the taking over of part of Poland at 183,000,000. It was calculated that, towards the end of 1940, every able-bodied Russian was paying 20 to 22 per cent, of his wages for armaments. The average contribution for each citizen, women and children included, worked out at 35 kopeks a day, or 25 roubles a month.

Now note: The Supreme Soviet Council decided upon an extraordinary credit for defence of 57,000 millions of roubles in 1940. At the pre-war average rate of 25 roubles to the £1 (English) this worked out at £2280 millions (figures given by the "Diario de Noticia," Zurich correspondent, and quoted in the "Daily Telegraph" (England), on October 18, 1940).

If, as reported, the sum spent on defence was 20 per cent, of the national income, the national income of Russia was £11,400 millions in 1940. This figure means that the Russian income per head was 50 per cent, of the British. And that was before Russia was forced into the war.

"Planned" Production

De Basily, one of the most accurate compilers of facts from Russia's own statistical books, gives some hard facts which confirm what most unbiased reporters have written. Some figures regarding debt and taxation can be obtained from old Russian Year Books at the Melbourne Public Library; I understand that these sources of information have not been obtained

by the Library for the past eight or nine years.

We have heard a lot about "planned" production in Russia. If planning in Russia has been anything like the planning in this country, then we can pity the Russians.

A table compiled by De Basily shows that the prices of staple foods in Russia in 1936 were from 266 per cent, to 566 per cent, greater than they were in 1913, but that the average monthly wage was one-sixth lower in 1936 than it was in 1926, before the Five-Year Plans, which destroyed all private enterprise.

The percentage of income spent on food in 1930 was 60.8 per cent; in 1935 it was 67.3 per cent. Before the Revolution only 50 per cent, of the average workers' income was spent on food, a sure proof that purchasing power has declined.

Reports of observers who have visited Russia confirm that these figures reflect facts:—

M. Ernest Mercier, a leading French Industrialist, stated in his book, "U.S.S.R. Reflections," published in 1936, that the purchasing power of the average wage of a Russian worker is lower than that of the unemployment allowance paid in France. He says: "It is evident that one of the chief dangers to the Soviet regime lies in the difficult situation of the working population, eighteen years after the outbreak of the Revolution. . . . And this preoccupation will induce the Government . . . to establish round Russia an absolute barrier in order to prevent the penetration from outside of any information concerning the social conditions of the workers in the various other countries. . . ."

The New Times

A non-party, non-sectarian, non-sectional weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and exposing the causes, the institutions and the individuals that keep us poor in the midst of plenty,

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Undemocratic Members of Parliament

Democracy is frequently paid verbal homage in our Parliaments, but it appears to be very doubtful whether more than a handful of members of Parliament have any understanding of or appetite for their basic function in a real democracy.

The most recent case of a politician betraying his undemocratic attitude is that of one Michaelis, member for St. Kilda in the Victorian Legislative Assembly. In the course of the debate on the Dietitians Registration Bill, on August 19, Mr. Michaelis said he had received a number of letters from electors, and that he had protested previously when a certain union initiated a letter-writing campaign. He went on to say: "It is wrong that people should write to members of Parliament and say—'should you fail to carry out my wishes in this matter, I reserve the right to withhold my support at the next elections'." Mr. Hollins (Hawthorn) interjected: "It is an example of pressure politics, and that is what is needed in this State." Seemingly surprised to find a member of Parliament supporting democratic control by electors, and doubting whether he had heard aright, Mr. Michaelis made this half-incredulous rejoinder: "Apparently, the honorable member for Hawthorn approves of this method." Mr. Hollins again indicated that he did. Recovering from his astonishment, Mr. Michaelis continued: "When electors write and express their views, I am sure that honorable members make courteous answers, whether they agree or disagree with the views expressed. Members of Parliament should not be written to in the way I have mentioned." He made great play with the fact that a number of electors' letters sent to him had been typed in green type and signed with green ink—a trifling and irrelevant coincidence which, we happen to know, is explained by the fact that some duplicated letters were signed by electors at a protest meeting organised by dietitians, at which ready-made letters and pen and ink were provided by one dietitian with a flair for green ink and green typewriter-ribbons.

The attitude of Mr. Michaelis is in line with that of those two notoriously undemocratic politicians whose names also begin with "M"—Menzies and Mussolini. Mr. Menzies betrayed himself once again in Scots Church, Hobart, recently. He said: "We have degraded Parliament to the level of our hired men. We have concerned ourselves with paid persons in Parliament to attend our wants and do our bidding."

Mr. Menzies appears to be a hardened and hopeless case, but Mr. Michaelis should be given a chance to reform. To this end, we hereby urge readers of this journal who reside in the Victorian electorate of St. Kilda, to write to Michaelis the Misguided, breaking it to him gently, but firmly, that, in a real democracy, members of Parliament ARE simply the paid representatives (not delegates) of their electors, and that there is nothing "degrading" about receiving instructions from one's employers, whether one "agrees or disagrees with the views expressed."

CONSUMER CREDIT

In an article by Sir Robert Norton Barclay, chairman of the District Bank Limited, which appeared in "The Banker" (London), it is admitted that amongst the things which should be included in the post-war planning is the release of "consumer credit."

Now, although the distribution of new money to consumers directly, or indirectly, is suggested by Social Crediters as a means of keeping industry financially stable, and for the purpose of increasing the individual freedom of consumers, it should be remembered that consumer credit, of a kind, is not a new idea in the world.

The chattel slaves of America were not denied "consumer credit" in the way of assured food, clothing and shelter. There may be nothing in Sir Robert's article, which indicates a sinister intention when he says that "consumption credit within reasonable

limits need not be denied," but we should be on the look-out against the possibility that, if and when consumer credit money is made available for distribution, it may be coupled by the bankers with legalised regimentation in some bureaucratic Socialist State.

Social Crediters want first and foremost the assurance that the individuals of society shall be as free as is possible from all forms of centralised compulsion, and therefore consumer credit is only acceptable to them if it is used as a means to this end.

It is important that, in our endeavours to rid ourselves of the effects of financial policies, which are not denied "consumer credit" in the way of assured food, clothing and shelter, we shall emphasise always the real results, which we want, in the assurance that when the demands are insistent enough the means are available to give those results.

—C. H. Allen.

THE PROTOCOLS OF THE LEARNED ELDERS OF ZION

A Talk Broadcast from 7HO Hobart, at 6.30 p.m. on Sunday, August 23 by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

During the last three weeks I have outlined the amazing ramifications of the international banking firm of Rothschild, and also the more amazing ramifications of the international banking combine of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York. On several occasions I have given you details of how, after the last war, England was reduced to a fifth-rate power, and how France was reduced to chaos.

I also stressed the fact that, as the control over finance, industry, press and politics became concentrated in the hands of fewer and fewer men, the power of the ordinary man to have any say in his own destiny became less and less, and his power to make any effective protest, against a state of affairs which he considered degrading and ridiculous was almost non-existent.

Tremendous disappointment has been caused by the inability of the elected representatives of democratic countries to give to the great mass of the people that standard of living and economic security which was so obviously possible. This disappointment has had far-reaching results and has, during the last 25 years, brought democratic government under suspicion and ridicule, and has made very easy the path to success for would-be dictators and their supporters; and, conversely, has made almost impossible the job of saving anything of value in our present civilisation.

Our institutions are under fire; they are being judged by results, and as these results have been considered consistently unsatisfactory, more and more people are demanding drastic changes. Very few people have the remotest idea of exactly what these changes will mean for them; many would be horrified if they knew. But that doesn't matter—what is wanted is something different!

Astounding Documents

My copy of the "Protocols" was published by A. N. Field, of New Zealand, and is a translation from the Russian text by Victor E. Marsden. The following is a quotation from the introduction by Mr. Field:

"No more astounding documents have ever been published than those known as 'The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion,' the full text of which is contained herein. Of unknown origin, they outline a plan for the control of the world by monetary manipulation, corruption of Governments, press control, the undermining of religion and morals, and the sowing of dissension between nations, classes and individuals, so that all forces which might defeat the consummation of the plan are paralysed.

"The entire plan is so colossal that the mind refuses at first to credit it. Nevertheless, the whole course of world events since the 'Protocols' were first published is a steady fulfilment of the programme laid down in them.

"Whatever view may be taken as to their origin, the 'Protocols' are beyond all question a work of a high order of genius—albeit, diabolically misdirected genius—with a dazzling insight into the underside of human nature. They shed a blinding light on the things that made for strength and weakness in a State. On that ground alone they should be studied closely.

"Who wrote the 'Protocols' is unknown: nor is it known who gave them their name. The reference in Protocol No. 10 to the Panama Scandal, which became publicly known in France in 1892, indicates that they were probably drafted in their present form after that date. The further reference at the end of Protocol No. 16, to 'one of our best agents, Bourgeois,' is apparently to the late M. Leon Bourgeois—the sole individual named in the Protocols—and ends further support to assertions that the draft was made in France.

Published in Russia

"The important and definitely established fact about the 'Protocols' is that they were in existence over 30 years ago. They are stated to

have been first published in Russia, in 1905, as a supplementary chapter in the second edition of a book, 'The Great in Little,' of which a Russian named Sergius Nilus was the author.

"In 1920 a translation of the 'Protocols' into English was published by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode. In a review of this publication in the London 'Times' of May 8, 1920, it was stated that a copy of Nilus's book with the 'Protocols' had been inspected by the reviewer in the British Museum and bore the Museum's date stamp of receipt of August 10, 1906.

"Very little is known about Nilus. The London 'Times,' in its notice of the 'Protocols' described him as a minor official in the Russian Foreign Office. He brought out a reprint of the 'Protocols' in 1917, at the time of the first Russian Revolution, entitled, 'It Is Here: At the Gates.' This is stated to have been suppressed by the Keransky Government, and the Bolsheviks are asserted to have shot on sight anyone in possession of a copy.

"A second translation of the 'Protocols' into English was made by the late Mr. Victor E. Marsden, who was London 'Morning Post' correspondent in Russia up to the Bolshevik Revolution, in which he was imprisoned. On his release and return to England, Mr. Marsden made his translation from the copy in the British Museum."

In the following extracts frequent use is made of the word Goyim; this word means non-Jew.

Devilish Plans

One of the greatest tragedies of our time is the refusal by most Governments to protect the farmer against speculation and the results of the ridiculous variations in prices, and the consequent impoverishment of rural areas. Listen to what the Elders of Zion say about this in Protocol No. 6:

"At the same time we must intensively patronise trade and industry; but, first and foremost, speculation the part played by which is to provide a counterpoise to industry: In the absence of speculation industry will multiply capital in private hands and will serve to restore agriculture by freeing the land from indebtedness to the land banks. What we want is that industry should drain off from the land both labour and capital, and by means of speculation, transfer into our hands all the money of the world and thereby throw all the goyim into the ranks of the proletariat. Then the goyim will bow down before us, if for no other reason, but to get the right to exist."

Again, in Protocol No. 4, they state:

"In order to give the goyim no time to think and take note, their minds must be diverted towards industry and trade. Thus, all the nations will be swallowed up in the pursuit of gain, and in the race for it will not take note of their common foe. But again, in order that freedom may once and for all disintegrate and ruin the communities of the goyim, we must put industry on a speculative basis: the result of this will be that what is withdrawn from the land by industry will slip through the hands and pass into speculation, that is, to our classes.

"The intensified struggle for superiority and shocks delivered to economic life will create, nay, have already created, disenchantment, cold and heartless communities. Such communities will foster a strong aversion towards higher politics and towards religion. Their only guide (Continued on page 5.)

(Continued from last issue.)
ASSIGNMENT IN OTTOIA
BOOK I. PRELUDE TO MOSCOW. III.
On the Eve of Fascism. — (Continued.)

I followed the news out of Russia with anxious and intimate concentration. Every defeat of some interventionist or counter-revolutionary general, every advance of the Soviet forces into Poland, was a personal triumph. There came a day when the Soviet drive was turned back at the very gates of Warsaw, and the bottom seemed to drop out of my own life.

I remember pacing the roof of our "pension" with Norman, discussing that blow. It seemed to us that the fate of all history, of the whole human race, was in the balance. If Soviet Russia were beaten, we decided, the darkness of reaction and barbarism would settle over the universe for centuries (we reckoned glibly in centuries in our idealistic trance of those days).

The only bright spot in the encroaching gloom was the arrival of Vorovsky as Moscow's first Ambassador to Italy, and the opening of the Soviet Embassy. It fired anew my half-conscious ambition to reach Soviet Russia. I seized eagerly at the suggestion of a Soviet attaché that he might use me as a secret courier to Moscow—an American would be a safer messenger across the more dangerous stretches between Rome and the Kremlin. Arrangements to this end were in swing at the time I was arrested and expelled from Italy.

The Protocols of the Elders of Zion—Continued

is gain, that is GOLD, which they will erect into a veritable cult, for the sake of those material delights which it can give. Then will the hour strike when, not for the sake of attaining the good, not even to win wealth, but solely out of hatred towards the privileged, the lower classes of the goyim will follow our lead against our rivals for power, the intellectuals of the goyim."

Protocol 3 throws a delightful sidelight on financial depression:

"This hatred will be still further magnified by the effects of an economic crisis, which will stop dealings on the exchange and bring them to a standstill. We shall create by all the secret subterranean methods open to us, and with the aid of gold, which is all in our hands, a universal economic crisis whereby we shall throw upon the streets whole mobs of workers simultaneously in all the countries of Europe. These mobs will rush delightedly to shed the blood of those whom, in the simplicity of their ignorance, they have envied from their cradles, and whose property they will then be able to loot."

Machiavelli Outdone

Here is a piece from Protocol No. 9 that would make Machiavelli turn in his grave:

"In order not to annihilate the institutions of the goyim before it is time, we have touched them with craft and delicacy, and have taken hold of the ends of the springs which move their mechanism. These springs lay in a strict but just sense of order; we have replaced them by the chaotic license of liberalism. We have got our hands into the administration of the law, into the conduct of elections, into the press, into liberty of the person, but principally into education and training as being the corner stone of a free existence.

"We have fooled, bemused and corrupted the youth of the goyim by rearing them in principles and theories which are known to us to be false, although it is by us that they have been inculcated.

"Above the existing laws, without substantially altering them, and by merely twisting them into contradictions of interpretations, we have erected something grandiose in a way of results. These results found expression first in the fact that the

Chagrin over the spoiling of those plans was, in fact, the bitterest ingredient in my expulsion.

It was while about to depart for a town in central Italy, after the second bell had been sounded and the locomotive strained at its leash awaiting the final signal that half a dozen detectives piled into my coupe and took me into custody.

A tall, thin, mysterious and rather dandified Balkan fellow—I never did ascertain whether he was Montenegrin or Serbian or Bulgarian—who was my travelling companion, was arrested at the same time. I had met him in Italy through anarchist acquaintances, and listened in fascinated horror to his boastful stories of revolutionary exploits. Pulling off fingernails to extract ransom money for the cause from bloated landlords and capitalists was, I recall, among his routine procedures. None of the money, at the moment, was in his pockets, and the ease with which I parted from my few lire was evidently my chief recommendation to him. On my part, I felt compensated by the atmosphere of recondite mystery and adventure that surrounded him.

When Moore wrote me emphasising the critical importance of obtaining the photograph of an Italian criminal who, as nearly as I could figure out, may have been mixed up in the crime for which Sacco and Vanzetti were

being tried, I naturally turned to my Balkan friend for assistance. We were about to embark on the important mission of stealing a photograph from the home of that criminal's parents in central Italy when the law took us in hand.

We were separated, and I never saw the man again. To this day I do not know whether I was picked up on his account, or he on mine. From questions in the course of that day's intensive grilling I surmised that in the eyes of the Italian police, at least, my companion was a terrorist of some importance. But my own brief record of amateur dabbling in revolution was not unknown to the police either.

On the "commissario's" desk, when I was ushered into his presence, was a dossier in which I caught glimpses of my articles in "The Nation" and other publications, and what looked like copies of my private mail. In my pockets and baggage nothing more incriminating than a few Sacco-Vanzetti pamphlets and letters in Billy's childish scrawl were discovered.

By the end of the day, after I had been formally presented with a paper ordering me to leave the country in twenty-four hours, the "commissario" had achieved a paternal attitude towards his American charge. At twenty-two I looked eighteen and weighed a hundred-odd pounds. Although a few hours before he had threatened to turn me over to the fascisti for a castor-oil purge, he now draped his arm around my shoulders in the most fatherly manner.

"I am a Sicilian, my son," he said, "and we Sicilians have a proverb. It's a good proverb, and I recommend it to you: 'Ammazza, ammazza, e tutta una razza.' (Kill, kill, it is all a race.) Stop bothering with the Saccos and Vanzettis and the socialist dogs, and take care of your own interests."

He fumbled among the confiscated contents of my pockets and found the picture of the wide-eyed little girl whose letters he had read.

"Go home," he said, "marry this beautiful girl, and come back here for a honeymoon."

Nearly ten years later I did bring the girl to Rome. As we walked and drove through the streets, I kept hoping unreasonably that the "commissario" would suddenly appear. Perhaps he was among the hundreds of men in black shirts who were operating on his Sicilian proverb.

THE BIG IDEA

By C H DOUGLAS, in the "Social Creditor" (England).
 (Continued from last issue.)

Finally, we come to the question of technique. There are obvious reasons, more particularly at the present time, which are a valid argument against "plans of campaign," just as against "olannina." But certain considerations may be emphasised.

Every prohibition of individual initiative is a victory for the enemy to exactly the extent that it is effective. Not only does it, in itself, represent one more step towards the Slave world, but, except under certain conditions, it sets up a habit of apathetic acquiescence which is exactly what is desired. One of the Planners "hoped to keep the war going" for exactly this purpose; those conditions, however, are not unduly difficult to create.

The first strategy has many times been emphasised—it is to insist that Members of Parliament are representatives, not delegates. I am still of the opinion that as long as Parliamentary institutions subsist, which may not be much longer, this line of action is vital.

But the same principle can be carried into every official quarter. Once get the mental attitude well established in oneself that institutions exist only legitimately to serve individuals, and it is possible to make demands of Government Departments with which their organisation cannot deal, but are yet entirely reasonable. It is not necessary and not desirable, to organise this kind of action. The underlying idea is to call the bluff of institutionalism, and to make it either deliver the goods or expose the fact that it can't.

It is necessary to face up to the fact of institutionalised Judaeo-Christianity, the official philosophy of England, Scotland, and Wales, which is simply

The intercession of my friends among the socialist deputies won me a few additional days of grace. Then I was escorted to the French frontier. The escort, in civilian clothes, watched until I was safely on the French side of the turnstile at the border station.

I was literally without a penny when I stepped off the train in Paris, but by evening was installed in that sanctuary of impecunious American newspapermen, the "Paris Herald." I lied about understanding French in order to obtain the job, and re-wrote items out of the French paper largely by intuition during the month I survived on the job. The intuition played me false on occasion, and Americans on the Continent, I fear, were given some strange versions of French current events. By the end of the month I received a cheque from America just big enough to pay my way home.

Just big enough, with a few francs to spare for the trip. Unluckily, my ship needed some repairs, and kept the passengers waiting in Havre. The few francs paid for a bed in a sailors' hotel, but left nothing for food. It was a very hungry young man, a little groggy from weakness, who fell to when at last we were permitted to board the boat and taste its fare. It was a delightful trip, devoted to reading and flirting, its beauty somewhat marred by two circumstances. First, because I had no money for cigarettes, and could not bring myself to sponge on others. I pretended that I did not smoke. Second, despite all that a rubber eraser could do, my collar and cuffs grew dingier and their owner more embarrassed every day; I lacked a clean change.

Shamefacedly I borrowed a nickel from a fellow-passenger to take me from the pier to my parents' home in Brooklyn. Two cheques awaited me, one from "The Nation" and another from "The Freeman." Never before or since has money looked bigger. The whole European adventure seemed fantastic and wasteful to my family, which still cherished a slight though fast-fading hope that I would "succeed" despite my penchant for strange friends and strange travels. I did not attempt to explain or justify myself. Instead, I betook myself to a department store, bought a collection of foreign-looking trinkets, and presented them nonchalantly as gifts from Paris.

May they forgive me the deception when they read these words!

(To be continued.)

Pertinent Questions

The point of most importance at present is that they fit the facts with amazing accuracy. I don't intend to comment further on these "Protocols" tonight, but I shall leave you with these questions:

1. Various Governments throughout the world have demonstrated that they can break a depression and produce prosperity when they like. What was their purpose in producing a depression?

2. The Government in Australia and the Government in England were forced to produce a depression against their will. What power could have forced them to do this?

3. What power was strong enough to force Australian and British statesmen to sanction a depression—and so destroy the morale of our people, ruin industry and reduce to desperation millions of men, women and children?

4. Why has Montagu Norman, the man who did most to cripple British industry, been Governor of the so-called Bank "of England" for the last 22 years?

5. Why is it that no party or combination of parties has power to shift Mr. Montagu Norman from power?

6. Why do British Ministers refuse to answer important questions concerning the power of the Bank of England, a private bank?

7. From who does Montagu Norman take his instructions?

Liberal Judaism. I may perhaps repeat my belief, not only that Christianity has not failed because it has not been tried, but that it has not been tried mainly because Judaeo-Christianity has taken care that it should not be tried.

At the present time, ecclesiastics of the Churches of England and Scotland are making every effort in their power to identify the Kingdom of God upon Earth with Jewish Socialism (which is State Capitalism with monopoly control by Finance), and, in many cases, doing it from what, in a restricted sense, might be called the highest motives—derived from assuming as axiomatic the tenets of a philosophy systematically inculcated almost from birth. Against this hypnotic obsession, argument is useless—de-hypnotisation is essential.

It is of the essence of Social Credit ideas that there is an organic connection between peoples, races, and individuals, and the soils of particular portions of the earth's surface, which are individualistic. The Russians are fighting, not for internationalism, but for nationalism.

It is important to enquire into, and to pillory, the fact that the Socialist Party, while demanding the evacuation of India by the British (which, in a proper, dignified, and far from apologetic manner, is ultimately desirable) insist on the admission and retention at their pleasure of the most unde-

(Continued on page 8.)

Striking Facts About Soviet Russia

(Continued from page 3.)

better in the U.S. than the workers do in the Soviet Union. The Russian people would be happy to eat the bread that the American workers, and even the unemployed, throw in the garbage pail." These facts are taken from Andrew Smith's book "I Was a Soviet Worker," published in 1936.

According to Sir Walter Citrine, the monthly wages of the average Soviet worker vary between 190 roubles (Skorokhod shoe factory) and 250 roubles (Kirov Engineering Works, the former Poutiloff works in St. Petersburg). In the autumn of 1935, when Citrine visited Russia he estimated that the purchasing power of the rouble was equal to 1/80th of the pound sterling (3d.). This estimate seemed to him rather to favour the rouble than otherwise. Note: In January 1937, £1 was equal to 27.74 roubles. Vide Walter Citrine, "I Search for Truth in Russia," London, 1936.

He estimated that the average weekly wage worked out at only 21/1½.

A convinced Communist, Victor Serge, wrote in his book "Destin d'une Revolution," published in 1937: "Did one live better before the Revolution? People of about 40 are unanimous in asserting that one did from the triple point of view of food, clothing and housing . . . I have more than once heard mothers deplore the fact that their children had not known the good times when, on the occasion of religious holidays, such excellent things were provided as pastry, jam, cream." I am convinced that this is correct.

De Basily reports that the "Bulletin de la Societe Francaise d'Electrotherapie et de Radiologie," published in its issue for October 1936, an article by Dr. Denier, who spent a month in the Soviet Union studying the organisation of the medical services. He praises the material conditions in which scientific work is carried on in the "Institutes of Experimental Medicine," but adds that a sharp line must be drawn between the situation of the doctors engaged in scientific research and the general practitioners. "The normal salary of a doctor does not amount to more than 400 roubles, which is not enough to live on, and, therefore, he usually fulfils two or three functions . . . He lives with his family in one room, which has to serve as dining-room, bedroom, library, kitchen, etc. What our Russian colleague suffers most from is the suppression of individualism. Life obliges them to conform to everyone's way of thinking. Everything is shared—his material existence, his intellectual life. He has nothing to feed upon but official newspapers, official literature, and a small number of professional books. How can he subscribe to foreign reviews or buy foreign books when the rouble has no value outside the U.S.S.R.? He cannot go to congresses abroad, because it is forbidden to leave the country . . . The material conditions are hard for our Russian fellow-doctors, but it is the moral constraint which is most odious."

Collectivised Farming

Collectivised farming, is now advocated for this country. We are told that it was successful in Russia. There is an extract from a novel, "Brusski," by the Communist novelist, Panferov, that I would like to read here:—

"We must beat the idea of property out of man," they said, "just as dust is beaten out of a mattress. Since the peasant is trying to bargain with us, let us knock the wish out of his head. . . . To prevent the peasant from fixing himself solidly on the land, as the rook does to his nest we must talk to him the language of guns, and dynamite every farm, together with its builder."

The hero of the novel says: "We are manure. We are fertilising the soil, in order to breed a new nation."

We do not want to become manure

in Australia. "Pravda," on January 12, 1935, said: "In Soviet Russia the mechanisation of agriculture has reached such a level that, in this respect, Soviet farming has become the most advanced in the world."

The journal "Planned Economy" contained statistics purporting to show that the number of tractors in Russia increased from 24,500 in 1928 to 450,200 in 1937. In terms of horsepower the increase was from 254,700 in 1928 to 8,302,800 in 1937.

But the significance of these figures is totally changed when other relevant factors are considered. De Basily in his "Russia Under Soviet Rule" quotes the Year Book, "Farming Industry in the U.S.S.R.," and points out "there were in pre-war Russia, in addition to several million draught oxen, 35,100,000 horses, and in 1928 the number was still 33,500,000. After the collectivisation in 1932 the total fell almost suddenly to 15,600,000, which rose slightly the next year to 15,900,000. Thus between 1928 and 1935, inclusive, the number of horses in the U.S.S.R. diminished by 17,600,000, or 52½ per cent. The working capacity of a horse is generally taken in this country to amount to

0.5 h.p. This coefficient would certainly be understating the working capacity of the more powerful Western European horses, but seems to be true for the average strength of the common sovietic horse, especially if allowance is made for the deduction of these animals not used for farm work. This being so, the capacity of horse traction in Russia as a whole declined as follows:—

1916.....	17,500,000 h.p.
1928	16,700,000 h.p.
1935.....	7,900,000 h.p.

"Since 1928 the reduction in traction capacity is thus 8,800,000 h.p.

"In 1929-1932, 279 million gold roubles' worth of tractors were bought abroad, chiefly in U.S. Large sums were spent in the installation of three tractor construction plants . . . and of two agricultural 'combine' plants . . . Nevertheless, the Soviet Government, by 1935, did not make up for the loss of 8,800,000 h.p. horse traction incurred. The importation and home output of tractors amounted only to 4,462,800 h.p. All progress made in motorised farming still left a net loss of traction power equivalent to 4,337,200 h.p. The U.S.S.R. prides itself in having become the first country in the world as regards 'mechanisation of agriculture,' but when a peasant wants to go to town

to sell his produce at the market, or to take his ailing wife to a hospital, he has no means of transport; all the horses belong to the 'kolkhoze' (collective farming units) which has not enough of them for the most urgent field work.

"Formerly, the peasants managed their own farms as they thought fit, and paid over to the State in the form of taxes, a part of their yield from their labour. Now it was the State, which, with the aid of 2,250,000 petty officials, managed the collectivised farms, which had absorbed the lands of the peasants, and arbitrarily fixed the share to be given to the latter. Previously the peasants had tilled their own fields. Now they cultivated collective fields. Formerly, they were independent of everybody in their tiny sphere and attended freely to their own business. Now they were obliged to work in the 'kolkhoze,' to be enlisted in brigades commanded by the brigadiers, and to carry out plans laid down by the Government. Before the 'kolkhozes' came into existence—in 1928, for example—the Soviet Government, by sending soldiers throughout the country-side was not able to take from the peasants more than 576 million poods of grain (over 9,250,000 tons) a year. In 1931, when 13 million peasant households had already been collectivised, the Government, in spite of a bad harvest, took 1,400,000,000 poods (over 22,500,000 tons), or two and a half times as much. Now that the peasants are bound hand and foot to the 'kolkhozes,' not a single bushel of grain can escape the central authorities.

" . . . The First Five-Year Plan assumed that the total output of agriculture would rise from 16,600 million roubles in 1928, to 25,800 million roubles in 1933. Actually, it only reached the figure of 14,000 million roubles, or 2600 million roubles behind the 1928 figure, and far below the provisions of the Five-Year Plan. According to the official Soviet statement, the years 1933 and 1934 yielded record crops. As a matter of fact, the gross production of agriculture was considerably below the 1928 level, owing to the destruction of livestock due to compulsory collectivisation."

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NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

course, a minor matter to these super monopolies. Incidentally, it is worth noting that although the revenue of these monopolies has been substantially increased, they have not reduced their fares.

PRESSURE POLITICS: The Melbourne daily press informs us that "Brother Bill" (Rev. R. G. Nichols) and Rev. A. Fraser had arranged for 100 Melbourne people to visit Warranbool to conduct meetings in the electorate of the Chief Secretary (Mr. Bailey) in connection with allegedly unsatisfactory administration of social questions. Presumably pressure is to be generated on the liquor question. Even if this issue is an effect and not a cause, their course of action in educating electors to exercise their power over their paid servant is correct. This is the only effective way to establish and retain a democratic society; which is nothing more or less than a society wherein the people CONSCIOUSLY obtain the results THEY desire.

"GOOD LIVING": Some indication that an election might accidentally occur is to be found in the sop being thrown to wheatgrowers by Mr. Scully, who stated that a guaranteed price of 4/- per bushel for the first 3000 bushels had been approved. He suggested that this would provide a good living for 80 per cent, of growers, and apparently was not concerned with the other 20 per cent. Incidentally, no guarantee was given that the increased benefit (if any) would not be offset by taxation, which is the usual practice. It should be remembered that only a few weeks ago Mr. Scully publicly announced that it was financially impossible to meet the demands of the wheatgrowers. If an election does occur, farmers should not have any difficulty in finding a more suitable representative.

FREEDOM: New regulations make it compulsory for growers to notify the Apple and Pear Board of any alteration in apple and pear plantings. Further, the Board is now empowered to collect, from any monies due to growers, sufficient to cover any levies or charges imposed on apples or pears by the legislation of any State. Hitler has a long way to go before he can beat this. This is the kind of tyranny we are supposed to be fighting against, and it is to be hoped that the fight against bureaucratic socialistic Boards will continue until they are abolished. It is pleasing to note that the Housewives' Association has joined in the fight to abolish them. If the women get together against this common enemy, and let their political representative know they are determined to abolish him if he does not abolish the Boards, they are sure to win.

BLACKMAIL: The absolute limit in despotic "Boardism" was threatened by the Milk Board as a means of "disciplining" dairy owners who are unable to deliver milk on Sundays because of manpower difficulties and Union disputes. The Board's proposal is to blackmail such dairy-owners by compelling them to sell milk at a lower price than those who deliver on Sundays. Thus the Board is using its powers to influence industrial disputes—and it is worth noting that the daily press is strongly supporting the blackmail. This abuse of power, so typical of the Hitler-mind, is just another strong argument to support the move to abolish marketing Boards.

KEANE'S DUTY: As an example of the difference between words and actions, the action of Senator Keane in relation to soldiers' comforts is a classic. It seems that the Australian Comforts Fund had a ship ready to leave with tobacco for the troops at Darwin, when Senator Keane revoked the "duty free" arrangements and insisted on £7000 duty being paid before the troops could get their comforts. What a contrast when compared with his glowing, wordy praise for the fighting forces! But, of course, his first duty was to safeguard the Bankers' interest payments, which absorb about half of all taxes and duties. Moral: Ignore words and watch actions.

FRENCH SECRETS. Quoting from the book, "Ci-Devant," dealing with the collapse of France and Mr. Churchill's arrival at Bordeaux to offer "Anglo-French Union" (Federal Union), the Melbourne "Herald" of August 15 says that Churchill's offer was made as the surrender was being made, and that Petain snapped, "He wants to make a dominion of France. That is no good. The armistice must be signed." This offering of terms by an ally, when the victor enemy is about to cut the victim's throat, is certainly a queer business; and since it has been stated that this "Federal Union" has not been discussed by the British Houses of Parliament, it should be made known ON WHOSE BEHALF it was offered.

BANKERS' TOOLS. As an indication of how successfully the international financiers use all Political Parties to achieve their objective of centralisation, the following resolution of the London Trades Union Congress is illuminating: "That the Government [the Bankers] be urged to take over as far as practicable all industries and personnel vital to the war effort, the establishment of a central Board to survey technical resources and an increase in servicemen's pay and dependents' allow-

ances." The latter part is, of course, a sop; because there is no provision for such increases not to be offset by taxation. Isn't it peculiar how all Political Parties in all countries boost the central planning idea; and doesn't the national central planning automatically lead to international central planning, or "Federal Union."

POTATO MESS: Giving the lie direct to Mr. Beasley's denial that potatoes were rotting on the ground, Mr. Tressiter, of the Trentham Growers' Association, supported Mr. Dunstan by quoting specific cases. Presumably, Mr. Beasley considers that defending the socialistic Potato Board is more important than defending the truth. Just imagine how quickly John Citizen would get badly needed "spuds" if the Board was not there to prevent him. And it should be remembered that the real purpose of Boards is to prevent and restrict production, to make it fit the Bankers' money-scarcity system. Have you ever heard of a marketing Board that increased production? - Have you noticed that the price of the restricted (rationalised) commodity is increased to pay the salaries of the restrictors? Some people call this Socialism; more intelligent people call it Bankerism.

RUSSIAN PUZZLE: Information from an American press source states: "Profound uneasiness characterises many conferences on the Russian situation, and army men and diplomats frankly admit lack of knowledge of all aspects of the Caucasian battle." Considering the reams of matter on this situation appearing in our daily papers, it would seem that their bedtime storywriters either have an extremely vivid imagination or are in direct communication with Stalin. There is, of course, the other alternative—that our daily papers get their information direct from the local Communists.

—O.B.H.

Striking Facts About Soviet Russia—Continued

The general results of the First Five-Year Plan are summarised by De Basily as follows:—

“ . . . The Plan forecast an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent, in the purchasing power of the rouble. In reality its value appreciably decreased. Vide "The Five-Year Plan of 1928," vol. I., p. 104:—The Plan proposed to 'liquidate the shortage of commodities within five years, it being understood that signs of improvement in the market for industrial articles will already be seen during the last three years of the Five-Year Plan.' Instead of this, towards the close of the Plan period, there was an incredible shortage of commodities in the market and the population lived under material conditions which were much more serious than in 1928. The Plan promised an increase of 69 per cent, in real wages 'to double the average distribution of a whole series of the most important articles of large consumption.' Instead, a rigorous system of cards was applied; foodstuffs and other merchandise were sparingly rationed; and queues of four hours to secure a piece of badly baked rye bread could be seen everywhere. The Plan was to have decreased by 19 per cent, if not by 22 per cent, retail prices for industrial articles, and those of agricultural products by 2 per cent, instead of which there was an enormous rise in all commodity prices. The Plan was based on the assumption that the cost of industrialisation would be covered chiefly by industrial profits. It was assumed that during the five years there would be a drop in building-cost price by 41 per cent and of industrial costing by 35 per cent, as the result of better management of industries, their reconstruction and rationalisation, the introduction of new machinery, and an increase in the output of labour, due to the conscientious efforts of a personnel whose real wages should increase from year to year. From the reduction of industrial wholesale prices alone a profit of 12,000 million roubles was expected, which would cover largely the greater part of funds expended. All these hopes, however, remained unfulfilled. The cost of production did not decrease; where it did not increase, it remained stationary. There was a steady drop in real wages, taxes on consumption became exorbitant, and the requisitioning of agricultural produce alone enabled industrialisation expenditure to be met. The 1928 Plan at no period and in no text stipulated for total and simultaneous collectivisation. It foresaw that by the end of the five-year period, 85.6 per cent, of the peasant farms would still remain un-collectivised, and that they would only become associated in various forms of co-operation, as had been Lenin's thesis. The Plan did not contain a word as to the annihilation of the better-off peasants and of the obligatory collectivisation of the 'medium' peasants, for it had always been understood that this would be brought about by means of various 'measures of encouragement' and that it would, above all, be the poorer farms which would be absorbed into 'kolkhozes.' Instead of all this, Stalin, in 1929, launched his Communist armies on the countryside to 'destroy the kulaks' and switch the average peasant on to the 'rails of Socialism.' Why this change of attitude?

"Production figures show that, in 1937, light industry was still producing an insignificant quantity of articles of large consumption, about half a pair of shoes, a little over a half-metre of woollen goods, and less than two metres of linen, per head of the population.

"Production in 1913, therefore, was per head larger than in 1935 and only for linen goods slightly below that of 1936. As we have already pointed out, however, the figures concerning the pre-war output of articles of consumption cannot be compared with the Soviet figures. The latter include the whole of the industrial production of the country, which has been entirely monopolised by the State; whereas before the War the

greater part of the output of small private industry and handicraft workers, as well as the domestic industries, escaped all statistical record. Besides, pre-war Russia used to import a certain quantity of foreign woollen and other textiles.

" . . . Even if the State industries have developed they still have been unable to make up for the loss caused by the complete annihilation of private production, urban and rural, especially in connection with such necessities as textiles, sugar, meat, goats, vegetables, etc. Prior to 1929, the small artisans and the handicraftsmen manufactured many household articles. The district of Pavlovo (in the province of Nizhni-Novgorod), for example, was renowned for its manufacture of axes, knives, forks, spoons, scissors, razors, saucepans, padlocks, lamp-burners, etc., with which it supplied the markets of Russia. Under the First Five-Year Plan these artisans were forcibly nationalised and compelled to produce spare parts for tractors and other machines, instead of knives and forks. The result has been that the markets have been deprived of household articles and utensils of everyday use.

"The journal 'For Industrialisation' asserted in this connection that 'whoever has visited the Donetz Basin knows that the shortage of knives, forks and plates in that district constitutes a serious and often insoluble problem.' Even in Moscow these articles are scarce. 'Pravda' stated (June 18, 1932) that in the Frounze canteen—much as in others, for that matter—the workers eat their meals at present without knives or forks."

Possibly the most remarkable feature of Soviet economy is the concentration upon the production of the means of production at the expense of production of articles for consumption. The output of the means of production increased from 14,737 million roubles in 1930 to 29,900 roubles in 1934. On August 14, 1937, "Pravda" published figures, which revealed that whereas in 1913 the output of means of production was 40.7 per cent, of the total and production of articles for consumption 59.30 per cent, (a figure that is certainly an underestimate, since there is good reason to suppose that a large part of articles for consumption escaped all

LACK OF CULTURE

Professor Susan Stebbing in her book, "Ideals and Illusions," expresses the opinion that there is in the world "an extraordinary lack of culture, and a complete unawareness of the want of it." Such a statement is somewhat sweeping, but it does seem to crystallise into a sentence the gist of much that is being written and spoken, calling for a search for the fundamental taints in our cultural background.

The suggestion put forward in this article is that in the Social Credit movement we have a nucleus for a real university (not University) of cultural thought and democratic action.

Now those who stop to give the preceding sentence more than a moment's consideration will notice that every noun or adjective is more or less abstract, and therefore the sentence as it stands is of very doubtful value as a means of communication. It will remain almost useless unless some people will take the time and the care, some day, and some how, to think carefully and act courageously in an endeavour to usefully particularise and materialise the ideas so that some solution is more easily found for actual problems which present themselves.

There is room for much persistent personal effort if our acts of contact with other people are such as to spread a habit of realistic thought and action in the community. Many people seem to be unable to sense the wide-reaching significance of the Social Credit message because their thinking is anchored artificially to set dogmas, doctrines, beliefs, sys-

tematological computation before 1913) in 1937, 57 per cent, of total production was in respect of means of production and only 43 per cent, articles for consumption.

The light industry of Russia has been subordinated as a subsidiary to the heavy industry. In regard to this the review "Soviet Trade" says: "In 1930, 41.4 per cent, of all manufactured articles of large consumption were earmarked for the 'off the market fund,' and diverted to the needs of production without coming into the consumers' reach. In 1931 this fund absorbed 43.69 per cent, of the total output. After 1928, not only was the volume of consumers' commodities diminished—in 1932, for instance, the output of sugar was only 828,000 tons, instead of 1,288,000 in 1928, or a decrease of 36 per cent—but 43 per cent, of this reduced total was actually withdrawn from consumption to the exclusive benefit of production."

These extraordinary facts accord with two conclusions which have been reached and long propounded about the Socialist administration of Russia; firstly that the international Jewish financial interests, represented by Kuhn, Loeb and Company, who are known to have financed the revolutionaries who seized Russia (see my article in "New Times" on this), have been enabled to exploit Russia industrially to their own advantage; and secondly, that the masses of Russia have been not only deprived of what measure of freedom and property they possessed prior to the Revolution, but have been prevented from enjoying the benefits which could reasonably be expected to accrue to them from the industrialisation of Russia.

We are now being forced into the same mould.

As an indication of the manner in which the industrialisation of Russia was carried out, showing that the primary motives behind it were not use value, we can quote the journal of heavy industry "For Industrialisation" of April 4, 1932. In reference to a new zinc plant at Kinstantinovka the report reads: "At the moment the plant was declared open, only 45 per cent, of the construction work had been completed, and the various operating departments were in such varied degrees of readiness that it was absolutely impossible to forecast when the plant as a whole would be

able to start, even at a reduced capacity." Nevertheless, the triumphal inauguration of the new plant was not delayed. The deplorable consequences soon became manifest. "Barely a year after the opening the plant was in a worn-out state that only dozens of years of regular work could have brought about. Many repairs had already been effected, but these still leave the essential parts of the plant half demolished . . ."

The same journal reported on January 18, 1931, an American engineer, named Wolf, of the agricultural machinery plant in Rostov as saying: "You have intentionally spread your plant over 650 acres; instead of normal distances between workshops the men have to go along veritable broadways. You have wasted uselessly enormous quantities of glass, cement, timber, and iron. With the materials you have used for a single house we should build four in America. I would undertake to build your plant, by tender, for a fee amounting to 25 per cent, of the savings to be made were the construction properly conducted. That 25 per cent would bring me so much money I should not know what to do with it."

De Basily quotes the case of a huge State farm in Northern Caucasus called the "Giant." He says: "Its size was so great that the distance to be covered by the workers to reach their place of work caused costly loss of time. In many cases they could barely arrive there before having to hurry back before nightfall. In the end this giant farm was split up into a number of separate agricultural undertakings . . ."

The French industrialist M. Ernest Mercier in his book "U.S.S.R. Reflections," writes of the tendency, "which, without any practical or philosophical necessity, aims solely at the colossal, super-American dimensions, with the idea of inspiring in the public the proud feeling of belonging to the nation which is, socially and technically, the most advanced in the world."

—C. H. Allen.

Home Meetings

Furthering the U.E.A. campaign to encourage supporters to offer their homes for local group meetings, a meeting will be held at the home of Mr. F. Elliott (No. 1 Arthur St., Malvern—off Elizabeth St., opposite Brick Works), on Friday evening, September 11. Mr. Bruce Brown will be the speaker. All supporters and their friends are cordially invited.

NEW WORLD CHARTER

ERIC BUTLER'S VIEWPOINT

(To the Editor).

Sir,—The reply by the N.W.R.M.'s executive to my suggestions and criticisms, published in your issue of last week, in no way allays my fears that some of the proposals embodied in "The New World Charter" are dangerous; in fact, it only increases them, I am sorry that the executive of the N.W.R.M. still advocates public ownership of the means of production. No matter what label is used, there is no fundamental difference between the proposals of the N.W.R.M. and the Socialists on this issue of "public ownership."

While my respect for the sincerity of the members of the executive of the N.W.R.M. remains undiminished—although I do not know if every member of the executive endorses the views put forward in these columns last week—I desire to place the following view on public record:—

If the proposals of the N.W.R.M. were fully implemented, we would have an even worse tyranny than we have today. (The members of the N.W.R.M. would, in all probability, be suffering with the rest of us.) No real social creditor can subscribe to all the views embodied in the N.W.R.M.'s "Charter." Those who do so have no conception of the problem, which confronts us today; in other words, they are not social creditors.

I trust that my attitude is perfectly clear to every reader of this journal: a complete support of the N.W.R.M.'s proposals will not advance the philosophy of Social Credit in this country.

—Yours etc., Eric D. Butler, Melbourne.

able to start, even at a reduced capacity." Nevertheless, the triumphal inauguration of the new plant was not delayed. The deplorable consequences soon became manifest. "Barely a year after the opening the plant was in a worn-out state that only dozens of years of regular work could have brought about. Many repairs had already been effected, but these still leave the essential parts of the plant half demolished . . ."

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"Planned" Culture

Propaganda of the most pervasive and all embracing kind has, of course, been necessary to maintain the people (Continued on page 8.)

IN BRITAIN'S PARLIAMENT

BANKERS' NOMINEE SHAREHOLDINGS

On May 7 Sir F. Lucas asked the Home Secretary whether, in the public interest, he will now exercise his powers and disclose the identity of bankers' nominee holders of blocks of 10,000 shares or over in the "Daily Mirror" as on February 27 last; and the approximate number of nominees' shares held in blocks smaller than 10,000?

Mr. H. Morrison: As he indicated in reply to a Question by my hon. and gallant Friend on April 28, my right hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade is in consultation with me on the question whether it is necessary or expedient to impose any general requirement of disclosure of the beneficial ownership of shares in newspaper companies. Pending a decision on this question, I do not think that I should be justified in singling out this particular newspaper for the exercise of the special powers given to me by Defence Regulation 80A for obtaining information which it is necessary or expedient to obtain in the interests of the public safety, the defence of the realm or the efficient prosecution of the war. I understand that 201,571 ordinary shares in this newspaper are held by nominees in blocks of less than 10,000.

Sir F. Lucas: Is the Minister aware that this is purely a question of principle, and not an attack upon a newspaper? If I put a Question down in about a month's time, will he then be able to give an answer?

Mr. Morrison: I will do my best in that time.

Mr. Garro Jones: Is my right hon. Friend aware that merely to compel disclosures by the bankers' nominees will not meet the situation in full, as many shareholders who apparently hold shares in beneficial ownership may be nominees without any apparent indication of that fact on the share register?

THE BIG IDEA

(Continued from page 5.)

sirable Oriental the world has produced — the Jew.

The Jew and his philosophy, which is epitomised in the one-way street — must be provided with a country after the war, and returned to it. I cannot imagine a more distasteful fate for him.

Uninfluenced by alien intrigue, and inoculated, as he will be, by the harsh realism of war, against windy abstractions, the native of these islands can be trusted to hammer out his best destiny. He will not be assisted by Secret Societies.

And the root of the matter is — mind your own business, and allow no man to make a business of minding you. Listen, in reason, to what advice seems to be backed by proper experience and ability, and pay no attention to windy idealism. And then — mind your own business. It is in sore need of your attention.

(Concluded.)

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"THE GREEN ELIXIR OF LIFE"

(Continued from page 1.)

to resist germs and rout infections, without injury to the tissues themselves.

Unlike the much-vaunted sulphanilamide group of drugs, to handle which is about as dangerous as playing with an unexploded bomb, the effect of pure chlorophyll upon the human system is invariably vitalising and stimulating. Medical science has been slow to recognise this natural method of treatment. The future salvation of the human race depends largely upon utilising the healing powers of chlorophyll, which does not destroy other forms of life, but, by means of its oxygenating properties, inhibits all morbid bacterial growth. In "the green magic of chlorophyll," life-giving elixir of the alchemist's dream, lies the hope of suffering humanity.

—Margaret Armstrong, M.A., Vice-President, Consulting Dietitians Association, Melbourne,

Mr. Morrison: That may be so, and if it is so, I am not quite clear what I can do about that.

Sir Percy Harris: Is it not only fair that if this is done in regard to one newspaper, it should be done for all newspapers?

Mr. Morrison: If my right hon. friend reads my reply, he will find that that is exactly what I said.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION

On May 7 Mr. Glenville Hall asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer the amounts and percentages of direct and indirect taxation for the financial years 1939-40 to 1941-42, respectively; and the estimated figures under the 1942 Budget?

Sir K. Wood: The following are the figures:

	Direct.	Percentage.
	£	
1939-40 . . .	623,980,000	.. 61.20
1940-41 . . .	843,797,000	.. 61.55
1941-42* . . .	1,267,563,000	.. 64.47
1942-43† . . .	1,560,760,000	.. 66.11
	Indirect.	Percentage.
	£	
1939-40 . . .	395,538,000	.. 38.80
1940-41 . . .	527,174,000	.. 38.45
1941-42* . . .	698,581,000	.. 35.55
1942-43† . . .	800,240,000	.. 33.89

*Approximate net receipts.

†Budget Estimate.

STRIKING FACTS ABOUT SOVIET RUSSIA

(Continued from page 7.)

of Russia under this Socialism. Sir Walter Citrine, the general secretary of the Trade Union Council, who visited the U.S.S.R. in 1935, has written: "Propaganda is everywhere and there is no escape from it, and no challenge to it. There is never any source from which the worker can learn the other side. He only hears one side. That is the dreadful thing about it." The methods adopted by the Soviet Government he thus describes: "Get hold of the children in the crèche. Follow them through the school. Then get them into the Pioneers and young Komsomols. Keep at them with incessant propaganda. Propaganda! Propaganda! — from morning to night. On the wireless, films, pictures, posters, textbooks, follow them everywhere."

"All intellectual life in the U.S.S.R.," says de Basily, or is subordinated to the single aim of fashioning the collective mentality of the people. This task has primarily fallen upon literature."

Such is Socialism in practice. Perhaps my facts will indicate the cause of Russia's military disasters.

ODD ITEMS

(From the "Social Creditor," England.)

In reply to the Debate on the Central Bank Bill in the Irish Dail, Mr. de Valera said that he had asked several economists to give him a memorandum substantiating their assertion that Douglas's A + B theorem was not true. "Over a long period of years," he said, "he had not got anything which he would regard as a satisfactory demonstration as to where that proposition was not true." (Mr. de Valera is a mathematician of considerable ability. —Editor.)

So what?

"Queen Isabella, a most intelligent woman, once said, 'You never know about Russians, the Russian is like a cat, you never know where he will jump . . .'"

"On the other hand, Soviet Russians say all that is ancient history, that they are different Russians, and can fight to the death, and will. But a cat is always a cat, although I do like Russians . . . and also cats."

—"The Kremlin and the People," by Duranty.

“ . . . nor could the incomprehensible Arab-Jewish witticisms of the

Orient compete for his [Edward, afterwards Edward VII] approval with the robust German-Jewish Stock Exchange jokes that the Rothschilds collected for him so assiduously and so expensively (sometimes, even, by cable),—"The Sassoon Dynasty," by Cecil Roth.

"I should like to mention here, en passant, that all workers and employees of the Soviet Union nowadays receive regular wages with extra for overtime, and bonuses, etc., for good work, just as in a Capitalist country. In fact, **the system might more accurately be described as State Capitalism, rather than socialism.** (Our emphasis. —Editor.)

"Everyone can spend money as he or she pleases, except that there is a great shortage of goods . . ."

—"The Kremlin and the People," by Duranty.

The "Sunday Post" of May 10 remarks of the Free German Youth Movement, "In Britain there are 500 members of the movement. Most of them are Jews who fled from Hitler." The dream of one of them, adds the paper, is a German invasion of Germany—optimistic, on 500 members!

"I had no misgivings about the Kremlin. It had been expecting this

war and preparing for it since 1933." —"The Kremlin and the People," by Duranty.

Oh, what a surprise!

British re-armament, such as it was, began in 1935.

In deference to the cries of the Hampstead Th'cots the Secretary of State for Scotland's department stocked 44,000 acres of one-time deer forest with 6620 sheep, one-sixth of which died.

The Forestry Commission meanwhile pursues its policy of closing down for afforestation hill sheep-farms comprising thousands of acres of land in working trim.

You're right, Clarence, it is hard luck on the sheep!

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KEW.

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MORELAND.

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KEITH PARLON, The Fitzroy Tailor, 45 Best Street. JW 1555.

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