

The "New Times" is a really independent, non-party, non-class, non-sectarian weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and opposing totalitarianism in all its forms.

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging.
In God's name, let us speak while there is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging
Silence is crime.
—Whittier (1807-1892).

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 11. No. 30. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1945

"NEW TIMES" SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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Three months, 5/-; Six months, 10/-; Twelve months, £1. HALF Rates for Members of the A.I.F., C.M.F., R.A.N., R.A.A.F.
Payments must be made in advance and sent direct to New Times Limited, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Saving the Soil Without Federal Planning

What a "New Pioneer" Did in U.S.A.

Every former — and, indeed, every responsible citizen — should read and re-read the following article. Even a few politicians might catch a glimmer of its significance! Government planners and big bureaucrats, however, would merely suffer apoplectic apprehension — because it puts yet another big nail in the coffin of the delusion that soil and water conservation can only be achieved by Central Planning and Big Schemes.

HERE WE HAVE HARD FACTS ABOUT THE "NEW" TECHNIQUE BY WHICH AN AMERICAN FARMER'S INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE RESTORED HIGH FERTILITY TO "WORN-OUT" SOIL AND OVERCAME EROSION AND DROUGHT.

COUNTLESS OTHERS ARE FOLLOWING HIS EXAMPLE. He started "from scratch" with very modest capital saved from his earnings as a factory worker, and, later, as an insurance salesman.

And all he got from the Government's agricultural experts was some supplementary technical information when he had the problem partly solved.

Of course, it is obvious that his enterprise was delayed and hampered by the artificial financial restrictions of orthodox monetary policy. (These were mainly responsible for the "bad and greedy farming" which had already ruined the land.) Indeed, had financial stringency been acute in U.S.A. during the vital uphill years of his practical experiment — as it was at other times, and at the same time in other places — he could not have succeeded financially. But that, as Kipling says, is another story; and it does not reduce the significance of his achievement (quite the contrary). In any case, he minimised the effects of financial fluctuations and market manipulations by avoiding the death trap of specialised one-crop fanning.

The facts have been recorded by a well-known American writer, Louis Bromfield in his article entitled, "New Pioneer of the Land," published in the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" of March 25, 1945, and condensed and re-published in the "Reader's Digest" of June 1945. What follows is taken from the latter source: —

For my money it is the most beautiful farm in America.

You see it best from the top of the hill where the whole farm lies spread out in an amphitheatre of plenty, with the contoured fields in a semi circular strips dyed various greens—forest on the crest, then a strip of orchard, then rows of black raspberries, and alternating strips of light-green Indian corn and emerald-green alfalfa.

At the bottom of the bowl, in the grove of black walnut trees, sit the neat white houses, the big barn, the apple storage house and the corn drier. The big spring pond, blue as the brilliant Ohio sky above it, full of bass and bluegills, spreads its beauty in the very dooryard and near it graze fat cattle

and hogs. Children play under the trees; neighbours and friends from nearby villages work in the fields and orchards.

All around is a country of abandoned or run-down farms, houses and barns fallen, the fields a wilderness of weeds. Underbrush and forest seedlings are reclaiming the once-rich land. This country is the victim of bad and greedy farming.

In the midst of it the Blubaugh place is like a jewel in a tarnished setting.

A big part of the beauty of this farm is Cosmas Blubaugh himself, in his blue cotton trousers, checked shirt and old hat — a slight, spry man with greying hair, a sunburned, wrinkled face and a pair of the brightest blue eyes I have ever seen.

Significant Political Pointers

In the absence of detailed voting figures, it has been impossible to comment at any length on the Canadian Federal Elections, which were held on June 11. Social Credit candidates contested approximately one-third of the seats, and increased their representation at Ottawa by three. More interesting will be the TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTES gained by Social Crediters.

The tactics used by Mr. MacKenzie King are worthy of close consideration by those who tell us that so long as any group can get the requisite number of political votes, that group should then have the "right" to do as it pleases— all in the name of Democracy!

The date of the Canadian Federal Election was made to coincide with a big Victory Loan campaign, the end of the European war, the later stages of the San Francisco

A Highlight from Hansard

Mr. Forde. — On the 22nd June 1945, the honourable member for Warringah (Mr. Spender) asked questions in the following terms:—

1. Is it a fact that some Australians who were held as prisoners of war in Poland have recently returned via Russia?

2. Have they been called upon to give an undertaking that they will not discuss or make public their experiences as prisoners or during their return through Russia?

3. If so, is there any official reason why these men should not make known their experiences?

The answers to the honourable member's questions are as follows:—

1. It is a fact that some Australians who were held as prisoners of war in Poland have recently returned via Russia.

2. These men were not subjected to any restrictions on the discussion or publicising of their experiences other than those, which normally apply to all members of the forces. A temporary publicity censorship ban was imposed on references to, or interviews with them.

3. This temporary restriction has now been removed.

Conference and seeding time for the farmers. The farmers in Canada have no time to attend meetings in June. The radio was widely used to fight the campaign. And here that "democratic" institution, the Canadian Broadcasting Commission, was used to some purpose. Mr. Mackenzie King's Liberals were allotted 5¼ hours per week, the Conservatives four hours per week, the Socialists 3½ hours per week, and one hour each to the Social Crediters and the Communists.

Although they only had the same representation in the previous Parliament as the Social Crediters, the Socialists were given over three times more radio time per week.

In spite of the above facts, and the greatest barrage of abuse and gutter tactics ever directed against a political group in Canada, the Social Crediters actually increased their representation at Ottawa, while building up their organisations everywhere for a continuance of the fight by the use of Electoral Campaign methods.

It was recently mentioned in these notes that Mr. Lazzarini, M.H.R., in debating the Government's Banking Legislation, stressed the fact that no one on his side of the House advocated Social Credit. Senator Grant, a Labor Senator for N.S.W., in speaking on the Commonwealth Bank Bill on June 27, put the matter even more clearly:

"The Bill, and what it stands for, are the exact antithesis of what the Douglas Credit propagandists advocate. . . . There is no connection between Douglas Credit and what is proposed under this measure."

We agree entirely with Senator Grant! Senator Grant assured his listeners that he knew "something about Douglas Credit, and the law of values." Social Crediters (Continued on page 2.)

There is a dignity in the small, wiry figure, which makes him seem taller and more impressive than his size.

That is because he is his own boss in the midst of a security as nearly absolute as is to be found on this earth.

He has turned a farm, which was once a liability into a productive asset. All over Ohio he is known as one of the State's good citizens. The State University has conferred upon him the title of Master Farmer.

Blubaugh is as much a pioneer as his grandfather, who, long ago, helped clear these hills. There are farms in Knox County, which, since Indian times, have belonged only to Blubaughs. One of them, now abandoned, lies just over the hill. Sometimes Cosmas will drive you over the long curving road to see the sick fields and the wrecked buildings. That was the way Cosmas' farm looked a little more than 20 years when he left the city to return to his own county.

On the farm where Cosmas was born the buildings are in pretty good condition, but the hilly fields have been allowed to go back to grass and hay.

By the time Cosmas was 20 years old it was clear to him that the home place could no longer provide a good living for a whole family. It was like that all over the county. The young boys were going away to the towns and cities.

So Cosmas married and took his young wife to Akron. He worked for a while at making

rubber tyres for buggies, then went to selling insurance. He worked hard and saved his money, and there began to grow in his mind a dream of returning to the wild open beauty of the hill country.

In 1924, Cosmas found a worn-out, abandoned 140-acre farm and bought it on time with part of his savings.

No one had lived on the place for 20 years. The barn needed repairs and the house had long since fallen down. During the first winter and spring the family lived in a sagging shack on a neighbouring abandoned farm while Cosmas repaired the barn and laid the foundation for a new house. When warm weather came his wife rebelled. She said she would rather sleep in the barn on mattresses stuffed with fresh, clean wheat straw than stay longer in that wretched shack. And so while the house was being built with lumber cut from their woods, the family slept in the barn. To the children the experience was like playing "pioneers." They didn't understand until years later that they actually WERE pioneers, on the frontiers of a new wilderness.

The first years were hard going. The soil was miserably poor in minerals, and in humus—that residue of decayed and decaying organic material without which all soil is dead soil. Cosmas spent some of his precious cash on fertilisers, mostly phosphates. The crops were miserable. The (Continued on page 2.)

In introducing the Bill to ratify the world Government plot, Mr. Forde attempted to allay the suspicion that the Charter endangered the White Australia Policy and the British Commonwealth of Nations association, and that Australia may be called on to send troops to shed their blood without having any say in the matter. He pointed out that, before being so committed, Australia would be invited to participate in the discussions on the matter. This is a weak and frivolous explanation since there is no provision that Australia could REFUSE to send troops, even if she was invited to a conference which would, of course, be LOADED against her—which would be anything but a reasonable safeguard. Moreover, there is no provision for the PEOPLE of each country to decide whether they shall shed their blood or not. That is not a matter for politicians to decide, and they should be told so.

LEGAL LABYRINTH: The "Newcastle Morning Herald" of June 30 gave the following example of conflicting laws and restrictions: It appears that a garage and bungalow had been converted into a modern flat; it was solidly constructed and valued at £850; it had all conveniences and complied with all health regulations—but no permit had been issued for the building. Consequently a Court Order was served on the builders to demolish it. The owners agreed to do so after the war—an undertaking that was not accepted. So, if they failed to demolish it, the owners were liable to heavy punishment for contempt of court. On the other hand, as the solicitor for the builders pointed out, if the Court Order was obeyed, his client would be breaking one of the National Security Regulations which decrees that no building can be demolished without the permission of the Federal Treasurer, if the cost of demolition exceeds £25. It looks as if the ten volumes of regulations have caught up with themselves!

HOUSING HITCHHIKERS: After a lot of press propaganda, representatives of the Servicemen's Housing Protest Club have returned from their hitchhike to Canberra with a petition from 3,000 people. The spokesman reported, "The Prime Minister has given us nothing and promised us nothing. He didn't want to read the bunch of letters, and said he thought we had wasted our time hitch-hiking to Canberra." Now, perhaps these well-meaning people will realise that what is required is that they organise pressure on each Federal Member in each electorate, and force them to go to Canberra and get results. That is the Member's job; not the electors'. Clear instruction should be given to them that they are to remove all manpower, material and financial restrictions, so that the people can get on with the job of building houses.

DEBT DILEMMA: To meet the interest on the national debt, and "sinking fund" charges, "Smith's Weekly" works it out that "1,500,000 family units of five members will have to pay more than £1 per week." Of course, "Smith's" suggests no solution and leaves it at that. No reference is made to the cruel robbery of the workers by thus reducing their family wage by £1 per week. There is no indictment of the stupid debt system, which causes this situation. Indeed, worse still, on previous occasions "Smith's" has scoffed at financial proposals that would replace the debt system with a scientific financial setup which would halt and eventually eliminate this debt-and-interest scourge, while providing supplementary incomes for the people without the extra amounts going

through industry and increasing prices as do wage-increases under the present system. It must be very distressing for "Smith's" readers to be "left up in the air."

COMMUNISTS CONVICTED: Athens Criminal Court has sentenced to death eleven members of E.L.A.S. (Communists) and has ordered life-imprisonment for nine others. These men were members of an E.L.A.S. firing squad by whom, the prosecution alleged, 429 persons had been executed. Some victims were stated to have been shot during the early fighting, but others were killed with pick-axes when ammunition was in short supply. Communist leader Zachariades and two others are awaiting trial. This story of Communist sadism is drawing to a close in Greece, but it should provide a lesson for all who did not understand that Communists are merely a gang of utterly ruthless, power-lusting political adventurers.

PRESS POWER: A recent London report stated that this is the first time the Conservatives have fought a general election without a big majority of the newspapers on their side. The report lined up the papers as follows: Right Wing papers are, (Continued on page 4.)

Evatt and the Veto

The following is an extract from an Open Letter to Dr. Evatt by "Demos" in the Sydney "Century," 27/7/45:

There is one thing you could tackle and that is the VETO. According to the newspapers, you won international fame for fighting the Veto in San Francisco against the Big Three, or Four, or Five. I never know from day to day how many Bigs there are.

Well, we have a Veto here. It's as full and complete as any you struck overseas.

Our trouble is not the Big Four. It's the Little Hundreds. All over the Commonwealth there are hundreds of little "burrowcrats," and they have the power of veto of everything we want to say and do and think.

As a people, we are very crooked on our Veto, but unlike the small nations, we have never been lucky enough to get a leader to fight for us in the place where the Little Hundreds get their power to veto.

I don't know whether you will have any more success than you had against Uncle Joe and Co. But if you want the job you can have it because no one else at Canberra wants it. If you take it on you will have a bigger army than you had at "Frisco," but the opposition on top will be just as strong here as it was there.

COULD IT BE JUST A COINCIDENCE?

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

Sir, —In 'The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion' it is stated that those who are leading world Jewry will make use of non-Jews in giving effect to their plans for our subjugation. If careful note is taken of events, it will seem that that is exactly what is being done.

Leading members of all political parties and the recognised spokesmen for the several Christian denominations are to be found pleading for greater and greater toleration for "the Jews," and declaiming against those who have felt impelled to offer some criticism of Jewish policy.

Articles against "anti-Semitism" are being given a prominent and sustained place in the daily press, but an explanation of what the term really means is conveniently omitted.

When I appeared before the Board of Inquiry in connection with the "Dean Case," I asked Mr. Aldermann, K.C. (assisting the Board!), what he meant by the term, but he declined to define it.

Since that time I have noticed that the Communist newspapers are very much against this "anti-Semitism," but if they have explained what is meant by it, then I have missed the definition.

I mention the subject now because of three things, which have happened within the course of a few days. FIRSTLY, on the evening of July 21, Mr. Brian Fitzpatrick, speaking from 3XY, under the auspices of the Council for Civil Liberties, made a strong attack on the British Government for releasing Captain Ramsay, the "notorious anti-Semite," whilst proceeding with five charges against a humble and obscure clerk. In the course of his remarks he also assailed the local lads who indulge in the crime of crimes—i.e., "attacks on the Jews."

Although I listened carefully I did not notice any attempt to refute any of the grounds upon which what he called "anti-Semitism" is said to be based.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is, of course, free to espouse any cause, which he feels to be worthy of his active support, and he makes no secret of his pro-Jewish attitude. No one can reasonably object to that, but whether he should do it under the auspices of the Council for Civil Liberties is another matter, especially when he advocates the severe curtailment of civil liberty in this particular regard.

SECONDLY, according to the Melbourne "Argus" of the following Monday, 23rd July, Dr. Mannix, the Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, also, felt himself called upon to defend "the Jewish people." The report included the following, under the heading, "Dr. Mannix Against Anti-Semitism":—

"Speaking at a festival meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul at Malvern yesterday, Archbishop Mannix said it was regrettable that people were prepared to attack openly the Jewish people, who had suffered as no other race in Europe had. Many people forgot that all we had of Christianity, as handed down to us, had come through the Jewish nation. The Founder of our religion was a Jew, and His Mother was a Jewess."

Like Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Archbishop is free to speak as he sees fit, but I doubt

A CAPITAL LEVY

(To the Editor.)

Sir, —Speaking in the second reading debate on the Commonwealth Bank Bill the other week, Senator Cameron referred to a press report that a capital levy on all fortunes above a certain moderate amount was being considered in France, where, apparently, taxation and control of banking were no longer effective. He added that we might reach that stage in Australia, too.

Commenting on the above statement, Mr. Chifley said that whatever Senator Cameron said was his own personal opinion. The Government had not considered a proposal to impose a capital levy, and, as far as he knew, did not propose to consider it. This may be mere prevarication on Mr. Chifley's part.

We know that the Federal Government is in close touch with its economic advisers—Professors Copland and Giblin, Dr. Coombs and the rest—and I think we are safe in assuming that much of the Socialist legislation that reaches the public is thought out, and perhaps prompted, by those men in their advisory capacity. It is also a fact, which I have proved to my own satisfaction, that University professors and lecturers in Economics are au fait with any new legislation of this kind contemplated at Canberra, since no doubt they have it straight from the source. When, therefore, one of those University men makes a statement in public concerning the Government's plans, he probably knows what he is talking about.

About a year ago, at a lecture in Adelaide sponsored by the Common Cause (a body that cultivates professors with Socialist sympathies), a certain bright young lecturer from Adelaide University was discoursing, in orthodox lingo, on paying for the war. At question time I asked him how it would be possible to repay individual subscribers to the war loans without taking it back from them again in taxation? His reply was: "By imposing a Capital Levy."

No doubt, like certain other legislation the people have not asked for, the plan for this new outrage on citizens' rights is already prepared, and only awaits the convenient moment to launch it and take the public by surprise.

—Yours, etc., MARY H. GRAY, 68 Fin-don Road, Woodville, Adelaide.

whether he is justified in denouncing "so-called Christians" for the benefit of anti-Christians. Criticism is frequently offered of the words and actions of certain Jews or sections of Jews, but that is an entirely different thing from an open attack on "the Jewish people." Doubtless the suffering in Europe has been appalling and must sadden the heart of every civilised person, but whether the Jews have actually suffered more intensely than other sections of people in the ravaged lands has yet to be established. Two things are already obvious—firstly, that the Jews were not exterminated to the extent reported, and, secondly, that greater numbers of them have obtained openhearted refuge in other lands than has been the case of the persecuted Gentiles. Whilst noting the statement that the Founder of our religion was a Jew, should we refrain from asking for the identity of those by whom He was tortured and murdered?

THIRDLY, one of my personal friends a few days ago expressed the wish that this paper would "soft-pedal" on the Jewish question. His reason was that, in his opinion, many men who are attracted to the principles enunciated in "The New Times" are repelled by the so-called anti-Jewish articles, which frequently appear in its columns.

It is a strange sort of mind that will accept portion of the facts adduced in a newspaper but will reject another portion without investigating the truth or otherwise of its foundations. Surely it would not be in the best interests of the people at large to suppress important facts merely because their revelation is unpleasant and unpalatable to a small but very interested section of society.

You, Mr. Editor, have frequently declared that the paper is not anti-Semitic or anti-Jewish, and it is well for us to be clear about the significance of the campaign to encourage the mental attitude that criticism of one Jew is the same as criticism of all

SAVING THE SOIL WITHOUT FEDERAL PLANNING

(Continued from page 1.)

water supply which, within his memory, had been excellent, both in springs and wells, no longer held up through the summer.

There were always troubles. Most discouraging of all was the mockery of neighbours. Most of them were past middle age, for the young ones had long since gone off to the city. Many of their farms were very near the end. They told Cosmas he was crazy to believe he could build back that worn-out farm and make it pay. But Cosmas was learning from his land. He said:

"I was feeling my way, but I did know enough to pile on that soil every scrap of manure and trash and litter I could get. We hauled old straw and spoiled hay and corn fodder from neighbours' farms and put it on our land. A big corn shelter in Danville gave us 5000 bushels of corncobs. We had a big sawdust pile in the woods. Everybody said sawdust would poison the ground, but we used it to mulch the trees in our new orchard. Pretty soon all that stuff ploughed into the fields began to pay dividends."

Cosmas on his own land had hit on the system of conserving soil and water that has made such striking progress in the past five years—building afresh the topsoil which nature needed hundreds of thousands of years to create, and which we have destroyed at an appalling rate.

By returning the life-giving humus to the land, man can now build an inch of topsoil a year.

"But I found there still wasn't enough stuff in the soil to stop the hillsides from washing away," he said. So one day he made a trip to the U.S. Soil Conservation station some 40 miles away. There he saw hillsides planted on the contour in alternate strips of row crops and hay sod, so that even if soil and water broke away on the cultivated strips it was caught by the sod strips and the water seeped into the ground instead of running off.

He saw trash farming, which chops manure and rubbish into the soil and makes it porous as blotting paper.

He saw wide shallow ditches running on contour around hills to impound any run-off water.

With the help of his boys and workers Cosmas re-made the whole pattern of his farm. The old square fields gave way to strips and contours. There was no more run-off water carrying off each year the tons of humus and topsoil he had worked so hard to create. From then on the revolution in that worn-out farm went ahead two or three times as fast.

In a little less than ten years, corn yields leaped from 15 bushels per acre to 100 bushels; wheat from 18 to 35 bushels.

Another miraculous thing happened: Springs which had nearly dried up began to flow again as they had done when the first pioneers cut down the primeval forest. The wells, which had dried up during his first years on the place, yielded an inexhaustible flow of water. The two ponds were full of water, even last summer during the worst drought Ohio had known in 50 years.

The water trapped on the hillsides went into the ground and came out again in clear,

Jews. This campaign is in full swing and is being shrewdly directed.

It is no coincidence that the same sort of thing is proceeding simultaneously in several countries. In the Soviet Union, this so-called anti-Semitism may carry the penalty of death—a condition that could hardly have been brought about at the instigation of the Gentiles! It has been stated by men who have made a deep study of the subject that Communism is of Jewish origin, and, without offering any comment whatever on that as a statement of fact, colour is lent to the claim when we notice the burning fury of the Communist press against "anti-Semitism." This fury could hardly originate in the breasts of Gentiles! In Canada and the United States, political action has already been initiated to make "racial discrimination" of any kind a serious offence, and if this sort of thing spreads, as apparently is the intention, we will shortly have the position in which criticism of a Jew will render the critic liable to punishment as a criminal.

It would be reasonable, I suggest, for Mr. Fitzpatrick, Dr. Mannix and the Communists to say clearly whether they are seeking to secure exemption for the Jews in general against public criticism, and if so, on what grounds.

Do they really claim that a man like Sir Victor Sassoon should be permitted to declare that the British Empire was finished and advise transfer as one more State in the United States of America, without being subject to exposure and criticism? Do they really contend that a man like Lord Reading should be permitted to sell Britain to the financiers of the United States and be legally shielded from public exposure and criticism? Do they really believe that it is desirable for a family like the Warburgs to plot and scheme for worldwide financial hegemony, without being subject to public exposure and criticism? Do they really think that it is proper for anti-Christians to exercise controlling power in a Christian community?

If their answer to these questions is in the affirmative, then their conduct is consistent with their views; but if their answer is in the negative, then it is up to them to give some better explanation of their conduct than has yet appeared.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C2, 29th July 1945.

Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1)

will be interested to know that they advocate "that by issuing currency either by national dividends or otherwise, and pegging prices, it will be possible to make consumption equal production."

Senator Grant considers this "piffle." Will some Social Creditor in New South Wales please write to Senator Grant and ask him to quote any authoritative piece of Social Credit literature advocating the increasing of the currency issue to overcome a shortage of purchasing power in the hands of consumers, or the introduction of "pegged prices." It might be news to Senator Grant to know that Social Crediters have pointed out that, so far as technical proposals are concerned, a progressive reduction in the price level should take place in order that consumers can obtain the full benefit of their own social credit. Any scheme of "stabilised" prices is the antithesis of the Social Credit technical proposals. So much for Senator Grant's "piffle."

Some people seem to think that, whatever other faults he may have, "Eddie" Ward is no hypocrite. Perhaps! An item from "Hansard" back on May 10 reveals how Mr. Ward, the former opponent of all regimentation, not only fell into line with his party later, but adopted insulting tactics when asked a straight question on the issue:—

"Mr. Rankin: I ask the Minister for Transport whether he supports the Government's decision to compel citizens to fill in registration cards for an occupational survey next month? If so, does this indicate that the Minister's views have altered since the 5th June, 1939, when, in speaking on the National Registration Bill in this House, as reported at pages 1185 and 1189 of Vol. 160 of "Hansard," he described the measure as the second step towards industrial conscription and as an effort to establish a military dictatorship in this country?"

"Mr. Ward: If the "Hansard" reporter has been able to understand the honourable gentleman's question, I will have a look at the report of it and prepare an answer for him; otherwise I shall have to get him to repeat his question, as I did with a former question, because, for some reason which is unknown to me, it was completely unintelligible."

Very smart, Mr. Ward! Very smart!

Bearing in mind the possibility of Dr. Coombs, who received his training at the German-Jewish dominated London School of Economics, becoming Governor of the Commonwealth Bank, we can with some interest read Clause 27 of the Banking Bill:—

"(1) Where the Commonwealth Bank is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient to do so in the public interest, the Commonwealth Bank may determine the policy in relation to advances to be followed by banks, and each bank shall follow the policy so determined."

This means that Dr. Coombs and his fellow-planners can direct just what the people shall produce. In supporting this Clause some Labor Members were most emphatic that "the Government"—i.e., the bureaucrats—should prevent "luxury" trades. The bureaucrats will, as in Russia, decide which are the "luxuries" the people shall do without. Any bank providing finance for a project not approved by the planners will be fined £1000. The Big Idea, as in Russia, appears to be to eliminate all standards of comparison. Note how any aviation firm daring to compete with the proposed Government airlines, will be fined £500.

For those who perhaps think that, as a result of the Banking Legislation, those permitted to borrow from the banks, Commonwealth or otherwise, will be given any more protection than they have had in the past, we will quote further from Clause 27:—

"(3) Nothing in this section shall—

(b) affect the validity of any transaction entered into in relation to an advance or affect the right of a bank to recover an advance or enforce any security given in respect of an advance."

Needless to say, all this argument about technical legislation at Canberra, which most of the Members don't fully understand themselves, has caused confusion amongst electors and further obscured the fact that electors should be demanding RESULTS which they can all recognise.

—E. D. B.

MEDICAL POLICY ASSOCIATION FORMED IN N.S.W.

A Medical Policy Association has been formed in N.S.W. on lines similar to the M.P.A., London. The first publication of the association, "Memorandum No. 1," is available at sixpence per copy. Doctors and others interested in medical politics in Australia will find items of considerable interest in this and other publications obtainable on application to the Hon. Secretary, Miss Muriel Fremlin, P.O., Box No. 7, Epping, N.S.W.

THE PLANNED "NEW ORDER"

"Already today the word Planning arouses faint feelings of nausea in the more sensitive, summing up visions of flat-roofed communal flats, dehydrated vitaminised State-provided nourishment for all, cast neon-lit arterial roads slicing through every valley—in brief, a world fit for the London School of Economics to live in."

—Osbert Lancaster in "The Observer," London.

By H. ROBERTS.

SOCIAL CREDIT WILL SAVE FARMERS
To any civilisation, even the most highly industrialised, primary production, whether the production of the people of that civilisation or of some other people, is of vital importance. No matter what luxuries, comforts and wonders secondary production can shower upon us; the prime essentials of life must always be won from the soil. For that reason primary production should be treated as the bedrock of our own, or of any other civilisation.

The "right" of a civilisation to endure, therefore, can be judged from the manner in which the farmer is permitted to exist within it. His difficulties in his struggles against climate, and the numerous parasites which prey upon his products, are in themselves a large enough burden to justify his protection from the many other artificial burdens, which originate in a faulty system of distribution.

In the past, rather than protect our farmers from these artificial burdens, we have considered it "sound economics" to make the farmer sell his products for what they will fetch, irrespective of what they cost to produce. The city man in his factory, store or office, insists upon the price of his own goods being at a level that assures him the recovery of his costs of production plus his profit, but will in turn argue, with regard to the price of the farmer's products, as though the farmer was not dependent upon the recovery of his costs and the making of a profit, or living, but could hope only for a more or less precarious existence with a chance "windfall" now and then.

Despite the many artificial burdens heaped upon our primary producers, they have doggedly persevered with their task of providing the essentials for our food and clothing, with such success that they have at most times embarrassed us with plenty—a plenty we have endured as a curse rather than accept it as a blessing.

Because the rules of a false and inadequate money system forbade the distribution of this plenty amongst our farmers and city workers, we have seen fit to throw our farmers to the mercy of world markets, which means that because their own poverty-stricken countrymen cannot buy their products, the farmers must look for miracles in other countries experiencing similar or worse poverty.

As though these difficulties bore too lightly upon the farmer, the super planners at Canberra have seen fit, during the war, to deprive him of manpower essential to his operations. Deprived of this labour, the farmer was faced with the alternatives of reducing acreage, and the size of his flocks and herds, or of struggling on with whatever labour was left to him. In taking the latter course, he has proved his mettle, even to the extent of increasing the total output of many of his products.

The fact that cereal and fodder stocks became dangerously low is not the fault of the farmer, but is the logical consequence of denying the farmer the necessary manpower with which to grow and store fodder in good years, and of the short-sighted policy of feeding wheat to stock in order to conceal the fodder shortage for as long as possible.

The shortage of fodder, which has been making itself apparent over the past few years, was bound to bring us to the brink of danger, should drought or some other calamity smite our primary producers. Well, drought has come, and the only solution the "experts" can offer is to pay a miserable pittance from the Treasury to provide sustenance for the wheat farmers and to meet a minute portion of the cost of planting next season's crop.

In addition, other branches of primary production, dependent upon regular and adequate supplies of fodder and cereals, were committed to rationing, form-filling and empty promises of relief. These producers must either worry along, with detriment to their health and financial welfare, or partly or wholly reduce their stock. Possibly they will again rise to the occasion, as they have in the past, and surmount these difficulties as they have overcome others, but theirs will not be the praise and the trumpet blast. No, it will be the big planners, with the graphs, blueprints, files, forms, conferences, targets and whatnot, who will trumpet their own praise at having pulled Australia through. The farmers will be "pulled through" behind them, bound and gagged with red tape.

Now, it is the opinion of these "experts" and of many other people who consider they know best what is good for the farmer and for primary production that some sort of "control" is necessary to deal with the problems of the land. This opinion these

THE "NEW TIMES" AND THE JEWISH QUESTION

The term "anti-Semitic" is so loosely used by many people that we consider it advisable to emphasise the fact that, while those of our articles which refer to Jews are uncompromising in their attitude to facts which expose the designs and activities of powerful Jews and also certain characteristics and activities more or less general to Jews, the PURPOSE of their publication is to show how the individual, including the individual Jew, can be released from the tyranny of centralised control. The ACTION recommended in these columns is not anti-Semitic; it is entirely the reverse. It marks the way to freedom from all forms of persecution for Jew and Gentile alike. If the FACTS made known in some articles are "anti-Semitic," then the Jews to whom they apply must accept responsibility for this.

Editor.

seemingly intelligent folk seriously support, regardless of the evidence of history, that without "control" and subject to his own initiative and indomitable will, the farmer has overcome all physical difficulties and produced in abundance.

The fact that these "experts" tender and support this advice in the face of this abundance, forces one to ask whether it is the farmer or the abundance of his production they wish to control. Do they want to limit his output by restricting his acreage and limiting his market? If this is their aim, what justification can there be for the pursuit of such a policy, when thousands of our citizens are forced to scratch along just above the bread line in "boom" times and on or below it in so-called normal times?

The Socialists and Communists, when they are not busy merely parroting the place-name of the latest international conference, believe in centrally controlled production and rationed distribution.

But the Social Creditor, with his regard for the right of the individual to freedom of choice, prefers only de-centralised control of the policy behind the means of distribution, which is money.

This is achieved by control of the policy of the creation and cancellation of financial credit.

Without money the individual starves, but with it he enjoys freedom of choice and movement to the limit of his income. This freedom of choice and movement is life, and nothing can serve as a substitute for it, but without money this freedom becomes difficult, if not impossible. Financial credit, book-entry money, is by far the larger part of all money in existence in modern times, and has no value, other than through the goods and services against which it is issued. Since its purpose is to distribute goods and services, any shortage of this book-entry money should be made good by the creation of more of it. This can be done without nationalisation or confiscation, by placing general financial policy under the control of a properly constituted authority, answerable for prescribed results directly to a Parliament controlled by the electors, and by treating the ownership of financial credit as residing in the

people, rather than in any private or "public" monopoly.

In the past, private monopoly control of financial policy has not only been tolerated by Parliaments, but has been openly fostered by them, and there is more than a danger that with so-called "public ownership," control or financial policy will still reside in Threadneedle Street and Wall Street.

Indeed, the lack of opposition from these two financial centres would indicate that they welcome the present move to control banking, as a very, desirable smoke screen behind which they can continue a policy, which thwarts, impoverishes and enslaves Australians.

Any move to interfere with banking administration is bound to arouse opposition from the private trading banks, but only a move towards a radical alteration in policy will excite the interest of the masterminds of Wall St., who are not concerned with the details of administration so long as administration is subservient to their policy. This control of financial policy must be broken by Australian politicians and statesmen ceasing to serve a policy dictated by financiers, and instead, serving the policies of the people of Australia.

But they will not do that unless we are prepared to demonstrate that we will vote them out of office if they will not serve our needs.

When we have got control of financial policy, and without it we can get nowhere, we can proceed to take steps to see that the financial ability of consumers to buy the farmers' products is equal to their physical capacity to consume them. Then, when all the needs of Australian consumers have been met, we can deal with the problem of disposing of the real surplus that remains. This surplus can be sold overseas for what it will fetch, and the proceeds used to buy those other things, which diversify and enrich our standard of living.

It has been the practice in the past to treat the sale of the farmer's products overseas as merely a means whereby a "favourable balance" might be accumulated in another country. These balances are favourable only to the controllers of financial policy, and are accumulated by financial institutions, at the cost of the debt, disillusionment and degradation of our farmers and other producers. Under a sane economy, any loss on the sale of these products overseas, must be made good to the farmers through the use of the national credit, since the purpose behind the sale will be to diversify and enrich the standard of all the people, rather than merely to enable the farmer to struggle along on a standard lower than that of the basic wage.

(To be concluded.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES

(Extracts from an address by Colonel Oliver Stanley to the Foreign Policy Association, New York.)

What have we done in the past for the Colonial Empire? I have no apology to make for our record. As I look back over the years I find much has been done, great services given, great sacrifices made. But if I refer to our record entirely without shame I am also entirely without complacency. If I think that we have done much in the past, I also feel that we have even more to do in the future.

What, then, are the main achievements of our past record? It must be realised that in at least three-quarters of the colonial areas our past is a comparatively short one.

The first achievement, of course, was to bring to many millions a security of life and property, which they had never known before.

Take Nigeria, not only the biggest colony, but one where British administration has been most recently established. There are men and women still alive there who in their youth did not know the meaning of the word security, whose lives were a long history of tribal forays, slave raids, and persecutions. When I got back from a recent trip there, a man in the House of Commons asked me if I had visited a particular city. He was interested to know what it was like now, because when he entered it with the first British column he marched into the city between hundreds of human sacrifices fixed to the trees, which bordered the road.

Today you can travel the length and breadth of the country with no more danger, in fact, less danger, than you would encounter in the streets of a great city. And that security is now maintained largely by the people themselves.

The second great thing Britain has brought to these territories is the rule of law.

No longer are a man's life and property at the mercy of worst of violence, at best of the capricious decision of a tribal chief. Law now is administered according to rule and administered often by the people themselves.

Next, Britain has given political development—in some places still in a rudimentary form, in others more advanced.

I do not believe that there is just one road to democratic government, the road that we ourselves happened to travel. Other people's characters, other people's traditions, other people's instincts may lead them to the same goal by a wholly different road. It is therefore our policy whenever possible to build upon existing institutions and existing authorities, to mould them in modern thought, to give them modern ideas, but to encourage them to develop upon their own historic lines.

Finally, we have brought to these different peoples social developments, schools, hospitals, communications, and, indeed, all the essential accessories of a modern State.

The extent to which we have done it varies enormously, varies according to the wealth

of the colony concerned. In Malaya, for instance, before the war, the richest of our colonies, an advanced state of social services had already been reached. There was a hospital bed for every 250 of the population; 75 per cent, of Malay boys were receiving a proper elementary education. They may not be very striking figures compared with ancient and wealthy Western nations, but if compared with the figures for, say, the Philippines, then Malaya does not come out badly.

I have outlined what Britain has done. Let me mention one or two things that Britain has not done, but which popular opinion attributes to her.

No colony makes any contribution to the British Treasury.

On the contrary, in the past we have always given grants from our Treasury to any colony unable to maintain a minimum standard of government, and soon these will be substantially increased.

There has been no closed door to trade in the Colonial Empire. In the years before the war, the colonies, in satisfying their own requirements, took from Great Britain under 25 per cent, of their imports and over 75 per cent, from the rest of the world, while in the disposal of their produce they sent only 35 per cent, to Great Britain and 65 per cent, to the rest of the world.

—"Key Digest," July 2, 1945.

THE RICH MAN AND THE KINGDOM OF GOD

"It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God."

This Scriptural saying has been repeated millions of times, but it is a mistranslation from the original Greek.

The idea of a camel going through the eye of a needle was striking. The Greek original of the Gospel, however, merely spoke of the difficulty a rope would have in passing through the eye of a needle. The Greek equivalent of rope is "kamilos," but another Greek word, "kamelos," means camel. The man who translated the Gospel into Latin confounded the two words—and from the Latin translation his mistake has passed into all the other languages of the world.

—Max Nomad in "The American Mercury," (Quoted in the Readers Digest," June, 1945.

PRE-FABRICATED HOUSES

A special correspondent of the London "Sunday Times" publishes a reasoned statement concerning the future of the pre-fabricated house. It goes to prove that the strictures we have incessantly made against the building of pre-fabricated houses as permanent dwellings are more than justified by the "man in the street."

"As more prototype pre-fabricated houses are built, furnished and examined, their novelty is becoming less accentuated, and there is rapidly emerging a feeling that at least some of the new methods of fabricated houses, however ingenious, do not produce the results desired. One senses a growing appreciation that the ordinary brick-built structure still possesses several commendable features.

"An inspection of pre-fabricated steel-shell houses in recent cold weather has shown up obvious deficiencies, and it is now generally realised that even were enough steel sheet available after the war there is not sufficient press capacity in the country to handle the programmed requirements.

"Pre-fabricated structures which involve the pouring of concrete, besides being very susceptible to weather conditions, also demanded a high degree of specialised skill and expensive shuttering.

"Opinion is also hardening against temporary houses as a type. It is felt that the extra amount of effort required to build permanent structures makes the temporary type uneconomic on a long-term basis. Equally, there is little virtue in training labour to become skilled in some unusual type of structure which would be of a temporary character only, thus necessitating the re-training of operatives when the permanent dwellings come to be built.

"It is abundantly clear that some of the prototype pre-fabricated houses of unusual construction suffer because they are too small.

"The idea, also, of first building a bungalow structure and adding an upstairs after a period of occupation and while the inhabitants are in possession, seems domestically impracticable, however possible it might appear in the first flush of a designer's enthusiasm.

"Nothing could more easily cause widespread dissatisfaction and bad feeling among returned ex-Servicemen than to find that the much-publicised housing programme has resulted in an irritating and unserviceable expedient. Far better to spend a little extra money on erecting the more solid houses than to expect many of our people to live in cramped and tawdry structures."

—"British Clay worker," (Quoted in "Building and Construction," July 23, 1945.)

MANPOWER DIRECTION NOW PERMANENT FOR WORKLESS

Under cover of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act, which became operative last week, economic conscription for the workless is now the law of the land, in times of both peace and war.

The Government has inserted provisions in its unemployment scheme rendering the workers liable to manpower direction. If they refuse to accept the terms of economic conscription to be imposed, then they must go without relief.

So the Government has adopted the Stevens Government formula of "work for the dole."

Under the scheme, adult workers receive £1/5/- a week with £1 for a wife and 5/- a week for the first child.

Under the Endowment Act the amount for the second and every other child is 7/6 a week, but the first child of the unemployed man is to receive 2/6 less than the second child of an employed worker. Why the discrimination? A man who has a wife and one child will be allowed only £2/10/- a week.

From that he will have to provide food, clothing and housing. It is ridiculously inadequate. The new Act is less than half the basic wage.

The unemployed worker will have to report to the Government inspectors once a week.

He can be instructed to go to a job anywhere in Australia.

If he refuses he loses the benefits of the Act.

That is economic conscription at its worst. The only workers exempt at the present time will be those with children or female minors, but a single woman over 21 can be directed to proceed to Western Australia.

Further, there is no obligation to provide jobs for which the workers are fitted.

The unemployed clerk can be put on the pick and shovel.

That happened under the Stevens' scheme. It will happen under the Official Labor Government scheme.

An army of inspectors are to be appointed to supervise and watch all claims for either sickness or unemployment benefit.

There will be another Government Gestapo.

—Sydney "Century," 27/7/45.

MORE TROUBLE IN GREECE?

"... trouble is brewing in Greece again. A considerable organisation with large funds, and the support of British home-front politicians, is conducting a preliminary campaign in London to gain sympathy for the desired revolt..."

—"Review of World Affairs," May 29.

MASTER PLAN BEHIND HITLER'S PLAN

By ERIC D. BUTLER. (Continued from last issue.)

The question of Agriculture is one in which the international plotters are also vitally concerned. The Bill providing for the ratification of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations was rushed through our Federal Parliament in 1944.

The above organisation has the power to interfere with a nation's domestic policy concerning "the processing, marketing, and contribution of food and agricultural products," "agricultural credit" and "agricultural commodity arrangements." Dr. Evatt admitted that we might have to submit to some interference with our traditionally domestic affairs!

Bearing the above facts in mind, Australian primary producers should note carefully what one of their "representatives" at Canberra, Mr. John McEwen, M.H.R., thinks about our national sovereignty. Mr. McEwen "represented" the Federal Opposition at San Francisco. While there he expressed the opinion that he and other Australian delegates had come prepared to "surrender some of (Australia's) freedom of decision in the interests of the great objective."

Who authorised Mr. McEwen to surrender our freedom? And who decided the "great objective"? Here is the Judaic policy being openly advocated. Mr. McEwen also said that nothing could be drafted into the San Francisco document, which could conceal the fact that "the faithful fulfilment will involve a REAL SURRENDER OF SOVEREIGN POWERS BY THE MEMBER NATIONS."

These and other alarming views were put forward in a special article in Sir Keith Murdoch's Melbourne "Herald" of May 16, 1945. And let us once again recall Sir Keith's education at the German-Jewish institution, The London School of Economics. What a delightful pattern it all makes!

In order that Australia can be fitted into the new World Organisation, it is essential that the Department for External Affairs be increased. Dr. Evatt is very emphatic on this point. Already quite a few Communists and pro-Communists have found their way into this Department. Merely a coincidence, of course! But more properly trained legalists are required. Which brings us to a brief glance at the work of one of our leading Australian Zionists, who, of course, is right behind the "international Super-Government" idea.

We refer to Professor Julius Stone, Challis Professor of International Law and Jurisprudence at the Sydney University. The Professor was once at Harvard University, in America, which appears to be a training ground for Jewish internationalists. Just after the war was started to bring about the New Order, which couldn't be created under peace conditions, Professor Julius Stone obtained his position in Sydney in spite of much bitter opposition.

Professor Stone has assured us that we owe Federal Unionists "a great debt," and that war has shown that "Government on a continental and even on a world scale was shown to be possible . . ."

The Professor naturally has a soft spot in his heart for Russia, wants an international air force and the "international organisation of finance" (vide his book, "The Atlantic Charter"). His students should have the right—or should we say, "left"?—perspective of what is required to organise the human race on lines laid down by Professor Stone's Zionist masters.

Some reporters expressed surprise that American and Russian delegates worked in greater harmony at San Francisco than was expected. In view of the number of Jews in both delegations, there is nothing surprising about this.

Although it was the name of Mr. Stettinius, which reached the world during the San Francisco Conference, the work was that of the little-mentioned Leo Pasvolksy, a Russian-born Jew with a "varied political past."

In Mr. Pasvolksy's office is a photo, of Mr. Cordell Hull, autographed "With esteem." When Mr. Stettinius was Secretary of State, Pasvolksy was credited with being his "eyes, ears and pen." "From the moment Stettinius took office," we are told, "he looked to Pasvolksy for advice on post-war organisation."

Pasvolksy has been called the "architect of Dumbarton Oaks," the plan which paved the way for the San Francisco Conference. During the Dumbarton Oaks discussions Pasvolksy did the negotiating with the Russian delegates. He supports the Judaic "New Deal," and, needless to say, is in favour of an international government backed by armed force. But he works quietly behind the scenes. As do many other influential plotters.

Just what Max Werner, the Jewish author of many military articles and books, mostly "boosting" Soviet Russia, was doing at San Francisco, we were not told. Mr. Truman carried on the policy of Mr. Roosevelt, and said he would do his best to get the new World Charter ratified. In passing, it might be noted that he obtained the Vice-Presidency of America, and thus the Presidency, as the result of support from the Jewish Labour leader, Hillman, who controls a big Labour vote in America. Mr. Hillman is another "key" man in America, as was a former Jewish Labour leader, the Samuel Gompers who represented the American Federation of Labour at the 1918-1919 Peace Conference.

Stripped of all camouflage and humbug, what was agreed upon at San Francisco

was the establishment of a World Slave State.

Dr. Evatt's remarks about the World Organisation reflecting "world opinion" is dangerous nonsense. It is difficult enough to get electors to control local Governments, still less international ones. The success of the British Empire has been based on local government. We want more of it, not less.

Although it was "conceded" that any nation, which felt that it had been wrongly treated by one of the Big Powers should be able to present its case to the World Council, any one of the Big Powers can veto any action being taken! Russia, for instance, could interfere with Australian affairs, but veto any action against herself!

It was obvious at the San Francisco Conference that the British delegates did not like the retaining of the veto clause, but the threat was made clearly enough that Russia had to be appeased at all costs. World War 2, as was World War 1, was designed to eliminate the British Empire as an obstacle to world slavery. What couldn't be accomplished militarily is being attempted by other means. What if any section of the Empire refuses to submit to the economic policy of the World Organisation? Will the international police force then be used to keep "unity"? Where will our sovereignty, symbolised by the British Crown, be under these conditions?

The argument in favour of an international force can only be given some semblance of reality by postulating that there will be an aggressor.

Well, as we have been told that World War 2 was fought to eliminate Germany, Italy and Japan as aggressors, then who is going to break the peace?

General Smuts, was asked the above question at San Francisco, but was very vague in his answer.

The new world into which we are emerging looks as if it will become the greatest hell-on-earth the peoples of the world have yet seen—if they are going to acknowledge the "international Super-Government with submissiveness." Fortunately, there is evidence that they are far from submissive. Although one of our local "capitalist" papers, in advocating the acceptance of the "New World Order," said, "Every small nation will have to take some pushing around" (shades of Hitler!), the small nations are indicating that World Hitlerism is not their idea of a new order.

Australians must have the right to govern themselves. The International Jew will yet find that the British peoples, grouped together in their loyalty to the British Crown, are not going to accept submissively for long the imposition of a World State in which the Crown, and the sanctions behind the Crown, the Empire's armed forces, are made subservient to alien plotters. Economic sovereignty is lost when control of economic policy is removed from the people; national sovereignty is lost when a nation loses not only control of economic policy, but also its armed forces. Anyone advocating such policies should be dealt with as a traitor—no matter what position he holds in the community. The International Jew and his tools must be challenged everywhere—and quickly. We did not fight World War 2 to introduce world slavery; we fought it to protect our sovereignty. And our sovereignty depends upon our having more say in our own affairs, not less.

(To be continued.)

FIRST-HAND REPORT ON THE SOVIET

(Continued from last issue.)

When Eric Johnston, President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, was invited to visit Russia last year, his party included William L. White, one of the war's most realistic and entertaining reporters. Mr. White here recounts his observations of the way of life of the Soviet people and their masters:—

SLUMS AND MANSION

Johnston, Joyce O'Hara and I are flying to Siberia. With us, at Eric's request, go several reporters who have long tried in vain to see the country. Also with us are Zemenkov, the Foreign Office representative; Kirilov, our official guide; and a figure we had come to know as "Nick." Presumably Nick spoke no English. At least, he spoke none to us. But he had always been a part of our group, eating obscurely at the ends of banquet tables, and travelling silently in the front seat of our car.

The reporters identified him as the N.K.V.D. (secret police) man.

We cross the Urals, which in this area are not mountains in our Rocky Mountain sense, but rolling, wooded hills. In a valley not far beyond them is Magnitogorsk, the Pittsburgh of the Soviet Union, its huge blast furnaces vomiting smoke.

From the airport, we drive to the house of the plant director, where we spend the night.

To reach it we pass through teeming, unpainted slums which are worse than those of Pittsburgh. Then the road goes up a hill upon which, overlooking the slums and the blast furnaces, are the spacious homes of the executives.

Our cars turn into one of the cement driveways. The big house is new, and the bathroom is both clean and in repair—as are these things in Russia where the comfort of some reasonably important individual is at stake.

This is the first time we have been in a Russian home. It has hardwood parquet floors, the furniture is of dark, heavily varnished wood, and on the big mantel are busts of Marx and Engels.

Now we get a closer look at the director, who runs these great steel mills. He is a tall, stocky Russian, very much the engineer type, and only 35. He tells us his father was a blacksmith. He also tells us about Magnitogorsk. The town was started in 1916. There are now 45,000 workers in his plant, of whom 25,000 are construction workers, for it is expanding. Twenty open-hearth furnaces and six blast furnaces are operating.

After lunch we drive back down the hill to the plant. There are many workers on the road as this is apparently a change of shifts.

Suddenly our car turns out to one side as we overtake a long column marching four abreast, on its way to work at the plant. Two things are remarkable about it. The first thing is that, marching ahead of it, behind it and on both sides, are military guards carrying rifles with fixed bayonets. The second thing is that the column itself consists of ragged women in makeshift sandals, who glance furtively at our car.

In the armament factory we visit, where girls are lathing shells for the Red Army, there is again no assembly belt. At one point they have devised a substitute. When one operation is finished, a shell is placed on a long, inclined rack, down which it rolls into the next room for the next operation. Only the rack is badly made and now and then a shell falls off. Instead of adjusting the rack, a girl is stationed by it to pick up the shells and put them back on straight!

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

the "Daily Mail," "Daily Express," "Daily Telegraph," and the "Daily Sketch," with a combined circulation of about 6,000,000. Then come the Left Wingers, the "Daily Herald," "News Chronicle," "Daily Mirror," and "Daily Worker," with about 5,000,000 readers. This list may be useful in assessing the value of British press reports from time to time. Although these papers are classified as "Left" or "Right," as in Australia, there is no basic difference in policy. Whichever political-party groups the press professes to support, they all support a policy of centralised power and regimentation. It seems obvious that the handful of men who own and control these papers back both major Parties on the basis of "heads I win, tails you lose."

DRUG DISCOVERIES: During recent months much press space was devoted to extolling the virtues of the highly toxic "Sulphanilamide." Later, this "find" has been swamped out with propaganda for the Commonwealth Serum Laboratory monopoly drug, "Penicillin." Nearly two years ago the remarkable properties attributed to the natural extract from the green leaf, "Chlorophyll," were exclusively reported in these columns. Further news is now to hand of this wonder "drug" from the Kansas (U.S.) Army Hospital and the Kansas Medical Society, to the effect that "this drug is the most patent yet discovered." Strangely enough, no costly laboratories are necessary to produce it—in this case it was produced by a doctor from lawn cuttings. Isn't it funny how these things become marvellous discoveries long after they are well known? Even Penicillin ("Mould") was used by our grandmothers many moons ago.

BAILLIEU BOTHER: "Hansard" for June 20 (p. 3343) deals with a statement by Mr. Martens to the effect that members of the wealthy Baillieu family provide finance for the Communist Party. He cites a Mr. John Reed, whose article in a recent issue of the "Angry Penguins" blew the gaff. The article was the result of certain criticism, which appeared in the Communist paper, the "Guardian," which refused to publish a reply by Mr. Reed. So Mr. Reed, through the "Angry Penguins," replied as follows: "I am married to a Baillieu; the fact that her money and mine also has been used to support the Communist Party campaign is, of course, quite irrelevant . . . The fact that I was treasurer for Malcolm Good's federal election campaign committee is also quite irrelevant . . ." Meanwhile, Communist Thornton, Miles, Sharkey and others rail against their capitalist cronies.

—O. B. H.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

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

LIBRARY: The attention of members is drawn to the fact that we have available for their use quite a valuable library of books, dealing with Social Credit and kindred subjects, especially in the realm of political democracy. The rental fee is 3d per book per week. Supporters who are not members may obtain books at the same fee if they can get a member to take the responsibility for the safe return thereof. Two of the recent additions to the library are "Road to Serfdom," by Prof. Hayek, and "Australia's Changing Constitution," by D. H. Drummond.

INDEX: We also wish to draw attention to an index, which is being compiled by our Librarian, Mr. A. J. Munyard. If anyone requires information, which they are unable to locate for themselves, perhaps we can help them. There is, of course, no charge for such service.

BOOKS TO READ: We have available and can recommend the following:—"THE ANSWER TO SOCIALISM," by C. Barclay-Smith, price 2/6. "THE LAND FOR THE (CHOSEN) PEOPLE' RACKET," by C. H. Douglas, price 2/-. "PROMISE TO PAY," a condensation from the book by Dr. R. McNair Wilson, price 6d. (All plus 1d. postage.)

—F. BAWDEN, Hon. Secretary.

HAVE YOU READ THESE BOOKS?

"Federal Union Exposed." Price 1/-. "Communism, Why Not?" Price 2/6. "The Answer to Tax Slavery." Price 1/-. "Stop That Thief." Price 1/6. "The Answer to Socialism." Price 2/6. "Reconstruction on Christian Principles." Price 6d. "Progress in Alberta." Price 6d. "Problem of the Medical Profession." 1/-. "Money?" Price 1/-. "Red Glows The Dawn." Price 6d. (All plus lid. postage.) Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins street, Melbourne, C.I.

CORNERING THE WORLD'S GOLD

. . . At one moment consignments of well over £150,000,000 of gold were on the high seas. In a single fortnight British liners, cruisers and tramps took to the New World more gold than three generations of stately Spanish galleons once brought from the New World to the Old. "The Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth went to sea with amounts of gold which would have made the world's insurance markets tremble in peace-time; small tramps . . . sailed unescorted from Durban to San Francisco with shipments appropriate to a trans-Atlantic liner . . . Out of shipments of more than £1,000,000,000 . . . losses were only some £500,000 . . ." —"The Times," London, June 11, 1945.

Printed by M. F. Canavan, 25 Cullinton road, Hartwell, for the New Times Ltd. Melbourne