

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

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The Problems of Post-War Reconstruction

A Suggestion to All Servicemen

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

Sir, —This is a time when all responsible men, and especially those who will shortly be returning from active service or from munitions work, pause to take careful stock of the situation.

For many years most of us have been under the influence of so-called "leaders," "authorities," and "government advisers." These men have led us up the garden path, and the time has come for us to tell them plainly that we want no more of their mumbo jumbo.

The simple truth is that without any help at all from 500,000 munition workers and 800,000 members of the forces the rest of us have maintained them and ourselves on the standard, which has applied during the war period, and without their help we could continue doing so indefinitely.

But with help from some of them, we could, for example, immediately reduce the working hours, increase the volume of production, lower the retiring age, raise the school-leaving age for the youngsters, and improve the standard of living all round.

Anything standing in the way of any such desirable objectives should be swept aside—especially the old men who have been mumbling the mumbo jumbo.

In wartime we GIVE things away to the enemy; in peacetime we have to SELL them. In wartime our production is determined by military necessity; in peacetime it is controlled by the purchasing power of the people. Obviously, therefore, those who control purchasing power will control the post-war conditions and will be either friends or enemies of the returning servicemen.

The returning servicemen have it in their power to control these controllers, and they can do it without violence to anyone.

Consider this: In Canada there is a Province called Alberta. In 1935 the people of that Province elected a Social Credit Government. Twice since then they have re-elected that Government, the last time with 57 seats in a total of 63. Despite almost unbelievable opposition from the Canadian Federal Government and the Privy Council, the Government of Alberta has achieved remarkable success, and has done so WITHOUT BORROWING ANY MONEY!

Note carefully some of the things, which have been accomplished by the Albertan

Government WITHOUT BORROWING MONEY OR INCREASING TAXES:

1. Natural resources have been developed more extensively than ever before,

2. Highways and other public utilities have been provided without leaving any debt.

3. The education system has been raised to the highest standard in Canada and teachers placed on a professional footing.

4. Purchasing power has been increased, and at the same time prices have been kept steady.

5. The Provincial Debt has been substantially reduced.

6. Taxation is falling (Sales Tax abolished altogether).

7. Health conditions have been so improved that the death rate is 12 per cent, lower.

These are FACTS, which the newspapers of the world, as if by arrangement, have deliberately suppressed.

And they are only a small portion of the benefits which WOULD HAVE BEEN forthcoming, including a regular dividend payment to every citizen, had it not been for the obstruction of the Canadian Federal Government and the Privy Council.

These facts show that the Social Credit people know how to let the people have the things they want, and that they do not indulge in wildcat schemes or talk nonsense.

One of the greatest mistakes we make is to go to the Government with petitions. We should go to our individual Member of Parliament with instructions.

The Government is merely the executive of Parliament, and Parliament can dismiss a Government at any time. Not only so, but the Members who constitute the Gov-

ernment are usually drawn from what are called "safe" electorates, which means that these members feel so sure of being returned that they become somewhat contemptuous of the ordinary man and woman. A Minister of the Crown is not important because he is a member of the Government, but because he has been vested by Parliament with certain powers. It is for Parliament, taking its orders from the electors, to say how those powers shall be used.

No politician feels pleased at the prospect of defeat at the polls, and therefore we should keep in close contact with him, so that he can at least have the opportunity of knowing what we want. After that he should be judged upon the RESULTS HE GETS FOR US.

Provided sufficient FINANCE is made available in the right way, there are no insuperable physical problems to be faced after the war; but unless finance is so made available all sorts of phoney problems will arise and the people will be fobbed off as before.

Here are a few things EVERY member of the forces can have without causing any increase in the national debt or taking any money from anyone else:—

(i) Continuance of full military pay until re-absorbed into industry in a congenial occupation or discharged on a permanent pension of not less than the basic wage.

(ii) The best medical and surgical treatment for the rest of his life for ailments arising from ANY cause.

(iii) Whatever training may be necessary to fit him for a useful career OF HIS OWN CHOOSING.

(iv) Pension for his widow in the event of death, at a rate not lower than the basic wage.

MEAT MUDDLE: The sequel to the socialistic folly of meat dehydrating plants is that nobody will eat the ruined meat, and that large stocks of third-grade meat are left on the hands of the meat meddlers, who are trying to force it on the public. Some butchers now refuse to foist this rubbish on to their customers, but the socialistic meddlers, having control of supplies, are withholding the good meat as a means of compelling such sales. This would not happen under private enterprise; it is a good example of coercive socialism. Even the health regulation of branding such meat as "frozen" has been over-ridden. Meat Board bureaucrats are in India trying to foist this rubbish on to the unsuspecting coolies. The only sensible thing to do with this low-grade rubbish is to give it to the pigs—and even that might be a bit risky.

SNAPPY SHORTS: While the main pages of the Melbourne "Sun" of August 9 was devoted to the Atomic Bomb, three other bombs were dealt with in very small print. The first was a proposal by the Arab League Economic Commission to buy back land in Palestine from the Jews. No mention was made of the fact that the Jews have a clause in land contracts preventing such land reverting back to the Arabs. The second item reported a plan to establish a "World Capital" in the United States, which would house the United Nations' Organisation, the International Bank, Food Organisations and, presumably, the World Police Station. Perhaps the Atomic Bomb Control Board would be there also! The third item reported that the big-shot financier, Dr. Soong, had arrived in Moscow to resume talks with Stalin. It is curious how often such important items are published in an obscure manner in the daily press.

MONETARY MATTERS: "Hansard" for July 20 (p. 4348) reports Mr. Morgan, M.H.R., as pointing out that the U.S. Senate narrowly rejected by 52 votes to 51 a motion to delay the adoption of the Bretton Woods monetary agreement. Mr. Morgan then asked the Prime Minister: "As this agreement has to be adopted by the end of the year, would the Prime Minister issue a brochure on the subject? I suggest that expert opinion for and against the proposals should be included." Mr. Chifley replied that "such a brochure had been circulated" and "everybody seems to be an expert on finance." The Government consulted three or four men who had attended the conference, and Professor Melville, the economist attached to the Commonwealth Bank, was closely associated with the preparation of the document. It is to be hoped that Mr. Morgan and others will insist on obtaining opinions outside those of orthodox economists, whose opinions have been so useless in the past.

RED RULERS: A press report of July 14 states "the Russians made full use of their nine weeks exclusive occupation of Berlin to encourage the growth of Communist elements." Lionel Shapiro, a U.S. correspondent in Berlin, pointed out "of a number of key positions of the Russian-appointed civic administration departments, the directing heads of education, radio and trade unions are dominated by Communists." This is the policy followed

These things are easily possible, and the application of Social Credit principles will provide them.

All that needs to be done is for each man and woman to WRITE AT ONCE to his or her Federal and State members of Parliament telling them clearly that these are the things immediately required.

Tell them also that if the men now employed as Government "advisers" do not know how to bring about such desirable conditions, then they should be instructed to either get in touch immediately with the trustworthy men of the Albertan Government OR TENDER THEIR RESIGNATIONS to make way for better men.

Do not fail to give your personal INSTRUCTIONS to your servant in Parliament, i.e., the man elected to represent the constituency in which you live. If he tries to put you off, then it will be your job to endeavour to put him out at the next election.

If readers of "The New Times" find themselves in agreement with the foregoing views, then I respectfully suggest that they do everything possible, and do it quickly, to have them circulated to the maximum extent.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2. 19th August, 1945.

[Editor's Note: Readers who would help to ensure that the foregoing letter is reprinted as a leaflet and distributed extensively among servicemen, may write to us saying how many such leaflets they could distribute and/or how much they are prepared to donate towards the cost of publication. If sufficient support from readers is forthcoming, an announcement will shortly be made in these columns.]

Significant Political Pointers

With the ending of the second military phase of the war, which started in 1914, the stage is set for a decisive battle between the individual and those who seek to enslave him permanently. The immediate issue confronting the individual is the same, which confronted him during the war: how to free himself from the tyranny of centralised domination.

The threat of domination from Germany, Italy and Japan has been finally defeated, but the threat from those responsible for the financing and arming of these nations is greater than ever. The Battle for the Peace is opening and the success of this battle depends primarily on the correct action of Social Crediters. The first and most important issue is the destruction of the bureaucracy. The Federal Government is making much noise about its removal of controls, but a close examination of the position reveals all too clearly that what is being removed is merely the scaffolding of the main structure. Removing bureaucrats from Departments which can no longer be maintained, and giving them jobs elsewhere is no help to the community.

Electors must insist on a drastic reduction in the total number of bureaucrats—at least to the 1938 level.

If we cannot defeat the bureaucracy, we cannot win the peace. The sooner we face that fact the sooner we will get down to action.

* * * *

It is encouraging to note that the Federal power-lusters feel that the war has finished without their having all the powers they desire.

Sauce for the Goose...

"In view of the imprisonment without trial for several years under Regulation 18B of persons who, before the war, had been said to be friendly with Germans, we trust that those professors and others who have openly advocated underground and anti-British relations with the Soviets will be carefully noted, in case our relations with that Power should unfortunately deteriorate."

—"The Social Crediter" (Eng.) 9/6/45.

At Canberra this week the State Premiers have been submitted to tremendous pressure to force them to hand over some of the powers which the electors refused last year at the Referendum.

Federal spokesmen are seeking to make the housing position the main excuse for having the powers they want. It can be definitely proved that the less the interference by Federal bureaucrats, the greater are the prospects of houses being built in adequate numbers. If it is contended that Governments must build houses, then the State Governments are obviously better qualified for the job than the Federal Government. Should the States lack adequate finance it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to provide it.

Failing this, it is high time that the States started to issue their own financial credit.

No doubt the Federal Government would attempt to have such action declared unconstitutional, but such a "show-down" on the question of financial sovereignty would be the best thing that could happen. It is outrageous that States, which can feed, house and clothe themselves should have to ask Canberra for permission to do so.

* * * *

As were the people of Britain after Germany's defeat, we are being told that food rationing must go on indefinitely. We are told, "Experts believe that it will take the food position generally at least two to three years to return to normal." If the "experts" have anything to do with food production, the position will never return to normal. In fact, there is every reason to believe that certain people have no desire to return it to normal.

If freed from all restrictions and guaranteed a profitable price for their produce, (Continued on page 4)

by Russia in all countries which she has overrun, and without reference to Britain or U.S. This action has created a situation that will cause great difficulty, because the Allies are pledged to free these countries of all tyrannies and dictatorships. It will be a great pity if the gallant Russian soldiers are involved in further trouble by the actions of a few rabid higher-ups.

ATOMIC AUTOPSY: Considerable discussion has arisen as to whether or not the Allies should have used the Atomic Bomb. People have been encouraged by the press to give their adverse opinion on such methods or instruments of destruction—(Continued on page 2)

Free Medicine Act Challenged

From Melbourne "Herald," Aug. 20:

A High Court writ was taken out in Melbourne today to test the validity of the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Benefits Act 1944, otherwise known as the "Free Medicine" Act.

Plaintiff in the writ is the Attorney General for Victoria (Mr. Ian Macfarlan), "at and by the relation of John Dale, Peter MacCallum and Roy Fellowes Watson."

The Commonwealth of Australia, the Federal Director-General of Health (Dr. Frank McCallum), and the Federal Minister for Health (Senator James Macintosh Fraser) are defendants.

Dr. Dale is the president, Prof. MacCallum the vice-president, and Dr. Watson the hon. secretary, of the Medical Society of Victoria.

The plaintiff contends that the provisions of the Constitution do not authorise the enactment of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act 1944 or the appropriation of public money for the purposes set out in the Act. The Parliament of Victoria has sole power in Victoria to make laws on the subject matter of the Act.

The Attorney General for Victoria seeks—(1.) A declaration that the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act 1944 is invalid and void. (2.) An injunction restraining the Minister and Dr. McCallum from executing any of the provisions of the Act or spending Commonwealth money under the Act.

Trial of the action is sought before a justice of the High Court, without a jury.

ALIEN QUESTION IN NEW ZEALAND

By G. Hinton Knowles, in the "New Zealand Social Creditor," July 31.

In the issue of "Real Democracy Journal" of June 15 last, there appeared a few paragraphs on this question, especially with reference to the question of where refugee aliens get their supply of money. Later, a resolution was carried at the annual conference of the N.Z. Returned Services Association urging the deportation of these aliens to their own countries with the same amount of money as they had when they entered the Dominion.

The publication of this very justifiable resolution was immediately responsible for vociferous objection to its adoption by the Jewish community, who claimed that it would be "a fundamental breach of British conceptions." Since then, there have been other manifestations of anger from the same "community."

It should be noted that the Services resolution made no reference whatsoever to Jews, or the Jewish community.

Why, in the name of reason, should any alien refugees be allowed to dictate the length of their stay in the country, which, in time of their distress, gave them sanctuary? Furthermore, why should any of them be allowed to take away from that country more than they brought into it, if they are considered to be undesirable immigrants by the people of the country which sheltered them, and, more particularly, by the men who fought and suffered in their interests to make their native land a much more desirable place to live in?

In spite of the fact that only a comparatively few hundreds of these aliens came into the country, they have "acquired," it seems, titles to a very considerable amount of this country's own wealth and are loath to part with it. Like the "friend" who would visit your home and would only consent to leave it if you gave him his choice of your household goods to take away with him.

So far, there has not been any answer to the query, "Where did their money come from?" And, there won't be any: for the sources of their supply prefer to remain in the background.

A very particular point about the whole business is that, so far at any rate, none but the Jewish community has taken any exception to this very reasonable proposition for the deportation of aliens to their own countries. That community is claiming preferential treatment for its alien members over and above that to be accorded to other aliens. Why should those of a religious faith which is, in very essence, deliberately antagonistic to our own Christianity in all fundamentals, receive any special consideration beyond that to be given to the questions of aliens in general, including possibly Germans and Italians, who are, at least nominally, Christian?

Is it not much more reasonable to expect that these aliens, Jewish as well as all others, go back to take some small part in the reconstruction of their native lands, instead of leaving the job to others who, not having had the advantage of being able to live comfortably in New Zealand under a beneficent British rule, have borne the horrors and distresses of five years and more of war which these aliens in New Zealand escaped by having received sanctuary here?

These people should, if they have any spark of decency in them at all, be ready to go back to bring to their far less fortunate countrymen the benefit of their experience in a British democratic community, and to assist in the work of reconstruction in their own native lands on democratic lines.

We, in New Zealand, had believed in and practised the principle of giving to every man, woman and child, of whatever race, what is colloquially known as "a fair go." All aliens living here in sanctuary during

THE INEVITABLE OUTCOME OF SOCIALISM

It does not appear to be widely apprehended by people who are in revolt against the ugly farce of the Moscow "Trials" [no longer confined to Russia] that they are entirely logical, and the inevitable outcome of Socialism—the Omnipotent State. The universal plea of "Guilty" is merely a formal acquiescence in the a priori assumption that everything done by the State is justifiable, there is no higher law, and that a "Trial" is in fact nothing but an appeal for mercy. In the New Orders there is no such thing as right or wrong, there is only expediency, and the question of mercy (i.e., the severity of torture to be inflicted) is not governed by anything which appertains to the individual under trial (who is guilty because the State says so), but solely whether the use to be made of him is advantageous to "the State."

Once this idea is grasped, the behaviour of Russia at San Francisco, in Poland, and the Baltic States is equally seen to be natural. There can only be one Supreme State, and from the point of view of the Totalitarian, it must be his State. The mere existence of any other State not owing allegiance to him is an offence, just as an individual who does not plead guilty is [thereby] already condemned as a traitor.

It is a basic contention of those who accept the Social Credit outlook, that there can be no accommodation between a centralising power policy, and one designed to restore the individual to his natural "rights." One must go; and war after war is inevitable until one goes.

—"The Social Creditor."

the war have had that "fair go," and more. Is it too much for us now to require that from farm, or business, they now retire in favour of the men to whom they owe every minute of the comfort and safety in which they have lived during their residence in New Zealand? Is it too much to require that now, if any one, or all of them, are regarded by us as undesirable from any cause whatsoever, they depart from our homeland and return to their own, leaving behind them the wealth they obtained through our war efforts, of which, otherwise, they would rob us? Surely, it cannot be justifiably claimed that this is too much and "not in accord with British conceptions"! It may not be British precedent; but even the greatest fool eventually wakes up; even the worm turns. And the time to wake up and turn is now.

The claim made by the New Zealand Returned Services Association in annual conference is justified. It should be supported with every means in our power. The complete rehabilitation of the many thousands of the returning men of our own race demands it. We cannot let them down.

Since the writing of the above, it has been noted that "N.Z. Truth" has made a special feature of this same question in the issue of July 18, under two heads (1) Issue Should Not be Confused, and (2) Curbing Alien Business Infiltration. Under the first head, "Truth" points out that any reference to alien infiltration is immediately treated as having reference to Jews, and draws special attention to the editorial in the current U.S.A. "Review," which, inter alia, says that it is contrary to the constitution of the R.S.A. to indulge in anything which might savour of anti-Semitism, and points out that its resolution was directed not at the Jewish people, but at enemy aliens. The specific point is made that: "The only concern of the N.Z.R.S.A. is that these people, to whom New Zealand has given asylum, are nationals which prejudice the rehabilitation of our absent servicemen."

DEMobilize THE BUREAUCRATS AND WIN THE PEACE

The following quotations, reprinted from the English "Social Creditor" of June 2, 1945, together with that paper's commentary (which is applicable to Australia), emphasise the paramount urgency of putting every possible effort into the "Demobilize the Bureaucrats" Campaign:—

"The bureaucracy, whose power of obstruction such instances illustrate, is fast becoming the greatest Austrian problem. The nationalisation of railways has increased the number of officials by leaps and bounds, and has rendered reform imperative. . . . But no one has much hope of real reform. Every official appointed becomes a kind of vested interest. . . . A special body of politico-economic doctrine was formulated by writers and professors like Martini and Sonnenfels, the latter a savant of Jewish extraction. Sonnenfels enunciated the theory that in the interest of the State, the Police must control all manifestations of public life. The 'Era of Enlightenment' had dawned. . . . the Freemasons and other secret societies took their place and flourished exceedingly."

—"The Hapsburg Monarchy," by Wickham Steed, p. 85.

As Austria, so elsewhere. It is little short of astounding, that with a whole world of examples to point the moral, it is still not clear to the majority that what the world is perishing from is Government—not Tory Government, and not even Left Government, although, from its nature, Left Government will be finally fatal; but just Government.

In the coming elections in this country, we shall see whether our doom is sealed or whether the native intuition still survives. Whatever "programmes" are ad-

INDIA AND ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA

There can be few people with any grasp of the world situation who would dispute the significance of events in India in the attempt to liquidate the British Empire.

There is in the U.S.A. an "India Association" which has been well described as "more anti-English than pro-Indian."

Amongst many publications, "Asia and the Americas," a monthly magazine, well produced and printed on fine art paper, carries on a steady stream of misinformation and mystification on Anglo-Indian relations. We notice a full-page advertisement in the March issue—"You can do business with India. America's commercial frontiers can still be on the Ganges. Great Britain has given to India I.O.U.'s to the value of five thousand million dollars. India would like to spend most of that money in the United States." (So now you see why we're going to "pay for the war.")

In this amiable campaign, any stick is good enough to beat the British dog. The essence of the Gandhi agitation was anti-industrial. Never mind. The sin of the British now is that "they blocked the industrialisation of India." You can not only

So that it will be seen that the R.S.A. point of view is on all fours with that expressed in the article written about by the "Social Creditor" editor.

Further, the same "Review" editorial says this:

"Under different circumstances, these people might have been behind machine guns, attacking our troops, or in Metterschmidt bombers, destroying Britain's cities and towns. Indeed, it is possible that they, or their immediate relatives, were responsible for the killing or maiming of many New Zealanders in the 1914-1918 war."

Referring to the disclosures made in Parliament in response to the request of an Opposition member for a return relating to ministerial consents to the transfer of lands and property to aliens during the past three years, it is shown that 65 farms of 3657 acres; 63 business properties totalling 180 acres of an aggregate value of over half a million pounds were so consented to, and the comment is made that the responsible Minister had agreed, while our servicemen were away from their native land, to the sale of their birthright to aliens. That while the Rehabilitation Department was trying to rehabilitate servicemen on the land, another government department had sold 65 farms to aliens, and, while returned servicemen were at their wits' ends to obtain accommodation for themselves and their families, no less than 276 homes were sold to aliens.

The comment in this connection ends with, "It demands an immediate explanation." It wants more than a mere "explanation." In justice, it means the cancellation of the apparent effects of this alien infiltration, for the benefit of returned servicemen who made it possible for all these aliens to live here in safety during the war years.

This agitation should not be allowed to rest in the words which have already been written and printed. In the name of our country it is the duty of every New Zealand citizen to rouse out of his, or her, apathy, and insist on the Government dealing effectively with this matter at once, without any further delay, or "white-washing" by political "explanations."

Do your bit. Start an organisation in your district to bring home to the Government, through your local parliamentary representative, the fact that New Zealand belongs to its nationals and cannot be sold, or given away, to aliens, at the will of a bureaucratic party or minister. AN ELECTORS' ASSOCIATION CAN HANDLE THIS JOB BEST.

vanced by the "Labour" (i.e., Judaeo-Masonic) Party, or by the "Conservative" (i.e., Masonic-Judaic) Party, the real issue is going to be—do we have more or less Government, by more or fewer Bureaucrats?

The Upper Bureaucrats are in no doubt. They are telling us what they, will allow us to do, what we shall be allowed to eat, and to whom they are going to give our property, for years ahead.

Well, maybe. It has brought down one great country after another, and it may be that we also are to be hanged with Red Tape.

The Marquis de Luchet, writing at the time of the French Revolution, remarks:

"Deluded people, learn that there exists a conspiracy in favour of despotism against liberty, of incapacity against talent, of vice against virtue, of ignorance against enlightenment. This society aims at governing the world. Its object is universal domination. This plan may seem extraordinary, incredible—yes, but not chimerical—no such calamity has ever yet befallen the world. . . . There has been formed under cover of the deepest darkness a society of a new type of beings who know without seeing each other, who understand each other without personal explanations, who serve each other without friendship. This society has as its object, the government of the world."

—"Essai sur la secte des Illuminees."

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

which by inference means that they accept war in general, and bombs of lesser power to destroy life, without demur. If this argument was carried to its logical conclusion, by the process of elimination we might get down to bows and arrows. What really matters is whether or not we shall have wars: whether we are going to remove the causes of modern war; that is more fundamental than methods of war. Shall a handful of men in each country have the power to commit innocent people to slaughter each other, or shall the people themselves decide such matters? It is important to note there is no provision in the World Charter for the people to decide policy in this matter.

FRENCH FEARS: The "Economist" is quoted in the Melbourne "Herald" of July 14 as saying that even Left-wing French opinion distrusts the Communists, because "they fear that the Communists are committed less to the pursuit of social betterment than to the pursuit of power, and their victory would entail totalitarian policies at home and subjection to Soviet Russia abroad." There is now a widespread recognition that pleading the cause of the workers is only a Communistic stunt; their real objective is political power to impose their own form of dictatorship. The innocent Russian people fell for this trick after the last war, and they have been in bondage ever since. Other nations are being freed from dictators, but no move has been made as yet to free our gallant Russian allies.

FARBEN'S FRIENDS: Mr. Orvis Schmidt, director of U.S. Treasury Foreign Fund Control, recently returned from Germany, brought back a statement by one of the I. G. Farben directors "admitting that the firm fully approved of Nazi aggression and benefited considerably from German conquests." He also said: "I. G. Farben directors resented being questioned and believed that inquiries would cease as soon as 'friends' from Britain and America reached Germany" (vide Melbourne "Herald," June 6). Wonder if these friends had anything to do with the fact that the Farben premises, one of the largest and easiest of targets, was used as an air-raid shelter during the bombing raids.

CAPITALIST CHIFLEY: In the build-up accorded to Mr. Chifley in the Melbourne "Herald" of July 12, we are informed, "He is understood to have independent means. He is a large shareholder in a thriving country newspaper, the Bathurst 'National Advocate.' . . . Mr. Chifley is said to have acquired his shares by tracking down shareholders who had died, and others who had forgotten they held shares in the paper." Being in receipt of such unearned income presumably places him out of harmony with his colleagues in regard to the "profit motive." However, he may atone for his departure from socialistic principle because of his other virtues; he always walks to church service, and is reported to have read the Bible seven times.

—O. B. H.

THE SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Members are particularly requested to make an effort to be present at the next meeting, to be held at 8 p.m. on Thursday, August 30, at 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide, when the Chairman will submit a Plan for Future Action. It is desired to have this fully discussed and to obtain a satisfactory representative decision. Arrangements regarding the forthcoming annual meeting will also be dealt with. —J. E. Burgess, honorary secretary.

EDUCATION ON SOIL PROBLEMS

(To the Editor.)

Sir, —I have had a fair response to my letter which appeared in the "New Times" a fortnight ago regarding the formation of a Compost Club similar to that which is now operating in New Zealand; but before calling a meeting of those interested I want additional support. There must be many home gardeners in Melbourne who are interested in getting the best from their plots, and I again appeal to them to write to me c/o the "New Times," saying that they are interested, so that we can make a really good start. How about it?

—Yours, etc., W. E. HANCOCKS.

SLAVERY AND INEFFICIENCY IN SOVIET RUSSIA

"But Dallin is convinced that there are more such slaves in the Soviet Union than there were Negro slaves in the United States at the time of the Civil War. . . . millions of men and women are deprived of liberty and compelled to work, in sub-human conditions and for bare subsistence, on railways, canals. . . . and other enterprises. Dallin reaches two interesting conclusions: The number of persons subject to forced labour is certainly not less than the population of Australia (about seven millions) and is probably greater than the total number of industrial workers at liberty in Russia. . . . The highest number of persons serving sentences of penal servitude under the Tzarist regime was 32,757 in 1913. . . .

"There are two electrical stations generating about the same amount of power, one at South Amboy, New Jersey (U.S.A.), the other at Kemerovo, in Siberia. There are 51 employees at the American station, 480 in the Soviet station."

—"The Real Soviet Russia," by D. J. Dallin. Review in "American Mercury."

THE ROAD TO PEACE IN AUSTRALIA

The shooting part of the war is over. Hip, Hip! Hooray! When our excitement subsides we shall be able to calmly ask the meaning of the "Herald's" screaming headline—"Peace." In our calmer moments we might ask, "Peace for whom?"

We Australians yearn for the peace of our own homes; peace in business and industry; peace to live our own private lives; peace to all men of good will. And yet above the horizon we see all the elements of strange happenings.

Half a million servicemen and women and as many more who have been associated with them in work for war are to lose their war-time pay envelopes. Man-power bullryags are ready to direct everyone to some kind of paid job. For those who can't stand up to "direction," unemployment will serve as a passport to a dole.

Taxation, which brings low living standards to the common people, will keep us in our "proper" stations.

None of us may look forward to a peaceful life. The occasion demands of us to think or be damned.

If our desire to live our own lives in our own ways is to extend to reality, the interest and action of every Australian in political functions should be aroused NOW. The wishes expressed by voters must be carried by the Member of Parliament whom they have elected to Parliament. Our first demand is not merely for "easement" of controls, but the rapid lifting of controls until controls are completely abolished.

The removal of controls entails, of course, the removal of the bureaucrats who exercise control.

It is an insult to our intelligence to say that initiative and self-reliance could not save us from chaos. As individuals we are able to quickly sort out the good from the bad. We resent hindrance from dictatorial officials.

Is our Prime Minister, Mr. Chifley, prepared to re-assert his opinion that a man cannot expect to hold his wife's hand in his own home? Now that the war is over, let Mr. Chifley speak up.

Let us hear from all our Parliamentary representatives. Are they Pro-Bureaucrat or Anti-Bureaucrat?

The alert electors want to know the truth. They know that the time from now until the next elections is precious, and they strongly suspect that after the next election, with the return of a strong party, the lust for power will be nakedly revealed to a harassed people.

Never at any time was there any justification for the imposition of such savage taxation upon traders and their customers or upon any earners of incomes. The racket, in fact, transfers power from the people to a central source of power held by the financial magnates of "the State." Lame excuses to justify taxation for the prevention of inflationary rises in prices will not bear expert examination.

Rapid expansion in the supply of commodities may be effected by free, unfettered industry.

The time in which people could be gulled into the belief that millions of money can be found for war but cannot be found for peace, belongs to the dead past. But the power gang will persevere with their press and play their dirty game to the last.

The objects now on the horizon—atomic power, which may be directed to the needs of peace; the spectre of drudgery and unemployment—are attracting the attention of many. It is reasonable to expect that the interests and instincts of our time will stimulate the active attention of the many to the nature of their political power, which they may direct to the satisfaction of their human needs.

With the aid of those who know what to do and how to do it, Australians may yet enjoy the light of a beautiful day following a dark and terrible night, through the incentive of their idea of the end to be gained. —A. J. O.C.

cialistic legislation being brought forward under cover of the war emergency powers is carrying this system to its logical conclusion of totalitarianism.

Thus the attempt to organise the medical profession under the control of a central authority is only a segment of a general policy of centralisation of authority. Doctors are required as a sort of medical Gestapo to control the health function of the community.

One portion of their duties is to be, in the words of Sir William Beveridge, "to keep a tight control of certification."

Another aspect of the freedom of medical practitioners is bound up with the source of income. Under private practice income is derived from, a relatively large number of separate sources—i.e., various patients. In this way each patient is in a position to contract-out of the doctor-patient relationship, and clearly the doctor's ability to carry on is dependent on his ability to retain sufficient patients.

This forms a very flexible but effective control over the doctor; yet no individual patient is able to tyrannise over him.

When, however, the doctor is paid by a central authority, his freedom, so far as this is related to his income (see above), is in the hands of that authority. This is a matter of very practical concern, as has been shown by the operation of the panel system in England; there the capitation fee was arbitrarily reduced, on grounds of economy, and costs of practice had risen. At the moment, the undisputed need of an increase in the capitation fee is being utilised by the British bureaucrats as a sanction to induce acceptance by the profession of a State medical service.

(To be concluded.)

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE VERSUS GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Coal Production in the U.S.A. and Great Britain

"The U.S. coalminers' leader, John L. Lewis, is opposed to the nationalisation of the mines, and, with 34,000 fewer men employed, and without nationalisation, coal output in the United States has been raised from 460,000,000 short tons in 1940 to 615,000,000 in 1944."

—"The Social Crediter" (Eng.), 16/6/45.

The above results, obtained by private enterprise with hardly any Government interference, provide a direct comparison with production in Great Britain, where the coalmines have been under comprehensive and rigid Government control (i.e., from the production point of view, the mines have been virtually nationalised). Referring to the effect of this on output, Wing-Commander James made the following statement in the British House of Commons on February 23, 1945:—

"I have taken the trouble to get out the official references for each figure which I shall give. The picture is a most gloomy one. In 1943, 10,000 more men produced 12,000,000 tons of coal less than in 1941. If we carry the comparison on to 1944, then comparing 1944 with 1943 we find that a further 2500 more men were employed and that 9,000,000 tons less was produced. The decline has been continuous. Comparing 1944 with 1941 we find that with 12,500 more men nearly 21,000,000 tons less coal has been produced."

CENTRALISING OF ELECTRIC SUPPLY IN QUEENSLAND

"The State Government's plans for the regional development of the electric supply industry have been accepted by the Townsville City Council.

"Extensions to include other local authorities later were proposed, as was also the establishment of a central generating station.

"In outlining the scheme to the Aldermen of the City of Townsville, Mr. S. F. Cochran (Chairman, State Electricity Commission) said that the Commission is convinced that the only way in which the electrical industry can be placed on a proper basis for future development is by regionalisation.

"Ald. Aikens said that while the Electricity Commission was under the control of men of the calibre of Mr. Cochran local authorities had little to fear, but it would be entirely different if men like Mr. Colin Clark were in charge.

"Outside the metropolis, Townsville has the most efficient and thriving electric authority in the State. Assets exceed liabilities by £410,000; but all the assets were to go into a pool. Townsville, with 75 per cent. of the assets, would go into a pool with other shires, and only have two representatives out of a Board of six. Even Townsville may not yet get two representatives, as political malice might be used. Electric authorities, which were 'broke', would snap up at regional control. Once a Board was formed under the Act it became merely a puppet under the Government Electricity Commission.

"Once the Board was set up, the people of Townsville—owners of their electric undertaking, now worth £35,000 in hand in war bonds—would lose their magnificent asset for all time.

"Ald. Corcoran said Mr. Cochran had always assisted and soundly advised the City Council. To the ordinary layman the Act was hard to follow. Could the region be developed without the Board being set up?

"Ald. Aikens: The Townsville electric authority can do anything the Board can do.

"Ald. O'Brien said the Council approached the question with a good deal of resentment. They could visualise many things taking place. The setting up of the Board was dictatorial. The Council was going to lose their assets and lose their staff. The aldermen believed they could develop their electrical undertaking in their own particular way.

"Ald. Hamilton pointed out that if the Council were to reject the Act the Governor-in-Council could enforce them to conform to it.

"Ald. Murgatroyd said his opinion was it was a case of Buckley's choice."

—Condensed from "The Electrical And Radio World," Brisbane, July 20, 1945.

"MEDICAL POLITICS IN AUSTRALIA"

(Continued from last issue.)

This is the title of Memorandum No. 1 issued by the Medical Policy Association (N.S.W.), P.O., Box 7, Epping, N.S.W. The matter contained in this Memorandum is of sufficient importance and urgency to warrant reprinting in full:—

FREEDOM OF DOCTORS

The roots of medical politics lie, therefore, in this fundamental dichotomy, and the basic of all medical policy is, on one side the drive to totalitarianism, and on the other the struggle for freedom. Effective opposition to totalitarianism must be based on the consciousness of freedom.

Free medical practice is derived from the fundamental doctor-patient relationship, which primarily is based on:—

(a) The desire of the patient to be relieved from some form of ill-health, or to obtain advice which the medical practitioner by reason of his special training and experience is able to tender;

(b) The desire of the doctor to obtain a suitable reward for his services and to exercise his special ability and skill.

This direct relationship is the basis of effective control over individual members of the profession, since it breaks down when satisfaction is not mutual.

Centralised control substitutes for this natural and automatic control the rule of authority, backed by the legal power to inflict punishments; further, this authority is exercised to enforce policies, implicit in collectivism—such as safeguarding pensions and other funds, collecting statistics, and completing various official forms and certificates—which do not arise from the primary doctor-patient relationship.

The primary business of a doctor is to render to persons who, of their own accord, seek it, advice and services in connection with health. In return for this he receives money, which is a general claim on goods and services provided by other members of the community. In the absence of any other source of income he is dependent on his ability to exchange his services for money. To maintain himself and those dependent on him, he must devote a proportion of his time rendering these services, and during this time he is not free. Therefore, for a given income,

his freedom is diminished by any of the following:—

(a) Lowering of remuneration per unit of service.

(b) Services required in addition to rendering MEDICAL services—e.g., filling and returning forms, keeping additional records, etc.

(c) Increases in medical work per unit remuneration (particularly in a salaried service).

(d) Increased cost of living, including taxation.

(e) Fines for breaches of Regulations—e.g., "excessive" prescribing under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act.

To see these facts in proper perspective, it is essential to realise that the progress of civilisation increases potential freedom. In the last 200 years the material basis of civilisation has been radically altered by the application of technology to production. This means the progressive replacement of human labour, as a source of power, by mechanical energy derived, ultimately, from solar energy (coal, oil, water-power, etc.). It is impossible to over-emphasise the importance of this radically transforming fact. Among its consequences is the freeing of human intellect—i.e., more individuals become available for purely intellectual functions, and thus, for example, for the practice of medicine. The factors (a) to (e) above clearly collectively express a fact in exact opposition to the possibility of increased freedom.

From this point of view, the following limited definition of freedom is valid: Freedom is time in which the individual can do as he likes. Time expended in "earning a living" is surrender of freedom—for a specific and necessary purpose; but the amount of time, which it is necessary to expend in this way, is constantly diminishing with every improvement in process.

There is, however, another aspect, which requires consideration. The collectivist idea is the antithesis of individual freedom, and its policies must be directed, consciously or unconsciously, to "absorbing" the potentially free time at the disposal of the individual. There are two mechanisms to this end—restriction of purchasing power [(a) to (e) above]; and the subjection of the individual to rule by Regulation.

At the present time this latter is particularly important, and it can be shown that the former is providing a transition to such rule. This is a subject so important that it needs to be dealt with separately. The gravity of the situation may, however, be indicated by the following quotation from "The New Despotism," by Lord Hewart, one-time Lord Chief Justice of England:

"A mass of evidence establishes the fact that there is in existence a persistent and well-contrived system, intended to produce, and in practice producing, a despotic power which at one and the same time places Government departments above the sovereignty of Parliament and beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts."

That was published in 1929, when the system was relatively in its infancy. It is all too clear that the mass of so-called so-

U.N.R.R.A. IS A PART OF THE WORLD-GOVERNMENT PLOT

From the English "Social Crediter," of June 30, 1945:—

It is, of course, obvious that the attempt to institute a World-Government is not relying on "legislation" at San Francisco, or anywhere else. The cornering of food and other products by U.N.R.R.A. is World Domination in action, and the ration and coupon system will be extended indefinitely by the simple device of keeping Great Britain short of food, clothes, houses, and other supplies, as one "liberated" area after another is controlled. The world, and particularly this country, is being milked to build up the military strength of Russia as quickly as possible.

In this connection, we have heard the suggestion made that the present cuts in rations have been made by Order in Council (i.e., by Departmental Bureaucrats connected with P.E.P.) because the ordinary voter does not understand our administrative system, and thinks that "Churchill" is doing it, and will therefore vote "Labour."

PLANNING AND CONTROL

The following statement, believe it or not, appeared in the "National City Bank of New York Circular," September 1944:—

"... Nor can the Government assure prosperity by assuming the direction of private enterprise. For the Government cannot make people go ahead and do things; it can only direct or prevent them, if they want to do things. Thus government planning and control is necessary [?] in wartime, but by its nature it is restrictive in peacetime. This one principle is the answer to all arguments currently being advanced for 'controlled de-control.' It is the principle that should govern reconversion policies."

It is refreshing to see such glimmerings of intelligent thinking on the part of the banking fraternity occasionally. A little more realistic thinking of this sort is what we would like to see instead of the usual twaddle we are handed out.

CANADIAN ELECTION AND NEWS BOYCOTT OF SOCIAL CREDIT

The British Public Misled

From the English "Social Crediter":— Never in our experience has so much ingenuity been employed to mislead the British public on any one single event, as in the case of the Canadian Federal General Election. Our three penny Socialist Daily [London "Times"] has never mentioned the Social Credit increase in representation, the "Evening Standard" gives every figure wrong and infers that the Social Crediters are Socialists (cheers for Professor Laski), and the only newspaper which has come our way which has given the figures in full and without manipulation is the "Scotsman." From its issue of June 21 we take the following figures: Liberals, 118; Conservatives 66; C.C.F., 28; Social Credit, 13; Independents, 8; Independent Liberals, 7; Bloc Populaire, 2; Independent Conservative, Labour Progressive (Communist), Independent C.C.F., 1 each. Mr. Mackenzie King lost his seat.

UNREQUITED LOVE

Archbishops Mannix and Duhig have joined with the leaders of the Anglican Church in Australia in signing a petition for unrestricted admission of Jews to Palestine. On their side it is returning good for evil, for Ilya Ehrenberg, nowadays the chief Soviet propagandist is bitterly attacking Rome. "Rome," Ilya asserts, "fears that with the fall of Fascism enlightenment, reason and liberty will triumph," and aims at "the creation of a strong German Catholic State"; hence its efforts to "whitewash criminals." Like Losovsky, now rarely heard of, Ilya is a Jew.

—Sydney "Bulletin," 11/4/45.

MASTER PLAN BEHIND HITLER'S PLAN

By ERIC D BUTLER (Continued from last issue.)

As did practically all the other great "anti-Semites" of history, Hitler merely took over a Jewish-built organisation and a Jewish policy. We have already mentioned this; but let us examine the matter in a little more detail, because it is absolutely essential to have a clear understanding of it.

We have previously noted how Bismarck's highly centralised Germany was created by leading Jews, most of them financiers. Dr. Roth, the Jewish historian, writes:

"Karl Rudolf Friedenthal . . . was one of the founders of the Free Conservative Party. He it was whom Bismarck invited in 1870 to formulate the Constitution of the German Empire . . . it was overthrown in favour of the Weimar Constitution, one of the principal architects of which was Hugo Preuss (a Jew)."

Roth also writes of the programme pursued by the new Imperial Germany:

"Henrich Friedjung (a Jew) was by conviction a passionate German Austrian. In 1880, in collaboration with Georg von Schoenerer (later leader of Austrian anti-Semitism) and the Jew, Victor Adler (subsequently founder of the Austrian Social Democratic Party), he produced the Linz programme as a basis for the policy of the German Austrians. Two years later the programme was adopted by the German Nationalist Party. Thus the programme of the movement which is now menacing the future of German and Austrian Jewry was in the first instance drawn up by Jews."

Surely no comment is necessary on the above!

In our introduction to the "Protocols," we noted what Hitler said concerning these documents (vide "Hitler Speaks," by Rauschnig). When asked by Rauschnig if he had derived inspiration from the "Protocols," Hitler said: "Yes, certainly, down to the veriest detail." Asked what he had taken over from the "Protocols," he said: "Political intrigue, the technique of conspiracy, revolutionary subversion, prevarication, deception, organisation."

Hitler's policy was a Jewish policy. Therefore, it is important that we examine a few of the less-publicised facts about Hitler, the man who helped to advance Jewish aims so considerably.

From the beginning of his public career Hitler kept his earlier history as secret as possible. There appear to have been good reasons for this. In "Mein Kampf" we are told that Hitler was not always an "anti-Semite"; that, in fact, he had a certain amount of sympathy for the Jews as a result of their treatment of him in Austria. In the "Parade" (England), of June 1940, the following item appeared:

"It was Jewish charity that kept Adolf Hitler afloat all those years. Thanks to his conspicuous name and rather Semitic exterior, he gained admission to Jewish-endowed night shelters. His sister, Paula, found a job in the Vienna Jewish hospital."

Some investigators of Hitler's parentage have expressed the opinion that he was actually of partly Jewish ancestry.

HITLER'S JEWISH ANCESTRY

Possibly the best material on this point comes from the former big German industrialist, Thyssen, one of the men who helped Hitler to power. In his book, "I Paid Hitler," published after he broke with the Nazis and escaped from Germany, Thyssen writes:—

"It is, in any case, difficult for any foreigner to understand Adolf Hitler's character. Sometimes, indeed, his intelligence is astonishing. This peasant's son (for such, at least, he pretends to be) often exhibits miraculous political intuition, devoid of all moral sense, but extraordinarily precise. Even in a very complex situation he discerns what is possible, and what is not. It is hard to believe that the scion of an Austrian peasant family should be endowed with so much intelligence.

"One is less puzzled, perhaps, when one discovers an important gap in Hitler's ancestral line.

"According to the published records, Hitler's grandmother had an illegitimate son, and this son was to become the father of Germany's present leader. But an inquiry once ordered by the late Austrian Chancellor, Engelbert Dollfuss, yielded some interesting results, owing to the fact that the dossiers of the police department of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy were remarkably complete. According to these records, the Führer's grandmother became pregnant during her employment as a servant in a Viennese family. For this reason she was sent back to her home in the country.

"And the family in which the unfortunate country girl (afterwards Frau Schickelgruber) was serving, was none other than that of Baron Rothschild!

"This circumstance throws a new light on the story. The Rothschilds, who in the course of a century had risen from nothing to the position of one of Europe's great families, certainly did not lack a prescient intelligence—at least not in business! And it is this very type of intelligence that Hitler has been shown to possess in politics. Moreover, this presumed Jewish ancestry of Hitler might also give us a psychoanalytical explanation of his anti-Semitism. By persecuting the Jews, the psychoanalysts would say, Hitler is trying to cleanse himself of his Jewish taint."

"However this may be, Dollfuss prepared a document in which all these facts were established.

which would have revealed Hitler's true origin to the world.

"Incidentally, a copy of the document in question is said to be now in the hands of the British Secret Service.

"At any rate, it may be presumed that the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss was connected with his inquiry into Hitler's genealogy."

Bearing in mind the above, and the fact that Hitler was very susceptible to all types of suggestion, the following extract is perhaps not so remarkable:

"Undoubtedly Hitler was very friendly with Erik Jan Hanussen (whose real name was Hermann Steinschneider), the Jewish vaudeville clairvoyant, seer and fortune teller . . . from the end of the First World War until the beginning of 1933, Germany was simply 'alive' with fortune tellers, seers, clairvoyants, astrologers, occultists and mediums—many of them Jews."—Mr. Harry Price, in "Search for Truth: My Life of Psychological Research."

The "Jewish Encyclopedia" tells us that Max Warburg, the big financier, was one of the prominent German Jews to survive the Nazi Revolution. Now, isn't that strange! Stranger still, there has been no evidence of persecution of any of the leading German-Jewish bankers. More may be heard about these gentry as time goes on.

(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:—

SUSPICION OF FOREIGNERS

Russia does not yet trust the outside world. Diplomats are just as closely imprisoned in Moscow as are correspondents. At the time of our visit the current British Ambassador had been unable to secure permission to travel outside the capital!

One of the Allied countries which has in power a Left-wing Government adorned its diplomatic staff in Moscow with a special labour attaché, and appointed to this post an important union official. He came to extend the hand of fellowship from the toilers of the West to their fellow workers in Russia. He complains now that the Soviets gave him countless banquets, but let him see nothing.

This lack of freedom has so "warped" his viewpoint that he now insists that the Soviet system of unions is only a scheme to get the last ounce of work out of labour.

By contrast, the 1500 members of the Soviet Purchasing Commission in America are free to get on any train at any time and go to any part of the country. As trusted allies they are welcome to inspect our war industries. No American should object to this, but Americans should understand that hitherto it has been a one-sided arrangement. On our trip we were taken to any factory we wished to visit and questions were freely answered, but foreigners as a rule are treated as spies. Soviet officials withheld from their Allies even the location of their war industries back of the Urals, while permission to visit them was unthinkable!

A POLITICAL BOSS ENTERTAINS

At Novosibirsk, the capital of Siberia, we are taken to a "dacha"—a Russian word meaning country residence for someone who normally lives in the city. It gleams new and white against the great trees, which surround it, and overlooks the yellow waters of the Ob River, one of the biggest rivers in the world.

The house would be indistinguishable from the great estates, which line the Hudson. It has an equally large staff of servants. The rooms are as large, as clean and as luxurious.

The next two days are dominated by one of the most vivid personalities I have ever met. He is an undersized man in his 40's, with a shock of curly hair. He is quick as a fox terrier—and strikingly un-Russian. Some odd combination of chromosomes has produced out here on the steppes a quick-minded, tough little Irishman. He could be Jimmy Cagney—complete with wiry hair and jutting jaw.

His name is Michael Kalugin, and he is Secretary of the Communist Party for Siberia.

We remark how curious it is that so perfect a Tammany Irish type as Mike Kalugin could be repeated out here in the middle of Asia, running another Party. Not only does Mike's Russian slide out of one corner of his mouth, but he looks at you hard and raises one eyebrow skeptically when he talks.

After a big dinner the first evening, Mike ushered us down to the river and aboard a gleaming white steamer.

The sun was shining brightly and would not set until ten o'clock. Mike waved us expansively to a row of deck chairs just forward of the bridge. A military band, lined up on the bow facing us, struck up as the boat moved out into the current. The band was magnificent, and no wonder; it was the official band of the Red Army—musicians selected for their skill from all of Russia's millions. Their uniforms were spotless. Half of them played instruments; the other half was a perfectly drilled male choir of perhaps 30 voices. The big river rang with Red Army marching songs and heartbreaking old Russian folk tunes.

Whenever they stopped for breath, another band, out of sight on the stern of the boat, would play.

POLITICAL POINTERS

(Continued from page 1)

primary producers in Australia can soon rectify any shortages.

While it is all very well talking about the food shortage in Europe and elsewhere, Federal politicians should be told that charity begins at home.

In the Balkans and other places bands of Communist terrorists have established dictatorships, which eyewitnesses say, are preventing the rural populations from increasing food production to the maximum. Are Australians to be rationed indefinitely to feed countries where food production is being sabotaged? After all, we did win the war, didn't we?

It is unfortunately true that some so-called Social Crediters are a greater danger to Social Credit ideas than those who bluntly oppose Social Credit. Some time ago the case of Mr. Wilson, M.H.R., was analysed in these notes. It was pointed out how the Federal Labor Party ensured that Mr. Wilson was undoubtedly influenced unconsciously. The same technique appears to have been used with Mr. Stanley Allen, of Sydney, author of "Money" and other books. It is no secret that Mr. Allen was assured time and time again by Labor Members that they would introduce "Social Credit." Mr. Allen persisted in the view that the Federal Labor Party would do all that Social Crediters required.

Mr. Allen finally resigned from the Social Credit Movement of New South Wales because that body decided that they could expect nothing from the Labor Party. Mr. Allen once stood for the Senate as a Labor Party nominee. He took no part in the fight against the Federal Government's Referendum proposals. Dealing with the Labor Government's Banking Legislation in his booklet, "Paper Money," Mr. Allen writes:

" . . . By these measures it will be easier for Australia to free her people from economic servitude, also from want and the fear of want. . . . This will stop our Governments getting themselves into further debt to the Private Banking Institutions, and thus enable us to gradually wipe off the National Debt, with its burden of interest, and lead to the reduction in taxation and other levies on our created wealth."

With all due deference to Mr. Allen's exposures of debt finance in the past, the above statement is dangerous nonsense, and can only tend to create that confusion in the ranks of Social Crediters which Douglas warned about years ago. This journal will not support any statement or action by any individual, which is not 100 per cent. Social Credit.

To those people who may think that an undue amount of attention is given to individuals in this journal, and that it is really the system we are fighting, we point out that police fight burglars and not burglary. All systems are controlled by individuals and it is obvious that these individuals must be made personally responsible for the system they operate. C. H. Douglas writes in "The Big Idea":—

"The people who say, 'It is the system we are fighting, not men' are in general, of course, people who don't want to do any fighting at all. By asserting that it is electricity they hate, not the power-station, they keep well away from the troops defending the power-station."—E. D. B.

BRITISH WARSHIPS GIVEN AWAY!

In the British House of Commons on May 29, Mr. Rhys Davies asked the Prime Minister (Mr. Churchill) "whether, in view of the fact that the war in Europe is ended, he is now able to give information as to the transfer of vessels of the Royal Navy to the Red Fleet?"

The Prime Minister: "I will ask the hon. Member to defer this question, the answer to which would be somewhat lengthy, till next week."

Mr. Rhys Davies: "Will the right hon. Gentleman, when he is dealing with British property in this prodigal fashion, remember the promise he made that he would not preside over the liquidation of the British Empire?"

The Prime Minister: "This particular episode was part of the process by which the consolidation of the British Empire was achieved."

Mr. Rhys Davies: "Can the Prime Minister assure me that he will not also hand over the Welsh Fusiliers to Marshal Tito in the process?"

The Prime Minister: "I think I can safely go as far as that."

PROPAGANDA IN DICTIONARY

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 5th Edition (1943), defines "kulak":

"A rich peasant, especially a prosperous farmer or peasant who has made money out of the poorer class, or who refuses to cooperate with the Government." (Our emphasis.)

Funny without being vulgar, as you might say.

ONLY TRAITORS NEED APPLY

Champagne is 4/- a bottle in Oslo. No, you can't have a Travel Permit, Clarence. Don't you know there's a war—oh, well, don't you know, anyway? To hear you talk, anyone would think you belonged to P.E.P. and Chatham House, and had a nice job undermining the sovereignty of our respective nations.

—The Social Creditor."

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