

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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A Deliberate Policy of Artificial Scarcity!

Method in the Planners' Madness

(A Broadcast by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc., from 7HO on May 12)

In Tuesday's issue of the "Mercury" during this last week appeared a photograph of rows of ships tied up in the estuary of the James River, Virginia, U.S.A.—waiting to go to the scrap heap! And on Thursday night news came over the air that TWO THOUSAND "Victory ships" were tied up in American ports!

A few days ago the Director-General of U.N.R.R.A. said that the difficulty of feeding Europe was not so much the question of getting food, but the problem of getting it shipped to Europe!

With 2000 ships standing idle in American ports, we can well imagine how difficult it would be to ship food from America. In Argentina, too, we hear of the large quantities of food waiting for shipment—but no ships. Argentina has been burning wheat in her locomotives, and has said she will stop burning wheat when ships are sent. But only America has surplus ships, and she won't let anyone use them.

In order to bring America into the war in Europe, the British Government obviously had to make very large concessions. What these concessions were we shall learn in due course.

If the same bargaining goes on after this war as after the 1914-18 war, we shall see Major Attlee, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, presiding over the liquidation of the British Empire—or so it is hoped by the New York fraternity.

After World War No. 1, American finance got hold of key financial positions in England, and, in particular, they had their adviser placed in the so-called, Bank of England. And practically the whole of the electrical industry came under their control. The Americans were going to buy out the Cunard Line of steamers, but that transaction was stopped at the last moment.

Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England for the critical years between the two wars, was trained in America in an American banking firm.

In this war British military and industrial forces were under direction from New York, and did everything but wear American uniforms.

America mass-produced the easily built "Victory" and "Liberty" ships; but Great Britain built warships, which are a long, difficult and highly skilled job. The result, of course, is that the British Empire finds itself desperately short of cargo shipping, and America has 2000 "Victory" ships tied up.

Anybody who thinks all these things happen quite accidentally, and refuses to believe there is any plan behind them, is merely exercising the prerogative of ignorant and stupid people who say: "I haven't heard of such a thing, therefore it doesn't exist."

This question of food scarcity and ship scarcity is so desperately important that the whole destiny of civilisation may depend upon how many people in the next few months realise the true situation.

The spark, which set off the French Revolution was supposed to be supplied by food scarcity and food riots; but it has been revealed that there was no real scarcity of food in France at that time. The wheat supply of Paris was cornered by a small gang of very wealthy men whose intention was to start a riot.

This question of scarcity therefore, should be examined in the light of a policy convenient to some people who may thereby attain their ends more easily. Let us examine this policy of scarcity.

When there is no scarcity of food nobody worries about it. You go into a shop, pay for what you want, and get it. But if there is a scarcity, the whole

organisation of the community is changed. The Government steps in, sets up its commissars to issue ration tickets, inspect producers' and retailers' premises, etc., etc.

A similar thing happens when there is a shortage of houses; it is very easy to get a section of the community to start up an agitation to invade private homes and force you to billet people.

The same section, of course, would turn a deaf ear to billeting people in Army huts or Government offices, or even to the building of temporary houses.

As soon as a scarcity can be produced—and we have some highly skilled experts at that game—then the road is cleared for the socialist bureaucracy to step in and do anything at all. The production of scarcity, therefore, is one of the chief and essential aims of socialist policy. Socialist policy is essentially a police policy.

There is a group of influential socialistic planners in England who go under the name of P.E.P. (which stands for Political and Economic Planning). The chairman of this group, Israel Moses Sieff, declared in 1932 that "only in war, or under threat of war would the British Government embark on large-scale planning."

Well, the war didn't do all that was considered necessary; there are still a few bright men of initiative left in England. How to bring them to their knees—that is the planners' problem.

One obvious answer is to starve them into submission.

Everything that could be done to prevent food reaching Great Britain has been done by America, Argentina, Canada and Australia. (It should be remembered that the people of these countries are strongly opposed to this policy, but they don't appear to be able to force the hands of their governments.)

Most of the trouble in the Argentine

was started by "America" so as to prevent England getting food from there.

The farms in America are over-stocked with wheat, and the American Government quibbles about the price while Europe starves. Meanwhile, the wheat is being fed to the stock, and in Argentina it is burned as fuel in the locomotives.

The position, of course, is becoming obvious—too obvious for the safety of a few men in New York.

The wheat now will be made available but you will find shipping strikes and hold-ups all over the world. And just as the Communists did everything they dared to block Britain's war effort when she had her back to the wall, so again they will dash in to hold up the shipping while Europe starves.

They obviously get their instructions from one centre, and that centre's policy includes the liquidation of the British Empire. Here again you have the same combination that was noticed in the French and Russian revolutions: the planning done by the wealthiest men in the world, and use of the rabble of the cities to hide, the design. (After the rabble have done their job, they in turn can be put in their place, or be "sent to Siberia.")

It should be noticed here that, while Europe starves, nobody in Europe is interested in anything but food, and those who bring some food will have millions literally eating out of their hands. The political consequences, of this are not hard to imagine.

Meanwhile England is not allowed food even for her section in Germany, England has no food for France; Austria has to feed 100 thousand Russian troops billeted on her. The food position is being exploited at a terrific pace.

Are 2000 ships tied up in America purely by accident? Well, accidents do happen sometimes; but not THAT kind of accident.

A high-pressure advertising firm is strongly featured in the press as telling the world that, "selling, not production, will be the business headache by 1947." Presumably this firm expects an early end of bureaucratic sabotage, and has inside information that a money shortage is to be created again.

If that happens, producers will, of course, revert to the crazy practice of spending millions of pounds on invitations (adverts.) to people to buy their wares. It may be as well to bear in mind this warning that the Smart Alecs suspect that the money tap is to be turned off.

Significant Political Pointers

It is sometimes forgotten that the first major example of socialistic planned economy was introduced into Australia by the Menzies Government when it created the Apple and Pear Board. The disastrous results of this Board's operations are well known.

Why, then, do so many well-meaning people believe that there will be less socialistic planning if Mr. Menzies and his associates are elected to form a Government at the coming Federal elections?

Mr. Menzies and those backing him have made it perfectly clear that they have no intention of challenging the present totalitarian system of Government in this country; they merely suggest that they can administer the set-up better than Mr. Chifley's Government.

* * * * *

"One of the primary industries in my electorate is potato-growing. Last year, under Commonwealth control, a potato grower was compelled to enter into a contract with the Commonwealth before he was permitted to grow potatoes for marketing. One grower was told to prepare a certain acreage for seeding, and was notified in writing what the acreage was to be. The preparation of the land for a potato crop is not completed when it has been ploughed once with a team or a tractor. The operation requires five or six workings of the soil, according to the district in which the grower has his property. After he had prepared the land, the producer received a circular instructing him to reduce the acreage by 25 per cent. Other operations of that Board were equally fantastic and foolish. Producers were not permitted to harvest and market their crops when they were ready. Many were told to leave their potatoes in the ground until an officer of the Potato Control Board telephoned or notified them in writing how many tons of potatoes they should dig, and when they should market them. . . . In my opinion, the producers of Australia do not desire that type of control."

—Mr. Archie Cameron, M.H.R., at Canberra, on April 3.

Mr. Cameron's remarks are excellent as far as they go. But the same remarks are as applicable to the Apple and Pear Board, which Mr. Cameron knows all about. He was Minister for Commerce in 1940.

Speaking at Canberra on April 3, Country Party Member Mr. Abbott indicated that all the Federal Parties desire greater powers

for Canberra—i.e., for the Federal bureaucratic army of occupation—but merely disagree as to which Party should wield the powers and as to which are the best methods to trick the people into handing over the powers:

"Time after time, we have seen the anomaly of one Party opposing the Referendum submitted by the other Party and then making a similar proposal to the people, only to have it similarly turned down because the other side has on that occasion been against it. That applies to every political Party."

This frank admission should be brought before as many people as possible.

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"While a large section of Canadians would welcome a rapid liquidation of Government controls and a return to the pre-war era of private enterprise, another favours experiments in a planned economy, and would readily accept the continuation of many controls. . . . These and other problems were given prominence last week when provincial Premiers and the Dominion Government held a five-day conference in public in an effort to seek agreement on post-war co-operation. The meetings broke up without any results when an unbridgeable gulf was found to separate the plan put forward by the National Government as against the provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec. . . . The conference adjourned, but the prospects of resumption are slight. . . . The Dominion wants the exclusive right to collect personal and corporation income tax and succession duties, and is prepared to pay large annual sums to the provincial Treasuries in return, but Ontario thinks that the offered price is much too low, and Quebec rejects the whole principle as a menace to autonomy."

—Adelaide "Advertiser," May 11.

It would appear that the Provincial Governments in Canada are putting up a far better fight for the principle of local Government than are the State Governments in Australia.

(Continued on page 4)

MACARTHUR'S MONEY MOVES: Japan's money system is receiving special treatment from General MacArthur—or, more correctly, from the real financial "Generals" behind the scenes. He has now abolished "unlimited national credit" (?), which was previously made available to manufacturers through loan guarantees. This may have a special significance, because the Japanese Government is said to have previously frowned on orthodox financial methods, which hampered production. He is reported to have also approved a proposal under which the Zaibatsu monopoly will be forced to sell their holdings, valued at £45,650,000 for Government Bonds not negotiable for 10 years, thus making it virtual Government monopoly. Apart from the fact that U.S. is eliminating a powerful trade rival, there is something rather queer going on in Japan's financial world.

HOP-PICKERS: Recently 400 hop-pickers went on strike because a labour-saving device was kept "too long" on the hop field by Shoobridge Bros. Ltd., at Bushy Park, New Norfolk (Tasmania). This machine is said to be capable of picking about eight acres daily, whereas by normal manual labour only about one acre is possible. This recalls workers' attempts in past times to smash looms and other labour-saving devices because they would deprive them of their incomes. At that time they did not understand the idea of receiving national dividends, but it seems that the Tasmanian Labor Leaders are just as backward in this regard as those who resisted the looms. Machines will continue to displace manual workers despite all opposition.

AIRFARES INCREASE: The Director of Civil Aviation has decreed that the Australian National Airways' trans-Pacific fare may have to be increased from £170 to £200, on the ground that "the fare is too low." ("Age," May 4.) The A.N.A. (private enterprise) was perfectly satisfied with the £170 fare, but the Government had the power to increase it. From this it is clear that the Government is not confident of meeting competition with private enterprise, and that it intends to make air travel more costly—not cheaper as some people

foolishly imagine. It is a wicked situation when a Government compels private companies to increase travel costs in order to hide its own inefficiency. If the company is prepared to "go quietly" and be a party to the racket, many of their obstacles will disappear.

* * * * *

TRUMAN'S TACTICS: President Truman's action in recommending to the Committee on Palestine the immediate entry of 100,000 Jews into Palestine has brought forth some strong criticism from the New York "Herald Tribune" to the effect that "Mr. Truman showed a seemingly total incomprehension of the issues involved." ("Age," May 4.) The article pointed out that "such a recommendation implied a sharing of the responsibility by U.S.," but the American Government refuses to accept any such responsibility. From this it is clear that Truman's recommendation was not effectively backed by the U.S. Government or the U.S. people; hence, it seems that it was made at the behest of the powerful Jewish interests which dominate American political, financial and industrial life.

* * * * *

PROLETARIAN PURGES: One of the most striking indictments of Communist rule in Russia has just been published in New York under the title of, "I Choose Freedom." It deals with the double-crossing, dictatorial characters of Russian officials and the ghastly manner in which peasants were driven into collective farms by callous officials who caused millions to starve. The author, an escaped Russian, estimates that more than 10,000,000 of the proletariat were tortured, exiled, sent to concentration camps or murdered during the purges. Despite the fact that most of Russia's real rulers are Jews, the author says in a press interview that the persecution of the underdog Jew is still rife. N.K.V.D. (Russian secret police) in New York constantly follow the author (Victor Kravchenko), who says he is in fear of his life.

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MUNICIPAL MERGERS: Strong opposition to the creation of a Greater Melbourne

(Continued on page 3)

Early this year "The Social Crediter" invited its readers to send in answers to certain basic questions, and the joint answers of Dr. and Mrs. C. Geoffrey Dobbs, of London, were selected for publication in the issue of March 16. The questions and the first (analytical) part of the answers are reprinted hereunder, and the second (constructive) part of the answers will appear next week. We urge all our readers to give their closest attention to both sections:

The assistance of our readers is requested in order to obtain sound and considered answers to the following (preliminary) enquiries:

(a) To what extent, and in what connection, if any, do you consider the adult universal vote constitutes a mechanism, with or without modification, corresponding with, and tending to, a satisfactory political system.

In this connection assess, quite objectively and with reference to any observed evidence, the incompatibility or otherwise of the two statements:

(1) "The voice of the People is the voice of God."

(2) "For Thine is the Kingdom, the Power, and the Glory."

(b) If, within the limits you consider desirable and specify, or without limit, the vote is a competent mechanism, how would you confine its use to those limits if imposed; and how would you ensure that results of the same positive and concrete nature, on the political plane, are obtained as in the case when placing an order with your grocer in say 1896 (i.e., before the South African War) you offered him a gold sovereign in payment?

* * * * *

THE VALIDITY OF THE POLITICAL VOTE

Definition: VOTE (fr. Lat. votum, "wish, vow; to wish for") 1. Formal expression, by ballot or show of hands, etc., of one's wish, choice, opinion, esp. in regard (i) to the election of a candidate for a post, or as a member of Parliament or other legislative or administrative body; or (ii) to the passing of a resolution, law, measure, sanctioning or prohibiting some specific form of action.

—"Wylde's Dictionary."

DISCUSSION OF QUESTION (a): —

(Question taken with current meanings and within the framework of present day political systems.)

Surveying the evidence:

(i) Great Britain, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. (all vote over 18), all have adult universal vote; in none of them does it constitute a satisfactory political system, serving merely to camouflage tyranny. At its most prosperous period in the 19th century Great Britain had certain qualifications, real but not political, on the right to vote.

(ii) On the other hand the reluctance shown, e.g., by powerful forces in Belgium to have a universal vote on the proposed abdication of King Leopold, and in Greece to a vote on the form of government desired by people there, points to the conclusion that there is some field in which an adult universal vote is valid and could muster the power to thwart the Dark Forces. The elaborate measures taken in e.g., Yugoslavia to preserve some of the trappings of a universal vote also point in this direction; but in fact the vote there is no longer universal, the disqualifications for voting being political (i.e., "fascist," etc.) not real.

We therefore conclude that it is not so much the vote that should be considered but the whole vote-operation, including as well as the vote the policies and people voted for, and the way of summing up the results, and the limiting factor of propaganda and information available to voters.

Wherever there is an adult universal vote at present we find complete control and corruption of the other factors composing the operation, so that the vote is useless for ends not approved by the controllers, while giving an illusory air of free choice.

We consider the following factors important in this connection:

I. That no satisfactory political system is workable unless those concerned with it hold broadly the same religious or philosophical views: in practice this was so when Christianity was the dominant religion. This is the only safeguard to the social credit (the faith of people that in association they will get what they want) of a system without which any political system will disintegrate.

II. So-called democracies have always emphasised exclusively the numerical aspect of the vote. The development of the party system has caused each political vote to be set off against another different one (thus playing off different groups of the community against each other and creating class warfare) and account is taken only of the difference in numbers between supporters of the competing parties. In consequence (a) many votes are rendered ineffective, and (b) the resulting Government may not even represent the majority of voters. (In the recent elections here and in Canada the exclusively numerical character of the vote was actually used as an argument for voting for big parties.)

The political vote is thus transformed into an instrument to restrict the freedom of the voter by selecting one policy only and imposing it on everybody.

Possibly because it can be used to frustrate people's wishes in this way, and so control them, the political vote has increasingly been invading the sphere proper to

the economic vote, i.e., the provision of services—post, transport, health, education, etc., and now even goods e.g., coal, milk in prospect, and the intention to nationalise industries.

In fact, any vote, to be effective for its function of choosing, should in itself be a title to the achievement of the choice it makes, always provided that the voter's demands are not occult, nor imposed on anyone unwilling to take part in them, and that the field presented for choice is amenable to the exercise of preference (i.e., is not concerned with technique the consequence of which is occult to most people).

NEXT, THE TWO STATEMENTS QUOTED IN THE QUESTION: —

Taken in the normally understood sense, the terms of "The voice of the people is the voice of God" are both untrue and self-contradictory (but after all it was first said ironically!). The Voice of God is understood plainly; but what is taken for the Voice of the People, where it is one and unitary, is a voice imposed on nearly all of them by an unorganised minority; cf., French Revolution, Russian Revolution, abuse against criticism of Jews, etc. Let us call this unanimous voice the Pseudo-

voice; it is incompatible with the voice of the Creator of the Universe of various, diverse and differing creatures not only because it is unitary but also because it is observed to lead often to frightful results and in all cases to results not intended by the separate people who compose the mob, except for the few who are behind it, in whose interests the results appear to work.

The Pseudo-voice gathers its power because it is based on and offers a perverted solution of real problems; cf. the Pseudo-voice which, in order to remedy the housing situation, advocates the hanging of kind-lords from lamp-posts and the liquidation of the Royal Family; also, the General Election, which voiced a true dissatisfaction with the services of the previous Government, but did not automatically mean approval of socialist government, however.

If for God is read Deus Inversus, the statement is seen to be true and compatible within this reference with the second statement, "Thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory." As there can be no incarnation of the Devil (because there are no bad things, but only bad uses of them), the nearest approach to it is the greatest perversion of what was intended for the best uses. To keep a thing perverted continuous coercion is necessary, so that extreme centralisation is the characteristic of systems of politics based on the glorification of Deus Inversus. On those holding the final power, as nearest to the abstract evil intention which is behind the perversion, will devolve the infernal Kingdom, the power of ruling by fear and the resulting unglory. A thing perverted too far, however, no longer serves its natural ends, and dies. Some material things, with capacities for good and possibilities of perversion, live on.

In the sense that the voice[s] of the individual people themselves, insofar as they express themselves and not the imposed opinion of the controlling minority (whether or not the words are provided by another), express the Kingdom of God

which is within them, then the first is compatible with the second statement also taken in a real sense.

And the diligent reader will note that the Voice of the Creator thus expressing itself is not simple nor unitary, but extremely rich, varied and multifarious, each creature fulfilling itself in its own fashion. (Deeds and actions, of course, are a better means of expression than words of the Voice of God for most people). The two statements are linked by the idea of the incarnation of the Kingdom which is within. In such a Kingdom, the Power and the Glory would belong to God, as well in His immanent as in His transcendent expression. To the extent that God is immanent in each of us, the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory would belong to each of us.

CONCLUSIONS:

Considering these remarks in relation to the opening discussion we see that:

1. The consciously formulated political vote is both ineffective to obtain diverse wishes, and at the same time open to so many forms of perversion that as many choices as possible should be (a) taken by means of the more flexible economic vote and (b) short-circuited by decentralisation of power so that people could do what they wanted without having to ask first.

2. When a political system involves the presentation for vote of a unitary plan or policy the only validity of the vote lies in the possibility of rejection. Some negative votes are valid, because all can reject in unison—a negative is abstract. It is this the central authorities fear. Hence the delay of plebiscites on the monarchy question in, e.g., Greece and

THE CIRCULATION CAN AND MUST BE DOUBLED!

Have YOU Got That Extra Reader Yet?

Over the past few months there has been a steady increase in the circulation of the "New Times." But a much greater rate of increase is necessary if the circulation is to be doubled by the end of this year. And this objective can be easily attained if only every present reader will pledge himself to obtain at least one new reader by the end of the year. Surely there is nothing difficult about that?

Now, as never before, the circulation and influence of this journal must be greatly increased. A big increase in circulation means that the size of the "New Times" can be increased, thus making it more interesting and easier to introduce to many people. And it will also be possible to consider a reduction in price.

The gauntlet has been thrown down by the enemies of civilisation. Here is how you can answer the challenge immediately:

(1.) Buy one or two extra copies of the "New Times" every week and pass them on to selected people. After you have supplied a person with the paper for a few weeks, sign him up for a direct subscription—or get him to allow you to place an order for him with the local newsagent.

(2.) If you do not like contacting people personally, carefully select a few persons whom you think the "New Times" will interest, and pay a 5/- subscription for each of them.

(3.) If you feel you can do neither of the above, then please send a donation to the "New Times," so that action can be taken to get new readers.

Start Today, Readers! Let us see a stream of new subscriptions flowing into the "New Times" Office. Let us have increased demands by newsagents for increased supplies of the "New Times." Let us all take our coats off to this urgent job. Our fighting slogan must be:

The Circulation Can And Must Be Doubled!

Belgium, at a time when, for different reasons, elections could not be so completely rigged as in Yugoslavia, say, and people know directly the meaning of what they are voting about.

3. The positive vote cannot be unitary, because all want different and multifarious things, and these are not abstract. Experience has shown that they can be supplied most effectively by the economic vote.

Any approach to a unitary positive vote is necessarily abstract (like the negative) to be expressed in such terms as "Freedom." The nearest approach to a united positive objective is in fact the National Dividend, i.e., the mathematical expression of the freedom progressively possible to exercise the available choice. But here again, a valid positive majority vote based on understanding of this proposal is scarcely a possibility. The very considerable number of votes cast for a National Dividend both in this country (in the Electoral Campaign), and in Canada expressed in fact a protest against deprivation of access to a plenty the existence of which was a matter of experience; i.e., it was a form of negative vote.

A similar protest against that deprivation of rights which is a common experience of everyone today might well take the form of a demand for a Bill of Rights. The very nature of a Bill of Rights is to PREVENT interference; interference being the encroachment most truly realised by people today.

(To be concluded.)

ON THE RECORD

Of the persons so far arrested in Canada for selling or furnishing secret information to a foreign power, F. Rose, M.P.; Shugar; Gersen; and Dr. Israel Halperin, are Jews. Magellan is alleged to be partly Jewish, and Boyer married a Jewess. Mrs. Woikin is a Russian Doukhobor from Saskatchewan, the C.C.F. (Socialist) stronghold. Three others are said to be "British." Such information as we possess suggests that they are "British" Communists.

—"The Social Crediter," England, April 6, 1946.

SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Mr. Eric Butler continues to obtain excellent results on his South Australian tour. Addressing eight meetings in six days last week, he obtained another large list of new subscribers for the "New Times" and sold over 100 pieces of literature.

Following the United Democrats' Rally on Saturday, May 4, Mr. Butler left on Sunday, May 5, for Williamstown, where he addressed an open-air meeting in the afternoon.

From Williamstown he went on to Gawler, where he gave a special address in the evening entitled, "The World-Wide Conspiracy Against Civilisation."

On Monday, May 6, he addressed an exceptionally good meeting at Riverton, the main feature of which was the comparatively large number of women present and the intelligent questioning at the conclusion of the address.

On Tuesday, May 7, another excellent meeting was held, at Tanunda.

Leaving Tanunda early on Wednesday morning, May 8, he arrived back in Adelaide in time to give a special lunch-hour address to Adelaide businessmen at the rooms of the United Democrats. This address, although compressed into little over half an hour, will have big repercussions. Typical of some of the comment heard after this address was a statement made by one of Adelaide's most prominent professional men, who said that the speaker's analysis of the fundamental issue of centralised versus decentralised government was the most lucid and most able that he had heard. When the Referendum fight starts he and others are desirous that Mr. Butler be brought specially to Adelaide to open the campaign in the Adelaide Town Hall.

The ex-servicemen's meeting in Adelaide on Wednesday evening, May 8, gave a very enthusiastic hearing. The chair was taken by Warrant Officer Brock. Mr. Butler convincingly drove home the point that the servicemen cannot get a fair deal while the present bureaucratic army of occupation continues to be the real government.

Leaving by train from Adelaide early on Thursday morning, May 9, Mr. Butler travelled 160 miles to address a meeting at Booleroo Centre that evening. The long trip was well worthwhile.

Arriving back in Adelaide the following day, Friday, May 10, he addressed a meeting in the evening at Prospect.

Mr. Butler's meetings have been creating such enthusiasm that all centres he has visited are urging that he make efforts to return again as soon as possible.

On Saturday, May 11, he had his first free night since arriving in South Australia, but continued his campaign on Sunday, May 12, at Forest Range, and went on this week with a series of meetings at Murray River towns. Further reports will appear in our next issue.

SOCIAL CREDIT ACTION GROUP

(To the Editor.)

Sir, — It has been brought to the notice of the Social Credit Action Group that some of our supporters have not received receipts for the amount of their donations as early as would be desirable, and, in some cases, have not received them at all.

While we very much regret happenings of this nature, it will be well to point out possible reasons why such should occur, in order that the matter may be cleared up to everybody's satisfaction.

Although the S.C.A.G. Committee endeavours to meet every week, it sometimes happens that a fortnight elapses between meetings, consequently causing delay in issuing receipts, which are signed by both the secretary and myself.

Then, again, we receive donations through the post without any intimation as to the addresses of the senders. In these cases we hold the receipts in the hope that the senders will again contact us.

If Mr. P. T. Stewart, Mr. W. McCormick, and Mr. T. J. Cleaver will forward their addresses we will post on their receipts.

A cheque received this week from Northbridge, Sydney, bears a signature, which is not decipherable. If the sender will kindly forward his name (block letters, please), and address, a receipt will be forwarded.

Then, of course, some letters may go astray, in spite of "our" several millions a year P.M.G. profit.

However, supporters can rest assured that their money is not lying idle on fixed deposit, and with the forthcoming elections and referendum drawing very near, it is essential that the funds be kept rolling in, in order that the fight may be intensified. The coming month will be vital, and I have no hesitation in stating that the outcome will largely depend upon the activity of social crediters during that period. Keep up the good work!

—Yours, etc., NORMAN E. BAKER, Hon. Treasurer, Social Credit Action Group, 30 Durham Rd., Surrey Hills, Melbourne.

IT IS YOUR FIGHT!

You Can Help To Double The Circulation Of "The New Times" By The End Of 1946.

How? By Obtaining One More Reader.

Why Not See How Many New Subscribers You Can Get Before The End Of The Year?

By JOHN WELLER.
SURRENDERING THE BRITISH EMPIRE
 "In any event, with the changed world situation and the rise of Egyptian nationalism, the withdrawal of British forces from all Egyptian territory became inevitable."—Trevor Smith, Melbourne "Herald" Correspondent.

Just like that: "inevitable"!
 Just what is genuine in the "Egyptian nationalist" movement is somewhat difficult to assess at this distance, but we do know that a key date in the time-table of the Pyramids (of which the Egyptians who built them 3500 years ago were in some curious manner supposed to have been aware) was February 18, 1946, and that this date was publicised apparently from Jewish quarters in New York. And around that time (among other significant events) riots were fomented in Cairo, which culminated in the "inevitable" premature withdrawal of British forces, marking another step in the attempt to write off the British Empire as a necessary preliminary to World Domination.

It is of considerable significance that there have been strong Jewish influences at work in Egypt, which have manifested themselves from the attempt by Charlotte and Joseph Rosenthal to turn the Arabs against the British in 1922 to the recent murder of Lord Moyne by the Stern Gang.

Now Mr. Attlee has also stated that with the proviso that the Hindus and Moslems reach a working agreement (which seems likely to be forced upon them under an unsatisfactory and unstable plan) Britain will also quit India.

Mr. Attlee, who must assume full responsibility for the decision on Egypt, is revealing himself as an efficient instrument of the policy for World Control. As far back as 1934, as Parliamentary leader of the Labour Party, he revealed his attitude:

"We have absolutely abandoned any idea of a nationalist loyalty. We are deliberately putting a world order before our loyalty to our own country." (Quoted in "The National Review," Vol. 125, No. 750, August, 1945, p. 121.)

At a time like this it is relevant to recall once again the significant words of Professor Arnold Toynbee (of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, commonly known as Chatham House):

"If we are frank with ourselves we shall admit that we are engaged on a deliberate and sustained and concentrated effort to impose limitations upon the sovereignty and the independence of the fifty or sixty local States. The surest sign, to my mind, that this fetish of local national sovereignty is our intended victim is the emphasis with which all our statesmen and our publicists protest with one accord, at every step forward that we take, that whatever changes we may make in the international situation, the sacred principle of local sovereignty will be maintained inviolable."

The "sacred principle of local sovereignty" has been subverted and used as a pretext for prematurely quitting Egypt and possibly India.

To continue Professor Toynbee's address: "This, I repeat, is a sure sign that, at each of those steps forward, the principle of local sovereignty is really being encroached upon, and its sphere of action reduced and its power . . . restricted. It is just because we are really attacking the principle of local sovereignty that we keep on protesting our loyalty to it so loudly. The harder we press our attack on the idol, the more pains we take to keep its priests and devotees in a fool's paradise, lapped in a false sense of security which will inhibit them from taking up arms in their idol's defence."

Consequently, we are kept occupied arguing about freedom for the Hottentot (who wouldn't know what to do with it if he had it) while our own powers of self-government are effectively filched from us.

And so Toynbee concludes: "I will not prophesy. I will merely repeat that we are at present working, discreetly, but with all our might, to wrest this mysterious force called sovereignty out of the clutches of the local national States of the world. And all the time we are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands." (Speech in Copenhagen, 1931.)

The policy primarily directed against Great Britain, the nation which (without overlooking its defects) has been all along the main stumbling block to world tyranny, necessitates full exposure if the promoters of wars and depressions are not to gain the complete control, which they seek over the destiny of this planet.

The strategy of the attack on Great Britain has taken three main forms:—

(1) FOOD. The people of Great Britain have been starved as a result of a policy of deliberate sabotage represented by the ploughing in of vegetables in Scotland, the restriction of wheat acreages and other primary production in Australia and the United States, the burning of grain in Argentina, and the diverting of supplies by U.N.R.R.A.

"SINGLE TAX, SOCIALISM AND SOCIAL CREDIT"

Hear—

MR. C. A. ALLEN
 Thursday, May 23, at 8 p.m.
 at the

Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria, Room 8, 1st Floor, "The Block," Melbourne.
 (Entrance through grille in Elizabeth Street.)

to selected parts on the Continent. This is the exercise of direct physical control.

(2) FINANCE. There is a mass of documentary evidence to establish the fact that since at least (to go no further back) 1920, when Montagu Norman, of Brown, Shipley & Co., U.S.A., became Governor of the Bank of England, a financial policy has been operated to Britain's disadvantage, emasculating her military power while financing Hitler's Germany and culminating in the recent acceptance of the Bretton Woods Scheme and the "American" loan. This journal has consistently exposed the measure of financial control exercised from Wall Street, New York.

(3) PROPAGANDA. This has operated to play down Great Britain's part in the war, while, contrary to the belief fostered in some quarters, Britain's output per man "was greater than in the United States and incomparably greater than in Russia." And, as C. H. Douglas also pointed out recently, "No decisive weapon used in this war originated outside the British Empire." Great Britain is apparently by common consent derated to the position of a second-class power. For example Professor Laski (who appears to be somewhere near the heart of the conspiracy) said recently at Stockholm: "Not even Russia and America can live

alone. Still less can second-class Powers like Britain and Sweden."

This anti-British propaganda is rampant in most parts of the globe. According to information given in the book, "And Yet I Like America," lecturers receive 130 dollars a night to tour the United States attacking British policy in India.

Then again: "The Communist Party [in France] is working vigorously, efficiently, and passionately. Its propaganda is violently anti-British. . . . If one opens a Communist paper in any part of France one is almost certain to find subtle, bitter, anti-British propaganda. . . ."—From "The Review of World Affairs," April 1946.

And: "For the [N.Y.] Post, which is owned by a Jewish lady, Constantine Poulos is travelling in the Middle East, and at the end of December he communicated from Jerusalem a report of a conversation with Friedman Yellin, leader of the Fighters for the Freedom of Israel, known as the "Stern Gang." Yellin referred with gusto to the assassination of Lord Moyne, that being part of the 'war' his 'organisation' is waging"—"war on the British Empire in Palestine and wherever the Union Jack flies."—From the Sydney "Bulletin," 27/2/46.

We have been warned. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the primary step to World Dictatorship is the, complete destruction of British institutions as we know them, because more than any other they have maintained the liberty of the subject and laid the basis for increasing self-government.

And this strategy is so far advanced that only full exposure of these activities, which may fairly be regarded as High Treason can possibly save us.

A MODERATOR'S MUDDLED MESSAGE

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

Sir,—For many years leading clergymen have vied with each other in condemning "mankind" for all sorts of things which clergymen include in the all-embracing word "sin." Things happen because "man" has done this or that. Because "man" has forgotten God. Because "man" is greedy and selfish. Indeed, because of anything except the real cause.

Here and there, there have been heartening signs of realistic understanding, but unfortunately these have been followed all too often by pathetic lapses into the old jargon of puritanical mumbo jumbo, or by the disciplining of those whose eyes have been opened.

In the Melbourne "Argus" of 7th May was the report of the address delivered the previous day to the Presbyterian Assembly by the Rev. T. J. Riddle, of Glen Iris, after his induction into the office of Moderator for the next twelve months. This report was described as "New Moderator's Message to Sick World," and included the following:

1. "In the place of God there was enthroned in men's hearts the idol of selfishness."

2. "The money passing through the Totalisator on any one day at any of our main race meetings would suffice to feed hundreds of our compatriots on the other side of the world for a month."

3. "Apparently the value of a racehorse was far greater than that of a sick child, for the amount paid for yearlings at the recent sales was greater than the amount asked for, but not forthcoming, for the building of a hospital."

4. "The trend of things today was that if people's sympathy for a deserving cause was to be awakened, they had to be offered a chance to win something through various gambling devices."

5. "Black marketing was rife. Moral standards had been lowered, and in the minds of many today the worst sin was that of being found out."

6. "We had seen enough to be convinced of the futility of laws and regulations to check the evils in our midst. What we needed was a changed outlook, a clarified vision, and a new spirit. Such things would come only through the influence of the Christian Church."

It is quite true that the world is in a very sick condition because of war and famine, but war and famine did not just happen. They are the result of definite plotting and planning.

Men's hearts in general had nothing whatever to do with it, and thousands upon thousands of the men ranged in deadly combat were men whose characters were beyond reproach, and who held no personal animosity towards each other. In the face of these FACTS, the "message" that came from the lips of the newly inducted Moderator was a message full of rebuke against innocent people. It was a message based upon serious misconception of the facts. It was a message from a man wholly uninformed as to the nature of the financial system, which controls us. It was a futile message so far as "men" are concerned, but a message calculated to put a smile of satisfied approval on the faces of the few men who control the money system.

It is a libel to say that the idol of selfishness has replaced God in men's hearts. The response of men when we have wars and other community calamities gives the lie direct to such an assertion, as men are always ready to risk their lives to save or help others.

What appears to be selfishness in other circumstances is nothing more than an effect of the economic struggle to live, a struggle imposed and regulated by the controllers of financial policy under which we are forced to put ourselves in opposition to the other fellow or go under.

The money passing through the totalisator would feed no one, for the simple reason that no one eats it. In any case, the totalisator is but one of the many means employed for the express purpose of TRANSFERRING money. The totalisator merely transfers it from one lot of patrons to another lot—after a big whack has been

taken out for "the Government." If "the Government" did not get this "revenue" from the totalisator it would extract it from the people in some other way. And the very existence of the totalisator depends mainly upon the opportunity it affords for people to have a chance of collecting a little more of the stuff they are chronically short of—MONEY.

The value of a racehorse has nothing whatever to do with a sick child, and the building of hospitals has nothing to do with the purchase of yearlings. To suggest otherwise is to evince deplorable mental confusion and culpable financial ignorance.

If the building of hospitals is to depend upon the money that can be collected or stolen from mothers and fathers who haven't enough of it already, then the preaching of Christianity is a fraud, and those who accept such a position are actively serving the enemies of Christ.

And if a case is "deserving," why should it depend upon "people's sympathy"? In any case, people have contributed millions upon millions to all sorts of "deserving" causes" without thought of personal gain and without any association whatever with "gambling devices."

According to the idea expressed by the Moderator, however, all worthy causes must depend upon what can be taken from the existing money supply. It would be a shame, of course, to extend the money supply according to the needs of worthy causes. If people are short of potatoes we should apparently rearrange distribution of the short supply, and not do anything so silly as to increase the supply of potatoes!

What is black-marketing? Does it differ from the white, or pink, or red variety? And is it not the opportunity to get a little more of the stuff that everyone has to struggle for that brings along the black-market operators? Is it not an incident in the fight for finance, and the result of production sabotage?

Moral standards are always lower in times of war or depression. That, however, is an inevitable effect of the living conditions brought about by wars and depressions, effects that will continue to be in evidence unless we identify and deal with the persons responsible for wars and depressions. This will be the case, notwithstanding the prayers of every theologian in the world or the vitriolic denunciation of the sinfulness of the people.

It is a fact that laws and regulations based on a fraudulent financial system will never check the "evils" referred to by Mr. Riddle, for the simple reason that the "evils" are mostly inevitable effects of that fraudulent system.

It is also a fact that a changed outlook and a clarified vision are urgently needed, not so much in the minds of the rank-and-file of the people as in the heads of the theologians and church officials. The influence of the Christian Church cannot be any more effective in the future than it has been in the past UNLESS there is a far better understanding of financial and economic realities on the part of those who speak in the name of the Christian Church.

Christian example on a general scale is at present an impossibility, and unless we can show such example it is useless to talk puritanical platitudes. I therefore appeal to the Rev. T. J. Riddle to examine the foregoing and review his attitude.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2. 12th May 1946.

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1)

set-up is expected within the City Council, according to Cr. Sir George Wales. He pointed out that many attempts had previously been made, but so far "wiser council" has prevailed. Commenting on the argument of cheaper administration costs, Sir George said: "This had not been the case in Brisbane." He also remarked: "The great advantage of having small municipalities is that there are always groups of rate-payers willing to exercise close supervision over the local Council's finance and administration." That sound argument is equally conclusive against giving greater powers to Canberra. These simple, homely arguments are easily the most convincing, and should be used continuously.

JUGOSLAVIAN JUSTICE: In Red-controlled Yugoslavia a revolution towards a rigorous Communist system is in full swing, declares a special correspondent of the "London Times." The Constitution, like the Russian one, incorporates principles such as freedom of speech and assembly, but they are not being observed; "men fear being overheard if they discuss public affairs." Tito's Government includes 'Democrats,' Socialists, Agrarians and Republicans, but representatives of these minority Parties have no influence. Government is by a rigid dictatorship by a small group of Communist doctrinaires." This is the brand of freedom Russia dispenses, and there are many more examples to come.

SOVIET SLAVES: In a recent broadcast featured in the "Age" of April 27, Mr. J. J. Maloney, Australian ex-Minister to Moscow, said that many Soviet laws were obviously drafted with the object of enforcing the "utmost servitude from the masses." He also said that the Russian trade union movement is "the chief instrument of the State in enforcing industrial discipline on the workers." In this connection, workers should take particular note of a similar development here, where union officials, especially miners' lodge officials, impose fines and penalties on their employers (workers), and also dictate when workers shall strike. This is a policy, which should be nipped in the bud immediately. —O.B.H.

"ON OUR SELECTION" IN ALBERTA

"At the present time in Alberta the leasehold system is restricted to those who have been residents of the Province since January, 1944. These restrictions will be lifted after the needs of our veterans [returned servicemen] have been cared for.

"In the ordinary course of events, one may lease a half-section [320 acres] of fertile farm-land for a period of twenty years, after which the lease may be renewed if desired. At the end of ten years the land may be purchased at its value when the lease was taken out.

"Conditions of the Alberta leasehold plan are very simple. If you want land you must be at least 18 years of age. Further, you must be a British subject, or willing to declare your intention of becoming one, and you cannot own other land. Other conditions require you to live on the land for at least six months of each year . . . to build a house worth 200 dollars within five years . . . and to cultivate half of your leasehold within ten years.

"Costing nothing for the first three years, you pay one-eighth of your crop thereafter. In the event that your crops are less than five bushels to the acre, your rental payments are cancelled for that year. Under this system accumulating land debts are impossible, and sales for non-payment of rentals are a thing of the past.

"These are the conditions. If you comply with them, the lease is yours. And what do you get? Three hundred and twenty acres of the finest soil on earth . . . pasture for your livestock. . . fuel for your fires . . . perhaps even lumber for your dwelling. All this is yours to hold for periods of twenty years, purchasable at the end of ten years or renewable in perpetuity."

—From "Your Opportunity in Alberta" (official Alberta publication).

VICTORIAN COMPOST SOCIETY

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—You have recently been kind enough to publish a series of articles bearing the title, "Save Our Soil," and written by one of the members of our society, Major G. E. Bruce. Readers will have realised the importance of studying and applying the truths expounded and propagated by the Victorian Compost Society, which was founded in October of last year, and now has more than 230 members. Its aims and objects are outlined in a pamphlet we issue, and will be available to anyone who forwards 1d. The fee for joining the society is a nominal one, and members have the satisfaction of knowing that they are doing something concrete in the matter of disseminating knowledge re the proper fertilisation of Australian soil, and the use of kitchen and garden wastes as valuable manure. The disposal of town garbage is also given attention, and Councils advised re the methods adopted in Britain, South Africa and other oversea countries. I appeal to all interested to share our activities and publicise our work.

—Yours faithfully, W. E. HANCOCKS, Hon. Sec., 101 Brougham St., Kew, Vic.

TWENTY QUESTIONS ABOUT RUSSIA

(Continued from last issue.)

The above heading is the title of a valuable little booklet written and published by H. W. Henderson in Great Britain during the latter part of the recent war, and obtainable from K.R.P. Publications Ltd., 7 Victoria Street, Liverpool 2, England, at 4d (sterling) per copy, plus postage. The following is taken from the booklet:

16. The Communists in Britain are always demanding "justice for the workers." What kind of justice do the Soviet workers receive at the hands of the Communists?

Communists do not believe in justice, which together with truth, they regard as a "bourgeois prejudice." As will be seen from the answer to Question (4), moral principles taken from outside of society are of no interest to the Communist, who recognises no eternal rules of right and wrong, and considers anything ethical (however morally reprehensible to ordinary people) which coincides with his revolutionary ambitions. The results of this political philosophy were apparent in the Moscow Treason Trials, where the leaders of the Revolution (Trotskyists and Stalinists alike) accused each other of the most shameful acts of terrorism, and in the Communist system of Government, which shows such scant regard for human life.

Listen to the testimony of Anton Ciliga, who spent ten years in Russia and who was Secretary of the Communist Party of Croatia, Member of the Political Bureau of the Yugoslav Communist Party, and of the Balkan Bureau of the Communist International, and lecturer in History at Leningrad University:

"Those who have not lived in Soviet prisons, concentration camps, and places of exile, in which are shut up more than five million 'convicts,' those who are not familiar with the greatest goal that history has ever known, where men die like flies, where they are beaten like dogs, where they are made to work like slaves, can have no idea what Soviet Russia is, what Stalin's 'classless society' means." (Anton Ciliga: "The Russian Enigma.")

Listen to Boris Souverine (formerly leader of the French Communist Party):

"When one thinks of the millions of exiles; of the innumerable ill-treated penal labour squads; of the concentration camps where a frightful mortality makes huge gaps; of the overflowing isolators and prisons; of the millions of abandoned children of whom only a minute percentage manages to survive; of the executions and punitive expeditions; in short, of the multitude 'mown down in large armfuls' by Stalin, one cannot be astonished at the immense charnel-houses of this gigantic prison which with double irony is called a 'Socialist Fatherland.'" (Boris Souverine: "Stalin.")

17. The Soviet Union claims to be far in advance of the great Capitalist countries in regard to the treatment of convicted prisoners. Is it true that children in the U.S.S.R. are liable to the death penalty for theft, and that the law of hostages, punishing the innocent for the guilty, still exists?

Max Eastman, formerly editor of the "Liberator" (the first American paper to support the Revolution) and a personal friend of Lenin and Trotsky, says:

"In the spring of 1935, Stalin's Government issued a decree which made the death penalty for theft—adopted for adults three years before—applicable to minors from the age of twelve. When this fact was an-

nounced at a Congress of the French Teachers' Federation in August of the same year, the Stalinists in the Federation indignantly denied it. Being shown a copy of 'Izvestia' (April 8, 1935), containing the decree, they lapsed into silence, but they were ready next day with the information that 'under Socialism children are so precocious and well educated that they are fully responsible for their actions.' It is but a reflection of the manner in which this ideology is being stretched to cover every saddest thing in Russia." (Max Eastman: "Stalin's Russia.")

W. H. Chamberlin (for twelve years Russian correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor"), says:

"One cannot find in Tsarist legislation any parallel for the Soviet law of August 7, 1932, prescribing the death penalty for theft of State property (which in Russia means almost all property), or for the decree issued in the summer, of 1934, under which dependents of any Soviet citizen who flees from the country are to be punished with five years of banishment to Siberia." (W. H. Chamberlin: "A False Utopia.")

18. Is it true that the Bolsheviks were the first to overthrow democracy in Europe and establish the rule of an armed minority?

The accusation is a perfectly correct one. It is the custom of Communist propagandists to pour scorn and contumely upon the German and Italian dictatorships and the complete suppression of freedom in those countries, without saying a word about the fact that the Bolsheviks set the evil example many years before and that the others only followed them. Democrats condemn the tyrannies of Fascism and Nazism, which are completely foreign to our way of thinking; but to do so without condemning the Communist system equally is a proof of sheer hypocrisy.

When the Russian Revolution broke out, Lenin was in Switzerland. The Tsar had abdicated and a "liberal" government had taken power before the Bolshevik leaders

arrived in Russia. The events, which followed are of interest, in view of Communist attempts to obscure the situation that developed. For the first time in history, the Russian workers and peasants were given the vote and allowed to choose whatever form of government they desired. The voting resulted in the following returns: Social Revolutionaries, 417; Bolsheviks, 175; Representatives of the Bourgeois Parties, 64; Social Democrats, 34. (N. A. de Basily: "Russia Under Soviet Rule.") The Russian workers had decided against Lenin and his Party in an open election. Kerensky, leader of the Social Revolutionaries, took power.

It was after this that Lenin struck, overthrowing not the Tsar, as his followers represent, but the democratically elected Constituent Assembly, the Parliament of the Russian people.

Thus, five years before Mussolini came to power and fifteen years before Hitler established his tyranny, Lenin set an evil example, which was subsequently followed by his Fascist imitators.

Hitler himself has frankly confessed: "I have always learnt a great deal from my opponents . . . The man who is not ready to learn from his enemies, and from them above all, is a fool. Only a weakling will be afraid of losing his own inspiration by studying his enemy." (Major-General Fuller: "Machine Warfare.")

Long before the Fascist dictators had been heard of, the idea of a revolutionary seizure of power by "a small, but active, minority," and the ruthless suppression of all opposition was worked out in detail in Leninist philosophy. Max Eastman does not speak too strongly in describing Fascism as "an offshoot of Lenin's system." (Max Eastman's "Stalin's Russia.") A writer in the "Peace News" gave utterance to an opinion that will be readily endorsed by a large section of the thinking public when he said that "the deliberate employment of violence and terrorism by the Bolsheviks in the Russian Revolution opened the floodgates of the political savagery which has been the curse of Europe ever since the last war . . . Had the Russian revolutionaries eschewed violence and terrorism there would have been no Nazi triumph in Germany. Had Russia taken the more difficult path of democratic socialism she would have been a bulwark of democracy throughout the Continent. Instead, her influence precipitated the downfall of democracy everywhere." (In "New Leader," 19/6/43.) (To be continued.)

CURRENT COMMENT

By JOHN WELLER.

France has recorded a "No" majority in the recent Referendum: "Do you approve of the Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly?" The margin was particularly narrow: "No," 10,455,708; "Yes," 9,284,098. But bearing in mind that France has been riddled with Grand Orient Freemasonry and that her culture has been marked down for particular attention by the tools of the World Revolution, the Communists, the vote may safely be regarded as an intuitive reaction against "the numbering of the people."

The proposed Constitution involved abolition of the Senate, leaving a National Assembly, which would elect both President and Prime Minister. The abolition of the Upper House is a high priority objective on the Communist agenda, because it effectively prevents the wholesale passage of snap legislation of a totalitarian character, "justified" by an alleged "mandate" from the people. The local Communists are strongly urging abolition of the Legislative Councils.

Of considerable significance to Social Credit actionists is the fact that French farmers recorded an emphatic "No" vote.

While the "leaders" of the "Liberal" Party, Mr. Menzies and Mr. Harrison, are endeavouring to convince a bewildered public that they are genuinely concerned to maintain and uphold the impartial rule-of-law, by which is inferred the Common Law rights of the individual, the first important candidate they are supporting is Mr. A. J. Fraser, who as chairman of the State Transport Regulation Board for the past nine years and war-time chairman of the State Liquid Fuel Control Board HAS HELD TWO OF THE MOST TOTALITARIAN POSITIONS IN THIS STATE.

Possibly Mr. Menzies considers him a "practical socialist" too.

Latest pro-Left book on the Soviet is "A Window in Moscow." Author: Alaric Jacob.

The British Minister for Town and Country Planning, Mr. Silkin (reports the Melbourne "Herald" of May 7) was given a hostile reception by the inhabitants of historic Stevenage, nominated as the first "satellite" town of London and earmarked for destruction to provide factories and increased housing. Residents will be forcibly uprooted from their homes, while gardens tended with untold care for centuries will be ruthlessly destroyed.

Mr. Silkin is reported to have said: "If the people are fractious I must carry out my duty." Duty? To whom?

This is just another aspect of that travesty of genuine democracy called "Majority Rule," which apparently means that given a "majority" a Government has the right (Mr. Silkin even claims it a "duty") to push various sections of the community around for the hypothetical benefit of "the State"—in other words, that it is quite legitimate to penalise alternate parts for the supposed (but undemonstrated) improvement of the whole.

This is essentially the MECHANISTIC as opposed to the ORGANIC conception of so-

ciety, and there will be no peace on this distracted earth until the matter is correctly resolved.

It is stated in the press that 90% of Polish troops under British command are unwilling to return to Poland. The full significance of this attitude is only realised when it is remembered that a strong cultural nationalism has manifested itself in the Polish people, at times against impossible odds, for several centuries.

Mr. Dedman, while occupying the post of Acting Treasurer, has explained, apparently for our consolation, that Australia's internal debts, unlike her overseas debts, need not worry us, as the payment of interest and the repayment of capital "involved only a changeover of money within the Commonwealth." But he did not explain that the changeover was overwhelmingly from the poor, benighted taxpayer to financial institutions.

The Industrial Finance Department of the Commonwealth Bank is claimed by the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce to have gained a prior advantage over other banking facilities. The Chamber have enquired of the Federal Treasurer whether it is true that:

(1) Intending purchasers from the Commonwealth Disposals Commission requiring accommodation are being referred to the Industrial Finance Department;

(2) Persons accommodated are assisted on the condition that their general banking business is transferred to the Commonwealth Bank; and

(3) There is an established interaction between Government Departments, which by supplying information allows the Industrial Finance Department undue advantage over other banking facilities.

The Commonwealth Government has already obtained over £31 million from war disposals sales. Now, John Citizen, just Wait for it to declare your dividend.

The fact is that the poultry industry has been weakened and crushed by bad legislation, almost to the point of extinction in many districts.

"Hundreds of poultry and mixed farmers were forced to get rid of their poultry and close down their runs by the action of the Egg Board and its agents in grabbing more than the whole of profit from eggs produced on these farms. This happened at a time when all such farmers should have been encouraged to produce to the fullest extent of their capacity . . ."

—Letter from "Ex-Poultry Farmer" (Waragul) to the Editor of the Melbourne "Sun," May 9.

Just how long are both producers and consumers alike going to stand for this Mad Hatter Policy, which allows irresponsible bodies of men on secure salaries to ruin alternate sections of the community in the name of the "Common Good"?

Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

"The policy suggested in the foregoing pages is essentially and consciously aimed at pointing the way, in so far as it is possible at this time, to a society based on the unfettered freedom of the individual to co-operate in a state of affairs in which community of interest and individual interest are merely different aspects of the same thing. It is believed that the material basis of such a society involves the administration of credit by a decentralised local authority . . ."

—C. H. Douglas: "Economic Democracy." (Author's emphasis.)

The bureaucratic army of occupation is determined not to be demobilised. The Manpower Directorate has been "absorbed" by the Commonwealth Employment Service. The beauties of this "Service" are being explained to the Australian taxpayers by big advertisements in practically all Australian papers. No doubt the taxpayers would be elated if they knew how much of their taxes went to pay for these advertisements.

If no artificial barriers exist to prevent desired production, there is not the slightest necessity for Government bureaucrats to find work for anyone. The people of Australia are quite competent to make their own arrangements about where they shall work.

It is also interesting to record that the Commonwealth Employment Service will be competing with State Labor Exchanges. The N.S.W. State Labor Exchange has a branch in the city and seven in the suburbs in Sydney alone.

Those who are so excited about Spam and repeat unthinkingly the mass of propaganda inspired by the controllers of the international newsagencies, might care to answer the following question:

"As Sweden was neutral right throughout the recent war, and was of far greater assistance to Germany than was Spain, why are there no inspired attacks on Sweden like those on Spain?"

Can it be that in the worldwide war against the British Empire, the position of Spain is far more important than that of Sweden?

There is not the slightest doubt that no believer in individual liberty is in favour of the Franco dictatorship as a desirable form of government; but replacing the present dictatorship by a Russian-controlled Red Fascist dictatorship would be disastrous.

—E.D.B.

ANOTHER LAND-GRAB

"My sister and I own a block each at Beaumaris Parade, Highbett. We bought the land many years ago by paying weekly instalments totalling, with interest, about £180 each. Since then rates and taxes have made the amount more than £200. We hoped later to build houses. Last year the Housing Commission asked my price for my land. I heard nothing further until told by a resident in Highbett that houses were being built on both blocks. The titles are in our possession, and we had just paid the water rates.

"I went to the Housing Commission and was told that they would pay us only £105 each, and that if we did not agree to accept their price we should write to the Commission and our objections would be dealt with by a Board of Review later.

"Since, I received the usual municipal rate notice, I returned it to the council and advised that the Housing Commission had already taken possession. The notice was returned to me, requesting payment as the Housing Commission had informed the council that the matter was not finalised. —F. M. JONES, Ward St., Ashburton."

—Letter in Melbourne "Herald," May 7.

THE SOVIET'S FIFTH COLUMN

"To those who say that we have to choose—as I do not believe that we have to choose—between Russia and the United States, we, the Labor Party, stand foursquare behind the Soviet Union."

—PROFESSOR HAROLD LASKI, chairman of the National Executive of the British Labor Party, in a speech at Cardiff. (Quoted in an A.A.P. cable from London, featured on front page of Melbourne "Herald," May 13.)

If the English-speaking nations should find it necessary to wage a third world war against Red Fascism, this Jewish professor would be a desperately dangerous fifth-columnist—if he were allowed to remain at large. But, in any case, his arrogant assumption of speaking for all adherents of the British Labor Party would prove to be unjustified. However, it is now quite obvious that there is an extremely dangerous fifth-column, led by Jews, inside the British Empire—as the Canadian Government discovered recently.—Editor.

THE "NEW TIMES"
IS OBTAINABLE
AT
ALL AUTHORISED
NEWSAGENTS

FEDERAL ELECTION ISSUE

The Canberra bureaucracy is sabotaging production. Government by bureaucracy is destroying local self-government.

The big Government Departments are taking over every form of economic activity:

The bureaucracy is using the financial and taxation system to introduce a dictatorship.

No worthwhile reforms can be introduced in the face of a highly centralised bureaucracy.

The next Federal Elections must be used to ensure that all candidates, irrespective of label, who will not pledge themselves to reduce the number of bureaucrats at least to the 1938 level, receive a stream of last preference votes.

Use these booklets in the anti-bureaucracy fight: "Sack the Bureaucrats," by Eric D. Butler, 6d. "Democracy Flouted," 6d. (Both plus 1d if posted.) Both booklets obtainable from all Social Credit Movements.