

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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Australians, Beware of Mr. R. G. Casey!

Proven Tool of Alien Interests

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

Sir, —There is shortly to be an election for the Commonwealth Parliament, and, from the point of view of the Secret Government plotting for world power, it is important that, irrespective of the desires of the electors, there shall be continuity of the POLICY dictated by those Dark Forces.

Suitable men must therefore be placed in the key positions of ALL Parties, and the effective manner in which that has been done in the past has ensured that changes of Government did not mean the slightest change in basic POLICY. No truthful person could deny the accuracy of that statement, and it is a saddening reflection that so many "suitable" men have always been available to do the work of the enemies of society.

It is no surprise, to those who are genuine, students of the actual set-up, that Mr. Richard Gardiner Casey is again in Australia seeking to re-enter the Federal Parliament. The servile press has already been busy trying to bring about conditions in which a sitting member for a safe electorate will stand down in his favour. It is to be hoped that no genuine Australian will be so spineless as to do so, although it is likely that considerable inducement may be offered.

Mr. Casey has always been a reliable agent for the alien Hidden Government, and whether he intended it or not all his political "service" has been in their interests.

Should any reader feel that this assertion is too sweeping, I respectfully ask that his political record be carefully examined, and that if it can be shown that he has ever done anything which brought practical benefit to the citizens of this country the full particulars be communicated to me.

When he was in Australia previously the "New Times" offered some strong criticism of his public actions, and expressed the opinion that he had assisted in betraying us to the group of aliens usually described by the term "international financiers." I personally share that conviction, which has been strengthened by what he said in his first public speech after returning from India, as reported in the Melbourne "Argus" of 8/5/1946. Fittingly enough, on that occasion he was speaking at a luncheon arranged by the Australian-American Association "to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the battle of the Coral Sea," and it was announced that he would succeed Sir Keith Murdoch as chairman of the association. It is important always to bear in mind that Sir Keith at-

tended the London School of Economics, and supports the centralisation of power. So you see, immediately Mr. Casey returns he assumes a key position to help look after the Australian interests of the world policy-makers at present residing in the United States and working to secure centralisation of power in their hands.

It is also important to place on public record that although he was temporarily living very close to Australia, Mr. Casey found it necessary to travel the long way "home"—via the U.S.A. We were told that he just "called in" there to inquire about the T.V.A. project

Of course it is only a coincidence that this particular project forms part of the scheme of the world plotters. And apparently it was sheer lack of time that prevented him from "calling in" at Alberta, as well as the merest coincidence that the project going on there is opposed to the scheme of the world plotters. Apparently also it is only coincidence that prevents the wonderful achievements in Alberta from being mentioned in the Australian "national" broadcasting service of the A.B.C. (Mr. Moses, General Manager), while a Mary Lazarus can be specially brought in to tell the school-children in their regular radio session of the virtues of the T.V.A. (David Eli Llienthal, Chairman), and of the wickedness of those who are opposed to it. This special broadcast took place on the 10th May, when the Lazarus girl told the youngsters that the critics of the T.V.A. and the American "New Deal" were opponents of d'markrasy. That both are of Jewish inspiration was not mentioned, and the fact that the progress of Alberta comes from the rejection of Jewish policy is probably the explanation of the attempt to suppress knowledge of it.

It would be reasonable to call upon Mr. Casey to explain clearly why he felt it

necessary to study the Tennessee Valley scheme, which doesn't beneficially concern the Empire at all, but does not apply himself to the study of the developments in the Canadian Province of Alberta, developments which will lead to benefits for the people of the Empire that could not come from a thousand T.V.A.'s.

But apart from, the foregoing, his present return has an important parallel with his return in 1931. On that occasion he graciously returned in the midst of an arbitrarily-imposed depression after having been "Liaison Officer" in London since 1924, i.e., after seven years of careful conditioning at the financial centre of the Empire. Fittingly enough, he followed on the heels of those two great Englishmen, Sir Otto Ernst Niemeyer and Professor Teodor Emanuel Guggenheim. The latter, like Sir Keith Murdoch, came from the London School of Economics, an institution specially established for the purpose of training the bureaucrats to take charge of the world under Socialism. (In passing, it is interesting to bear in mind that the key men in the present British Government—the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer—also came from that institution). There are few parents in Australia who do not remember from bitter experience what happened to them after the visit

of Niemeyer and Guggenheim, representing the international financiers.

Mr. Richard Gardiner Casey was one of the key political men who helped to put us all under the thumb of these emissaries of a foreign power.

He did it by getting into the Federal Parliament through the electorate of Corio and gaining control of the Commonwealth Treasury, apparently "according to plan," for whilst there he endeavoured to have the law altered so that the international financiers could get direct control of the Commonwealth Bank. It was he who said the Federal Government had to abandon its 1934 proposal to unify the railway gauges because FUNDS could not be obtained. There was no blush on his face when he said it either, even though he was speaking as one of the mouthpieces of a supposedly sovereign Parliament. He knew that that Parliament was absolutely subservient to the aliens who dictated financial policy from overseas, and not only acquiesced in that infamous position, but used his public office to perpetuate that subservience. To me, that attitude was close to high treason.

—Yours faithfully BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2. 19th May 1946.

(To be continued.)

The Melbourne master bakers' action, which resulted in supplies to Mr. H. Berland being stopped because he sold bread UNDER the declared price, provides further evidence that price fixing is a racket.

The master bakers are relying on Regulation 34 (2) (c) to justify their action of suppression. Under this regulation the Prices Commissioner has approved the principle of withholding supplies from bakers, and/or re-sellers, found to be price cutting, or assisting in or permitting price cutting.

So we see the Prices gestapo and the would-be bread monopolists conspiring to prevent cheaper bread. Here we have "the State" supporting the monopolists. Will Labor supporters please note?

TAX-DEDUCTION TEST: Recently the Colac (Vic.) Court dismissed six charges brought against a farmer for failing to make tax deductions from the earnings of onion baggers. The farmer successfully contended that his arrangement with the workers was to pay them 2/- per bag. The P.M. said that such payments were outside the section of the Act and were measured by results and not in respect of any period of time. The tax-gatherers' case was that the payments came into the definition of salary or wages, and they have taken the case to the Practice Court, where judgment has been reserved. Once more the big bluff has been called, and the final verdict will be awaited with interest.

DEMOCRACY'S DECLINE: A Bill to prevent "one-man" bakers from baking bread when they please, has passed all stages without amendment in the Victorian Legislative Assembly. Thus, all Parties co-operate to dictate when a person may work for himself. Once this principle is established, it can and mostly will, be contended that butchers, grocers and all other trades should be likewise controlled—indeed, it may be made illegal to mend your own boots or paint your house, and even the housewife may be prevented from baking. And so our politicians continue to destroy democracy and bring Parliament into disrepute. The same politicians empowered the Housing Commission to seize citizens' land, thus making titles and other legal documents worthless scraps of paper.

LOAN LEVERS: Commenting on the U.S. Loan to Britain, Lord Beaverbrook says, "Some reduction in Empire preferences is a possibility." This will chiefly affect meat, sugar, wine, butter, cheese, apples, raisins, tinned fruits and leather. He also stated "pressure will also be put on Australia to join the Bretton Woods scheme." He failed to state who would apply the pressure or how, but his remarks confirm the assertion that powerful secret persons really rule all Governments. It will be interesting to note how Labor reacts to this "pressure." Most likely Chifley, Evatt and Co. have already received their instructions in this matter.

POWER POLITICS: Arising from discontent over domination from "Washington," the President-elect of Argentina (Col. Peron) has commenced moves to amalgamate South American Republics into a single powerful nation. This remedy, is nearly as bad as the disease, but it helps to explain the vitriolic propaganda against Peron, directed from Washington during the recent Argentine elections, and it follows

the move by all the 48 States of U.S.A. for the restoration of sovereign rights; it marks the point of open revolt against the centralised Government forcibly confirmed by Abraham Lincoln. Such developments can be used as a warning against the plot to impose centralised Government here; if fully used they should swell the "No" vote at the coming Referendum.

WHEAT WONDERS: Speaking on the Drought Relief Bill in the Victorian Parliament, Mr. Dunstan pointed out that "in the past few years the Commonwealth had paid West Australian wheat farmers £2,000,000 to restrict production." Australia "had to import wheat from America and, he was informed, this wheat contained almost as many grains of noxious weed as grains of wheat." (Melbourne "Sun," May 9.) That should be an interesting item in support of Labour's claim for a good production record! Our wheat silos were full when Labour assumed office, now they are empty; the best description of this performance is sabotage.

SNAPPY SHORTS: (1) A diplomatic feeler is reported to have come from Stalin, "that Russia and U.S. should divide the world between them, and live in peace." Russia "would take Europe and Asia and America would take the Western hemisphere and the Pacific Islands, including Australia." Those who have studied the plot for World Control will not be surprised at this scheme. (2) Cardinal Griffin, Archbishop of Westminster, told a Chicago press conference that "the Red Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Hewlett Johnson) is a 'pest' and neither he nor the Archbishop of York (Dr. Garbett) represented the attitude of the Anglican Church to Communism." It's about time these dupes of Russian propaganda were debunked.

PREFERENCE POINTERS: Press reports back on April 15 informed us "a hint is understood to have been conveyed to the Commonwealth Government, that circumstances may compel some concession to the pressure for the restriction of Empire Preference." Who gave the hint, who created the circumstances, and from whom came the pressure, was not stated; however, shortly after this, Chifley, Evatt and Co. went post-haste to join their Socialist friends in London, where they were informed (not consulted) of the decision to withdraw from Egypt. They will most likely also be told (not consulted) that Empire Preferences are to be restricted—if not abandoned. Readers should note

(Continued on page 2.)

Significant Political Pointers

At a Liberal Party branch meeting in Melbourne several weeks ago, Mr. Menzies openly referred to the lack of enthusiasm by rank and file Liberals for his leadership.

It should be obvious by this time to the rank and file of all non-socialist groups that, instead of finding out the cause of the increasing concentration of political, financial and industrial control into fewer and fewer hands, thus eliminating genuine private ownership and enterprise, their "leaders" have succumbed to the high pressure propaganda which cleverly suggests that the "trend" to the Left is "inevitable," and that, if they won't compromise by going half-way to Moscow, they will be compelled to go all the way.

The part the "capitalist" press has played in fostering the idea of the "inevitable trend" to Socialism—i.e., to Monopoly—has been referred to in these notes on previous occasions. We have recently been treated to a debate on Soviet Russia by Mr. J. Maloney, ex-Ambassador to Russia, and Mr. E. Thornton, well-known Communist. This debate was broadcast over the A.B.C., and was reported at some length in many "capitalist" papers. Now, those who have not given the subject of modern propaganda any serious thought may applaud what they term such an "impartial" attitude by the controllers of the A.B.C. and the "capitalist" press. It is overlooked that it is propaganda aimed at what the psychologists term the unconscious mind that is most effective—simply because it is so subtle. Now it doesn't matter much who "wins" such debates as that conducted between Mr. Maloney and Mr. Thornton, so long as in the course of the debate certain implicit ideas are accepted without question.

Both Mr. Maloney and Mr. Thornton are Socialists. Mr. Maloney doesn't like the way Socialism is being run in Russia. He thinks it could be run much better in Aus-

tralia. The featuring of Mr. Maloney's articles on Soviet Russia in the "capitalist" press can only help along the inevitability theory that there is a "trend" to the Left and that perhaps Mr. Maloney and his friends are preferable to Mr. Thornton and his friends.

What is required, of course, is a complete exposure of the plot to impose Monopoly on the entire community under various labels—e.g., Socialism, Planned Economy, Social "Security" schemes, etc.

Neither Mr. Menzies nor the "capitalist" press will help in the exposure. The rank and file of the Liberals would be well advised to examine their position while they still have time.

The "capitalist" Adelaide "News" of May 16 printed a featured article from the pen of the well-known English Socialist M.P., Michael Foot, in which British Tory Governments of the past are attacked for their policies in Egypt.

No doubt this proves that the Monopoly press is a "Tory" press!

It is instructive to recall the favourable publicity given to Socialist Dr. Evatt by the "capitalist" press back in 1940. Dr. Evatt's "stepping down" from the High Court was lauded in practically every paper, and the middle class voters were assured that at last there was a Labor man who could represent them in the event of a Labor victory. This policy nearly carried Labor to victory in 1940.

Recent Labor Party advertisements in the press feature a photo, of Dr. Evatt, under which the following is quoted: "Dr. Evatt (Continued on page 4)

THIS IS THE POST-WAR NEW ORDER!

(A Broadcast by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc., from 7HO, on May 19.)

Mr. Morrison, member of the British Cabinet, was reported over the air on Thursday night as saying that there would be more suffering in the first year of peace than there had been during the six years of war; and so it seems.

It is doubtful if the powerful British bombers wrought as much terror in the hearts of the conquered peoples of Europe as have the barbaric hordes who have shot, raped and pillaged their way through Europe; at no time during the war were the people of France and England so hungry, nor so pushed about by incompetent and unsympathetic Commissars; and for the British people the military position is as grave as ever it was.

The little reserves of food, which England kept for emergency purposes, are being given up under threats from America. These threats are being explained to the public as promises, but how can America promise to send food to England when needed, if her wharf-labourers conveniently go on strike?

The strikes which are holding up shipping have come at a very awkward and critical time for Europe and India, and it has been obvious for a long time that most of the strikes started by Communist leaders are political strikes, not industrial. The strike of wharves holding up ships for Indonesia was a case in point; the demand by strike leaders for nationalisation of coalmines is another example.

We know, too, that the Communist policy is dictated from abroad; Communist policy, when it changes, changes at exactly the same time all over the world. When the Communists start a new anti-British campaign, it starts at the same time in America, India and Australia.

I suggested last Sunday that the authoritarian regime, or National Socialism, or the police State, as it is variously called, cannot be introduced unless a state of emergency or scarcity can be created. The growing roar of resentment at the realisation that much of the food scarcity is quite unnecessary, if it be not deliberate, has forced Governments to do something—or to pretend to do something.

But there is not the slightest intention of letting England have more food, and the only way it can now be stopped is a hold-up of shipping. Well, the shipping IS held up—and now we are going to celebrate peace!

I am afraid the "victory march" in June is going to be a hollow sham for millions of people. IF we have won the war, we certainly have not won the peace. Millions of men have been killed, but I doubt if we have brought to justice one single member of the gang who sat down in cold blood, if not to plan this war, at least to make it inevitable, and who are now hastily planning another war.

Our young men went out to destroy the Nazis. The letters N.A.Z.I. stand for the National Socialist Party of Germany. The Nazis were Socialists; their ferocious and destructive methods were the inevitable results of Socialist policy. They were not destructive because they were Germans so much as because they were Socialists.

The terror, the injustice, the concentration camps, and the luxurious living of the Party members have all been repeated on

an even more grotesque scale in Socialist Russia. Wherever the Socialist armies have marched through Europe, there you have had vandalism known only to Asiatic hordes.

There is big money in Socialism, and the wealthiest and most powerful men in the world are behind it. Once you can establish the Socialist State—that is, where the State is supreme over the rights of every individual, the individual can have no rights. Not even a right to his own house. And you will find that behind this agitation for the right to billet people in private homes are the Socialists.

They look upon a home as property, and all property not held in control by their Party is looked upon as evil and wicked. Can't you see how useful such people were to Hitler in Germany and Stalin in Russia? No home without permission of the Party; no job without permission of the Party; no food rations without permission of the Party. That is Socialism. And if you don't like it, it is time you said so in public and helped to undo the terrible damage and the inevitable disaster that the Socialists of this country are leading us into.

Scarcity is a terrible thing; it is ungodly and unnatural. Nature is abundant and prolific if helped, instead of destroyed. It wasn't nature that created the deserts and the dust bowls; where deserts are now once stood some of the greatest civilisations in history.

Crowd the people into the cities and cut them off from their source of supply, and you have them like rats in a trap. By creating an artificial scarcity you introduce the need for a police system, and then an espionage system, and a system of rationing. That is Socialism. Socialism cannot exist without scarcity. All the theories of socialism are based on scarcity. Most of the ideas of the "Labour" Parties in Australia and England were introduced by the German Socialists many years ago.

In order to force the people to accept the ruthless dictatorships, as known in Germany and Russia scarcity must be produced, and I hold that it is being deliberately produced at the present time by the Federal Labour Government.

As I have repeated again and again, every fundamental law, which protects the common man, is being systematically destroyed, and I have now explained the methods by which this is done. By means of an emergency anything can be done, therefore it is in the interest of the Labour Government to create emergencies—and it is certainly doing so.

It has given me much pleasure to congratulate the "Mercury" on the stand it has taken over the housing business, and I ask all my listeners to give them every support. If the Labour Party had been sincere it would have opened the public hotels long ago to married couples who could not get accommodation, but the Labour Party seems to have a vested interest in public hotels; they open and close their doors just when they please.

WHAT WIND-ELECTRIC POWER CAN DO

(From "The Electrical and Radio World," Brisbane, 20/4/46.) Wind-power generation has never been developed in Australia on anything like the scale achieved in the U.S.A. and Canada. Yet this country, with its vast distances and sparse population, is ideal territory for wind-power electrification. Over a million farms in the U.S. and Canada now have electricity without powerlines. They get their power from the wind.

In 1928 the farmers of Cherokee, Iowa, used to hear a strange contraption coming down the dusty roads. They would turn and stare. Two young farm boys were driving an old car, and on the front of it an aeroplane propeller was whirling around.

John and Gerhard Albers were making precise, scientific tests on wind-power.

They wanted to use the wind to spin a generator that would give them electric power for their radio. The older windmills, used for pumping water, would not turn fast enough, so the boys tried carving aeroplane props.

However, the wind was not always blowing at the proper speed when they had time to do their experiments. Hence the automobile. With the propeller mounted on the car they could make their own wind, of whatever velocity they wanted, by driving fast or slow.

Soon they did turn out a prop that spun faster than the wind.

With a wind of only 15 miles an hour spinning it, the wing tips of that propeller travelled something like 190 miles an hour!

The two boys bought an old steel tower, mounted a 12 foot propeller on top with generator attached, and electrified their farm. They charged batteries, lighted the barns and house, ran electric motors and the radio.

From that test a new industry swiftly grew. Propellers spinning in the wind have given electricity to millions. Royal Canadian Mounted Police use wind-electric power to operate radio stations in the Arctic.

Standard wind-power outfits are quite simple. The scientifically designed propeller spins a generator, which stores up electricity in batteries.

These batteries are expensive, but are necessary to supply power when there is no wind, and are usually big enough to give power for five days—about the longest time there will be calm air.

Automatic devices keep the generator from over-charging the batteries. Another control prevents the propeller from turning past a certain speed. This ingenious mechanism "feathers" or twists the prop in the same way as aeroplane propellers are adjusted for desired speed and power. Modern wind machines, thus, cannot be harmed even by gales.

One type for farms is so efficient that it can supply power for an electric refrigerator, running water system, lights in house and barn, radio, vacuum cleaner, washing machine, electric iron, cream separator and milking machine.

It will generate up to 100 kilowatt-hours per month. Thus it operates everything but an electric stove and large motors. In windy regions the same outfit will supply 150 kilowatt-hours.

That fact has an important bearing on cost. The wind is free. The only expense with wind-electric power is the original cost of equipment, plus a very low upkeep charge.

On a hill near the U.S. city of Vermont stands a monstrous tower. On top of it whirls a tremendous windmill, the celebrated Smith-Putnam turbine, developing 1000 kilowatts of power. Compared to the humble farm machines giving 100 kilowatt-hours a month, this gigantic machine delivers something like 700,000 kilowatt-hours monthly.

Tip to tip, the propeller measures 175 feet. A 30-mile-an-hour wind whips the tips through the air at close to 200 miles an hour. The installation weighs 750,000 pounds.

The Smith-Putnam turbine operated for years without any human control. It sup-

plied power so low in cost that U.S. Government designers are planning wind turbines capable of supplying power for a city.

In 143 hours of operation last year the Vermont wind station generated 61,780 kilowatt-hours.

The U.S. Federal Power Commission has designed a 7500-kilowatt wind-driven generating station with two .2-blade turbine wheels at the ends of a 200 ft. bridge rotatable at the top of a 500 ft. tower. Each is connected through speed-raising bevel gears to a generating system housed in a circular room at the centre of the bridge. The wind turbines drive a direct-current generator designed to function from full speed (in a 34 m.p.h. wind) to 40 per cent, full speed. Its output is fed to a rotary converter, which runs (inverted) in synchronism with the alternating-current system being supplied. This set-up gives 60-cycle power regardless of wind velocity and turbine speed.

Capital cost is estimated at 68 dollars per kilowatt of rated capacity, but more per kilowatt of energy ration, as capacity factor may range from 40 to 60 per cent. Annual operating cost is put at 1 dollar 80 cents per kilowatt of rated capacity. Energy cost would be 1.34 mills per kilowatt-hour if fixed charges are taken at 6 per cent.

A REFERENDUM MEMO

"It is an injustice, a grave evil, and a disturbance of right-order, for a larger and higher organisation to arrogate to itself functions which can be performed efficiently by smaller and lower bodies. That is a fundamental principle of social philosophy, unshaken and unchangeable, and it retains its full truth today. Of its very nature the true aim of all social activity should be to help individual members of the social body, but never to destroy or absorb them."—Pope Pius XI.

THE PROBLEM OF DIAPERS IN RUSSIA

The following article by Yefim Urzhumsky, in the Moscow paper, "Krokodil" (No. 8, March, '45), gives a glimpse of milder aspects of life under the Soviet bureaucracy. The translation is that appearing in the February "Reader's Digest" and we believe that "diapers" is the American word for babies' napkins:—

Great joy was mine—my wife had borne a son.

What does the human animal need when, having arrived in this world at a Maternity Hospital, he is ready to leave for home?

Obviously, diapers.

First of all a certificate had to be made out by the Maternity Hospital to the effect that the boy was born alive.

"You'll get his diapers in the Women's Consultation Room," they told me.

In the Consultation Room they said: "You'll have to have a certificate of residence from the management of the house you live in and also an authorisation to receive the diapers."

"Who is to authorise me?" I asked in surprise. "The baby?"

"Authorisation comes from the mother," was the answer.

And so I went to the house management, and then to the Maternity Hospital, collecting certificates.

Back in the Consultation Room I was given, in exchange for my three certificates, a new certificate.

"Present it at your wife's place of work," I was graciously advised.

At my wife's place of work, my son was entered in a record. Armed now with records and certificates I went to the District Bureau of Produce Cards, and obtained an order for diapers.

I held in my hands the small green card, and wondered: What would all these kindly kibitzers be doing if somebody had thought up the brilliant idea that diapers, or at least orders for diapers, might be supplied directly by the Maternity Hospital?

TALE WITH A MORAL FOR WORKERS

"Design"—the journal of the Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors and Draughtsman of Australia, Sydney Branch—is running a series entitled "Allsop's Fables." We reprint "Fable No. 2 (Another Grimm Tale)" from the March issue:—

Once upon a time, a long, long time ago, there lived a man named Albert Ross, whose gross income from personal exertion was five bob a week. He had to pay 1/- a week rent for his little stone cottage. He gave 3/6 a week to his wife, out of which she fed and clothed their sixteen children, and he kept 6d a week for beer and tobacco.

Now, it so happened that Mr. Ross's youngest son, little Albert, survived, and when he grew up he carried on in his father's line of business, but being an ambitious lad, he was naturally not satisfied with an income of only 5/-, and he and all his colleagues formed themselves into a body and went to their Employer and asked for higher pay.

Now the Employer (a cunning fellow, he was) protested a little for the look of the thing and then agreed to double their incomes. He did this because he knew that, provided he did it gradually, he could double the price of the goods he manufactured and he would then be no worse off.

Albert got married on the strength of his rise and in eight years he and his wife had a family of eight children (they couldn't afford any more), and they all lived together in a fibrolite cottage.

During these years, Albert and his colleagues found that, although their incomes

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1)

the procedure of our political tourists being invited overseas merely to act as a "yes" gramophone.

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COMMO. CONFUSION; American Communists are said to be jittery because their former leader, Earl Browder, whom they expelled last year, still enjoys Moscow's favour. It will be remembered that Browder's policy was to work hand-in-hand with Monopoly Capitalism. Seemingly U.S. Communists do not realise that the objectives of Monopoly Capitalism and Communism are practically identical, although professedly differing; Browder seems to have the correct slant. On top of this, British and American "Labor" Leaders are fiercely denouncing Communists and banning them from executive positions, presumably so that they themselves can lead the workers up the Communist path. Communism as a name may have run its race, but Communism itself carries on; the name is of little consequence, it's the result that matters.

* * * * *
EXPORT ENIGMA: Official export figures covering the nine months ending March 31 are very curious when considered along with the acute shortages here. Although most engineering and metal processors are held up for supplies, iron and steel exports doubled in value at £1,756,000. Butter and beef (both rationed here) rose by nearly £1,000,000. Exports of clothing (painfully short here) were £2,183,000. In the latter connection, the shipments were mainly for European aliens, not for Britons. (Melbourne "Herald," May 9). This mania for exporting commodities in short supply merits a searching enquiry, especially in regard to those being sent to ex-enemies under the pretext of being sent to Great Britain.

—O.B.H.

A SATISFACTORY POLITICAL SYSTEM

By Dr. and Mrs. C. Geoffrey Dobbs, in "The Social Crediter."
(Concluded from last issue.)

We have concluded that the supply of concrete results, goods, and services, can only be satisfactorily obtained by the economic vote. The function of an effective political vote, therefore, is to maintain a political situation such that the economic vote continues to operate, and people can associate as they please—subject, of course, to the elementary criminal law.

That is, political voting has to do with relationships of power where power has to be delegated by everyone—e.g., in preserving that fundamental framework.

The following notes outline the sort of framework within which a political vote might properly be used and be useful for the ends of its users:—

BILL OF RIGHTS OR MAGNA CARTA

1. A Bill of Rights, or Magna Carta, securing to himself the rights of the individual. This should include the right of property, including right of access to the social dividend (which social crediters realise involves the application of the proposals of Major Douglas in the economic field).

There would be right of appeal to an independent legal system by any individual or group against:

(a) Actual infringement by individuals or groups.

(b) Any legislation considered to infringe the rights of the individuals or groups as laid down in the Bill of Rights. Where such infringement is found, the offending law must be repealed, and the person responsible for introducing it, who must always be named at the introduction of laws, subjected to severe penalties.

The aim of this would be to ensure the maintenance of an effective financial system and the REMOVAL FROM THE POLITICAL FIELD OF ALL MATTERS AMENABLE TO THE MONEY VOTE OR TO INDIVIDUAL CHOICE BY OTHER MEANS.

PARLIAMENT

2. Those things left outside the Bill of Rights are susceptible to change by a process of legislation.

It should be open to any citizen to propose a new law subject to extremely severe penalties if a law, after having been passed and put into operation, should prove to have evil results (cf. description of the Athenian law to this end, appended).

In Athens every such law had first to be brought before an assembly of the whole voting electorate (or a quorum of it). Modern States are too large for this, hence the need for a Jury or Parliament representative of the ordinary people (as well as an upper house, which provides a further check). There is no reason to suppose that a vote is the best way of choosing: any process of voting for the individual representative involves prior selection of candidates and presentation of the grounds of selection in any but the smallest community. Selection by lot on a geographical or constituency basis would be preferable from a panel comprising all nationals by birth who fulfill certain qualifications of residence and responsibility ("Good men and True").

Qualifications for the upper house may well vary in different countries and under different conditions, whether hereditary or by service (e.g., an aristocracy of producers), but membership should be on a different basis from the commons, and inalienable within the qualifications.

All laws have to be passed by both Houses, and those introducing them are held responsible.

The responsibility of the representative is to reject by vote any new law, which is unworthy of trial—which he understands, will bring results, which he does not want. It is the responsibility of appropriate functionaries of Parliament to ensure that the vote of the representatives is limited to this: e.g., there should be persons whose function it is to present the law to the assembly and to interpret it expertly in terms of expected results, and also a Speaker whose function is to put the matter to the vote only when it has been fully explained, debated and in his judgment its implications have been fully understood. These men must be of a dignity, integrity and intelligence comparable to that of the best of H.M. Judges, and must be highly rewarded, and irremovable except when found guilty of perversion of their function by a special independent tribunal of proved men. All these people must have a full understanding of the nature of policy.

After passing the preliminary vote in the two Houses, the Act is put into effect for a limited period. The people then having experienced its results, are given an opportunity of rejection by vote (provided it has not first been found to infringe the Bill

CALLING ALL QUEENSLAND SUPPORTERS

Mr. Eric Butler will arrive in Brisbane during the last week in June, and hopes to start an intensive tour of Queensland immediately upon arrival. All centres desirous of using Mr. Butler's services are urged to contact Mr. A. W. Noakes, The Electoral Campaign, 142 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, immediately. All offers of financial, physical or other support will be welcomed. NOW is the time to act; tomorrow may be too late.

of Rights, when it would be automatically repealed on those grounds). A negative vote by a large (e.g., one-third) minority would blackball the law, and automatically repeal it, setting in train serious consequences for those responsible for its introduction and presentation.

Here again it is essential that an impartial expert assessment of the results and their relationship to the Act should receive publicity comparable in extent to that given to any other presentation of the case. This would be one of the functions of the Civil Service of Policy, which must be entirely independent of the Government.

THE KING AND THE EXECUTIVE

3. The establishment of the sovereignty of the individual implies also the sovereignty of the State supported by the necessary sanctions: in the case of the State, military; in the case of the individual, the Law administered by independent judges (backed by force where necessary) whose primary function is to ensure that the rights of individuals are not infringed. In this there will be need also for the essential help of two other classes of public servants of fully comparable independence and integrity, namely, the Public Accountant, who ensures the preservation of the right of economic access, or monetary vote—i.e., the National Dividend—and the "Civil Servant of Policy" (or politician) whose responsibility, again, is to the public as individuals and not to the Government, who provides correct advice on political matters to individuals and to agents of publicity and ensures that the political system is correctly administered (in particular that no "improper" vote is ever taken).

Special Tribunals would in the last resort impeach those accused of errors or bad faith in the administration of Law, Accountancy or Politics.

Administration of the military and legal sanctions would be in the authority of the King, who should normally obtain and act on the best available advice in making appointments.

NOTES

4. At different times in our history King and Parliament have held roles not dissimilar to these, and a re-emphasis of these functions would not violate too far our tradition (a relevant point since tradition enshrines the votes and experienced

choices of our forefathers, adding considerably to the franchise!).

The Bill of Rights would be independent of other law, and would take absolute priority. It must only be alterable with extreme difficulty—in case some other provision might need to be added to it.

We must reiterate, however, that we do not consider any political system can work properly unless those taking part hold a philosophy or religion in common, which is a source of good faith, and (especially where a Bill of Rights is concerned) the only effective religion would be a realistic form of Christianity.

SANCTIONS FOR OBTAINING A BILL OF RIGHTS

5. Magna Carta was renewed no less than 30 times: when things got bad Parliament made its reaffirmation a condition of voting funds. But when Parliament itself obtained the power, the re-affirmations ceased.

"THE GOVERNMENT OF ATHENS."

Extract from "The Government of Athens," an appendix to Lord Brougham's "The British Constitution" (p. 449):—

But another important restraint was imposed by positive law, and it operated at all times, and actively, though it was perverted, like everything else in that turbulent commonwealth, to the purposes of faction. It was criminal to bring forward any decree or any legislative measure, which was contrary to the existing law: the first step to be taken was propounding a direct repeal. This of itself was a great security; inasmuch as men will often be averse openly and at once to abrogate an old law, or destroy an ancient institution who would have little scruple about suffering it to be undermined or indirectly assailed . . . by piecemeal. But suppose a person propounded a total repeal of the old law, he was compelled to substitute another in its place; and if this was not beneficial to the nation, he was liable to be prosecuted at any time within a year, although the people and the senate should have sanctioned his proposition and passed the law—nay, although the same should have been acted upon. If his proposition, being adopted, had proved ever so beneficial, he was liable to prosecution unless he had brought it forward and carried it according to the strict forms of legislative procedure, having regard, among others, to the important rule which required direct repeal, and prohibited any indirect breaking in upon the existing law. Every person, be he ever so insignificant, was entitled, on this condition, to make what proposals he pleased; and no person, how powerful so ever, was exempt from prosecution for his attempts to change the law, or to obtain decrees inconsistent with its principles. Nor was the concurrence of the State itself any guarantee of his safety. The same body which today joined in carrying his measure, might some months hence, may some years hence . . . join in work to his ruin, and that without an original fault on his part or on theirs; because all might have been formally done, and the event might still prove the change to be hurtful. It is no wonder that the orators and party chiefs at Athens stood in great dread of such a proceeding, and regarded with the most serious apprehension the responsibility which they thus incurred in the discharge of their public duty, if you will, but certainly in the pursuit of their own ambitions.

MR. ERIC BUTLER CONCLUDES SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TOUR

Mr. Eric Butler arrived in Melbourne from Adelaide yesterday morning, Thursday, May 23. During his four weeks' campaign in South Australia he gave 25 addresses, sold approximately 300 pieces of literature, mostly booklets on Alberta, rekindled enthusiasm amongst old social crediters, and brought hundreds of other people in contact with Social Credit ideas.

But undoubtedly the most outstanding result was the obtaining of 112 new direct subscribers to the "New Tunes" during the tour.

Mr. Butler speaks highly of the type of new reader he is obtaining, pointing out that the thinking and responsible section in the community are now prepared to listen to Social Credit ideas if only these are presented to them in the correct manner.

His addresses in South Australia have resulted in an almost unanimous demand that he again visit South Australia before the Federal Elections and the Referendum. His powerful attacks upon all forms of centralised control have been so convincing that he has laid an excellent basis for the "No" advocates to build upon in the coming Referendum fight.

In a lunch-hour address at the United Democrats' rooms on Friday, May 17, for the benefit of Adelaide social crediters, Mr. Butler outlined the results and lessons of his tour, and also made suggestions for further activities. He expressed the opinion, based on hard experience that Social Credit can be taken to centres where there are few or no supporters only by special full-time speakers visiting these centres and leaving behind permanent contacts who are regular readers of a paper such as the "New Times." He said that, if the supporters in every State would fully organise their financial resources, there was not the slightest doubt that they could put a competent man into the field in every State. His proposal was enthusiastically accepted by South Australian social crediters, and steps are to be taken immediately to raise a fighting fund for a permanent lecturer and organiser in South Australia.

Mr. Butler addressed meetings at the following centres last week: Forest Range, Sunday, May 12; Barmera, Monday, May 13; Berri, Tuesday, May 14; Renmark, Wednesday, May 15; Seaclyff, Thursday, May 16; and Glenelg, Friday, May 17.

The Berri meeting was an outstanding example of what a sound social crediter can do. This excellent meeting was arranged by Mr. Frank Watts. The success of this meeting can be judged from the fact

that the previous record number of "New Times," subscribers obtained at a meeting was broken. Seventeen new readers were signed up.

The Seaclyff meeting was a private house meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Williams. The meeting was organised by sending special personal invitation cards to selected people. The results obtained proved that this avenue of activity might be more profitably explored in suburban areas.

Mr. Butler leaves next week for meetings in Gippsland. Further reports of activities will be published as they come to hand.

BIG MONOPOLY PROFITS

The following profits were "earned," in the eleven years, 1934-1944 inclusive, by one of the biggest monopolies in Australia:

1934.....	£2,000,104
1935.....	£2,407,973
1936.....	£2,983,985
1937.....	£3,340,930
1938.....	£3,533,476
1939.....	£3,625,371
1940.....	£3,758,565
1941.....	£4,067,746
1942.....	£5,518,793
1943.....	£6,142,645
1944.....	£6,297,103

No, gentle, reader, those are NOT the profits of the B.H.P. They are the profits of the P.M.G.

(The figures, by the way, are taken from Bulletin No. 35, "Transport and Communication, 1943-44," issued by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra.)

So you see that, although a Socialist "enterprise" doesn't stand a dog's chance in free and fair competition with genuine private enterprise, it can and does make huge profits when it has an absolute monopoly of an essential service and can mercilessly exploit the customers—just like any other monopoly. Furthermore, a Socialist monopoly doesn't pay dividends to anybody, capitalist OR worker.

CURRENT COMMENT

By JOHN WELLER.

Thomas Healey, a New York "Post" correspondent, who has just concluded a tour of the Balkans, reports that U.N.R.R.A. is being used as a political weapon by "Marshal" Tito. (Melbourne "Herald," May 18.)

Apparently the Yugoslavs are quite unaware that the food comes from overseas. They are led to believe that Tito and Stalin are responsible for their good fortune—such as it is. Control of food is control of life.

"British youth, which so gaily voted the Labour Government into power, now seems to have second thoughts about the attractions of the Socialist Utopia."

—London correspondent, "Wall Street Journal."

The latest boosted writer to carry on the subversive attack on national sovereignty is Emery Reves, whose book, "Anatomy of Peace," was accorded special recognition in recent issues of "Reader's Digest," and was strongly recommended by the Jew, Albert Einstein.

As the appearance of this book coincided approximately with Mr. Churchill's attempt to hand over Britain completely to the United States, Emery Reves' work has particular significance. His background is informative.

Reves was born in Baisfoldvar, Hungary (Yugoslav territory since 1919), in 1904. He was educated in Berlin, Paris and Zurich universities, and in 1926 became Doctor of Political Economy at Zurich. In 1927 he wrote an admiring biography of the Jew, Walter Rathenau, entitled: "Walter Rathenau und sein Wirtschaftliches Werk."

He founded in 1930 the "Co-operation Press Service," an international press syndicate. Reves is a citizen of Great Britain, but in 1941 he left England and went to the United States, where he continued his syndicate and commenced publishing. Books published include Thyssen's "I Paid Hitler," to which he wrote a foreword.

It may be remembered that Walter Rathenau, sometime Foreign Minister of Germany after the 1914-18 War, made this significant statement in 1912: "Three hundred men, each of whom knows all the others, govern the fate of the European continent, and they select their successors from their entourage."

And it is from these same sources that the attack on local, national sovereignty proceeds.

This Week's Gem: "Soviet trade unions are magnificent organisations, thoroughly democratic and independent. . . ."—The Communist "Guardian," Melbourne, May 17.

"The idea that a national Government is strengthened by concentrating all powers in one assembly at one centre is a dangerous fallacy which constantly impedes the growth of the Commonwealth. . . . The reasons why one organ of Government cannot control all the affairs of a great community are many. It suffices to mention one, which, like other factors, is constantly overlooked. In an hour are 60 minutes, in a day 24 hours, and in a year 365 days. The amount of business any human being can transact is inexorably limited by these facts."—Lionel Curtis.

The sheer physical inability of the Ministers of State and the higher officials to give proper attention to their assigned tasks is further evidence, if that is needed, against the idea that a highly centralised body can in any way be efficient in the interests of the individual citizen.

But although there is not a shred of evidence that the Federal Government can handle the powers it has, we are going to be asked to allow them still more. **More powers to the Government means less power to you.**

Advt. in an international bulletin: "LEARN RUSSIAN—the language of the future."

Bearing in mind that Professor Laski has already committed the "British Labor" Party to stand "four-square behind the Soviet Union" in the Third World War, those who wish to acquire the best positions in the coming world bureaucracy should take the tip.

"The two Internationales of Finance and Revolution work with ardour; they are the fronts of the Jewish Internationale. . . . There is a Jewish conspiracy against all nations."

—A Jewish writer, Rene Groos, in the "Nouveau Mercure," May 1927.

The operation of this insidious combination can easily be observed in Australian affairs.

While the powers of Finance hamstringing industry by means of heavy taxation and price controls, the powers of Revolution hamstringing key industries by fomenting strikes and go-slow policies.

And when this brings about a state of complete chaos it is called the "inevitable capitalist crisis," whereupon they take open control, and while our radio informs us unconvincingly that Utopia has arrived, our country is handed over—lock, stock and barrel—to the World Centre at Wall Street or wherever it may then be.

That is, unless effective action is taken without delay. The immediate objective is to prevent the Central Government acquiring greater powers.

Not only as a matter of interest to the general reader, but as a further indication of the type of letter that some social crediters are getting published in the press—and as an example to be followed by others who are neglecting that channel of publicity—we reprint the following, which appeared under the above heading, from a recent issue of a South Australian paper, the Glenelg "Guardian": —

To the Editor: Sir, —Recently an article in a newspaper under the above heading stressed the need to find a solution of the unquestionably serious threat made to both industry and civil life generally by the stoppage of coal miners. The article concluded by saying—"It calls for action by men of goodwill and of all shades of political and economic opinion." Yes, it certainly does; so let us endeavour to find the true cause of this festering industrial sore. The answer, I feel sure, can be found in one word—taxation.

Giving evidence before the Coal Board of Inquiry in Sydney last August, Mr. J. Johnstone (superintendent of J. and A. Brown, Abermain-Seahan Collieries) produced some examples of taxation deductions from miners' earnings for seven, nine and ten shift days. They showed, he said, why the miners thought they were working the last few days of the fortnight for the Taxation Commissioner. One case, a man with two dependents, paid as follows: —Seven days, tax £3/5/-, rate 3/3 in the £; nine days, tax £5/4/-, rate 4/2 in the £; ten days, tax £8/19/6, rate 5/2 in the £. Thus he paid £1/19/- extra for the eighth and ninth days, and £5/14/6 extra if he worked the tenth day, said Mr. Johnstone.

Many of our city businesses have closed their doors on one or more days each week for the last few years, one of the principal reasons being that by continuing to trade full-time it would mean a very much higher rate of taxation on their increased profits. Many were quite frank and said they had no intention of working the extra time for the benefit of the Commissioner of Taxation. The coal miner is evidently in the

same boat, but having no shop door to close, he does in effect the same thing—stays home and refuses to work.

Neither the coal miner nor the shopkeeper considered the convenience of the public.

If we can be sufficiently unbiased to look at the problem with both eyes open, then, only then, can we hope for a permanent solution.

Can this cancer—taxation—be cured? I believe that it can. Both orthodox political parties have given the same result—increased taxation—so let us look elsewhere for the remedy.

The Province of Alberta in Canada, under a thoroughly unorthodox Government, which has held office continuously for over ten years, has: —Reduced its national debt by 10%, reduced the interest rate on the national debt from 4.89 dollars to 2.44 dollars %, made large reductions in income taxation, and abolished the sales tax. It has increased the old age pensions, rehabilitated the farmers in prosperity, increased mineral production; it has lowered the cost of living, and has increased purchasing power. It has also carried out a very large programme of public works, and for more than ten years this Government has not borrowed one penny of money.

If this can be accomplished in one small province of the Empire, could it not be done in Australia?

I believe that this system put into effect would eventually bring us industrial peace—and also that other permanent peace that the world is craving for. —I am, sir, etc., H. B. HARVEY, 20 St. John's Row, Glenelg.

'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:

19. Is it not a fact that there is in Russia for the first time in history a system of workers' control of the means of production, distribution and exchange?

This is one of the most shameful falsehoods of Communist propaganda, one of the most monstrous jokes ever perpetrated upon a gullible public.

The workers have less control of industry in Russia than in any country in the world. Russian industry is run by a well-paid bureaucracy, and the slightest rebellion against existing conditions is treated as treason.

"In the Soviet Union," says Stalin, "in the land where the dictatorship of the proletariat is in force, no important political or organisational problem is ever decided by our Soviets and other mass organisations, without directives from our Party. In this sense we may say that the dictatorship of the proletariat is essentially the dictatorship of the Party, as the force that most effectively guides the proletariat." (J. Stalin: "Leninism.")

In other words, the boasted dictatorship of the proletariat is nothing more or less than the dictatorship OVER the proletariat, as the critics of Communist administration have long maintained.

The Trade Unions are mere tools of the Government and have no power of independent action. How the system works in practice is well brought out in an article in which the well-known newspaper correspondent, Edgar Snow, describes an interview he had with the manager of a Moscow factory in the earlier part of 1943:

"The Vladimir Ilyich factory's director, Georgi Alexandrovitch Pregnesky, only 35, had just been awarded the Order of Lenin when I met him. Probing for Pregnesky's secret of success, I asked: 'How do you share your responsibility for factory administration?' 'There is no sharing,' he replied, 'I am solely responsible here for

the operation of the factory. No, there is no workers' advisory council. We find it neither necessary nor desirable. The workers do their jobs and I do mine.' 'Do the labour unions have no say in the direction of your plant?' 'No,' he said, 'they have other work to do. They cannot interfere with my management in any way.' 'But who are your directors? Who fires you if you fail to make the grade?' 'The commissar who appoints me is my board. But he doesn't tell me how to manage the plant, either!' ("Sunday Express," 7/3/43, quoted in "Forward," 27/3/43.)

In view of these facts, it is perhaps not surprising that the great American trade union body, the American Federation of Labour, in a recent decision refused to recognise the Russian, trade unions as free and independent bodies. ("Glasgow Herald," 8/7/42.)

The idea fostered by Communist lies, that the Russian workers control their means of livelihood through the Soviets, is now completely out of date. "Izvestia," the organ of the Russian Government, admitted on July 8, 1937 "the activity of the numerous peasant Soviets is reduced to collecting taxes in kind and money—they have no other activity." (In "The Russian Myth," Freedom Press.) The "Soviet Union" has now become a completely meaningless and misleading term.

(To be concluded.)

BIG MONEY BEHIND LEFTIST PAPER

In our "Significant Political Pointers" recently it was stated that: "A lot of 'American' opinion as printed in Australian ["capitalist"] papers is taken from the New York 'P.M.', a semi-Communist paper owned by the millionaire, Marshall Field, a well-known Leftist. Further factual background is provided in the following extracts from an article on "P.M." which appeared in "Digest of World Reading" on 1st May, 1941: —

Originally P.M. started off with a sour and somewhat bilious outlook on Britain's magnificent stand against Hitler . . .

And here I come to the strangest aspect of "P.M." The simplicity is deliberate; the banality is the posture of people writing down to the circulation. And who are these people? To all New York's extensive newspaper world the query has sky-scraped into a portentous bellow of interrogation. Take the eminent Louis Kronenberger, for instance. He is commonly charged with making Moscow the Mecca of his politics. Leane Zugsmith (please note the array of sweet English names), who puts her name to various pieces in favour of the underfed, is known widely as writer for the "New Masses," America's prominent Communist organ. The lady's husband, Carl Randau, also pushes a pen on behalf of the Comrades in the pages of "P.M." and David Ramsey, originally engaged as the paper's assistant financial editor, was editor and assistant editor of "The Communist" in the U.S. for a period of nearly three years.

Another "P.M." writer bowing in salute to the Sickle and Hammer is James A. Wechsler, previously editor of the "Student

ALBERTAN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

"The benefits provided by the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act may be stated as follows:

"TO EMPLOYER: Immunity from action by a workman or his dependents against his employer for or by reason of any accident happening to him while in the employment of the employer.

"TO WORKMEN: Such medical or other remedial attention as reasonably necessary at the time of the injury and thereafter during the disability to cure and relieve from the effects of the injury.

"Compensation for loss of earnings at the rate of 66 per cent thereof.

"Benefits are payable for duration of the disability, or life, whichever is the state.

"TO DEPENDENTS OF FATALLY INJURED WORKMEN: Widows, a monthly payment of 40 dollars; pre-burial expense up to 100 dollars.

"Widows in necessitous circumstances because of illness of themselves or their dependent children under the age of 18 years, additional amount up to 15 dollars a month.

"A child or children up to the age of 18 years, a monthly payment each of 12 dollars.

"TO ORPHAN CHILDREN: Monthly payments each of 20 dollars.

"OTHER DEPENDENTS (where they are the only dependents): A sum reasonable and proportionate to the pecuniary loss to such dependents occasioned by the death, not exceeding 35 dollars a month to a parent or parents, and not exceeding in the whole 75 dollars a month."

—Condensed from "Your Opportunity In Alberta," an official Alberta publication.

UNPAID TAX-GATHERER GIVES NOTICE

As one of the Government's thousands of honorary tax collectors we salute Mr. C. Keith Denny, Lilydale, Tasmania, who has served notice on the Deputy Commissioner of Taxation that on and after June 30 he can collect his own taxes!

Mr. Denny writes: — "My employees have individually as much voice in the management of the country as I have. Collectively they have a much bigger voice.

"If they are sufficiently educated and responsible to have a vote they are sufficiently educated and responsible to fulfill their duty to their country and manage their own income tax records and payments.

"I do the same work as they do, and I work much longer hours than they do, and they have more time. I have to get their own wages sheets, make their records and affix their own stamps.

"I do not think that any law is valid in a British community which seeks to make one individual carry out duties and responsibilities to the State that are the sole concern of another individual.

"In war-time, one is willing to put up with much. But it is now time to restore things to a basis of common sense. In giving you three months' notice you will have ample time to make other arrangements."

Bravo, Mr. Denny! Other unpaid keepers of the Government's sales tax, pay roll tax, income tax, and other records and also collectors of same please note.

—"Electrical & Radio World," Brisbane, April 1946.

ATOM BOMB NOT IMPROVED

"NEW YORK, May 14 (A.A.P.). —The joint army and navy chiefs of staff conducting the Bikini Atoll tests, declared no more powerful atom bomb was available than was used at Nagasaki. They added the chiefs of staff had no desire to hold back a more powerful bomb. If one were available it would be used at the Bikini Atoll tests."

—Melbourne "Age," May 15, 1946.

Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

has supplied the Commonwealth's need of a coherent and vigorous foreign policy." (vide "Sydney Morning Herald," 6th March, 1946.)

* * * * *

In the South Australian "Farmer" of April 18, a speaker at a meeting of primary producers convened to discuss the forming of a branch of the Australian Primary Producers' Union, is reported as saying that "if primary producers had to accept assistance from the Government, then it was inevitable that they must yield up a certain amount of independence."

Exactly! But the primary producers should clearly understand that the "assistance" they get from the Government is either taxed from them in the first place or created as a permanent debt against the assets they and the rest of the Australian community have built up. Arrangements can easily be made for primary producers to obtain an economic price for their produce without becoming the serfs of an irresponsible bureaucracy.

* * * * *

Conditioning for serfdom: First, have a Great Depression, during which there is a shortage of money. Second, have a Great War during which the supply of money is increased, but the individual is placed in a bureaucratic straitjacket. The result, helped by suitable propaganda, is acceptance of the idea that the removal of the straitjacket will result in another Great Depression.

* * * * *

State savings-bank deposits have increased by £404 million since the beginning of the war. But the bureaucratic planners are determined that the people shall not enjoy the benefits of an increased supply of money. Money was the only licence to live at one time. But in our "planned economy" many other licences are necessary. The bureaucracy has the monopoly of issuing them.

Two years ago our leading Socialist planner from the London School of Economics, Dr. Coombs, addressed the Australian Association of Scientific Workers. The "Arts and Science Committee of the Australian Communist Party" was also present to hear Dr. Coombs, who said: "No industry is as antiquated as the building industry. Here we have a chance to bring about a revolution. It will take us two years to catch up on the housing shortage, despite the fact that we are planning a building programme twice as big as in the best pre-war years."

It is reported that there are at present 80,000 homeless families in Victoria alone. In N.S.W. only 3000 houses have been built in eight months. By their fruits ye shall know them!

* * * * *

The Director of Rationing has stated that, because no new ration books will be issued before the end of the year, this does not necessarily mean that rationing will then cease. An examination of production figures gives little hope for a cessation of the rationing of food.

—E.D.B.

ALBERTA'S RESOURCES

"Alberta has virtually all the assets for building a great and prosperous community. Coal, oil, natural gas, a fertile soil, an invigorating climate, an abundance of power—all these factors mean progress. There can be no doubt of it—the future greatness of Alberta is assured.

"Speaking of coal, we have reserves of 42,562 million tons. With an annual production of about ten million barrels of petroleum this Province yields almost all of Canada's oil. Alberta has the largest exposure of oil-soaked sands on earth. From this source alone we can obtain more than 200 billion barrels of oil—enough at the present rate of consumption to supply the world for centuries.

"In the matter of agriculture, there is plenty of room for expansion, and further irrigation projects will turn a million more acres into use.

"Then there is manufacturing. As yet only in its infancy, this industry produced 240,000,000 dollars' worth of goods in 1944. Raw materials, vast undeveloped power resources, the skill and energy of a progressive people, adequate transportation facilities—we have them all."

"Your Opportunity In Alberta," an official Alberta publication.

SOIL AND SURVIVAL

"The civilised nations—Greece, Rome, England—have been sustained by the primitive forests which anciently rotted where they stood. They survive as long as the soil is not exhausted."

—Thoreau: "Walking and the Wild."

AN IMPORTANT NEW BOOKLET

"OUR SHAM DEMOCRACY"

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