

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 Vital New Social Credit Bill in Alberta

"Alberta Bill of Rights Act"

Although the Monopoly Press of Australia has completely ignored it, news to hand from Alberta, Canada, indicates that legislation of vital interest to the peoples of the civilised world has been introduced by the Social Credit Government of Alberta and passed by the Legislature.

Some time ago we reported that the social crediters of Alberta had requested the Provincial Government to again take up the fight to introduce the economic policy demanded when the Social Credit Government was first elected in 1935.

It will be recalled that the electors of Alberta were previously thwarted in their economic demands by the actions of the controllers of the international financial system, who used their influence with the Canadian Federal Government and its Courts.

There is not the slightest doubt that there will be tremendous external opposition to the latest legislation in Alberta. A major battle has been joined.

The following report, from the latest "Canadian Social Crediter" to hand, gives interesting details of the new legislation and what it proposes to do:—

Social Credit legislation forecast in the Speech from the Throne will become a reality under the new "Act Respecting the Rights of the Citizens of Alberta"—popularly known as the "Alberta Bill of Rights Act." Introduced to the Legislature by Premier Manning on March 18th, the legislation provides for the payment of Alberta Credit Certificates to the amount of at least 600 dollars a year; and these social security dividends will be paid to the crippled and those over 60 years of age, TO THOSE FOR WHOM GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, and to all others coming within the designated categories.

In many cases, the 600 dollars a year will be over and above medical expenses: it will provide for the necessities of life to ensure health and physical well-being; it will give the opportunity to all to acquire a public and high school education, and university education added, without cost to parent or guardian. The new "Bill of Rights" will cut retail prices in many respects.

This "Social Security Pension" is defined as the payment "to individuals . . . of claims on goods and services within the limitations of the natural resources of the province and the productive capacity of the people to ensure an annual income of not less than 600 dollars a year for every single citizen of Alberta 19 years of age and over."

The Bill provides that it shall not be proclaimed until such times as its validity

has been tested by the Supreme Court of Alberta and until it has been declared valid and if no appeal is pending against its provisions at that time.

In this regard, it has been made abundantly clear by the Premier that the Bill has no intention of infringing on banking and currency; a sharp line of demarcation exists between currency and credit. Under the B.N.A. Act [British North America Act] the field of property and civil rights was given to the Province; and the new Bill gives a lengthy definition of what the Government believes these rights to be. "If these are our rights," said Premier Manning, "what is stopping our people from enjoying them?" And further: "A man is either entitled to work at gainful employment or to a social security pension. It is not suggested to make a hand-out, but it is suggested that a man's first right is gainful employment."

In the Preamble of the Bill, the fact is emphasised that Canada has fought two world wars for the purpose of securing a democratic society where "all men would have an opportunity to enjoy a free and abundant life," and the preamble remarks that the Canadian people should now proceed to "win the peace."

Alberta has all the material resources necessary to provide material security necessary for freedom; all that remains is

that the people be given the necessary access to their resources. To accomplish this end, control of the Province's credit must be placed in the hands of the electorate, through their elected representatives.

That is the main objective of the Alberta "Bill of Rights."

At an evening session of the Legislature, March 25, the Bill was under discussion again; and the 51 Social Crediters were voicing their approval of "Agreed! Agreed!" as the discussion continued. Members were recalling the old battle days of 1937, when they sought to give their people Social Credit. The fight has gone on ever since, the people with faith in their Government, and the Alberta Social Credit League—"voice of the Government"—demanding the goal they started after in 1935.

The Bill will vest control of credits in the Province in the hands of the provincial Government, through a Board of Credit Commissioners of not more than five persons, to be set up by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. It will estimate the valuation of the economic resources of the Province, including "the capitalised productive capacity of the people of the Province." The continuing task of the Credit Commissioners shall be to maintain a balance between the aggregate purchasing power of the people and the estimated prices of all goods and services available in the Province, which shall be done through a "Consolidated Credit Adjustment Fund."

"Credit deposits" will be issued against the capital assets of Alberta in sufficient amounts so that the aggregate of purchasing power in the hands of Alberta citizens shall be maintained equal to the estimated costs of the goods, which those people may buy.

The general revenue fund, bolstered by such credit deposits, will enable the Government to authorise payment of social security pensions, the payments of educational benefits, medical benefits, the reduction of taxation, grants to education, health or municipal authorities, the reduction of

retail prices to consumers by means of subsidies, etc.

Though the Bill steers strictly away from measures reserved to the Federal Government by the B.N.A. Act, and contains a proviso which safeguards money on deposit by citizens in any bank, Treasury Branch or otherwise, it does give the provincial Government power to force all credit institutions, including banks and their subsidiaries, to be licensed by the provincial Government and to accept "Alberta Credit Certificates" in support of those deposits and loans for which only a partial backing in currency exists. If these institutions fail to comply with the terms of the Act, the Government has provided penalties and may take over operation of the issue of credit from them.

Measures are provided for "removing for cause" any member or members of the Board of Commissioners. Also, if the Board should issue too much purchasing power—that is, if the amount of purchasing power available exceeds the price of the goods for sale—this may be withdrawn in several ways—through taxation, through the reduction of social security pensions, by the reduction of subsidies (which would raise retail prices again), etc.—all of temporary duration.

The Board must report at least once every three months on the discharge of its functions. Books of banking and loaning institutions are to be open to inspection by members of the Board and their agents, though such officials must take an oath of secrecy; and measures are provided so that any bank shall maintain, in addition to credit certificates, at least the same amount of currency in reserve that it holds in all its branches outside the provincial boundaries.

So much for the preliminary details. This is the first real attempt at introducing Social Credit since the war years, passed by the Courts; this Bill will have historic significance. It will prove of such inestimable benefit to the citizens of Alberta that its effect on politics and social conditions will be felt around the world, particularly in those sections of the great Commonwealth of Nations, where other Social Crediters are watching.

NOTES on the NEWS

Footwear retailers recently criticised a statement by the chairman of the Rationing Commission that "factory production had increased considerably," which they said was untrue. It was contended that civilian footwear supplies would be worsened because of heavy demands by N.E.I. and U.N.R.R.A., which would require about 16,000 pairs a week.

Here we again observe the preference given to exports and U.N.R.R.A. while Australians find difficulty in obtaining footwear. Further, judging from the low quality leather and poor workmanship, which Australian workers have to accept, it seems that aliens also get a preference, in quality. Workers should note that their so-called political leaders pursue the same foolish export fetish as the much-reviled capitalists.

HOUSING HISTORY: Bridging 400 years of history, the people of Warwick (England) recently celebrated their town's incorporation under the Royal Charter granted by Henry VIII. After inspecting the original Charter, the Mayor announced plans for tackling the town's housing problems (which did not exist in Henry's time). The Mayor pointed out that Thomas De Beauchamp (14th century) built the famous Guy Tower in Warwick Castle at a cost of £395/5/2, but "this evening the Mayoress has opened our first prefabricated house, which cost £1200." (Melbourne "Sun," May 17.) Apparently the "bad old days" were not really so bad, and, having regard to new building materials, more scientific processes and labour-saving devices, it is interesting to study how this terrific increase in money cost comes about.

SOCIALIST SLACKING: The official Soviet journal "Pravda" complains that Russian workers are slacking, especially in the Don Basin, where it is stated mechanisation is not fully utilised, up to 33% of the machinery lying idle. Oil workers at Baku and other places are also slacking. "Pravda" emphasises that it "is the duty of Trade Unions to see that production is kept up to plan." This corroborates Mr. J. J. Maloney's statement that Russian Trade Unions are mere Government instruments for policing and disciplining workers.

CRAWFORD'S CRITICISM: History Professor R. M. Crawford, President of the Communist brainchild, Australia-Soviet House, has written a criticism of Mr. J. J. Maloney's articles on Russia. Prof. Crawford says that in the interest of Diplomacy the criticism is in bad form. However, the

Professor does not deny Mr. Maloney's facts. Most criticism is because Mr. Maloney conveys the idea that his observations of suffering in Russia indicate a permanent phase, whereas, critics say, it is a war-time circumstance. Such critics should read "Assignment in Utopia," by Eugene Lyons, written years before Russia entered the war; they should then realise that what Mr. Maloney wrote about was, and apparently still is, a "normal" condition of slavery. Eugene Lyons summed up Russia as "a trapped nation."

REALISTIC REPARATIONS: German designers and industrialists are alleged to be planning to supply Britain, America, Russia and France (not Australia!) with prefabricated houses made from plastics; this export to be accepted as reparations. This is a remarkable report; firstly, because it presupposes that Germany is not gravely affected by a housing problem; secondly, because it presupposes that the receiving countries are not alarmed, as after the First World War, that reparations would cause unemployment in their own countries (that change of mentality would be encouraging). In any case, the people of each receiving country would need to watch that they did receive the reparation goods, and that the prices were not loaded by their own Government.

PRODUCERS' PAYMENTS: An illustration of how Government Boards rob primary producers is given by Mr. Rankin, M.H.R., viz.: "The Government has only paid growers £10,000,000 for wheat for stock-food and other purposes, which if sold at export parity would have realised £19,000,000." Here we find the so-called orderly marketing has (Continued on page 2.)

Significant Political Pointers

It has been previously remarked in these notes, that the first major example of socialistic planning applied to primary production in Australia was introduced by the "anti-socialist" Menzies Government. Socialism in practice means restriction of production and distribution.

Everyone knows of the wicked waste of good apples under the Apple and Pear Board's socialistic policies. But far more people should know that the policy of restricting the supply of apples to people who need them was recently challenged in Tasmania by two Members of the Tasmanian Legislative Council, Messrs. Wedd and Lonergan. They showed, not by theory, but by correct action, how socialistic restriction can be defeated.

The Apple and Pear Board decreed that large quantities of first-class apples in the Huon Valley, Tasmania, would have to rot on the ground. Messrs. Wedd and Lonergan announced that they were going to bring motor-truck loads of these apples to Hobart at their own expense and distribute them free to residents of Hobart. This they did. And it is reported that these supplies of apples were disposed of in a very short time, demonstrating beyond all argument that talk about "over-production" of apples is dangerous nonsense.

Messrs. Wedd and Lonergan have done something, which should be blazed from one end of Australia to the other.

Mr. Wedd is a Member of Parliament who has publicly stated that it is his function to represent and work for, as far as it is possible, the desires of his electors. Bureaucracy and Financial Dictatorship can be challenged and defeated. Messrs. Wedd and Lonergan demonstrated that apples could be distributed to people who needed them without lowering the standard of living of any individual in the community. They have done something, which should be an inspiration to other Members of Parliament who would like to do something really worthwhile to represent their electors.

All Members of Parliament, both State and Federal, should have the above information brought to their notice. What about it, readers?

From time to time "key" members of the local bureaucracy find it necessary to travel overseas—at the Australian taxpayers' expense!—in order to meet the principal international planners and thus keep up to date with the campaign to turn the entire world into one big Slave State.

Dr. H. C. Coombs, prominent Socialist planner and principal economic adviser to the present Federal Labor Government, accompanied Mr. Chifley on his recent visit to Great Britain and America. According to the Melbourne "Herald" of May 24, the results of Dr. Coombs's "investigations" abroad are to be communicated fully to the Federal Government.

Further assaults on our few remaining liberties can be expected. Electors can hit back by mobilising NOW for the big "No" campaign at the Referendum.

From time to time statements made by Mr. J. R. Darling, head master of the Geelong Grammar School, Victoria, have caused some consternation among those who do not expect to find ideas obviously tainted with the Socialist virus emanating from institutions generally regarded as ultra-conservative. But the Socialist—i.e., Monopoly—virus is being carried into nearly all institutions today. Regular readers of this journal will remember the stir when a teacher at the Geelong Grammar School was reported as saying that, if the British Monarchy stood in the way of bringing a

(Continued on page 4)

ELECTORS BEWARE OF R.G. CASEY

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

Sir, —It was Mr. R. G. Casey who told members of the House of Representatives in November, 1934, that those who wished to remain among the "good angels" must have nothing to do with credit schemes, and went on to say that he would not permit any such schemes to be used in Australia.

He did not explain what he meant by the term "good angels," but his public actions then, previously, and since, leave no room for doubt.

To appreciate the reality of the political menace involved in his return to Australia it is necessary to re-state some of his political history. Prior to 1924 he was actively and beneficially associated with what is known as the Broken Hill Group (Metal Monopoly), being directly connected with the leading insurance, trustee, and banking interests. Mr. S. M. Bruce, then Prime Minister, had similar interests in the Overseas Group, which functioned largely through the three banks whose headquarters are in London (the Bank of Australasia, the Union Bank, and the E.S. & A.). Both men were fellow members of the Melbourne Club, which is one of the recognised rendezvous for the heads of the Money Monopoly in Australia.

It was Mr. Bruce who sent Mr. Casey to London in 1924 to act as official liaison officer between the Australian Government and the British Government, which meant that the Money Monopoly had one of its men as Prime Minister in Australia and another as "Australia's" representative in the City of London.

Immediately after this, legislation was passed by the Federal Parliament to bring the Commonwealth Bank into line with the desires of the controllers of the Bank of England. When Mr. Bruce was defeated at the 1929 election, arrangements were quickly made for him to go to London as "Australia's" representative, and for Mr. Casey to return to Australia, and so from 1931 Mr. Bruce did the honours in London while Mr. Casey did them in Australia. Instead of Mr. Bruce travelling abroad to discuss Australia's financial affairs with the alien controllers, the travelling and discussing was undertaken by the "suitable" Mr. Casey.

As an example of what was going on in those days, the "New Times" of 3/4/1936 called attention to a shockingly dishonest advertisement which had appeared in the "Commercial History and Review," published by the London "Economist," and suggested that someone should ask for information in Parliament on the subject. Questions duly appeared on the Notice Paper for May 6, May 7, May 8, and May 12, in each case being listed as the first business for the day. They were from the late Mr. Maurice Blackburn, and did not appear after May 12, but on that date Mr. Blackburn wrote as follows:

"Question No. 1 upon the enclosed notice paper has been there several days, and today the Treasurer (Mr. Casey) spoke to me about it. He says—(a) That the Government is attempting to renew in Great Britain a S.A. loan, (b) That the position is very bad. (c) That, without the knowledge of the Government, this advertisement was inserted in the 'Economist' at the cost of £8 8s, and that similar advertisements have been inserted in the 'Times.' (d) That they were prepared by the High Commissioner (Mr. Bruce) and inserted by him. (e) That they were not marked 'advertisement,' and that the Government thinks that it would damage Australian credit and renewal possibilities if the fact that they are advertisements were publicly disclosed. (f) That if an answer were given me in the House it would be cabled to England and there damage Australian credit. Apparently the British investor is expected or asked

to believe that this advertisement is the 'Economist's' own opinion."

That, mark you, was at a time when Government spokesmen were telling us that our credit in London was high, and shows that, like Professor Arnold Toynbee, Mr. Casey was saying in private the very opposite to what he was saying in public. "We are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands."

It was the same Mr. R. G. Casey who, as the mouthpiece of the directors of the Bank of England, piloted the National Insurance Bill through the House of Representatives and said that the Government refused to take any notice of the avalanche of protests against it received from all sections of the people.

He supplemented his words in Parliament by addresses to the Australian Women's National League and special articles for the press. He told the ladies "the way the pensions bill is increasing is giving me a great deal of anxiety." It was true that the pensions bill was becoming a serious competitor with the INTEREST bill, as at that time we were paying the pensioners about £1 for every £3 paid to financial institutions as interest on the National Debt—and while attention could be focussed on the poor old pensioners and their "bill," nothing much was likely to be said about the bankers and THEIR bill. Only the cranks were looking into that!

In his articles in the press he showed that his purpose was to tell us specially what Sir Robert Kindersley (a director of the Bank of England and prominent international financier) had said about "teaching" us. He quoted Sir Robert as follows: "What I want to impress on you is that there has been, since the war, a vast redistribution of wealth, and you are entrusted with the task of teaching the recipients of this wealth to handle it wisely." He was "entrusted" with the task!

The ninety per cent. of the people who received 16 per cent. of the wealth might run amok if they were allowed to decide for themselves what they should do with their abounding prosperity, and the National Insurance Act was devised as one of the means of teaching us how to handle our wealth wisely! A portion of the worker's abounding wealth was to be taken from him throughout the whole of his working life, thus causing a permanent lowering of his living standard for the doubtful privilege of having a still lower standard in the few remaining years after he finished "work." Mr. Casey was a key man for the imposition of that tyranny.

In an editorial on 17th August, 1938, the Melbourne "Argus" described Mr. Casey as "a man of cheerful yesterdays and confidential tomorrows," and endorsed a lot of almost unbelievable nonsense from him about the cause of depressions and control of economic conditions. What he said was childish and untrue, and will be referred to next week. Who wouldn't be a man of cheerful yesterdays and confident tomorrows if he were so financially secure as to be able to travel the world in luxury and to buy at will private aeroplanes or anything else he desired? That sort of thing is good for him, but apparently would bring demoralisation to pensioners and workers!

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2. 26th May 1946.

(To be continued.)

CURRENT COMMENT

By JOHN WELLER

Warner Bros., the Jewish film studio, seem hell-bent on perverting every aspect of genuine culture and history.

This studio has given us such films as "Wilson," which showed Woodrow Wilson as a great leader, whereas he was indisputably the tool of Jewish interests operating through Colonel House, Warburg and Baruch; "Mission to Moscow," on advertising which they boasted they had spent more than on any other film, and which was a deliberate distortion of fact used as subtle anti-British propaganda; and "Objective Burma," which apparently claimed that the Burma campaign was brought to a successful conclusion by a platoon of Americans.

While on the subject of the Hollywood menace, it is not altogether idle to reflect that the best films distributed from that part of the globe have predominantly British and European authors or leading actors.

It is important to realise the major part being played by Hollywood in converting the individual into a moron of "tenth-rate intellect" suitably conditioned and sufficiently malleable to be "planned" (i.e., ordered about) by an all-powerful World Government. Other "cultural" influences being steadily imported from the "great" United States, such as the idiotic comic strips, pulp magazines, radio serials and methods of advertising, Negro jazz and large-scale professional "sport," will all help.

HOBSON'S CHOICE

The difference between Professor Laski and Mr. Churchill is that Laski wants Britain to join the Soviet Union while Churchill wants Britain to join the United States (Federal Union).

You see, the Briton will have a choice!

NATIONAL SOCIALISM IN "BRITAIN."

"In Britain itself you come to realise that controls are being deliberately maintained. . . . Even if Britain were rolling in wealth the present Government would not relax complete control of foreign trade, prices, allocation of raw materials, limitation of profits, elimination of inefficient [sic] farmers, etc. Through these Socialist laws, the grip on Britain's economic life is so complete that minor nationalisation of coal, mills, transportation and the Bank of England is a trifle."—E. A. Mowrer in the Leftist N.Y. "Post."

SIGNIFICANCE OF MCGILL

Several weeks ago comment on McGill University, Canada, was made in this column. Mr. Solon Low, Social Credit M.P. in the Canadian House of Commons, on March 9 said much the same thing:—

"It must have struck thousands of Canadian readers as peculiar that so many of the suspects already charged with serious offences were either on the staff, or were graduates of, McGill University. That is not surprising when I think of some of the heads of that University, and of the fact that for some years back there has been definite information that the institution is a Red hot-bed."

The English "Social Creditor" remarks: **"McGill University is one of the most**

richly endowed universities in the world its patrons being of late years almost exclusively international millionaires. It has derived lustre in the past from the residence there of such famous scientists as Professor Rutherford. Its present principal is Dr. Cyril James, late of the London School of Economics."

Dr. Boyer, one of the leading men arrested on treason charges, was Assistant Professor of Chemistry at McGill. Significantly, Professor Laski has also served a term there.

The obvious connection between World Finance and World Revolution, in the striving for World Domination, is becoming so obvious that only those who are mesmerised by the current propaganda can fail to observe it. Failure to recognise and deal with the Forces at work immediately will mean the coming of the World Totalitarian State within a few short years.

"For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places."—Eph. vi, 12.

"SECURITY."

What Russia has annexed:

Lithuania	Carpatho-Ukraine
Latvia	East Prussia
Estonia	Karelo-Finland
	Petsamo (Finland)
Eastern Poland	Tannu Tuva
Bessarabia	(Central Asia)
Bukovina	Southern Sakhalin
Moldavia	Kurile Islands

Total Area: 273,947 sq. miles.

Total Population: 24,355,500.

But, of course, Spain is the menace to World Peace, and this is all rendered necessary for Russia's security! Even Dr. Evatt, "champion of the Little Nations," knows that!

DON'T BE A MERE PAWN

Most students of affairs will have noticed that when some particularly crooked policy is in process of being foisted on the hapless public, certain clichés appear from nowhere in particular, and circulate as "the done thing." At the moment the favourite phrase appears to be "whether we like it or not." This is tacked on to anything obviously unpleasant, and is evidently intended to produce an atmosphere of resignation to the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. We recommend that it should always be met by the retort, "We don't like it, and we intend to give it a hard life."

The case of Lord Pakenham, and others like him emphasises the insanity of supposing that a change to Conservative Government or any other proprietary brand, is of any importance. Either we have a fundamental change of principle, or we are finished.

—The Social Creditor.

OPEN LETTER TO MR. R. G. MENZIES

Dear Mr. Menzies, —Isn't it time you realised that you are merely a pawn in a very dangerous and dirty game? Or are you so ambitious that you hope to become more than a pawn? Whatever your position, allow us to make some comment on your recent suggestion that the propaganda of the Communists should be met by other propaganda.

If you have no other alternative to offer to the Communist threat—which, incidentally, is only one aspect of the general threat of centralised tyranny—then it is high time the rank-and-file of the Liberals seriously considered where you are leading them.

Time and time again you have mouthed platitudes about the British Empire, but never once have you mentioned the identity of the powerful international groups working to destroy the British Empire.

The Communists and other totalitarian groups can only make progress in a community in which there is economic unrest. Communists merely exploit the unrest; they have little to do with the fundamental causes of the unrest.

The present sabotage of the production system is primarily caused by the Federal Government's taxation policies, which penalise increased effort, and by the initiative-killing regulations of the Bureaucracy.

Now, you know all about the people who are responsible for the policy of increasing centralisation of all forms of power, because you were once an agent of these people. It is little use making mere pre-election promises of doing something about taxation and bureaucracy. You were Prime Minister before the war, and during the period you were in that position, both taxation and bureaucracy increased. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

The Liberal leaders in this country are trying to do what the Conservative leaders did in Great Britain: uncritically accept the powerful and clever propaganda which suggests that there is an "inevitable world-trend to the Left," and that some compromise must be effected. Invariably you use arguments, sometimes even actual phrases, originated in such centres as the Socialist London School of Economics. A recent Liberal Party advertisement in the daily press extolled the virtues of a "planned economy"—an idea straight from the Socialists, Mr. Menzies. Strange though it may appear, the vote against Mr. Churchill's "Conservative" Government was in fact a vote against the socialist legislation—i.e., restrictions, controls, etc.—which the "Conservative" Party helped to bring into being. The people who are providing the international influence for increased regiment-

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1)

in this instance robbed the farmers of nearly £10 millions. Yet the Government wants to continue the wheat-control racket. Farmers will doubtless remember this at the forthcoming Referendum and register an emphatic "No" in order to free themselves from the clutches of these controllers. If farmers had free marketing when their commodities are in demand overseas they would receive millions of pounds more for their produce, and that may apply for many years to come.

CANADIAN COMMUNISTS: Arising from the Canadian spy hunt, Gouzanko, a self-admitted Russian spy, stated that "Sam Carr, national organiser for the Labor Progressive Party, was a spy-recruiting agent." He also testified that "the O.G.P.U., now known as N.K.V.D., were now operating in Canada, and their activities served as a screen, it was believed, in preparation for war." He also said that, judging from documents he had read, he was sure Russia's professed friendly policy was only a blind to hide her real policy, which had nothing to do with friendly relations. Wonder if Evatt and Co. regard that as evidence of Russia's peaceful intentions?

POPULATION POSER: The U.S. Population Reference Bureau has been doing some mental gymnastics and has discovered that "if the population of the earth—now about 2,000,000,000—continues at the present rate, the equivalent of 45 new earths will be required 300 years hence to support a world population of more than 20,000,000,000." This assumption is based on a continuance of the excess births over deaths during the past 50 years, and postulates that it will not be upset by wars, epidemics or other catastrophes. Planners have been working for years on the problem of finding population; now it looks as if they will have to go into reverse gear and find new worlds for the population!

"PROTOCOLS" PUBLICATION: Recently Professor Murdoch, in his "Answers" column in the Melbourne "Herald," publicised allegations that the "Protocols of Zion" are "forgeries." He also advised that they had been recently reprinted in Melbourne. An examination of the new publication discloses that it deals more fully with the "forgery" aspect than the Professor did; it also quotes the valuable foreword of A. N. Field's edition, and informative material by Douglas Reed. Along with the actual text of each of the "Protocols" is a summary that helps the reader to better understand the implications. The book is entitled, "The Mysterious Protocols," and a few copies are available in each State at 2/7 posted. Many people will thank Professor Murdoch for intimating that this publication is available. —OBH.

ation "in order to defeat chaos," are the very people who, through the international financial system, have created the chaos. We hope you notice how Rothschild and other controllers of international financial policy are moving into the Socialist camp. And Communism has been defined as Socialism in a hurry.

You may argue that the virtual taking over of "key" industries in the community by the Communists, who use the strike weapon in these industries to paralyse the entire community, has nothing to do with financial policies. But here again you are seriously misleading your supporters. The creation of monopolies in industry, particularly basic industries, has been the direct result of financial policy. This suits the Communists, who can then bring effective pressure to bear on the centralised monopolies and thus help to create further chaos.

There is only one answer to the dreadful threat now confronting our community: a policy of decentralisation of all economic, political and financial policies back to the people. All centralisation helps the totalitarians.

You may not believe it, Mr. Menzies, but you are making a grave mistake if you think you can continue to further your interests by working in with this centralisation "trend." The time will come, unless a halt is called, when, having served this purpose, you and others like you will be "liquidated."

Communism can only be defeated by first exposing the powerful international groups using the Communists to further their own ends. If you cannot or will not challenge these groups, your remarks on Communism, like your remarks on so many other issues, are not only misleading, they are dangerous.

—Yours faithfully, THE NEW TIMES.

AN APOLOGY

Mr. Eric Butler desires to apologise to certain "New Times" readers in Gippsland, Victoria, for his failure to attend meetings arranged for Thorpdale, on Friday, May 24, and for Mirboo North, on Sunday, May 26. As a result of an unfortunate confusion of dates, Mr. Butler did not expect to be at the above centres until Friday, May 31, and Sunday, June 2, respectively.

"WE MUST CRUSH THE BUREAUCRACY LEST IT CRUSH US"

Well-Known French Writer's Topical Warning

In a recent article published in the United States, Jules Romains, author, world traveller, and former professor of philosophy, writes from experience about the menace of bureaucracy, and, in particular, about the imperative need to prevent the perpetuation of war-time departments and their bureaucratic practices. In the course of the article, he says: —

Bureaucracy is a universal disease that threatens everywhere. Much has been written about it, but most writers have failed to reveal its gravity. They have preferred to treat it as one of those ridiculous little nuisances of daily life that persist for no known reason. My object is to show that there is no harm in laughing at Bureaucracy so long as we remember that after laughing at it we must crush it, lest it crush us.

First, we must be careful not to confuse Bureaucracy with Administration. The bureaucrats, of course, welcome such confusion as an excuse for sneering: "What! you conceive of society without Administration—especially a modern society whose functions continuously grow in variety and complexity?" This is an artful sophism. Bureaucracy is no more Administration than—as many worthies used to believe—apoplexy is a form of excessive good health. Bureaucracy begins where legitimate, useful Administration leaves off; when the bureaus through which normal Administration functions grow morbidly to a size out of all proportion to their usefulness and become parasites that choke off the life they feed on.

HAS PARALYSING EFFECT

Placed as it is in the directorial regions of society, Bureaucracy by its sheer dead weight has a paralysing effect on all activity. It releases into all the arteries and capillaries of the social body a toxin that I shall call "bureaucoccus." The effect of the bureaucoccus is to infect every element it touches, however remote from the source, with a contented, meddling stupidity.

The peculiar symptom that betrays the presence of the bureaucoccus is an unshakable thirst for paper. All day long the victim occupies himself with filling out forms, and he requires his employees to fill out forms for his inspection. He can no longer give a spoken order or discuss any matter in a few rapid phrases. He drafts memoranda and in return demands memoranda backed by reports.

All bureaus have a natural tendency to degenerate. Bit by bit they lose sight of the fact that they were created for the sole purpose of rendering a certain strictly defined service. They develop a conviction that as bureaus they are an end in themselves and that the public exists only to give them an opportunity to exercise their energy and sprightly ingenuity. They regard the public as an artist regards his materials. In their conception the public was created and endowed with fascinating possibilities so that one day Bureaucracy might seize it and reign over it.

IT GROWS LIKE A CANCER

Profoundly convinced that this is true, Bureaucracy obviously sees no reason for cramping itself. On the contrary, it sees its own proliferation as a sign of true social health. Each new bureau is a triumph of progress, which, even after its specific task is done, all Bureaucracy will work to perpetuate. Whenever a few tens of thousands of useful, inoffensive citizens are newly turned into bureaucrats there is rejoicing.

There is a further force for expansion. The dream of any bureaucrat is to increase the portion of power he embodies, to acquire subordinates, to become a deputy chief, then a chief. If, for example, an office with six employees succeeded in getting ten more, the assistant deputy chief in charge would have no difficulty in demonstrating that his office had grown in importance and deserved a change of category which would involve his own promotion to a higher rank.

At this point the really providential role of paper work is revealed. Ordinarily paper work is, so to speak, disinterested; it is a sort of incense that Bureaucracy burns under its own nostrils in self-adoration. The more the blackened paper accumulates, the more Bureaucracy feels the strength of its grasp on inferior humanity. But when promotions are in the offing, paper work becomes very practical, for the best way a bureau can show that its insufficient personnel is snowed under with increasing

"THE HIDDEN POWER"

Hear -----

MR. BRUCE H. BROWN

Thursday, June 6, 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.)

work is to double, triple, quadruple the number of papers, forms and printed matter of all kinds that must be filled out, expedited and filed; to invent, if possible, new kinds of papers. Thus a service can justify its cry, "We drown! Give us men, men, we beseech you!"

BUREAUCRACY V. FREEDOM

Bureaucracy is The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe, and its children are laws, decrees and regulations. It broods eternally over society, seeking forms of activity that may have escaped its complex supervision, and is always ready to suggest new restrictive measures. Bureaucracy's creed is that an unregulated life is a savage life, that in being domesticated we are being civilised. Besides, the creation of even the most modest little law serves the interests of Bureaucracy marvelously by requiring new bureaucrats to apply it.

To create a regulation is to create the possibility of violating it; to create a prohibition is to create a crime; to create a crime is to create a new bureau to suppress it. We can picture a perfectly organised bureaucratic society in which the most docile citizen could not avoid committing so many infractions every day that dozens of bureaucrats would be occupied in supervising him.

Fortunately, there is something in man, which rejoices in escaping regimentation. He invokes his own interests, conveniences, worries. He may say, "I did not attend to that at the proper time because my little boy was sick that day." He may request a permit, and have the nerve to request that it be granted under the pretext of having to attend to business of great personal importance.

All that is horrible, and it makes a bureaucrat feel uneasy. The particulars of a human life are of no interest to Bureaucracy unless they fall into categories provided for in the printed forms. Similarly, the man's time is of no importance, even if he seems to attach to it a tragic value, as when he says, "My mother may be dead in two days. I must go. Give me the permit!"

Bureaucracy is outraged by the spectacle of a humble man trying to disturb its majestic rhythm and its rigid timetables. Bureaucratic time is the only time that counts, and it has its own immutable laws. When it is understood that a certain formality cannot be observed in less than 21 days, this man who speaks in one breath of 48 hours and a dying mother is not only profane but uncouth.

HELPED FALL OF FRANCE

The fundamental characteristic of Bureaucracy is its inability to adapt itself to reality. This characteristic (in individuals it indicates insanity) explains much of the foregoing. I can give a striking example of it from my own experience in France, early in 1940.

At the time I was on friendly terms with the Under-Secretary for War, Hippolyte Ducos. I used to send him information I received from my brother-in-law, military officer in charge of an important railway station near the front through

which French and British troops streamed incessantly.

One day I got a particularly disturbing letter from my brother-in-law: "As things are, anyone in an officer's uniform who speaks correct French can get into my station and not only ask information but even give orders, such as re-routing troop trains. A German spy could come into my station tomorrow disguised as a French officer and send three divisions back where they came from. I'd be astonished if the Germans aren't aware of that." And he added, "There is no identity card for our officers. One should be devised immediately with all modern safeguards."

That same day I showed Ducos the letter. He said, "This is of major importance. The danger is terrible, the remedy simple. I'll attend to it quickly."

Three weeks later Ducos confessed, with embarrassment, "You will take me for a fool or a man who makes promises lightly. I am neither. I have asked my bureau for the identity card at least a dozen times. They said it was taking its course. Just think: every day there are ten matters of prime importance that I have to struggle over just as desperately. Oh, I'll get your card! But when—when?"

I doubt if he had it by May, when the invasion began and Germany made such good use of disguised officers, admirably trained for the job, who wandered about in our lines giving catastrophic orders.

Thus Bureaucracy misleads and paralyses Ministers, and in the end demoralises them. There is no counting the number of regimes it has destroyed. To some extent it caused the fall of the Roman Empire by sapping its vitality, little by little. It was the cancer that afflicted the Russian monarchy in the 19th century. Bureaucracy weakened the blood of the already anaemic German Weimar Republic: many Germans came to believe that "Republic" was only an elegant word for "Bureaucracy," and they watched, without aversion, the rise of a Nazi party which promised to get rid of it.

A DANGER TO DEMOCRACY

Of all systems, Democracy has most to fear from Bureaucracy, for more than any other it respects the constitution and shrinks from abuse of authority. Consequently it does not dare put bureaucrats violently in their place; rather it humours them. Thus they are able to spread the dictator's net, and bait it, in the heart of Democracy. Their dictatorship has no name, and no visible head, but it occupies all the strategic points so that when a faction and its chief capture the State the framework of tyranny has already been set up.

Striking more deeply, Bureaucracy prepares the way by warping the citizen's conscience and making him forget the habit and meaning of liberty, until some day he wakes up to the fact that there is very little difference between his own condition and that of a subject of a despotic State. He no longer cherishes a liberty, which has become hardly more than a formula in official speech. He no longer attempts to defend it. He doesn't even know how.

A certain excess of Bureaucracy in time of war is probably inevitable and, to the extent that actual results correspond to it, it is justified. The particular thing to avoid is the perpetuation, after the return of peace, of practices justified only by a state of war. It is Bureaucracy's crafty habit—unless it is jolted—never to relinquish liberties it has once taken.

The years to come, with all the terrible problems they will present, will not be endurable for man unless he takes extreme measures to prevent the degeneration of Administration into Bureaucracy.

—Condensed from "Town and Country," Aug., '45.

FERTILE SOIL NEEDS NO ARTIFICIALS

By SIR ALBERT HOWARD

In the previous issue of the "Compost News Letter" [published in England] some evidence was given traversing the notion, now being vigorously put forward in certain quarters, that the salvation of farming and gardening lies in a foundation of humus supplemented by artificials.

This view is a clear sign of progress in that it demonstrates the abandonment of the idea that farming can be carried on, on Rothamsted lines by chemicals alone. The victims of the N.P.K. mentality are now seeking sanctuary in the humus bombproof shelter. The problem is to evict these unwelcome intruders. This can most effectively be done by recording the verdict of Mother Earth on the new platform.

What is the effect of a dressing of complete artificials on soils made fertile by humus? Can chemicals carry the yield a stage further than Nature does? Can the laboratory investigators paint the lily? If Mother Earth says "No" to all these questions, the artificial manure industry will have to change its ground once more and devise still another slogan.

Evidence is now coming forward which indicates that artificials produce no appreciable results once the soil is fertile. One striking case was recorded in "An Agricultural Testament" (p. 103) when discussing Mr. A. Hosier's results of an open-air system of dairy farming on the Marlborough Downs in Wiltshire. In a letter to me dated April 6, 1938 Mr. Hosier stated:

"On my improved grassland, I have on several occasions put down experimental plots of artificial manures, and there was no response even when there was a complete fertiliser applied. Before I started

open-air dairying on a big scale in 1924, I put down 150 plots and in many places I could write my name with artificials."

Interesting confirmation of these results has just appeared in the South African "Farmer's Weekly" of April 7, last. Mr. N. W. Ayson records his experience of the effect of artificials on a fertile soil as follows:

"I have read Mr. Viedge's very sensible letter in your issue of March 17, and can tell him that I have been pouring in stable manure and rotten straw into my garden for the last twenty years. At the beginning, my garden was just pure yellow stiff clay (just like yellow soap), now it is an almost black heavy loam and does not require any more manure for some years. Thinking to get even better crops I have added to beans, mealies, beet and so on, artificial fertiliser containing phosphates, but this had no effect whatever as against those parts not so treated."

Obviously a fertile soil has no need of chemicals. But examples without end are needed to drive this point home and so expose an impudent device to persuade the public to spend their money in the hope of increasing crops beyond the natural limits set by Nature.

—Condensed from "Organic Farming Digest," Sydney, April 1946.

"THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIAL CREDIT"

By Eric D. Butler
Price 1/1d posted.

After a series of unavoidable delays, supplies of Mr. Butler's valuable book are available. All advance orders are being attended to as rapidly as possible, and should be fulfilled in the immediate future.

"The Truth About Social Credit" removes many misconceptions regarding Social Credit. It is a detailed exposure of how the Federal Labor Government's 1945 Banking Legislation, far from having any connection with Social Credit, was an important step in the long-range policy to impose complete serfdom on the Australian people.

"The Truth About Social Credit" states clearly what Social Credit is and what it is not.

No social creditor can afford to be without this booklet. Order now from New Times Ltd, Box 12261, G.P.O., Melbourne.

A MESSAGE FOR QUEENSLAND SOCIAL CREDITERS

Mr. Eric Butler will arrive in Brisbane on Thursday, June 27, to start a tour of Queensland. All supporters who can arrange meetings, large or small, are requested to contact Mr. A. W. Noakes, The Electoral Campaign, 142 Adelaide Street, Brisbane. This should be done immediately in order that arrangements can be made to use Mr. Butler's services to the full. If possible, he likes to put in a seven-day week while campaigning. His Queensland tour is expected to provide the basis from which to work to use the Federal Elections and the Referendum to further Social Credit.

MR. ERIC BUTLER'S MEETINGS

In reporting the concluding portion of Mr. Butler's South Australian tour, in our last issue we did not include mention of an address given to the Woodville Social Credit Group on Monday, May 20; also a special address to the South Australian Chamber of Retailers and Professions on Tuesday Morning, May 21. The address to the Chamber of Retailers and Professions was enthusiastically received, and further paved the way for Mr. Butler's return to South Australia during the Referendum campaign.

THE "VICTORIOUS" BRITONS

From the "Social Crediter" (Eng.), 2/3/46: If we are to believe reports in the press and from Belgium itself, we are pouring "exports" into that country, whose standard of living is far above that of this hapless land. What good are Belgian Francs to us? So far as we are aware, Belgium has no considerable sources of raw material not available to ourselves. Another racket, apparently.

How long is it to be before it is openly stated that we are not dealing with one set of difficulties arising in the United States and another in Russia, but with one set of difficulties working through Russia and the United States?

"THIS FAMINE BUSINESS"

From the "Social Crediter" (Eng.), 2/3/46: We offer our warmest congratulations to Dr. Downey, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, on his refusal to sign Mr. Victor Gollancz's "Save Europe Now" manifesto. There are a great many factors in this famine business, which demand early investigation. So far as Germany, and in particular, Berlin, is concerned, anyone who has access to such illustrated periodicals as the "Saturday Evening Post" must be mystified at the pictures of well fed, well dressed, complacent looking people (with a considerable sprinkling of prosperous-looking Jews) who sit outside shops waiting to be served. Whatever is the real truth of the world food situation, and it is practically impossible in a Socialist regime for the ordinary individual to form any accurate opinion, one thing is certain: It is being played up for political purposes everywhere. And there are widespread and circumstantial stories of the fortunes, which are being made by the sale of luxuries sent from this country but unavailable to the native population.

AN IMPORTANT NEW BOOKLET

"OUR SHAM DEMOCRACY"

By James Guthrie, B.Sc.

Price: 1/1d posted

Now Obtainable from: The United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

"New Times," May 31, 1946 -----Page 3

"TWENTY QUESTIONS ABOUT RUSSIA"

(Concluded 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:

20. Is there any truth in the assertion that Russia in 1932-33 suffered from a devastating famine, deliberately permitted so as to break the resistance of the peasantry to the policy of collectivisation of the farms, and that millions of peasants perished as a result?

The story, which "British" Communists have long attempted to represent as the result of "Capitalist lying," is true in every detail and is supported by the testimony of internationally known newspaper correspondents and other witnesses long sympathetic to Russia who were in the country during the period in question.

This famine was a direct result of the policy of compulsory collectivisation of the farms and the so-called "liquidation of the Kulaks." The manner in which this terrible tragedy was initiated is thus described by Eugene Lyons, who lived in Russia as a newspaper correspondent for six years:

"A population as large as Switzerland's or Denmark's was stripped clean of all their belongings—not alone their land and homes and cattle and tools, but often their last clothes and food and household utensils—and driven out of the villages. They were herded with bayonets at railroad stations, packed indiscriminately into cattle cars and freight cars, and dumped weeks later in the lumber regions of the frozen North, the deserts of Central Asia, wherever labour was needed, there to live or die. Some of this human wreckage was merely flung beyond the limits of their former villages without shelter or food in these winter months, to start life anew if they could, on land too barren to be cultivated in the past. . . . Tens of thousands died of exposure, starvation, and epidemic disease while being transported, and no one dared guess at the death-rate in the wilderness where the liquidated population was dispersed. Locomotives dragged their loads of agony from every part of the nation under guards, and when the human debris had been emptied on some forest or desert, jogged back for more. . . . I saw batches of the victims at provincial railroad points, under G.P.U. guards, like bewildered animals, staring vacantly into space. These meek, bedraggled, work-worn creatures were scarcely the Kulaks of the propaganda poster." (Eugene Lyons: "Assignment in Utopia.")

W. G. Krivitsky, formerly chief of Soviet Military Intelligence in Western Europe and a Communist for twenty years, describes a similar experience:

"It was an icy morning when I reached Kursk on my way from Marino. I entered the railway station to await the arrival of the Moscow express. After eating a hearty breakfast in the lunchroom, I still had time to spare, and I wandered into a third-class waiting room. I shall never be able to obliterate what I saw from my mind. The waiting room was jammed full of men, women and children, peasants—about six hundred of them—on their way like a herd of cattle from one prison camp to another. The scene was so frightful that for a fleeting instant I thought I saw bats flying over these tortured beings. Many of them lay almost naked in the cold room. Others were manifestly dying of typhus fever. Hunger, pain, desolation, or just dumb half-dead submissive suffering, was on every face. While I stood there, hard-faced militiamen of the OGPU began to rouse and herd them out like a herd of cattle, pushing and kicking the stragglers and those too weak to walk. One old man, I saw as I turned away, would never rise from the floor. This was but one mournful detachment, I know, of the hordes of honest peasant families whom Stalin—calling them Kulaks, a name which

no longer means much more than victim—had rooted up and transported and destroyed." (W. G. Krivitsky, "I was Stalin's Agent.")

The terrible results of this brutal policy were soon apparent. Herded into collective farms, the peasants were reduced to poverty by the exactions of the Government. As Eugene Lyons says:

"After paying the tractor station 20 to 25 per cent of the crop for the use of its machinery, and paying the State Banks an instalment for loans, and paying the Government for its advances in seed, there was little enough surplus to divide. The State exactions, thinly camouflaged as government 'purchases,' seemed to ninety-nine out of a hundred peasants outright robbery. And why in the name of Marx and Engels should they have relinquished the product of their labour for paper money that could buy nothing? . . . Four years of pressure had squeezed the last drop of active opposition out of the peasantry. Violent expressions of dissatisfaction were increasingly rare. A more terrible, less palpable, opposition had arisen—a supine despair manifest in indifference, laziness, neglect. The richest grain areas were suddenly overrun with weeds so luxuriant that they broke the teeth of mechanical reapers. . . . Half-heartedly, they raised enough food for themselves, half aware, and scarcely caring, that the government might take it from them. Torpidly they ate their seed allotment, not enough vitality left in their spirit to wonder what next." (Eugene Lyons: "Assignment in Utopia.")

In 1932-33 famine swept the land. Regions that had once fed half of Europe were reduced to starvation. So terrible was the death toll that the Government stopped the publication of vital statistics for the period in question.

The famine was hidden from the world; the "rebellious" peasants must be punished for their "crime." Foreign correspondents were prohibited from visiting the famine areas. But it was impossible to conceal for long the evidence of this unparalleled tragedy. The facts were admitted even by Soviet sympathisers such as Walter Duranty and Maurice Hindus. The latter placed the death-roll at not less than 3,000,000. W. H. Chamberlin, for twelve years representative of the "Christian Science Monitor" in Russia, visited the famine areas as soon as the ban was lifted and calculated that 4,000,000 at least had perished. The reality of the famine is no longer disputed by any responsible correspondent who was in Russia at the time, though British Communists still ascribe it to the "lying capitalist press."

Such are the facts—based almost entirely upon the testimony of Communists and Communist sympathisers who have seen for themselves and speak of that which they know from personal experience.

And they are only a few of hundreds of similar facts that are available. Let the reader who would substitute the Communist system for the Democratic compare the one with the other, fairly and squarely, and ask himself in all sincerity if the former would provide him with the freedom and security he enjoys under the latter—a system which, in the darkest hours of Britain's ordeal, permitted Communist agitators to travel the country, free and unmolested, denouncing Allied statesmen as a clique of "warmongers" and praising Hitler's offer of "an honourable peace."

Let him ponder well before succumbing to the subtle propaganda of those who seek to undermine our faith in something that we know, in favour of a political philosophy that is alien to our traditions and our established way of life.

THE BRIDGE AND OTTO UNDERFELDT

Hereunder is another of "Allsop's Fables" (No. 3) reprinted from the April issue of "Design," the journal of the Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors and Draughtsman of Australia, Sydney Branch:—

Once upon a time there lived a community of people, some on one side of a wide river and the remainder on the other side.

They concluded that it would be a great advantage to have a bridge across the river, and so those in the community who were good bridge-builders were asked if they would undertake the task. They agreed on condition that the rest of the community provided them with food, clothing and shelter and an occasional pint.

These people lived many years before man had contrived machines which were capable of producing a super-abundance and infinite variety of the things that man requires to make his life pleasant, and therefore if the bridge builders were to be provided for, it meant that the others in the community had to work harder or their standard of living would be lowered. However, they agreed to the Bridge Builder's terms, and in due course the bridge was built and when it was finished nobody owed anybody anything and there was no debt. On the contrary, the bridge proved to be a great asset and brought about a marked rise in their standard of living.

Now it so happened many centuries later that the bridge had to be replaced and the

community then living in the locality asked the Bridge Builders then living what a new bridge would cost, and when told they said, "Where are we to find such a large sum of money?" And one among them—Mr. Otto Underfeldt—spoke up saying that he would lend it to them at reasonable interest and repayable over a long term. The community accepted his offer, so he wrote some figures in a book and sold them a chequebook.

The Bridge Builders, after a lot of hard work, completed the bridge and the rest of the community produced the food, clothing and shelter and occasional pot that they consumed while they were building, and when it was finished everybody owed Mr. Underfeldt a fabulous sum and there was a colossal debt; in fact, they are still raising loans from Mr. Underfeldt to meet the interest payments when they fall due.

INTEREST-ING, ISN'T IT?

NOTE ON ALBERTAN PRESS

We note with regret the disappearance of Mr. Harold Weir from the feature pages of the "Edmonton [Alberta] Bulletin," and the appearance in his place of the syndicated articles by Mr. Randolph Churchill, whose signature tune appears to be "I am a Zionist."—"The Social Creditor," 2/3/46.

TOTALITARIAN TACTICS OPPOSED

In the British House of Commons on February 19, Major Boyd-Carpenter said:

"I would invite attention very particularly to Regulation 53, on which remarkably little was said by the right hon. Gentleman. No doubt in the exercise of that tactical and Parliamentary skill of which he is a master, he did not attempt to justify taking these powers. I would repeat the question that has already been put from these benches: What is the necessity, what is the overwhelming need, which causes the Government to take powers to requisition every chattel in the country? What is the emergency, which they apprehend? What crisis have they foreseen which calls for these enormous powers in time of peace? I do not believe that it is fully realised, least of all by hon. Members opposite, that they are participating, as accessories after the fact, in the taking by the Executive of powers, which this House has denied to successive Sovereigns over the centuries. We are entitled—and this applies with even greater emphasis to hon. Members opposite—to know what is the justification, what the need, for taking these powers in time of peace. We have been given none. We have been told none at all. We have heard from the right hon. Gentleman, with respect to the requisition of land, that there is convenience therein for certain of his colleagues and for certain Departments. That may be so, but we have not heard a word as to why it is necessary to take these powers to requisition chattels. Though it be comparatively late in the evening and though we are hamstrung by these methods that the Government, for their own reasons, have seen fit to adopt for taking these powers, we are entitled to have an answer on this."

ANTI-BRITISH DISCRIMINATION BY SOVIET RUSSIA

In the British House of Commons on February 13, 1946, Mr. Assheton asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs "if he is aware that the Government of the U.S.S.R. has been in default since November, 1940, on the non-interest bearing State notes issued in 1935 to the Lena Goldfields, Limited, as well as on its payments to the Tetsuho Mining Corporation, Limited; whether the U.S.S.R. is still meeting its obligations in the U.S.A., in the parallel case of the Harriman Manganese Concession, and, if so, whether he will explain the discrimination against the United Kingdom?"

Mr. Bevin: "I am aware of this interruption of payments. I understand that the Soviet Government continued to meet its obligations in the United States of America in the case of the Harriman Manganese Concession until payments were completed in 1943. His Majesty's Government have repeatedly protested against this discrimination, but have not received any satisfactory explanation of it from the Soviet authorities."

FOREST CONSERVATION

"If I had ever thought of it at all, I had imagined that when Tibetans wanted wood they just went into the forest and cut down the first tree they saw. It surprised me to find that the woodcutters followed a definite system, and that there was never an indiscriminate chopping down of trees. They chose carefully, so that the pinewoods near the villages were not destroyed, but merely thinned out, while young trees were allowed to grow up in the vacant spaces. By so doing they had never far to go to cut wood, while had they been as unintelligent as I, they would have been gradually forced to wander further and further afield, till life became a burden as they staggered back under their loads of fuel."

—Ronald Kaulback: "Tibetan Trek."
Apparently huge socialistic schemes are not necessary to carry out forest conservation.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS AND HUMAN HEALTH

"The staple foods may not contain the same nutritive substances as in former times. . . . Chemical fertilisers, by increasing the abundance of the crops without replacing all the exhausted elements of the soil, have indirectly contributed to change the nutritive value of cereal grains and of vegetables. . . . Hygienists have not paid sufficient attention to the genesis of diseases. Their studies of conditions of life and diet, and of their effects on the physiological and mental state of modern man, are superficial, incomplete, and of too short duration. They have, thus, contributed to the weakening of our body and our soul."

—Dr. Alexis Carrel: "Man the Unknown."

NOTE ON NUREMBERG

. . . There is ample proof to show that Nuremberg is a 100 per cent. American concern. It was American initiative, American persistence and American idealism that produced the final result in the face of serious difficulties. It was the inner circle of presidential advisers, particularly Judge Samuel I. Rosenman . . . who . . . favoured the idea . . . appointed . . . Robert H. Jackson as American representative. An enthusiastic New Dealer, Jackson . . . is convinced that it is the duty of the United States to uplift the world, reward the good and punish the evil. . . ."

—"Backstage Battle at Nuremberg," "Saturday Evening Post," January 19.
We get the idea. Kinder Amurrican, Newrumburg is.

Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

world Federal Union into being, it would have to be abolished.

The following extract from an address by Mr. J. R. Darling, delivered at the Headmasters' Conference of Australia in January, 1943, would appear to shed some light on the original source of the Socialist virus now apparently well established at Geelong Grammar:

"For myself, it was a combination of circumstances, which would have been hard to resist, home influence and the good fortune to attend a school, the headmaster of which was, first, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, and then the present Bishop of London. But these influences, strong though they must have been, did not really develop in me the sense of social responsibility. . . . That was the result, for good or ill, of a fortuitous association at a most impressionable age with a brilliant young man straight from Oxford, full of political ambitions and connected with all the radical, social and international movements of the war period. . . . The man was Victor Gollancz, a first-class classical scholar, and now the famous Left-Wing publisher. You can imagine how, in the intervals between teaching us Greek Tragedy and Plato, or rather through the medium of these, he turned our young minds round to see the light—at least as he saw the light."

It is to be hoped that those parents who give their boys over to Mr. Darling and his staff, appreciate the type of light being shed at Geelong Grammar!

A small paragraph in the Adelaide "Advertiser" of May 20 reads:—

"The Russians are incorporating into the Red Army many German officers who were formerly war prisoners in the British and American zones, and who have been sent back to their homes in the Russian zone, says Reuter's Berlin correspondent."

There is nothing remarkable about this. The recent big prize-fight between Russian nationals and German nationals should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the promoters of the fight are now harnessing German efficiency to the Russian colossus. And the result? "Only in war, or under the threat of war," will the British peoples accept large-scale planning and regimentation.

European correspondent of the labor "Daily Herald" (England) describes Eastern Germany as "a huge desert" from which the majority of the population has been driven. This area, which was normally the granary of Germany, will contribute little to the alleviation of the starving millions in Europe. Farms are deserted and crops rotting. The controllers of Russia must be held responsible for this state of affairs. Why should the food resources of the British Empire be controlled by the International Food Commission in order to help meet shortages created by sabotage in Europe and elsewhere? It is part of a gigantic racket to wreck the British Empire.

Senator Mattner at Canberra on April 11:

"It is worthy of note that under an organised marketing scheme, we experienced not long ago the greatest shortage of potatoes that has ever occurred on the mainland. People were able to buy only 1lb. or 2lb. at a time, and sometimes even those meagre supplies were not available. Why? Because of the use by the Potato Board of its inspection powers. I remind honourable Senators that growers have no appeal from the decisions of the inspectors. If an inspector says that Potatoes cannot be marketed, that is the last word. The growers have no redress. Merchants, of course, are given the fullest protection, and are much better off than ever before. . . . Last October and November, when there was a widespread scarcity of potatoes, large stocks of wholesome potatoes were withheld from the markets because they were found by the inspectors to have a small quantity of scab. Actually they were fine potatoes, most of them weighing not less than 8 oz., and when peeled were as good as any first-grade potato. I had to dump hundreds of bags of them, . . . I dumped them in my own paddocks."

At least one Labor Member at Canberra has stated frankly a reason why increased powers for Canberra are sought.

On April 11, Senator O'Flaherty said: "Yet the honourable Senator expostulates, 'Tell the truth. You want to nationalise the medical services.' So we do. He also said, 'You want to nationalise dental practitioners.' Of course we do."

If doctors, dentists and chemists don't want to become cogs in a soulless State machine, they should take steps immediately to help defeat the plot to centralise all power into a few hands. —E. D. B.

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