

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.

THE NEW TIMES

Volume 13. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1947. Number 29

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Our charges for supplying and posting the "New Times" direct to your home or elsewhere every week are:
Three months, 5/-; Six months, 10/; Twelve months, £1.
Payments must be made in advance and sent direct to New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.
(Registered Office: 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne, O.1. Phone: MU2834.)

Cancel Britain's War Debt To Us!

What Australia Really Owes To Britain

Local Restriction Of Food For Britain Must Go

The extent to which aid to Great Britain in her present troubles has recently entered into our politics indicates a growing awareness of the extent of her predicament and is a heartening sign to all Australians who have seen, by the inaction of our politicians, that Great Britain is indeed fortunate that she has not been entirely dependent upon Canberra for her food supplies.

The debate in the Senate on the second reading of the United Kingdom Grant Bill 1947 revealed very cogent reasons why aid should have been given to Great Britain much earlier, and partly indicated why our politicians failed to place the whole of our resources behind the Mother Country in her struggle to maintain her place in world affairs.

It seems extraordinary that the cancelling of this small part of a cold little book entry should be considered as a great act of charity, when in reality it is merely a partial recognition of a moral responsibility. The flood of charitable feeling, which accompanied discussion on this cancellation of £25,000,000 of debt, seems devoid of proper recognition of Great Britain's cancellation of our debt to her of £78,000,000 after the 1914-18 war. Nor does it take into consideration Canada's outright gift to the United Kingdom, for food and services, of £A280,000,000, or the cancellation by Canada of the debt of £A100,000,000 arising from the Empire Air Training Scheme.

Senator Aylett was of the opinion that by making this "gift" we were, in effect, saying to Great Britain: "Do what you like with this money. We shall also give all the food that we can send." In reality there is no money passing from us to Great Britain. What is happening is that part of a debt, which Great Britain cannot now pay, and which she should not be expected to pay, is being formally wiped off our ledgers. This should be merely the first step towards cancellation of all inter-Empire war debts, and should be done without the blare of trumpets, which has accompanied the Australian Government's recent effort.

Debts to "Wall Street"

Without cancellation of these debts owing to the Dominions by the Mother Land, she will not be in such a strong position to demand that her crippling debts due to "America" should be cancelled. Those debts owing to "America," should be wiped off for no other reason than that they represent part of Great Britain's contribution to the common war effort, and also because they cannot be repaid, under the existing financial set-up, without "injury to America's internal economy." It is becoming increasingly clear to eyes which a short time ago were blind to it, that the purpose of these debts to "America" is to provide a sanction for "American" financial interests to interfere in Empire policy.

These interests are using the debts to lower Great Britain's standards of living, degrade her people, crush her as a military and industrial power, and to enmesh her

more deeply by granting fresh loans for the purchase of American products (loans which, through planned price increases, depreciate in value almost immediately they are granted.) Since the last loan was made by "America" it has depreciated in value by 40 per cent, and if Great Britain is to be forced to attempt to live upon "American charity," under these conditions, it is certain that her ultimate fate will be to become an additional State in the American Federation.

Had Great Britain had the guidance of statesmen with a sincere preoccupation for her future, instead of craven politicians determined to handle their responsibilities with the least effort to themselves, even to the extent of pawing the Empire's future, she could have drawn closer into the Empire, and could have made a more worthwhile contribution to the preservation of a culture of which she has every right to be proud. Unfortunately, the insidious Socialist propaganda against so-called imperialism has so sapped pride in those whose responsibility it is to preserve the British Commonwealth, and blinded their eyes to realities, that if our politicians are not subjected to pressure from those of their electors who are fully aware of the dangers of the situation, we may witness the disappearance of that Commonwealth together with its culture.

What Senator Grant Said

The debt Australia owes to Great Britain was dealt with by Senator Grant, during the debate on the United Kingdom Grant Bill, and portion of his speech may bear repetition. Inter alia, he said:

"Many people who are not Britishers admit that the conception of human liberty which we hold sacred today had its genesis in Great Britain. We hear quite a lot about the ancient Greeks and Plato's republic. In the Grecian republics only a limited number of people had real liberty; the peripatetic philosophers, who walked about all day philosophising, enjoyed liberty. But modern democracy offers some real liberty to every individual; and democracy as we know it today originated in England. There is no doubt about that.

"The composition of the Senate offers

an apt illustration on that point. The leader of the Senate (Senator Ashley) and the leader of the Opposition (Senator McLeay), and, indeed, all honorable senators, are sons of working people. We may say stupid things at times; we should say stupid things if we were the sons of capitalists just the same. I do not refer disparagingly to all capitalists, because some capitalists in Great Britain have been great men. Lord Shaftsbury, for instance, did much to enable the British people to understand the real meaning of liberty.

"But democracy gives to the ordinary man and woman an opportunity to express what is in their hearts and minds. This conception of liberty, and its translation to the statute book, which gives to the ordinary man and woman an opportunity they did not previously enjoy, we inherit from Great Britain. It is a British conception. The House of Commons originated in Great Britain. True it may have resulted from the struggle between feudal lords and rising industrialists; but due to that conception of liberty, we are able to speak as we do today in the national Parliament. Should Great Britain go down, probably all those things will go down with it. Another truly British conception is trial by jury. That system is not perfect, but, with all its faults, I should rather be tried by twelve men than one man. The principle of trial by jury originated in Great Britain.

"We have heard much about the four freedoms, enunciated by the late President Roosevelt, and embodied in the Atlantic Charter; but they were British conceptions. They include the freedom of the press, such as it is, and freedom of speech . . . which had to be fought for, but, nevertheless, was achieved by British people."

Our Debt to Great Britain

Those words give an imperfect indication of the immense debt we Australians owe to Great Britain, apart from her exertions and sacrifices during the war. Her losses during the war, which she uncompromisingly incurred in order to provide a base from which the Nazi menace could be attacked and overcome, and the world made safe for "American" Finance, must also be included in this debt. As well as British lives lost, that debt includes 4,000,000 buildings damaged, 500,000 destroyed, practically all her external assets absorbed in meeting war costs, and an eight-fold increase in her external debt.

But what are we doing towards paying off this debt? From the speeches of Government supporters it would appear that everything possible was being done to give the aid Great Britain needs. However, if



SENATOR ASHLEY

one takes the pains to probe beneath the surface, this is found to be not so. It has been revealed recently on different occasions in both Federal Houses that the main local reason why more meat is not shipped for England, is because the price offered to graziers does not encourage them to sell. On the other hand, ships with refrigerated space have had to leave our shores partly loaded, because the food was not available for loading.

This point was raised by Mr. Hutchinson in the House of Representatives on May 13 and again by Senator Grant on May 29. In the former case Mr. Pollard replied that "prices of stock sold locally are somewhat higher than export prices." He then went on to indicate that he would rather leave the supply of extra meat to Great Britain to the charity of those graziers who were prepared to give it away, than make any worthwhile attempt to deal with the problem himself. In the latter of these two cases, Senator Ashley replied that he favored the idea of the United Kingdom Government bidding for supplies on the Australian market. That course, obviously, would mean an increase in Britain's financial burdens.

What Canberra Could Do

A thoroughly practical way for the Commonwealth Government to pay off portion of the above-mentioned debt to Great Britain, would be for the Government to pay to

(Continued on page 4.)

Significant Political Pointers

A close study of the activities of the Melbourne University Labor Club reveals the clever tactics of the Communists. Not only is this club affiliated with the Eureka Youth League, another "front" for the Communists, but most of the speakers at the first term conference this year were well-known Communists. For example, Mr. Noel Counihan, Communist artist, who works for the "capitalist" Melbourne "Herald," lectured on the "Fine Arts."

It is also interesting to note that Communist influence at the Melbourne University is such that the students' weekly paper "Farrago" has been taken from the former

printers and is now being printed by the Federal Press, another Communist organisation, of which the chairman of directors is Mr. Jack Blake, secretary of the Victorian Communist Party. As "Farrago" is distributed free to students and paid for out of University funds to which all students contribute, Melbourne University students are helping to finance the Communist conspiracy against our British way of life.

According to the Melbourne "Herald" of July 10, Liberal M.H.R. Holt has shown some conception of reality by advocating that the British Empire make better use of its own resources instead of relying on international organisations.

What Mr. Holt needs to do now is to come out openly and expose the various international organisations now strangling the British Empire. He can make a start with the Emergency International Food Council, which it is proposed to make a permanent World Food Council.

"Democratic institutions are likely to work best at times and in places where at least a good part of the citizens have access to enough land and possess sufficient tools and professional skill to be able to provide

(Continued on page 4.)

NOTES ON THE NEWS

The evil effect of the conditions attached to the U.S. loan to Great Britain is now becoming apparent to the British Empire Producers Organisation, which met on July 21 to consider the serious effect of Article 9 of the loan agreement, and it is interesting to note that even our dumb dailies are now reporting this development.

Meanwhile British food orders placed with Empire countries are being cancelled, because Wall Street financiers have decreed "any cuts in British purchases from America shall correspondingly be made in British purchases from sterling countries."

FIVE-DAY WEEK

The emphasis being placed on the fight for the five-day working week and the opposition to it, may well cause us to reflect on this practical possibility, which may be described as the inevitable result of harnessing natural forces such as electricity to drive mechanical appliances, and of the inventions of past ages—our cultural inheritance. Slowly but surely machine slaves are freeing human slaves for more leisure and cultural pursuits. To go back

no further than the 1920's we find that working hours have been reduced from 48 hours to 44 or 40, and could have been reduced more, yet except for the present production lag due to Government restrictions, etc., production has increased enormously. Financial technicians have now to learn how to distribute the wages of the machines without increasing commodity prices—this can and must be done if our civilisation is to endure.

TAILORS' TROUBLES

The export of Australian textiles and fibres has increased from £606,000 in 1946 to £10,283,000 this year; no wonder the "suit problem" is acute, causing many small tailors to put up the shutters, and others to seek supplies on the black market. (Continued on page 3.)



HAROLD HOLT, M.H.R.

WORLD POWER THROUGH ATOMIC POWER

Under this heading, London "Tidings" of May 10 published an informative article by Philip Faulconbridge, which reveals more of what lies behind the "atomic hysteria" propaganda campaign, and provides further confirmation of what has been said about the subject in these columns since the Hiroshima affair. The article reads as follows:—

It has been announced that a railway train is being adapted to serve the purpose of a mobile atomic-energy exhibition. During a twelve months' tour it will visit every part of Great Britain, accompanied by a team of scientists who, wherever the train stops, are to organise lectures and discussions on the subject. The Venture is being backed—though whether or not completely subsidised we are not told—by the Ministry of Supply. On the face of it the project seems innocuous enough; doubts arise only when one asks oneself why, at this particular moment in time, there is believed to be a need to make the British people "atomic-energy conscious."

We have no atomic pile ready for use in Britain, so that no question arises of persuading the public—even were they to be given the choice, which in these Socialist days is unlikely—to use one form of power in preference to another. Neither is it to be supposed that the man-in-the-street, by gaping at the various gadgets on show, can be encouraged to contribute his own inventiveness to the development of the new power. This is a field in which only the most highly specialised experts are able to play a part.

Why then, has so costly an enterprise been embarked upon? Wherein lies the profit, the social utility? One would have thought that the scientists who are being employed as showmen, demonstrators and lecturers would have better served the nation in their laboratories or where—anywhere—the industrial plant is being established. What do they hope to achieve by doing the Barnum act in the country at large?

B.B.C. BROADCASTS

One thing is noticeable. This train "stunt" does not seem to stand alone. It may be compared with the campaign, which was opened by the B.B.C. when it began its famous—and brilliant—series of broadcasts on Hiroshima. These broadcasts were coldly objective in their description, grim and terrifying in their total effect. They were eminently suitable for the Third Programme understandable in the Home Service, but starkly out-of-place in the Light Programme. When they were included in the Light Programme, indeed, it became clear that some purpose other than that of light entertainment was being served. Thereafter the careful critic of affairs, placed on his guard, watched for the next move. He had not long to wait.

The B.B.C. soon announced a series of talks on atomic energy by famous scientists and others, and to this series it gave a "build-up" more tremendous than that accorded to any programme since Godfrey Isaacs founded the British Broadcasting Company. Whether or not the B.B.C. was aware of the fact, the political effect could only be that of the penultimate broadcast, when Mr. Bertrand Russell came to the microphone to frighten his listeners with an appalling word-picture of a Britain devastated from end to end by atomic bombing, and then to preach the message for which all the other broadcasts in the series had been but an ornamental frame—the message that we had no means of escaping the wrath to come except by surrendering our national sovereignty to a World Government. The B.B.C. as such, of course, may have no views on the subject of internationalism: the fact remains that the internationalist cause has long enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the microphones.

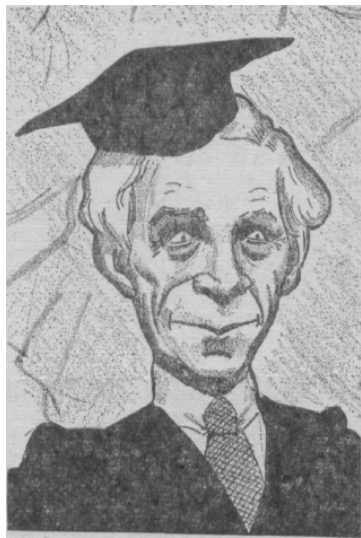
Now a special train is to tour Britain, and with it are to go scientists to give lectures and hold discussions. Even though the scientists themselves keep to their own proper sphere, the chances are a hundred to one that care will be taken "to ensure the attendance at the discussions of propagandists who will direct the thoughts of those present into the desired political channels. Believing this question of sovereignty to be the most vital issue of our times, "London Tidings" will take equal care to be present at some of the meetings, so that our readers may be kept informed.

AMERICAN PRECEDENT

The campaign to use the atom bomb as a means to scare people into the surrender of national sovereignty did not begin in Britain. Last year a costly propaganda drive to the same end took place in the United States. This, too, was held under the auspices of scientists, but as scientists are not people with money to burn it was obvious that their publicity must have been heavily subsidised. By whom we may never know, but it is not difficult to guess.

There is in existence a Federation of American Scientists which has demanded "world control of atomic energy" and has asserted that "profitable international co-operation in science can be more effectively achieved by U.S. participation in U.N.E.S.C.O., by the passage of a National Science Foundation Act." There is no need to point out to readers the curious nature of U.N.E.S.C.O., or to stress the fact that "world control of atomic-energy" would mean in reality control by a very small group of immensely powerful men.

In my first contribution to "London Tidings" (April 26) I wrote of the dominant part played by Mr. Bernard Baruch and Mr. David Lilienthal in promoting atomic policy in America. Since then I have been conducting research into the composition of some of the bodies affiliated to the Federation of American Scientists, and here is an interim report on one of them, the Atomic Scientists of Chicago. The Executive Committee of this Association consists of: J. A. Simpson, Jr., A. Bruess, F. L. Friedman, A. H. Jaffey, R. J. Moon, J. J.



BERTRAND RUSSELL

Nickson, E. Rabinowitch, M. S. Freedman, L. I. Katzin, A. Wattenberg—while the following are to be found on the Advisory Committee: T. R. Hogness, S. K. Allison, W. Bartky, W. Bloom, K. S. Cole, F. Daniels, J. Franck, S. Freed, W. S. Johnson, R. S. Mulliken, G. Seaborg, L. Szilard, H. C.

SENSATIONAL STORY BEHIND CANADIAN SPY TRIALS

Hereunder we give further extracts from the account, based on statements of Canadian Government officials and the published report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry, in the book "The Soviet Spies" by Richard Hirsch, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the Military Intelligence Division of the U.S. War Department General Staff:

For three months the Mounted Police had explored the maze of clues relating to the spy ring and had uncovered an incredible amount of evidence. As it grew in volume Prime Minister Mackenzie King, with a weather eye to the stormy international scene, wondered how long he could continue to postpone action.

The first sign of trouble came during the first week of December 1945. Colonel Zabotin suddenly left Canada. He did not notify the authorities to whom he was accredited, and in New York the Soviet steamer "Alexander Suvorov" was kept at its dock until he scurried up the gangplank. The U.S. customs guards who saw him go aboard were the last people on record to have seen him alive. Later there was a rumor that he had died of "heart attack" shortly after his return to Moscow.

A few days later Soviet Ambassador G. N. Zaroubin made the rounds of Canadian Government officials. He said he was returning to Moscow for routine consultations. It was not good-bye, only au revoir. But he never came back.

It was apparent that the Soviet officials were now aware of the use to which Gouzenko's documents were being put, and with the advent of 1946 it was becoming increasingly clear that events were approaching a climax. The Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers had ended in a stalemate.

Royal Commission Starts

On February 5, 1946, there was promulgated Order-in-Council No. 411, which placed the spy hunt in the hands of a Royal Commission of Inquiry headed by two Justices of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Honorable Mr. Justice Robert Taschereau and the Honorable Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock.

A Royal Commission, while it is in session, is a completely independent body. Its findings are subject neither to review nor appeal. Its function is to conduct the investigation and to report to the Governor-in-Council. Unlike a court, it is the sole judge of its own procedure. It may receive evidence of any kind in its discretion. In this respect it is sometimes in a better position to ascertain facts than a court, which is bound by rigid rules concerning the admissibility of evidence. But a commission cannot enforce its findings. If, as a result of its reports, prosecution is resorted to, well and good, but the courts alone possess the right to punish.

Secrecy was still the watchword, as the slightest leak might imperil the success of

Very, W. H. Zachariassen, W. H. Zinn, Head of the Materials Department is L. I. Katzin, and Head of the Library and Records is R. L. Platzmann. The editors of the "Bulletin of the Scientists of Chicago" are H. H. Goldsmith and E. Rabinowitch, and the contributors to the issues of that periodical published in 1946 consist of: Edward A. Shils, J. Marshak, E. Teller, L. R. Klein, J. Robert Oppenheimer, E. Teller, Martin D. Kamen, E. Rabinowitch, David R. Inglis, Bernard Baruch, Norman Cousins, Thomas K. Finletter.

These names may mean little to the British reader. What they do show, however, is that in Chicago, at all events, scientists of Anglo-Saxon, descent do not seem at all "atomic-energy-minded." This is very puzzling.

GOLD AND URANIUM

For many hundreds of years, but particularly during and since the Napoleonic Wars, the manipulation of the world's supplies of gold has been the most powerful of all the instruments whereby human affairs have been manipulated. After the First World War, for purposes, which have yet to be disclosed, certain groups in America began to corner every ounce of gold, which they could lay their hands on. The same dark business is being carried on at the present time with feverish intensity. Unless the object be the financing of the ultimate bid to establish a world dictatorship, this hoarding is palpably insane, but the men who are engaged on the job have as clear heads as any to be found on earth. They know only too well what they are doing. [The writer seems to have overlooked the Bretton Woods scheme.—Ed., "N.T."]

After Hiroshima, however, it became clear that whatever use was destined to be made of the world's hoarded gold two other minerals had been revealed as possessing properties innately more powerful, and even potentially much more valuable, than gold—They were—uranium and Plutonium. Almost before the vibrations from the Hiroshima explosion had died down, there was an organised demand, with millions of pounds behind it, for an "international authority" to own all the world's deposits of uranium and plutonium. And the features of the gentlemen who wanted this corner in uranium were suspiciously like the features of the gentlemen engaged in cornering the world's gold.

It is lamentable that Mr. Bertrand Russell and all the other advocates in Britain and America of World Government are too myopic to discern just what that Government will be.

to keep it?"

Dr. May did not answer. Colonel Burt and Scotland Yard were not in a hurry to make an arrest, as it was still hoped that he would lead them to a second spy. Therefore, no action was taken at the time.

Royal Commission Findings

In Ottawa the smooth efficiency of the Mounted Police concealed feverish activity. Much remained to be done. In the words of the Royal Commission: "The extent of the ramifications of the espionage organisation and the identity of all its agents were not known on February 14. There were a number of agents designated in the Embassy records by cover names only, whom Gouzenko could not identify. It was of the utmost importance that the identity of as many agents as possible should be discovered, together with the method by which each functioned."

The most important phase of the questioning that went on day and night at Rockcliffe dealt with the motives of the suspected agents. Time and again the investigators sought to discover the "why" behind the case.

Most of the suspects were persons with an unusually high degree of education, and of marked ability and intelligence. Their motives, as laid bare in the course of the inquiry, are significant, not only to Canada but to the world.

There was no evidence that money played an important part. The evidence was overwhelming that the original motivation was a product of political ideology plus a programme of psychological conditioning in "study groups," or Communist cells. The Royal Commission found that "in the great majority of cases the motivation was inextricably linked with the courses of psychological development carried on by a secret section of what is ostensibly a Canadian political movement—the Labor Progressive Party (Communist Party of Canada). These secret 'development' courses are much more widespread than the espionage network itself."

It seems to be the general policy of the Communist Party to discourage certain selected sympathisers from joining the Party openly. Instead these sympathisers are invited to join secret cells or study groups. The categories of the population from which secret members were recruited include students, scientific workers, teachers, office and business workers, persons engaged in any type of administrative activity, and any group likely to obtain government employment.

The object is to accustom young persons gradually to an atmosphere and ethic of conspiracy. The general effect on the young man or woman of secret meetings, secret acquaintances and secret objectives and plans can easily be imagined. The technique seems calculated to develop the psychology of a double life and double standards."

Interrogation of Gerson

Only in view of the foregoing can the real significance of the spy ring and its meaning be appreciated. Otherwise the sudden emergence of gifted intellectuals trafficking in State secrets does not make sense.

The behavior of Harold S. Gerson, the pipe-smoking professor, was typical of the group reaction to interrogation. He was confronted with the documents in his own handwriting, which had been taken from the Soviet files. We have the testimony of Inspector Harvison for what happened.

"I asked Mr. Gerson if he recognised the handwriting and he said it looked very much like his. I asked him if he ever made notes from documents, if it was part of his duty to make notes. He said that it was difficult to define his actual duties, but that he had made notes."

"I then told Mr. Gerson that I was suspending the interrogation for 24 hours and that during that time I would like him to consider if, as a Canadian citizen, he was willing to assist his Government by applying any information in his possession regarding Soviet espionage."

"The following day I asked Mr. Gerson if he had made any decision. He said that there were a number of personal problems connected with the decision, that he found it extremely difficult, and asked if I could give until the following Saturday noon to arrive at a decision."

"On the Saturday noon he said he had made his decision. He realised that the picture ahead was very dark for him, that he had made mistakes. But he would not be able to live with himself if he gave the information that so-and-so had done such-and-such—if 'he put his finger on this man and that man.'"

(To be concluded.)

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NATIONALISATION OF BANKING

Why Social Crediters Oppose It

(Radio Talk by ERIC D. BUTLER over 3CS Colac) We have recently been asked why it is that Social Crediters, who have been very critical of the present financial rules, are opposed to the nationalisation of banking.

There are very good reasons for opposing the nationalisation of banking; the most important being that it would mean further centralisation of the control of the people's real credit.

What is this real credit? And what connection has it with financial credit?

Real credit can be defined as the community's ability to produce goods and services as required by individuals.

Now, no one can deny that the ability of our community to produce goods and services is enormous. Because our real credit is being sabotaged at present, or used for purposes, which do not benefit individuals, very few people have any conception of how great our real credit is.

When reference is made to the ability to produce, some no doubt think of the application of manpower to production. Probably the most dangerous nonsense expounded by those who have swallowed Socialist doctrines, is the assertion that labor produces all wealth. Labor does nothing of the sort. The only time in man's history when labor produced nearly all wealth was when man got his living with his bare hands.

THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

When the spear was invented as a quicker and more efficient means of killing wild animals, a contribution was made to the progress of man. Being able to get his food in much less time than he could with his bare hands, he had more time to devote to improving his spears and other tools with which to get a living. The knowledge of how to make and use even the simplest tools was the most important factor in adding to the ability of the individuals of a community to increase their real credit.

Once man started using and developing tools of any description, labor started to become progressively less important in production. It was now the application of labor to the tools resulting from the accumulated knowledge of past generations. If man were not heir to this accumulated knowledge, which we term the cultural heritage, he would be still getting the bare necessities of life with his hands.

This cultural heritage has been progressively increased with every generation, until we have now reached the stage where very complicated tools of all descriptions, powered by solar energy, can be used by a comparatively small number of men to produce enormous quantities of goods.

The real basis of modern production is our cultural heritage. So far from labor being the most important factor in modern production, it is only of minor importance.

THE MONETARY MECHANISM

Now, as the real credit of the community is the cultural heritage of every member of the community, it is essential that we have some mechanism whereby the individual can direct how the real credit is to be used. This brings us to the money system, which is one of the most beautiful administrative devices ever built up by man. It can effectively decentralise control of the real credit, and permit the individual to get access to his share of the real credit as he desires. It is an order system.

Most of the money used in our modern communities is what we term financial credit. This financial credit is, of course, created against the real credit. Although there was some argument about the matter years ago, it is now widely known that financial credit is created by the banking system. Loans made to producers are simply credits written up in bank ledgers, which can then be drawn upon by the producers writing cheques. It is easy to see that the financial credit has been created in the belief that the real credit is adequate to permit the intended production to take place. Nothing would be more fantastic than a banking system issuing financial credit in a very primitive community where there was practically no real credit at all.

WHAT THE WAR PROVED

It would have been useless for the banking system to have created so many extra millions of pounds of financial credit during the war years if the real credit of the community had not been enough for greatly increased production. But we know that we had a tremendous amount of real credit unused before the war. In spite of the fact that hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men went into the armed forces, there was enormous industrial expansion, which, incidentally, increased our real credit still further, and we manufactured hundreds of millions of pounds worth of munitions, a lot of which we actually "gave" to our military enemies.

Perhaps we can best obtain some conception of the almost unlimited real credit of a modern community by briefly examining what took place in America during the war. In spite of the fact that America had 21 million persons in the armed forces and the munition factories, it has been estimated that the average standard of living increased by 40 per cent. Just think of that! In spite of "giving" thousands of millions of dollars of production to military enemies, the real credit of the American community was sufficient to increase the American standard of living.

THE CONTROL OF CREDIT

We can now answer a question which some are no doubt asking: "Why were we not able to make as much use of our real

credit before the war as we did during the war?"

For the very good reason that the control of the creation and allocation of financial credit also controls the use of the real credit. Those individuals who control the banking system (not local bank managers, who are merely usually courteous and efficient administrators of a policy they do not decide) were, and still are, able to decide how the real credit of the community shall be used. They have been able to extend financial credit to large, centralised organisations while making it difficult for small-decentralised organisations to function.

Any suggestion before the war that the real credit of the community was the heritage of every member of the community, and that therefore every individual should have issued to him a social dividend, in order that he could get full access to his share of the real credit, was met with the unthinking cry, "What! Give the people something for nothing?"

"SOMETHING FOR NOTHING"

A little thought will indicate to any reasonable person that the very civilisation and its benefits that we enjoy today was a gift to us. What credit can the individual of today take for the fact that many thousands of years ago one of his forefathers invented that very important thing—the wheel? If we forget all about financial credit, or money, for a few minutes and consider reality, surely we must see that all progress has been the result of heritage—something for nothing.

We need look no further than the nearest



"EDDIE" WARD, M.H.R.

rural district to see how stupid it is to condemn this something-for-nothing idea. Where families are now well established on flourishing farms was, not so very long ago, virgin country. The early settlers opened it up; they built homes, and generally increased the real credit—the ability to produce. Did not many pioneers who opened up country pass on their improved properties to their sons? Did these sons say, "No, I must not accept this—it is something for nothing?" They did nothing of the kind. They were realistic and accepted the heritage. They in turn improved the heritage and passed it on to their sons.

And so it is with our civilisation. We are all heirs to a great heritage, a heritage of which we can make full use while at the same time increasing it for the benefit of our children.

CENTRALISATION DANGER

The financial system should be merely a convenient administrative system for permitting the individual members of a community to order how their real credit shall be used. But the more centralised the banking system becomes, the easier it is for a small group to control the individual and the use to which his real credit may be put. A centralised bureaucracy, which governs by Regulations and Orders, is also used to dictate to the individual how his real credit shall be used.

It is not sufficient for some people to say that all that is required is plenty of new financial credit for Governments to keep the entire community employed etc. This simply means that the individual's share of the credit is stolen and used for purposes, which are not of his choosing and probably of no personal benefit to him.

No Government should be permitted to have direct access to the credit of the community, as is the case with a nationalised banking system. Under this system the Government (which is, of course, controlled by international groups and their local bureaucratic and other agents) would make financial credit available only for that production decided by the centralisers. If Mr. "Eddie" Ward decides that the Australian railway system needs unifying he gets a draft upon the real credit of Australia by the issue of several hundred mil-

lion pounds of financial credit— it could even be issued debt-free and interest-free! Neither Mr. Ward nor anyone else should be able to use the people's credit in this manner.

DIVIDENDS AND DEMOCRACY

Under a system of social dividends, issued automatically to individuals, against the productive capacity of the community—against its real credit—the Government could be forced to approach the people and place before them every project it desired to be pursued. The Government should have to present a prospectus, saying to the people that a project will increase the real credit of the community still further and that it will require the investing of a certain amount of the community's financial credit. The electors could then consider the proposition, and, if agreeable, vote for it—and, of course, for the taxation that it would entail.

Since we started our anti-taxation campaign early this year, we have often been asked how much taxation a Government should have. The way to curb the tendency of all Governments to increase their power over individuals is to ensure that Governments have access to no more of the people's financial credit than is necessary for the legitimate requirements of the Governments. De-centralised control of the people's credit must be insisted upon by liberty-loving people.

Why Didn't "The Argus" Publish It?

On July 2 the following letter was delivered to the Melbourne "Argus" office by the writer in person. It was not published:—

BRITAIN'S HARDEST BATTLE

To the Editor of the "Argus"
Sir,—May I call special attention to two important statements in this morning's "Argus" respecting the critical position of the people in Great Britain.

Firstly: "Further cuts announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday were only part of the programme made necessary by the grave dollar situation."

Secondly: "The 'Star' says: 'This is war—war for survival against a subtler foe than Hitler.'"

Both statements are literally correct and you are to be commended for publishing them.

The crisis comes from the financial position, not from the food supply.

The controllers of the "dollar situation" are a comparatively few men who are anti-British and anti-Christian, and they are far more dangerous than Hitler at his worst.

Some of us have been trying for many years to explain this to the Australian people, but until recently we were dubbed cranks or dangerous men.

Fortunately, an increasing number of responsible citizens can now see that the subtle attack on the British Empire is developing just as we warned them it would, and we can only hope that the awakening is not coming too late.

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H. BROWN.

189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2.
July 2, 1947.

Bread Bureaucrats

Under this heading in last week's "Notes on the News" our contributor made references to "the recommendation of the Bread Trade Inquiry for another bureaucratic Board," to the fact that Miss Rachel Robinson (secretary of the Housewives' Association) was a member of the Inquiry, and to a press report of July 7, which stated that the recommendation was unanimous. It was said that, if the report was correct, Miss Robinson had voted contrary to the declared policy of her Association that housewives should be interested in an explanation from her, and that letters to the president of her Association would be a good idea.

It appears that the press report was not correct. Miss Robinson has drawn our attention to the following report, which appeared in the Melbourne "Herald" of July 8 (and in confirmation thereof has shown us the relevant extract from the minutes of the Inquiry and a copy of the relevant resolution passed by her Executive):—

"HOUSEWIVES OPPOSE BREAD REPORT"

"The Secretary of the Housewives' Association (Miss Rachel Robinson) said today that she had not supported the final recommendation of the Bread Trade Inquiry Board for setting up a bread industry authority.

"She suggested as an alternative an advisory committee consisting of representatives of the trade (employers and employees) and consumers.

"This was in line with the views of the executive of the Housewives' Association. "The Association executive thought that an interim bread controller (an officer of the Labor Department or Health Department) and an advisory committee of two representatives of the bakery trade and two consumers, should deal with the licensing of bakeries and registration of shops selling bread."

BOOKLETS TO READ

Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

"The Answer To Tax Slavery." A way out of the debt system. 1/1 posted.

"The Mysterious Protocols." The master plot related to present-day events.

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1)

ket. Commenting on this matter, local manufacturers were reported in the press of June 28 as saying that "there are more inferior men's suit-lengths, but are not permitted to charge enough to make a reasonable profit. One tailor said that he "would not take any more orders until given an increase by the Prices Control." Others just go ahead and charge the profitable amount to people who are glad to obtain a suit. Here we have Labor following the same old policy of exporting what we ourselves require, and fixing prices that prevent honest traders from operating—what a grand system—for the black marketeers!

SOCIALIST SETBACK

After 35 years in the service of Socialism. Naomi Jacob, famous authoress, has decided to quit the Socialists for the "Conservatives" (presumably she thinks they are not Socialists). It sounds like jumping from the frying pan into the fire, but she evidently means well. She is very angry at the present Socialist regime insulting the women of Britain and the cavalier fashion of dismissing their protests. She says: "The women will out the present regime, which is approaching Fascism." Naomi appears to be one of those trusting people who unwisely believed that Socialism was a humanitarian "ism," but who now realises what a brutal doctrine it is in practice. Well, it's better that the realisation has come, however late. Her ability as a writer should help in the reclamation of other lost souls.

MEDICINE AND MORONS

The American Population Reference Bureau in a recent report says: "The intelligence of the American people is declining at such a rate that within a few generations U.S. will be inhabited by a race of morons." (A survey made in Great Britain recently by a Royal Commission resulted in similar findings.) The Director of the U.S. Bureau (Dr. Guy Irving) blames modern medicine for this degeneration and explains, "The survival of the fittest appears to have been nullified largely by the advancement of medical science." These observations need not be construed as part of the new Moscow-inspired blitz to discredit America, which is now being pushed by the local Commos, but it can be regarded as a free advertisement for the "Free" Medicine Scheme to increase the number of morons.

BEVERIDGE'S BOMBSHELL

Lord Beveridge, the concocter of the "work and pensions for all" plan, has caused a commotion by denouncing bureaucracy, and suggesting that it may cause a revolution in England. The press on June 28 reported him as saying: "There will be revolution against inefficiency and restrictions by Act of Parliament." His scheme for full employment, on which the British Government based its Health and Pensions Scheme, is clearly the essence of bureaucracy, yet he now denounces bureaucracy! Wonder if he, like many others, is learning that these Socialist schemes can only bring greater evils than those they are alleged to eliminate; and can it be that once-free Great Britain will be the graveyard of the greatest evil of all time—Socialism? Here's hoping.

PRICE-FIXING PRANKS

Another Prices Branch tax-collecting racket, aired in the press of June 17 and 18, is that of diverting alleged overcharges into the Treasury. This means that the victim of the overcharge (if any) receives no refund. Some firms have refused to be a party to this racket; the Prices Branch has no power to direct traders to do this, although it may order a refund to the buyer; other firms thought it best to comply because of the far-reaching powers of the Prices Gestapo (in plain words—blackmail.) Profit over the stipulated amount often occurs merely as a result of an increase in turnover, and no evasion is intended; this is a situation which our Price-Fixing theorists are unable to anticipate, and one which traders themselves can correct in the following period if left alone. This is just one more illustration of the unworkability of these socialistic stunts.

HALLOWED HERO

While British soldiers held the Fascist hordes at bay alone in 1940, a 17-hour battle was being waged single-handedly by George Walden, an 86 years old farmer of Ithenstoke, Hampshire (England). This hero was defending his home and hearth against local Fascists whose agents were performing their noble duty of evicting him for not obeying some ploughing order. Alas, the hero did not survive. Now after all these years, this question is to be asked in the House of Commons: "Under what process of law was George Walden shot while defending his home?" All lovers of British fair play will await the answer with deep interest and also fervently hope that the perpetrators of the vile atrocity will pay the appropriate penalty.

—O.B.H.

Cancel Great Britain's War Debt to Us!

(Continued from page 1.)
the graziers the difference between what the British pay at present, and the amount necessary to enable the graziers to recoup their costs and lead a reasonably comfortable and secure existence. This would be a far more generous and beneficial gesture than the mere cancelling of figures in a ledger, just because there are no corresponding figures with which to balance them.

What is required in our national account-keeping is that, instead of rubbing out figures on the debit side of Great Britain's ledger, we enter the appropriate figures on the credit side to make possible a little practical Christian appreciation, instead of the sloppy, hollow and profitless sentimentality which is all some of our leaders are prepared to give. So far as meat is concerned, there is every appearance that the local problem is largely a financial one, and faults in a man-made mechanism should not be permitted to prevent us meeting our obligations in this matter. Modern finance is largely the manipulation of entries in bank ledgers. Democracy requires that those entries be manipulated in the interests of the individual citizens and in accord with reality, not for the power and advantage of anti-social power groups. While the Commonwealth Government permits any financial hindrance to come between Australia and the fullest possible aid to Great Britain, it is playing directly into the hands of Wall Street financiers who are working to destroy the British Empire and the British way of life.
—H. ROBERTS.

Douglas Reed On The "Conservatives"

The well-known British author and journalist, Douglas Reed, writing from London on June 12 to a social creditor in this country, begins his letter as follows:—

Dear Sir, —Thank you for your interesting letter and the enclosed advertisement in which the Labor Party says that the Opposition (in your case calling itself the Liberals) offer no alternative to the party in office. That is exactly the position we have here, and it seems to me the strongest evidence that all parties are controlled, behind the scenes, by forces which are resolved that the voter whichever party he may vote for, shall have no real choice.

The Opposition here, as you know, calls itself Conservative (the remnant of the Liberals, for that matter, behaves in the same way) but since its defeat at the 1945 election the people in control of it have steadfastly refused all demands from their supporters to produce a different policy from the party-in-office.

"The Conservative head office has just produced a booklet called The Industrial Charter which in effect merely offers the voter more doses of Socialism, and was produced from the high party conclave without consulting the mass of Members or of Conservative voters. It is also holding an exhibition in London now (called "Trust the People!") at which a banner informs visitors that the Opposition "pledges itself solemnly" not to remove controls until the articles concerned are within the reach of all! Since controls keep articles out of the reach of all, the fraud is obvious.

The Socialist Party here could publish the advertisement you sent me without altering a word—save "Liberal" to "Conservative."

Both Conservative and Liberal Parties here avoid the word "freedom," or any definition of freedom, like the plague, and help to foster the public delusion that any antagonism to "control" (or slavery) is reprehensible.

Build Your Own Home

Any intelligent, energetic man can build his own home in his spare time. He can build the first section in about 18 months and move in with his family, completing the house in a further 2½ years. In this way he can save approximately £1000 in building costs. Hundreds of amateurs are building their own homes today. Tomorrow thousands will be doing it. "Build Your Own Home" (price 10/-) is a book, which explains clearly the step-by-step procedure. If you want more particulars of this unique book, send stamped-addressed envelope for free 16-page booklet.

Home Builders' Advisory,
Box 4397, G.P.O., Sydney.

Copies of "Build Your Own Home" may be purchased from the "New Times" by calling at the office, 5th Floor, McEwan House 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne, or by writing to New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne, and enclosing remittance for 10/5.

"Our Sham Democracy"

AN OUTSTANDING BOOKLET

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

Price: 11d posted

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If you wish to assist the "New Times" in its fight—YOUR fight—for freedom and security for all our people; if you desire to help it in exposing those who are the enemies of the people, you can best do so by providing some of the financial ammunition which will enable the paper to build up the greatest possible circulation in the shortest possible time.

To expand the circulation as rapidly as possible, it is not sufficient to publish the ordinary 4-page "New Times" every week. A regular 8-page edition, like that published three weeks ago, is needed immediately—even if, for a time, it can only be produced at intervals of two or three weeks, with 4-page editions in between. To finance this during the months that must elapse before it fully pays for itself, each one of our readers is being asked to make an investment by buying a very small portion of a thousand shares in New Times Limited.

Shareholders incur no liability other than payment in full for the shares applied for and allotted to them. AH shares are ordinary shares of £1 each. You may apply for any number of shares from one upwards. If necessary, you may purchase a share or shares by making ten monthly payments of two shillings per share.

Will YOU "do your bit"—NOW?

[The foregoing does not purport to be a prospectus within the meaning of the Companies Act. Bonafide enquirers may obtain additional details by applying to the Secretary, New Times Limited, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.]

Social Credit Training Course

All those who have been attending Mr. Eric Butler's special Social Credit Training Course are enthusiastic about this interesting and stimulating approach to Social Credit. Mr. Butler reports that he is more than pleased with the progress of all those attending his first series of lectures. The Course has been carefully prepared and even old Social Crediters agree that it has given them a much clearer conception of Social Credit than they have had. The rapid progress of the young students doing the Course has been very encouraging. Not only are students getting an opportunity to learn to express their ideas while standing in front of an audience, but "home work" in the form of letters to papers and essays are revealing that there are some very good writers in the making. The conclusion of the first series of lectures, on Tuesday, August 5, will see a very competent team of effective Social Crediters. All those who have attended any of the first series of lectures, even if only one or two, are requested to note that there will be a supper on the final evening, August 5, and that they are invited to be present.

All intending students will be interested to note that the next Course will start on Tuesday, August 12, at the Douglas Social Credit Rooms, Room 8, The Block, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne. Some members of the first Course have expressed their desire to go through the Course again.

SPECIAL BOOK OFFER

One excellent copy (deluxe edition) of T. E. Lawrence's "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" is available at the "New Times" office. Price £2/4/-, post-free. This great classic by "Lawrence of Arabia" provides some revealing first-hand information on the genesis of the present troubles in Palestine.

TEXTIT

[Regd.]

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"The Truth About Social Credit." A clear and concise exposition of genuine Social Credit principles, with a complete answer to the popular idea that Social Credit has something to do with Socialism. Price, 1/-.

"The Enemy Within The Empire." Already tens of thousands of copies of this revealing booklet have been sold in all parts of the British Empire. Reveals how the rearmament of Germany was financed and the role of Dr. Schacht, the German Finance Fuehrer found "not guilty" at Nuremberg. Price 9d.

"The Money Power Versus Democracy." A comparatively small quantity of this excellent handbook for all democrats is still available. Price 9d.

"Sack the Bureaucrats and Win The Peace." The bureaucratic menace has still to be fought and defeated. This booklet outlines how it can be done. Price 6d.

"The War Behind the War." Although written early in World War II, this little booklet is still an excellent introduction to the Jewish Problem. Price 3d.

The above booklets are obtainable from all Social Credit movements or from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Include postage (lid. per booklet) when ordering.

FREE BACK NUMBERS

Readers desiring to help our drive for more circulation, by introducing the "New Times" to their fellow-electors, are advised that a parcel of back-numbers will be sent, free of charge and post-free, to anyone who writes to us and asks for it. Melbourne readers may obtain a parcel by calling at our office. Our postal address is: New Times Limited, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. The "New Times" office is on the 5th floor of McEwan House, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne. The time to act is NOW.

Now Out!

"THE REAL COMMUNIST MENACE"

by Eric D. Butler

Price 1/7d post-free

In view of the widespread interest in the Canadian Royal Commission's Report on Communist espionage and other activities, this booklet, the main portion of which is the most important section of the Canadian Report, should be given the greatest possible circulation.

Only a limited edition of this booklet has been published, so readers desirous of obtaining copies should order immediately.

Order from "New Times" Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Significant Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

for their subsistence without recourse to financially potent private capitalists or to the Government."

—Aldous Huxley in "Science, Liberty and Peace."

The Melbourne "Age" of July 14 reports that Moscow radio has announced that Russia this season sowed an additional 20,000,000 acres of grain crops and expects bumper harvests.

BASIS OF BRITISH STRENGTH

"It is a great weakness of the Government today who, as patriotic Englishmen, desire to show the world that we have not lost confidence in ourselves, that they have drifted into the habit of jettisoning and decrying the past sources of our national strength; for the strength, the very great strength of Britain, has resided precisely in the very principle which modern Socialists are most concerned to deny.

"England has been pre-eminently the country where the Government has not been allowed to loom too large or to overshadow individual life. The Englishman has been pre-eminently the man who, unbehind, stood, and wanted passionately to stand, on his own feet. All the great achievements which carried the English name round the world—and settled so many countries, beginning with the American plantations, with English stock, and with Scotch and Welsh and Irish stock, for whom such an immense destiny was reserved—were the achievements of private men, not the work of the State which merely authorised them to proceed."

—"The Tablet," London, April 19.

The Chief Rabbi of Palestine, Isaac Hertzog, broadcasting from Palestine, said: "I believe the misfortunes befalling Britain are heavenly punishments for her treatment of Jewish refugees. . . . this warning has been given her."—"The Social Creditor," England, April 17.

"Man's conquest of Nature, if the dreams of some scientific planners are realised, means the rule of a few hundred men over billions upon billions of men. There neither is nor can be any simple increase of power on man's side. Each new power won by man is a power over man as well. Each advance leaves him weaker as well as stronger. In every victory, besides being the general who triumphs, he is also the prisoner who follows the triumphal car."

—C. S. Lewis in "The Abolition of Man."

INSIDE "STARVING EUROPE"

"We found much courtesy and no queues . . . the food and the shops, both of which surprised and charmed us. Most days we took lunch in the room of one of our friends in the Studentergaarden Hostel; this consisted regularly of eggs, ham, cheese, pure white bread and Danish butter, milk and beer. Restaurant meals consisted of almost anything the palate could desire . . . Many kinds of clothing, though expensive, were unrationed, and the leather goods, Royal porcelain, silver and bronze were a sight for austerity-sore eyes. Very large quantities of British goods on sale paid tribute to our export drive though these also were expensive and of rather indifferent quality. English books, both technical and otherwise, were on sale in abundance . . . Each of us spent at least one day in Sweden . . . We stood open-mouthed before shops piled high with magnificent Swiss watches, English cigarettes, films, cameras, chocolates, bananas and silk stockings . . ."

—Dr. Mary E. Casper, in the journal of the University of Liverpool Medical Students' Society.

THE HUSH-HUSH TECHNIQUE

The following extract from the "California Jewish Voice" of May 2 will prove of great interest to students of Jewish propaganda:

"Readers of both the general press and the specialised press have noticed in the past several weeks a diminution of reports of activities of rabble rousers. We are witnessing the carrying out of a theory advocated by many that it is better to treat a hate-filled vendor of racial and religious menace as undeserving of public attention.

In order to use the silent treatment, it is necessary to go privately to a great many people who might unknowingly sponsor the rabble-rouser and to those who might give him publicity. To see to it that silence blankets him requires an immense amount of work compiling information to be submitted to strategic persons and explaining to individuals why the man does not merit recognition . . . Scores of rabble-rousers have been put 'out of business' by the silent treatment. . . . In the case of the anti-Semitic enemy the Jewish press will keep its readers informed . . . The responsible general press (like Omaha World Herald) has the bigger job of strengthening democratic ideals and practices among all groups of Americans, so that we all attain immunisation against the disease carried by the hate-monger."

—E.D.B.



Pure Fruit Jellies

Printed by Asher & Co. Pty. Ltd., 285 Lennox Street, Richmond, for the New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Melbourne.