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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 Nature of War and the Post-War Plot

## A Thought-Provoking Radio Talk

"The Nature of War" was the title of a radio talk delivered on November 7 by Mr. James Guthrie, B.Sc., in the series of regular Sunday evening broadcasts from 7HO, sponsored by the local Electoral Campaign organisation. This is what Mr. Guthrie said:—

Much publicity has been given this week to the great success of the Moscow Conference. Any conference where people of various countries are brought together for mutual understanding is of great value and importance, and in war time, when decisions affecting the life and death of millions of people are taken by Governments, any understanding which can save precious lives is important. And for this reason the Moscow Conference is important.

But I think that it is very essential to break down any idea that one or two leaders conferring together can confer on the people of the world lasting peace and goodwill. First of all, I do not believe that any people of any nation want war. Secondly, I do not believe that organised war as we know it to-day has got anything to do with human nature, or with the pugnacity of even a minority of men. And thirdly, there is evidence available to show that a few men who exercised great power and influence in international affairs worked hard and consistently to bring about war.

Before discussing war, and the punishment of men responsible for this war, and the avoidance of a third World War, it is essential to realise exactly what war is and what it does.

Only in war, or under the threat of war, will people consent to hand over their affairs to centralised authority to run; only in war can the people be persuaded to submit to something in the nature of a dictatorship, with the consequent reduction of personal liberties.

In other words, war is the one means whereby in the course of a few short years, all the rights of man can be swept aside in the most ruthless manner without that opposition which would come in times of peace.

War, therefore, is a very obvious means to an end. That end is World Dictatorship.

When we search for the War Criminals,

it is not enough to punish those directly in the public eye—men like Mussolini and Hitler; we have to get at the men who decided to have a war and used and financed Hitler and Mussolini as useful tools of, or means to, their ends.

In England a vast propaganda was used to prevent the British Government from arming the country to protect itself against an obvious and terrible menace. This propaganda was run by the League of Nations and by the Leftist Press and other foreign agencies; most of these people were ignorant of the purpose for which they were being used. Individually they helped to make this war possible, but they were not the real criminals.

Lord Vansittart, who was permanent chief of the British Foreign Office for many years, has written more scathing attacks on the German people than probably any man living; he knew what was happening. But it was obvious that there was some outside influence which was more powerful than the British Foreign Office—some outside influence which could over-ride the British Foreign Office.

Since 1920, Montagu Norman has been Governor of the Bank of England. He has brought nothing but financial disaster and frustration to the British people. There is no body of opinion in England which approved of the methods used by Montagu Norman. On the contrary, very strong protests came from every influential quarter about the strange methods of this strange man who helped, more than anybody else, to reduce a great country to financial chaos.

In 1916 Rufus Isaacs negotiated some kind of deal with the United States Government—but we do not know all the details. We know that the so-called Bank of England was a counter in this deal because it was completely reorganised under American supervision. We know that Rufus Isaacs

was made Viceroy of India against all tradition, and that a raging propaganda against British control of India was, and still is, proceeding in the International press.

I don't know what happened to all the various industries in England, but I do know that after the last war practically the entire Electrical Industry of Great Britain was taken over by certain foreign interests. Since these industries were the most profitable industries those who took them over must have been able to exert very great pressure.

Hitler, according to many press reports, has carried out extensive persecution of the Jews; but there is much evidence to show that some of the most powerful and influential men behind Hitler are Jews; and a Jew lecturing at the Town Hall, Hobart, recently, said that the Big Jews are the greatest enemy the Jews have—and he gave their names.

There is no doubt that the vast Jewish financial organisation of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. of New York, the most powerful organisation in the world, exercises a certain control over American and British finance.

During the last war, the British Ambassador in America warned his Government about this organisation, but unfortunately, he died—shortly afterwards.

The agents who were sent from America to start the Russian Revolution in 1917 were backed by powers greater than the British Navy or the German king, because these agents were given special permits to pass through both—across the Atlantic, through the British Fleet, and across Germany in sealed trains, and then through the Czarist armies.

The little international gang who control finance, and therefore control the world, found it convenient to shelter behind the British Navy, and for many years they made their home in London. Whether they then decided that the British Empire had no more spoils to offer them, or that they had decided to liquidate the British Empire, I don't know. However, their home is not now in London.

If the American people allow this gang to use their name and carry out their desperate games under the shelter of their flag, then they must be prepared to suffer the same humiliation that England has suffered.

The British people have given their loyalty and their allegiance to Churchill, and they have been lucky to have a man of his calibre and integrity at such a time. But many people have remarked about the

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## NOTES on the NEWS

The Melbourne "Sun" of November 22 surprisingly enough gave considerable prominence to the proposal coming from the Australian Women's Conference, held in Sydney, for "wife endowment from national revenue paid through the Commonwealth Bank." Mrs. Duguid, of South Australia, and Mrs. Pauline Budge, of Sydney, advanced some strong arguments for this proposal as a post-war measure. It was the only intelligent proposal featured by the Melbourne daily press, and it illustrates the wisdom of tying up the idea of "individual dividends for the people" with everyday topics and problems.

**POULTRY PROBLEMS:** A Brisbane report says that "the farmers in the Monto area have told the Government that they intend to slaughter their poultry rather than trade on the Brisbane market." It seems that a bureaucratic edict seeks to compel them to sell at Brisbane, whereas the farmers laid themselves out to supply the Rockhampton market. Even an officer of the State Department of Agriculture supports the logic of the practical farmers. Here is another case of interference by impractical socialistic theorists: without real knowledge, but ordering practical men about. Is it any wonder our food supplies are at a dangerously low ebb?

**ARGENTINE ANTICS:** An extension of national socialism is reported in Argentina by the Melbourne "Sun" of November 13, thus: "In Argentina, under General Ramirez, opposition [from the people] is rapidly being liquidated, and officials throughout the country have been forbidden under pain of dismissal to criticise the Government. Fascist [socialistic] doctrines are being introduced into schools, and the nation's economy is planned and run on Fascist lines." Here is just another example of banker-inspired, socialistically administered objectives. Of course, they have their economists, "national security" laws, and rationing bureaux!

**ZIONIST ZEAL:** The Australian Zionist Movement appears to have stepped over the mark of circumspection in calling a meeting at the Melbourne Town Hall, as announced in the "Sun" of November 13, for the following Monday. The purpose of this meeting was reported to be: "To demand unlimited immediate Jewish migration to Palestine." Sir Isaac Isaacs, former Governor-General and Chief Justice, is reported to have protested against this proposal. He said that "such a proposal would be playing with dynamite." It is pleasing to note that at least one Jew has the good sense and cultured perspective to object to this unjustifiable action. It is to be hoped that he also realises that the Jews have no just grounds for endeavouring to coerce the British Government into dispossessing the Arabs for the benefit of the Jews. What's wrong with Madagascar as a homeland for the Jews?

**MOSCOW MISGIVINGS:** An A.A.P. report from New York, published in the Melbourne "Sun" of November 15, states that "Catholic Bishops at their annual meeting announced that they could not join in the general unreserved endorsement of the Moscow conference decisions." The qualification lies in their pronouncement that "no nation has, under God, authority to invade family freedom, abrogate private ownership, or impede, to the detriment of the common good, economic enterprise, co-operative undertakings for mutual welfare, and organised works of charity." Continuing, the Bishops state: "Many serious men have misgivings that there may be tragic compromises and fateful repudiation of sound prin-

ciples." Seemingly more than press propaganda is required to satisfy them that all is well with the "half way to Moscow" idea.

**"DONALD DUCK":** Describing Hitler as "that bloodthirsty Donald Duck who will be sent to the poulterer's before another Xmas is over," Lord Vansittart is reported to have said that German generals will see to this. Continuing, he said: "It will be essential after the war to occupy Germany, abolish militarism and military training, break up the country into provinces, and control education." On the whole, that seems to be a common-sense way to destroy the centralised German tyranny; yet, we find so-called democrats in the Allied countries openly advocating emulation of "Hitlerism," by compulsory military training—and virtual elimination of State Parliaments, which could only result in a dangerously centralised Canberra cabal! No man, or men, can be trusted with so much power. Beware of all who advocate such Hitlerian ideas!

**POLISH PROBLEM:** The Melbourne "Sun" of November 16 quotes Soviet Ambassador Oumansky as saying that "Russia was determined to retain that part of Poland that she received after the Russo-German invasion." The "Daily Mirror" describes this as "a revelation of Red realism, contrasting with the idealism of the Atlantic Charter" (!). This casts a dark cloud on the press propaganda about the Moscow conference, and it illustrates the settlement difficulty, because Britain is pledged to restore the Poland existing before the Russo-German carve-up. It's a sticky business, and it will be interesting to observe how the world planners behind the scenes

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## Banker As Emissary

The London "Evening Standard" of September 3 reported the arrival in England of Signor Giovanni Fummi, a leading Italian banker, from Italy. Signor Fummi is a financial adviser to the Holy See, for which, the "Times" states, he is an authorised emissary. His wife, Lady Anne Fummi, second sister of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, has been in Britain since the outbreak of war.

Signor Fummi returned to Italy from England when war was declared between the two countries.

Signor Fummi had other English connections before his marriage. His brother-in-law is Sir Kenneth Lee, now Director-General of Raw Material Controls, and representative in America of the Industrial and Export Council. Sir Kenneth has just returned to London from the United States. He is chairman of the Manchester cotton firm of Tootal Broadhurst Lee.

—The "Social Creditor," England, Sept 18.

## THE MEAT RATIONING SCHEME IS A NATIONAL SCANDAL

The Curtin Government's flagrant disregard for the real interests of workers is shown by the very recent history of the proposal to reduce and ration the amount of meat which the Australian people are accustomed to eat. On the eve of the Federal Elections, Labour publicly denied the accusation that it intended to ration meat. On opening Parliament, the Curtin Government dodged and hedged. Some of the Labour Ministers publicly asserted that there was more than sufficient meat in Australia to supply all our own and overseas requirements.

The arch-hypocrites of Cabinet maintained a discreet political silence, for the Parliament was sitting, the rank and file of the party was in Canberra and protest was still possible. But no sooner had the Parliament adjourned for a period of months and the politicians dispersed, than the Government's pack of over-salaried and sycophantic publicity experts, acting in collusion with the capitalist press, launched a campaign to deprive the Australian people of meat and put the nation on an Asiatic diet.

In this press campaign no distortion of truth was too foul for the racketeers.

The truth is that there is more than sufficient meat in Australia to-day to feed the Australian people on their accustomed scale, to supply all the Allied armies in this and adjacent battle areas and to fill such ships as are available for the transport of food to Britain or for that matter to India.

The real difficulty that confronts the Government is that there has been such a gross bungling of the manpower position that the Government cannot, without abandoning some of its pet projects, find the

men to kill the cattle, transport the meat and distribute it to workers.

For the shortage of men in Australia both the U.A.P. and the A.L.P. are largely to blame. The overweening political and imperial ambitions of certain ministers, coupled with the ignorance and incompetence of others, has led Cabinet to enter into undertakings with overseas authorities, both in the military and economic spheres, for which Australia simply cannot find the men.

Instead of proceeding to ration meat while Parliament is not sitting, the Government must be induced to reverse its policy in several important respects and obliged to release sufficient men from the forces to provide its own people with the accustomed issue of meat.

If Cabinet puts Australian workers on a dog's diet, we venture to predict such a spate of industrial trouble as will utterly disorganise the whole war effort. We are certain that the workers of the C.C.C. and the miners are not going to be content with a paltry two and a quarter pounds of meat. An exception will in fact be made for them, and if for them, why not for all other industrial and rural workers or for that matter all citizens?

The Government should face the facts: it has no right to deny food and housing to the Australian people. The proposal to ration meat should forthwith be abandoned. —"The Catholic Worker," November. [We congratulate the "Catholic Worker" on its staunch and intelligent stand on this question of meat rationing. But what a pity it forgot to tell all its readers to WRITE TO THEIR FEDERAL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT and say that "the Government must reverse its policy and release sufficient men from the forces to provide its own people with the accustomed issue of meat."]

## Subsidised Sabotage

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture stated in July that the expenditure last year on the Government programme for reducing the acreage of wheat was 21,000,000 dollars (about £4,200,000 sterling).

Farmers receive payment for each acre of land taken out of wheat production.

It is estimated that this subsidy for NOT growing wheat will this year cost Canada about 26,000,000 dollars (about £5,200,000 sterling).

## ALTERING RULES OF A.E. & M.W. UNION

Last week we published a commentary on the amendments to the rules of the Arms, Explosives and Munition Workers' Union, as adopted by the Management Committee (in July), the Federal Council (in September), and a "General Meeting," attended by 65 out of approximately 13,000 members (in October); but not yet accepted by the Arbitration Court. The writer of that commentary (Mr. A. Lewis, secretary of Clerical, Sub-Branch of the Union) has supplied us with a copy of the actual text of the amendments, which, he says, even he obtained only with great difficulty. Yet this information is of special importance to all trades unionists (whether affected by such moves at present or not). It also has a significant bearing on the general fight for democracy in Australia. If it is not readily available, even to members of the Union in question, the "New Times" is glad to spare the space to put it on public record. The following are the rules concerned, as amended:—

Rule 2—Objects: New sub-clause: "(g) To affiliate, federate, amalgamate, or otherwise combine with any trade or industrial union, or association or association of trade unions, or any other organisation having objects similar in whole or in part to the objects of this union. To establish joint organisation and joint finances with other trade unions as a step towards amalgamation."

Rule 7—Powers and Duties of the Federal Council: Sub-clause (k) as amended: "(k) To take such action as it shall think fit to carry out all or any of the objects of the Federation, and for these purposes to vote and expend such moneys as may, in the opinion of the Council, be necessary." New sub-clause: "(o) To delegate any or all of its powers to a joint executive body composed of representatives of this union and another trade union or unions."

Rule 8—Management Committee: Amended first paragraph: "The Management Committee shall be appointed by the Federal Council from amongst its members, and shall consist of the President, Vice-President, two Trustees, Treasurer, and General Secretary, and such other members as may be appointed by the Federal Council; they shall hold office until replaced by the Federal Council." Amended second paragraph: "The quorum of any meeting of the Management Committee shall be formed by the presence of five members of the Management Committee."

Rule 9—Powers of Management Committee: Sub-clause (a) as amended: "(a) To suspend or expel any member of the organisation for any breach or infringement of the rules of the organisation, or any misconduct or dereliction of duty, or for any misapplication of the funds of the organisation, or for non-compliance with or disobedience of any order contained in any resolution of Management Committee, or the Federal Council, or for any conduct, in its opinion, unworthy of a member, and to inflict a fine not exceeding £5. A member dealt with under this rule shall have the right to appeal to the Federal Council provided that if fined he shall pay fine prior to his appeal being heard, and if expelled shall be suspended pending appeal."

Rule 15—Property and Funds of the Federation: New paragraph to be added at end of rule 15: "The Federal Council of the Federation may draw on such a fund by the officers appointed to do so by the joint body."

Rule 20—Branches and Sub-Branches: Sub-clause (a) as amended: "(a) Branches may be formed by the Council comprising the members of the Federation residing and/or employed within an area to be defined from time to time by the Council." Sub-clause (b) as amended: "(b) Each branch may form sub-branches for different districts for the purpose of meeting the convenience of the members."

Rule 26—Dissolution: Rule 26, as amended: "The Organisation shall be dissolved when a four-fifths majority of members voting by ballot shall decide. Provided that amalgamation with another trade union shall not be considered as dissolution for the purpose of this rule."

Rule 28—Formation of a Joint Organisation: New Rule: "The Federal Council may decide to co-operate with another trade union or trade unions in the formation of a joint organisation, and may decide to give to a joint federal council. Decisions of such a joint body shall be binding on the membership of the Federation as if such decisions had been made by the Federal Council of this Federation."

### BRANCH RULES.

Rule 1—Constitution: Rule 1 as amended: "All members of the organisation shall be members of the branch established in the district in which the member resides or is employed." "A branch may elect to function as part of a joint organisation with a branch of another union, in which case

## IN BRITAIN'S PARLIAMENT

In the British House of Commons on July 28, Mr. W. Brown asked the Minister of Town and Country Planning in what circumstances, and for what purpose, members of his staff have been asked to give information as to what associations they are members of, what is the purpose of the associations, and what part they play in them, etc.?

Mr. H. Strauss: "The request to which the hon. Member refers was made by personal and confidential letter not to all members of the staff, but only to officers in the administrative and technical grades. Some of these officers who had recently joined the Department had asked for advice as to how far they could properly continue to take part in the activities of outside associations concerned with planning. The purpose of the request was to inform the Department of the facts and so to make it possible to decide whether any general instructions need be issued."

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the rules of the joint organisation shall apply in lieu of the following branch rules."

Rule 9—Auditors: Rule 9 as amended: "The branch shall appoint a certified auditor and/or a member of an institute of accountants residing in the same State, who shall at least twice a year, as soon after June and December as possible, or at such other times as the branch shall direct, audit the books and balance-sheets with all receipts and other documents, examine and compare them, draw up a correct report on the same, and furnish the same to the branch secretary not later than one week prior to the date of the meeting at which the same is intended to be presented. The said accountant shall, in his reports, draw the attention of the branch to any deficiencies or other matters which he thinks proper, and

## AUSTRALIA'S GREAT POST-WAR PERIL

(A letter to the Editor from BRUCE H. BROWN. Continued from last issue.)

Sir,—As expected, it is already being said that these letters are "attacking" the Jews. They do nothing of the kind. They merely call attention to public facts, all of which can be verified by anyone sufficiently interested. If these facts reflect unfavourably on certain individuals, then those individuals should rectify their conduct. But to say that because the names of a few Jews and their subversive activities are mentioned, the Jews in general are automatically being "attacked," is as absurd as to say that because Mr. Menzies and Mr. Churchill are criticised all Australians and all Britons are being attacked also.

One gentleman who dislikes what I am doing complains that it is not fair to single out some Jews for condemnation without mentioning other Jews who have rendered meritorious service to the Empire. This reveals a strange mentality. The purpose of these letters is to focus attention on the policy which has led us into wars and depressions. To that extent they deal not with famous men, but with men of infamy. And if bad Jews should not be mentioned without balancing up with a list of good Jews, then it would be just as reasonable to say that no Australian "leader" should be criticised unless, at the same time, attention is also called to our famous airmen, our Victoria Cross winners, our great singers, and so on. How some people love to cloud an issue!

Another man thinks it very unwise to say or write anything that could be construed as unfavourable to the Jews, or which may be described as "anti-Semitic." This term, "anti-Semitic," is merely being used to make it appear that anyone who criticises an action of a Jew immediately associates himself with the pro-Nazis. It is obvious that if this dodge proves successful, Jews automatically will become exempt from criticism and may do as they like without fear of challenge!

Let me repeat that the "policy" I am discussing has caused, and is still causing, untold suffering to innocent Jews, as it has done, and is still doing, to innocent Gentiles. Jews who suffer from the policy should denounce it and its authors, irrespective of their origin, just as vehemently as non-Jews denounce it.

For some strange reason, however, they do not do so. It may be that their own passiveness in this respect has had something to do with the persecutions we hear so much of, because it seems to me to be not without significance that these persecutions are not peculiar to to-day or to Germany. The British people must have had some reason for the expulsion of Jews from England, and before the present war started we heard of persecutions in Russia, in Turkey, and in other places. It is rather much to ask us to believe that these things have happened without any cause.

There are no people in the world more "money conscious" than the Jewish people, and their silence in this particular regard suggests to me that they are fully aware that this is the medium through which the Jewish race exercises POWER, and that they prefer to go on being persecuted rather than lose control of that power.

Now, to get on with the facts. Two questions are before us—viz.: Whose POLICY dictated the last Peace Conference, and whose POLICY has been imposed ever since? In addition to what Lloyd George said, and to what has already appeared in these letters, it should be pointed out that during the last war our position as an Empire was humiliating in the extreme. Britain was obliged to go to the United States for loans. According to the writings of the late Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who was British Ambassador at Washington from 1913 to 1917, THE JEWISH BANKERS WERE SUPREME, and they had forced on the Secretary of the Treasury the appointment of Mr. Paul Warburg to the Federal Reserve Board, "which he dominates." This very same Mr. Warburg was the originator of the world-wide system of Central Banks through which financial POLICY is dictated to Governments. Is it not more than passing strange that the present Jewish Secretary of the United States' Treasury is demanding secrecy regarding new schemes for inter-

shall personally, if the branch so desires, present same to the branch at a meeting called for that purpose." "The President, Branch Secretary, Treasurer and Trustee shall attend the audit meeting when required, and give such information as the auditor may request."

Rule 23—Delegates to Federal Council: Rule 23 to be completely deleted.

Rule 24—Clearances: Rule 24 to be renumbered Rule 23.

Rule 25—Levies and Fines: Rule 25 to be renumbered Rule 24.

Rule 26—Name and Residence: Rule 26 to be renumbered Rule 25.

Rule 27—Sub-Branch Rules: Rule 27 to be renumbered Rule 26, sub-clause (b) to be completely deleted, and the rule to read as follows: "All Sub-Branches shall adopt the rules as provided by the State Branch, so far as they can apply to Sub-Branches."

Rule 28—Sub-Branch Secretary: Rule 28 to be completely deleted.

Rule 29—Funeral Fund: Rule 29 to be renumbered Rule 27.

Rule 28—State Councils: New Rule: "State Councils may be formed in States when more than one branch exists. Rules to govern State Councils shall be laid down from time to time by the Federal Council Branches by direction or with the approval of the Federal Council shall function in State Joint Councils with the branches of another union."

## Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1)

manipulate it. The daily press can be relied upon to play any tune they specify.

**MACAULAY'S MISSION:** The Presbyterian Moderator-General is certainly getting some publicity since his return from U.S. He was again in the news in the Melbourne "Herald" of October 10, where his address to the "United Christian Front" was featured. He was telling them about the Princeton (U.S.) conference, and according to the "Herald," he said: "Behind the whole plan [whose or what plan not stated] there must be a moral duty of co-operation [voluntary or compulsory not stated] in which nations must be prepared to sacrifice [blessed word!] much for the good of all." So, the individuals who constitute the nations are to sacrifice for a promised benefit—pie in the sky—bye and bye—perhaps?

It is curious how the daily press consistently features ideas that turn the Australian people from local problems which they can fix to those which they have no jurisdiction. If each country fixes its own problems, the world's problems are automatically fixed.

### COPLAND'S COMPLAINT

Penalties imposed by Victorian courts were the subject of a criticism by Premier Copland reported in the daily press of October 26. He seemed greatly upset because 115 convictions against price regulations yielded *[unreadable content, Ed.]*

only £1583/10/-. Here we find this "certified" theoretical economist, aided by the daily press, endeavouring to influence decisions of the courts—a serious offence committed with impunity. Perhaps the Professor would like to incorporate the functions of the courts with those of the price-fixing department. But perhaps vice-versa would be better.

**TOY TROUBLES:** As a result of interference by sadistic officials, who appear determined to prevent soldiers' children from having Xmas toys, the daily press is full of complaints about the lack of toys, and exorbitant prices. Of course, manufacturers and shopkeepers are blamed for this, yet the situation is entirely due to rationalisation (socialisation) and man-power bungling. As for exorbitant power the Government loads the price with "tax", sales tax, which means that they rob the children of 5/- in every £1. When the obstructions and unnecessary charges are removed, then, and only then, will they have clean hands and a clear conscience. Then they may honestly criticise others.

**RUSSIAN RESISTANCE:** More figuring aid to Russia from Mr. L. T. Crowles of the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration help to explain the remarkable Russian drive: "U.S. have supplied 6500 planes, more than 3000 tanks, 125,000 machine guns, 145,000 trucks, 25,000 jeeps, 200,000 telephones and 700,000 miles of telephone wire. Industrial items sent include 1,000,000 tons of steel products, more than 300,000 tons of non-ferrous metal, 300,000 tons of petroleum, and over 17,000 metal-cutting machine tools." This does not include vast quantities of food, and, of course, other similar supplies from Britain.

### "REGULATIONS MUST END"

Members of Parliament for Cumberland (Great Britain) attended by invitation a special meeting of Cumberland County Council at Carlisle recently to hear protests against the encroachment of Whitehall upon local government. In a resolution submitted to the council, the MP's were asked to preserve and strengthen local government and to resist attacks now being made upon it by Government departments.

Colonel Burns-Lindow, a member of the Council, declared that Members of Parliament should be told that electors were getting angry with the defence regulations. They had made up their minds that when the war ends these regulations must be ended, not piecemeal, but lock, stock, and barrel. "Our forefathers," said the Colonel, "resisted a Star Chamber of a King 300 years ago, and the descendants of these men are not going to have Star Chambers thrust indefinitely upon them by Ministers intoxicated by the potent beverage of a little brief authority."

Another member of the council, Mrs. Hepton, declared: "We have regimentation, coercion and interference, and it is now common to hear people in cafes and bus queues talking about a servile State."

Colonel Alan Dower, M.P. for Mid-Cumberland, who with other MP's replied to the discussion, told the Council that he had been in the House of Commons for twelve years and had watched this insidious growth of bureaucracy. In Parliament they could not smash a Minister who was becoming autocratic. "On many occasions," said Colonel Dower, "I should have liked to have attacked a Minister, but my hands were manacled because of the overriding consideration that a National Government must remain in power until the war is won. . . . There is no doubt that the public resent being dictated to by people who have been appointed as minions of a Minister. Before long this is going to be one of the greatest and most pressing problems we shall have to face up to." He thought the Government would know that once this war for freedom was won, the people of Great Britain had no intention of losing freedom at home.

(To be continued)

# THE PLOT TO SOCIALISE AUSTRALIA

By ERIC D. BUTLER. (Continued from last issue.)

**War, or the threat of war, is regarded by socialists as helpful to the introduction of their ideas. We know this because the socialists have told us so themselves.**

As soon as the Second World War started, there appeared a steady stream of propaganda in every British country, in favour of more and more centralised government, eventually leading to one Central World Government. A very significant fact!

The idea has been subtly conveyed that national sovereignty is the cause of war, and that, therefore, the only way to prevent war is to destroy national sovereignty and establish a world government backed by armed force. Anyone who cares to study the real forces behind the move for centralised world control will learn something about the machinations of International Finance. He will also learn how the great majority of socialists and communists have been the most active tools in the campaign of propaganda.

Long before the outbreak of war this machinery had been established for the campaign against national sovereignty. Professor Arnold Toynbee, of the Institute of National Affairs, an institution liberally financed by international bankers since its creation after the last war, said this in 1931: "I will not prophesy. I will merely repeat that we are at present working, discreetly, but with all our might, to wrest this mysterious political force called sovereignty out of the clutches of the local national states of the world. And all the time we are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands. . . ."

The fifty or sixty local States of the world will, no doubt, survive as administrative conveniences, but sooner or later sovereignty will depart from them. Sovereignty will cease, in fact, if not in name, to be a local affair."

This statement, considering the source from which it came, should be pondered over by those who say, "Oh, it can't happen here."

Carefully note the phrase, "administrative conveniences." This means that it is intended that Australia shall be an "administrative convenience" carrying out the centralised policy specified by the groups who propose to dictate policy.

The outstanding thing about this drive for centralised control is the fact that it is opposed to all human experience. The growth of the British Empire was only made possible by vigorous decentralisation of government. It's the highly centralised nations, such as Germany, that . . . . . to start wars. No one has ever suggested that the various British countries ever threatened to go to war with one another because they were sovereign States. The main aim of the international financiers and their socialist satellites is to destroy the sovereignty of the de-centralised British Empire.

The well-known Jewish financier, Sir Sassoon, put the matter clearly when he said: ". . . . A world federation of democracies with Britain, Australia and Canada becoming part of the United States were essential. . . . It is also obvious that England must give up her traditions and institutions of government." (A.A.P., June 19, 1941.)

I thought that tens of thousands of British people were sacrificing their lives to PRESERVE their "traditions and institutions of government." But remember Professor Toynbee's words ". . . we are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands." This is exactly what Evatt and other socialists have been doing. They are propagating the utterly false idea that we can only have economic security after the war if we submit to having our lives planned from the cradle to the grave.

Prisoners in gaol share this type of economic security. The idea is also propagated that centralisation brings "efficiency." History tells us—apart from the examples we have around us on every side today—that "strong" central governments mean weak citizens. Consider the case of Germany since the States had their powers crushed by the central Government, which, through control of all the armed forces stamped out opposition to the central policy. And never forget that it was the same men advocating more centralisation to-day, who opposed the de-centralisation of Germany at the end

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From THE UNITED DEMOCRATS of 17 Waymouth-street, Adelaide.)

Obituary: It is with regret that we announce the death of Miss Amy L. Tomkinson on November 17. Despite her age, and having had advice not to climb stairs, Miss Tomkinson was one of the most regular attendants at our Friday weekly luncheon meetings. One of our early members, Miss Tomkinson was most consistent in encouragement and in financial support. She took an active part in every electoral campaign, and was always willing to stand with others at the Market and collect signatures. She was at our rooms only three weeks ago. Quite recently Miss Tomkinson told one of our members that her greatest wish was to live long enough to witness the implementation of Social Credit.—F. Bawden, Hon. Secretary.

of the last war. These men and their policies paved the way for Adolf Hitler. During the debates on the Powers Bill, more than one State member mentioned the menace of centralisation. Mr. D. H. Drummond, speaking in the New South Wales Assembly, mentioned some very relevant historical facts:

"Go back to the beginnings of our western civilisation to the story of Greece;

Gradually there was a concentration of power in Athens, which eventually destroyed Greece itself. It is on record by that great historian and British authority, Lionel Curtis, that in Rome the gradual withdrawal of the powers of local government from the local governing communities which gave Rome its original strength, gradually destroyed the spirit of citizenship in Rome. . . . From ancient Rome let me turn to the reply which President Calvin Coolidge of the United States of America, made to a deputation which in 1926 urged the granting of greater powers to the Federal Government of that country:

He said: "No method of procedure has ever been devised by which liberty could be divorced from self-government. No plan of centralisation has ever been

## "BALL-VALVE" ECONOMICS ARE BEST

By A. McPHERSON.

Have you ever stood and watched a city horse trough? What a marvellous device it is! A horse arrives, quenches its thirst and departs; yet the water level remains unaltered. A hundred horses may drink from the trough in the course of the day, and still no change is discernible in the volume of the water. Yet no miracle has occurred, for the reason is easily understood. Between the trough and the delivery pipe is situated an unobtrusive device known as the ball-valve.

When a horse drinks, the water level falls, causing a float attached to the ball-valve to sink and operate a mechanism permitting water to pass from the pipe into the trough. This, of course, raises the level of water, and without the float, until it returns to its original position, where the flow of water is shut off. The volume of water retained in the trough as a permanent reservoir is variable by means of float adjustments, and the rate at which water may flow into the trough when the valve is open is also variable at will by increasing or decreasing the size of the inlet pipe. As long as they are capable of supplying all possible demands these arbitrary adjustments do not effect the working of the ball-valve which is designed to regulate the flow of water so that any which is removed will be immediately replaced.

The first point to notice is that there is always enough water in the trough. The second is that it is the horse which decides what is enough, not the council official.

If only one horse drinks from the trough in any one day, then the amount of water to pass through the valve is enough for one horse—no more, no less. It is the horse who "plans" the delivery of the water by taking what it wants from the trough.

No data prepared by horse fanciers, government statisticians, water supply officials, or even horses—were they able to speak—would be of any use in determining what the correct volume of enough water for any one day would be, because what is enough would not be known until after the horses had finished drinking. It is certain that wide differences would occur from day to day.

We must again observe that it is the horse (not even the ball-valve) who decides on the flow of water—and it need not be an educated horse. We may say, then, that the ball-valve is a mechanism for satisfying at any moment the expressed desire of the horse for water.

Let us now turn from the humble horse to peruse the field of human endeavour; for if we have designed such a marvellous device for the horse, we must, of course, have made more wonderful mechanisms for the continuous satisfaction of our own desires. We will meet with one almost immediately. We take a shilling to a grocer's shop (i.e., a section of our reservoir of consumable goods), and purchase a bottle of sauce. Consequent on this action an order goes to the manufacturer to refill the empty space on the grocer's shelf. The manufacturer supplies the grocer from his own stock, and as the orders increase, so does he extend his industry to cope with them, since no manufacturer would fail to

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adopted which did not result in bureaucracy, tyranny, inflexibility, reaction and decline."

But Dr. Evatt and the men working for centralisation ignore the lessons of history. It is an indisputable fact that every increase in power for our Federal Government has been responsible for all those evils mentioned by Coolidge. The people know this, and, time and time again in the past, they have rejected suggestions for greater powers for our central Government.

They must reject all Dr. Evatt's schemes. We have seen that the central idea behind the proposals is socialism; that trickery has been used and the real issues distorted.

One of the spokesmen of the Political and Economic Planning Group in Britain, a socialist group which has close affiliations with the Bank of England, said just prior to the war that it was only during war-time that the British people would submit to large-scale socialism.

Well, here we are! And the Australian people are being given graphic examples of what can be done under cover of war. Tremendous power—power of life and death—has passed to bureaucratic upstarts who are drawing big salaries from the very people they are trampling on. Surely we should be working day and night to restrict and effectively control their powers. But the socialists propose even more power for them! That's why all socialists are supporting Evatt's proposed centralisation. THEY WANT TO RETAIN THEIR POWER OVER US AFTER THE WAR. Lord Acton was right when he said that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

(To be concluded.)

## TOTALITARIANISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Secretary for Scotland—perhaps better known as Mr. Thomas Johnston, editor of the Socialist paper, "Forward" (a name copied from the German Socialist paper, "Vorwaerts")—has issued further instructions regarding the intrusion of the State on the rights of private property—i.e., the assertion of the theory of the Totalitarian State.

The stages by which this process develops are interesting. Under panic conditions at the outbreak of war, all property rights are subjected to "Enabling Legislation" which provides an umbrella for a multitude of Orders-in-Council which the public never sees till they have the force of law. Billeting and evacuation orders impress on the householder that he has no rights except such uses as the Supreme State allows. These are unilateral and vary from day to day. The next step is to ensure a shortage by prohibiting any building except by the Supreme State, enforcing this by a special OGPU-Gestapo which if employed in building, and if the type could be induced to do a little honest work, would go a considerable way to remedy any housing shortage. With the possible exception of timber, which has been wasted on a fantastic scale, there is no shortage of building materials, and there is evidence in the almost incredible expansion of "camps," government buildings, and other State works, that no construction of this character can continue on its present scale, and that it would be easy to divert a very small portion of the labour so used to deal with any housing shortage which exists with the major portion of the population housed in barracks and camps. Scotland has an actually diminishing population.

But the whole procedure emphasises the policy of revolutionary socialism, which is invariable and can be epitomised in one word—robbery. The idea is always to take something off somebody, for use as a political bribe, never to remedy a shortage.

Political action is easier than laying bricks.

The de-grading of the British Isles is not sufficiently realised. We are using up, for the purposes of a sterile bureaucracy, the heritage of a thousand years of dignified and beautiful home-building, and all we have to show for it is a mass of bungalowoid growth, depressing council houses, and plans for flat-topped tenements.

The idea that any individual should be encouraged and assisted to do anything for himself (without half a dozen hives of "passed-to-you, please" swarming over it) is a relic of a bye-gone age, an age which produced the Gothic cathedral, the Cotswold cottage, and the Edinburgh which justified the name of the Athens of the North. The sub-title of Mr. Johnston's Edinburgh will probably be Oshkosh (II.).

—The "Social Creditor," Aug. 21, 1943.

## LEND-LEASE AND ARGENTINA

The brusque negative reply of Mr. Cordell Hull to an Argentine request for lease-lend facilities may easily prove to be an incident of major importance.

The American Government appears to find it impossible to refrain from addressing every country in terms of moral disapproval.

The Argentines are not too fond of their "big brother," anyway, and have frequently stated, in so many words, that their cultural affiliations are European, not North American.

—The "Social Creditor," England, Sept. 18.

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"New Times," November 26, 1943—Page 3

## THE INFLATION RACKET

Prices current in Chester, England, in 1740: Beef and mutton, 2d. per lb.; pork, 1½d. per lb.; tobacco, 10d. per lb.; beer, 3/6 per half barrel. The rise in prices very roughly parallels the increase in the National Debt minus improvement in process, and dates from the foundation of the Bank of "England." It has operated to defeat all improvement of process, and invention, resulting in forced exports and war. The mechanism is simply the price "system" of charging the highest the public will pay, and issuing new money as loans, thus reimbursing the financial institutions for taxation and higher costs.

—The "Social Creditor," England, Sept. 18.

# PROGRAMME FOR THIRD WORLD WAR

By C. H. DOUGLAS, in the "Social Creditor," England. (Continued from last issue.)

In a popular Sunday newspaper Lord Vansittart refers to "the dupes of those Leftist pan-Germans, operating under cover of anti-Nazism" in the following words, printed in block capitals, with underlining, in the original: "This has always been a phoney war, and we may get a phoney peace, unless at long last, these people are put, and kept, in their place."—"Sunday Dispatch," August 1, 1943.

I might, perhaps, be allowed to add to the fairly modern adjective "phoney," one still newer, "microphoney."

Lord Vansittart was Chief Diplomatic Adviser to the Foreign Office. I draw a very sharp distinction between the highly-trained official, of which class he is a representative, and the infesting bureaucracy which crept in under the prestige of a totally different organisation designed for special objectives outside the routine of the business man. And I consider the paragraph I have quoted, in the light of the training and experience of its author, to be deserving of very serious attention. It is certain that it is made on the basis of exact knowledge, and I trust that the knowledge will be made available at such a time and place as will insure that it will be the basis of action.

But the general truth of it leaps to the eye. What adjective would you apply to a "British" broadcasting organisation from which, almost any night at 5.59 p.m., you may hear an unctuous voice murmur, "Good night, children;—everywhah" and at 6.01 p.m. a hearty fellow tell you, "Our bombers were out over Germany last night"? (And a good thing, too.) What adjective would you apply to a situation in which "statesmen" mouth clichés about a war for freedom, while men who fought in the first round of that alleged fight are imprisoned, without trial, without a formulated charge, and without hope of release? Or to a world in which forty million individuals, 99 per cent, of whom only wish to be allowed to mind their own business, are killing and wounding each other for some undisclosed objective known only to half a dozen men who don't agree on it themselves?

Lord Vansittart plants his indictment on too narrow a base. It is a phoney world and a phoney war and a phoney peace are part of it.

Supposing I were to say to you, "I am organising a cricket club. You are all cricket enthusiasts, so I feel sure that you will join my club, and will deposit all your title deeds, stocks and shares, and other valuables with the secretary as a guarantee that you will obey my orders"—you would probably remark that, under the circumstances, you think you'll play golf.

But suppose you had been brought up from birth to believe that you MUST play cricket, and you must join my club, and that, of course, placing all your eggs in my basket was only a formality. And supposing that, when you were all neatly registered, which we humorously call a cricket club, is really planned for plainer living, higher thinking, and more painful dying, and you can't resign,—you would complain, wouldn't you? To which the answer is, "No, you wouldn't," because you in fact don't. Most of you merely say that more people must join the club—"full employment."

In the face of a worsening world situation of which the foregoing little parable is not an unfair picture, it is still possible to speak of Labour as a "class" without more than one person in a million observing that the claim of "Labour" to be a class is just elementary lack of education. Labour is a function, not a class, and a Labour Government is government by function. We hear a good deal about rooting out Fascism, largely from the "Left" which agitates for "Labour." Again, not one in a million could define Fascism, which is rule by function—the corporative State. The hand ruling the brain. But not really, you know. A gang of crooks ruling everyone. A few Labour bosses, and a majority of Finance bosses.

If this business of the relation of function to policy were really difficult to understand, then it would be possible to believe that the native intelligence quota is so low that no blame attaches to anyone for its mishandling. But the native intelligence quota is not low and the general principle is quite easy to understand. **OPINION IS CONSCIOUSLY MISDIRECTED BY THE AGENTS OF INTERESTS WHICH KNOW EXACTLY WHAT THEY ARE DOING. PRECISELY THEY ARE STRAINING EVERY AGENCY OF MISDIRECTION TO LEAD THE COM-**

## U.S.A. CONSTITUTION

"The value of this [U.S.A.] Constitution to the world at large, as well as to the States it united, was greatly enhanced by the practical sense which confined the principles it embodied to the actual necessities of the Commonwealth it erected. The power of the Federal Government to tax the citizens was limited to Federal functions. The Federal Government was given only those powers which the State Governments could not, in fact, exercise. All powers which the States could exercise with effect were still reserved to the State legislatures. The word 'State' though preserved was in fact a misnomer. The former States with their legislatures were preserved to function as Provinces with local Governments of their own."

—Lionel Curtis, "Civitas Dei," p. 148.

## MON MAN INTO A TRAP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO ESCAPE.

At the present time there is hardly a trades union leader who is not telling his bemused constituents that he is going to make a new world in which "labour" is the only voice which matters. There is only one state of the world in which "labour" can even remotely claim to represent humanity, and that is—"in war, or under threat of war." In any sane civilisation "labour" has never been of so little importance, by reason of its displacement by power. And, if there is any sanity after this war, its importance will be less. The trades union constitution-makers are the worst enemies of their audience—if their audience pays any attention to what they say.

To any thoughtful Englishman (pace the Scot and Welshman) one of the more serious aspects of false propaganda is that it must inevitably recoil on the British people. It is most desirable that there should be a working agreement with America, but we are going the worst possible way to obtain one. This fact is recognised in rather unlikely quarters. The "New York Times" of May 9, 1943, commenting on the egregious film, "Mission to Moscow," remarks: "The whole effort is to represent Soviet dictatorship as advanced democracy. This film is anti-British, anti-Congress, anti-democratic, and anti-truth. . . ."

According to the Communist "Daily Worker" (U.S.A.), Messrs. Warner Brothers, the Jew film monopoly, are spending half a million dollars to advertise "Mission to Moscow"—nearly twice as much as was ever previously spent on advertising one film.

Almost contemporaneously (April, 1943) a widely-read periodical, "America Preferred," published an article, "Do We Win or Lose the War?" In the course of this article the author remarks:

"The American people are not committed to an amalgamation with the British Empire, and they will not tolerate any conspiracy to accomplish such amalgamation, once they realise fully what is intended. The American people have never voted to socialise or communise the United States, and there is no reasonable ground for believing that they ever will do so. . . . The international bankers recognise that internationalism stems from collectivism, just as economic nationalism stems from individualism, but the bankers have no intention of yielding the control of the collectivised and socialised state to the 'proletariat,' and there is no great fear

## DR. MACAULAY AND HIS NEW GOSPEL

To the Editor, Sir.—Last week-end [this letter dated Nov. 22.—Ed.] I took your issue of the 12th inst. away with me to the country in the hope I might find time to reply to "Stirrem's" answer to my disclaimer of his first letter. I did not find the time required even to read carefully his answer, so must apologise for missing a week's issue.

"Stirrem's" reply falls into three parts. In one part he quotes the authority for imputing certain words to me which I repudiated. His authority is an "Argus" report which I have not seen. I accept his statement that he quoted accurately what the "Argus" said: for example, his statement that the "main object of the conference was to give the world DIRECTIONS, etc." I hope, however, that he will also accept my disclaimer that I never used the word "directions."

In part 2 he attempts to score, and at least once does score, good debating points. For example, he quotes my use of the phrase "for good or ill"; and makes some play with the question: if it be for ill, why cooperate? My point, however, was that the old way of independent, rival States, has ceased to be tolerable in the modern world. It means anarchy and war. Some better way has to be found, even if it has ills of its own.

What I call Part 3 of his letter, however, is the emergence of the fact, as I deem it to be, that behind the argument as to what we each said or mean there is a real difference of opinion.

The Round Table members thought, and I think with them, that some kind of World Association of nations must come, if we are to avoid further and bigger wars. Our concern, therefore, was to seek for the best wisdom we could find as Christians, that we might advise our several constituent bodies as to the principles involved in such association, to point out the dangers involved, and to do what we could to avoid those dangers. I gather that "Stirrem" concedes that temporary collaboration after the war will be necessary, but that he deprecates anything beyond that. He has every right to think so, and to say so. But I do not think he has the right to pen such a paragraph as that in which he refers to our "evident intention to abolish democracy" or to the presence of an economist "who was not there to lead their devotions" and whose "mere presence would tend to quell any possible unseemly allusions to the god of finance." Such insinuations are in line with his original suggestion as to the supposed American source of the funds to pay the

that they will be required to do so. With a proper understanding and respect for the lessons of history, they realise how absurd is the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is the reason that international bankers are so generous with their subsidies to international communism. This is the reason that Mr. Hoover, Mr. Willkie, Earl Browder, Mr. Roosevelt, Judge Frankfurter, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Baruch, Ben Cohen and the partners of J. P. Morgan can be found in the same bed. Their points of agreement are fundamental. Their differences are trivial.

Amongst the less intelligent criticisms of the group of ideas known as Social Credit is that it is disguised anarchy—a kind of go-as-you-please free for all. The argument is equivalent to saying that a claim to choose whether I will play cricket or tennis is a claim to make the rules of cricket or tennis.

But the criticism has an important truth contained in it—a truth which the collectivist monopolists understand clearly. Freedom of choice does ultimately mean negative control. Negative control is the only control the man in the street requires. He needs a bridle on the mass expert.

If sufficient individuals disapprove of an article, it will go off the market for the simple reason that it will have no market. But only if there is an alternative. If there is no alternative, you become the tool of the gangster. If you have freedom of choice, you needn't. Social Credit is the escape from gangsterdom.

This is a gangsters' war, for the benefit of gangsters and the perpetuation of gangsterdom. You can have just as many like it as you wish. To that end, the first essential is to demand the right to interfere in everyone's business, preferably without understanding it. That encourages everyone to interfere with you, and a good time is had by all. Then use as many words which have no ascertainable meaning, as possible. Demand higher taxes for everyone and complain about your own. Otherwise leave Finance severely alone. Professor Laski will help you.

A very few years of "peace" founded on these principles will ensure a hearty welcome to the next war.

(All rights reserved.) (Concluded.)

## THE DARLING OF THE "CITY"

Mr. Herbert Morrison bids fair to rival Viscount Snowden as the darling of the "City" and the international financier. At a love-feast to celebrate the centenary of the "Economist," which is edited by the ineffable Geoffrey Crowther and commonly considered to represent the views of Sir Henry Strakosch, who in turn represents the South African Gold interest, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Montagu Norman appear to have been the chief guests. Mr. Morrison didn't repeat on this occasion the celebrated dictum of Viscount Snowden acclaiming the Bank of "England" as the greatest moral force in the world; but just you wait, Clarence.—The "Social Creditor," England, Sept. 18.

## SYNTHETIC RUBBER

In the British House of Commons on July 20 Mr. Shinwell asked the Minister of Production whether he could make a statement on the progress of investigations into the production of synthetic rubber in Great Britain; and whether any proposals have been made to him on the subject by British firms?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Production (Mr. Garro Jones): "The Synthetic Rubber Committee have kept this question under review and a number of proposals for the manufacture of synthetic rubber and various rubber substitutes have been investigated. Substantial supplies of synthetic rubber are expected from the United States. No decision has been made to produce synthetic rubber in bulk in Great Britain, but certain suggestions for production in this country have been communicated to my right hon. Friend by a British firm, who have been asked for further information in regard to these proposals."

Mr. Shinwell: "Is it not true to say that the British firm referred to in both the Question and the answer have made a firm offer to the Minister of Production, that they are ready to instal plant and that all that is required to enable the country to produce synthetic rubber is the consent of the Minister, and why should we not produce it here instead of allowing this important commodity to be produced elsewhere?"

Mr. Garro Jones: "In regard to the first part of the Supplementary Question, it is perfectly true, I believe, that the firm are confident that they can produce synthetic rubber, but my right hon. Friend must obviously satisfy himself that their confidence is well founded. With regard to the second part of the Question, the answer is that substantial supplies are expected from the United States, and we have good reason to believe that that expectation will not be disappointed. . . ."

## THE NATURE OF WAR . . .

(Continued from page 1.)

men under him, and there can be little doubt that many of Churchill's lieutenants are not picked by Churchill. In other words, Churchill is being surrounded by men whom he himself did not pick.

Since Germany lost command of the air the centre of gravity of the war has shifted from military strategy to political strategy. The scene is being set for the new structure of peace; key men are being selected and placed in strategic positions round the world.

The people of the world have had no say in the selection of these key men; I am quite certain in most cases the Governments of the world have had no say in selection of these key men.

The political structure of the world may be settled in the next few years in a shape which may last for centuries. The plan that has been devised for us is one of centralised world control. The plan consists of four parts:

1. A Central World Bank, controlling a gold currency and controlling the central banks of each country.

2. An international Air Force, which will be able to control any country which refuses to give servile obedience to the edicts of the international controlling authority.

3. The subjection of the Christian Religion to one in which the "State" is supreme over all individuals, and in which no one has any rights except through the State; this idea is already supported by a large number of people.

4. By the introduction of Bureaucratic Socialism no one will be held responsible for anything; a complete alibi could be supplied for every crime.

There are four things which can destroy this scheme; they are:

1. Personal initiative—that is, faith in oneself.

2. The power of an idea, which can spread like a bush-fire.

3. The spiritual nature of Man, which refuses to be satisfied by material things and animal comforts.

4. Exposure of the real enemy.

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