

The "New Times" is a really independent, non-party, non-class, non-sectarian weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and opposing totalitarianism in all its forms.

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,  
In God's name, let us speak while there is time!  
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,  
Silence is crime.  
—Whittier (1807-1892).

# THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 11. No. 14. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 13,

## "NEW TIMES" SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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Three months, 5/-; Six months, 10/-; Twelve months, £1. HALF Rates for Members of the A.I.F., C.M.F., R.A.N., R.A.A.F.

Payments must be made in advance and sent direct to New Times Limited, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

## The Local Phase of the Worldwide Plot

### The Australian Neo-Feudalism

By B.W.M.

Mr. Curtin's address to the Secondary Industries Conference on February 5, besides being an important and revealing statement, provides a convenient background for a general review of the progress of the world-plot in its Australian phase.

Mr. Curtin was educated in State schools. At the age of twenty-six he was secretary to the Victorian Timber Workers' Union. In 1917 he married the daughter of Abraham Needham, and the same year became editor of the "Westralian Worker." In 1924 he made a trip abroad, as delegate to the International Labour Conference.

There is no indication that Mr. Curtin ever had anything but a Trades Hall and journalist's education in economics. He may be all the better for that; but it does not explain why he now speaks in language much more akin to a professional economist's than to a Trades Hall politician's.

There isn't much difference, admittedly, but small differences are often important indications.

We know that one of the chief mechanisms of the world-plotters has been to replace the traditional government by a caricature of a government, headed by an individual taken from the mob. When you control the roads to advancement, it is child's play to encourage and canalise the development of an unconscious agent of a concealed policy.

Mr. Curtin's changes of attitude, according to his character as Opposition or Government, reveal him as lacking in any original philosophy, but with a sufficient knack of knowing which quarters must not be offended.

He was, for example, a powerful critic of the Emergency Powers asked for by the Menzies Government, and even succeeded in having their duration shortened to six months after the end of the war, as against the twelve months originally proposed. Before the war he opposed national registration, because it might lead to industrial conscription—i.e., the "mobility" and "retraining" of "workers," which is NOW such a feature of the plans for POST WAR "reconstruction" (Reconstruction is the Fabian-P.E.P. word for revolution.) NOW he envisages the indefinite post-war duration of "essential controls"—which,

on examination, can be seen to be essential to totalitarianism. He formerly criticised the appointment of Big Business personnel to war organisation positions—BUT Mr. Packer, of the "Daily Telegraph," which runs a publicity stunt on censorship on one page, and advocates "full employment" on the opposite, is Director of Personnel on the Allied Works Council; the Hon C. W. Holden, of General-Motors-Holden is Controller-General of Australian Canteens, one of the biggest rackets in the country; and numerous other well-known monopolists (we are not overlooking Mr. Essington Lewis) are well ensconced.

It is important to grasp the fact that since the time of Weishaupt the prerequisites of world revolution have undergone change; and the rate of change has increased as industrialisation has developed and spread.

The statement that "only war or the threat of war" could produce the conditions where "large-scale planning" could be introduced was a statement of ascertained fact, and an admission of a defeat—the great depression had been tried and had failed. Even in the days of the French Revolution persistent and well-contrived attempts had to be repeated before the settled order of the country could be upset. It took a war in Russia. Both France and Russia, however, at the times of their revolutions, represented relatively simple problems in organisation (the absolute difficulties can be measured by the post-revolutionary slaughter). Such a country as England, and even Australia, is today an entirely different proposition.

The processes, which support modern civilisation, are almost unimaginably complex. Fundamentally, a civilisation rests on the production of the necessities of life, and the application of mechanical power and organisation to production has enabled the building up of populations vastly in excess of those made possible by the comparatively simple and natural "partnerships"

## Significant Political Pointers

Mr. W. S. Robinson again: "Probably you have heard of the Zinc Embassy at Canberra. It is Mr. W. S. Robinson's pied a terre in his native land. Ministers drop in on him and no doubt find it hospitable." No doubt. "This man is a capitalist, maybe a cartel capitalist; for that very reason Australia owes to him more than will ever be known. And, paradoxically enough, he saved a Labor Government He's still saving the Government if we know anything." ("Smith's Weekly," March 24.)

On whose behalf is Mr. Robinson "saving" the Labor Government? A truthful answer to this question would shock the "working class" as they have never been shocked before.

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Financial policy is the cause of most monopolies. Monopolies are a major "talking point" with all Socialists and Communists; if there were no monopolies the "common-ownership" advocates would get a very poor hearing. One of our Canberra Labor-Socialists, Senator Large, summed the matter up very neatly at Canberra on March 2:

"I do not object to the formation of trusts, because as a convinced socialist, I appreciate the fact that such bodies gather together the threads which will enable us, when we decide to take them over, to do so quite easily, and operate them without difficulty." (Vide Federal "Hansard.")

In other words, the controllers of the international banking system are deliberately pursuing a policy designed to make international socialism inevitable. This important fact must be continually clarified and brought to the notice of Australian electors.

\* \* \* \* \*

Speaking in the Federal House on March 1, Mr. Holt, M.H.R., said:

"The Australian people desire to make up their own minds before communicating

## Another Key-Man

"President Roosevelt has appointed Judge Sam Rosenman as his personal representative, with the rank of Minister, to make an economic survey in England, France, Belgium and Holland."

—London "Daily Telegraph," 23/1 /45.

with their political representatives. I have been most impressed with the mass of thoughtful correspondence [on the banking Bills] that has reached me."

Slowly but surely the electors are learning that the groups who push Governments and Members of Parliament around, will continue to look after the electors' business until electors decide to look after it for themselves. Electors are learning how to govern themselves.

"Hundreds of thousands of bushels of Tasmanian apples and pears could be brought to the mainland and racketeering could be prevented in a fortnight, but the Government refuses to do it. It prefers to see fruit carried to rubbish tips."—Senator Leckie, at Canberra on March 2.

"Agents Say Restrictions On Property Sales Lead To New Black Market"—Brisbane "Courier-Mail."

Mr. A. C. Vores, President of the Country Milk Association, Queensland, on the desperate position of the dairy farmers:

"Production is definitely being hindered by bureaucratic controllers, who are unwilling or unable to realise how serious the food position has become. We need every drop of milk, every grain of feed, and every pound of butter that Australia can produce. This can be achieved only by action to remove disabilities in prices, manpower, and machinery. Of these, the price factor is perhaps the most important"

Hundreds of items similar to the above could be quoted, all proving that the vast bureaucracy running this country is directly responsible for the growing "black market." Those responsible for the "black market" are now engaged in a campaign to strengthen the hand of the local Gestapo—allegedly to crush the "black mar-

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between men, animals and plants in primitive economies. Now, the knowledge of what we may term "process" does not reside in individuals as such; knowledge, and what is specially important, even essential, knowledge, is beyond the intellectual capacity of any single individual. As a consequence, the maintenance of a civilisation is absolutely dependent on the organically related existence of some large minimum proportion of individuals.

This vital fact, unrecognised by the lower orders of revolutionaries, is, of course, painfully obvious to the higher orders. We may conclude, therefore, that "Communist revolution" is out of the question until essential preliminaries have been completed. The essential preliminaries relate to the construction of an administrative machine capable of carrying out a central policy and either willing to do so or impotent to do otherwise.

Seen from this point of view, "social" legislation is not a socialistic end in itself, but a means. Whatever may happen in the future, the enactment of a Bill is followed by the construction of a new segment of bureaucracy, and that is its primary intention. Secondly, it aims at card-indexing the population.

The taking of Big Business personnel into the bureaucratic machine is an essential and unavoidable part of the plan, for the reason that these men embody the necessary knowledge.

They might, of course, be used to train successors, and then be "liquidated"; but for the time being they are indispensable. The explanation of their complicity is simple enough; to use an analogy of Douglas's, they and the socialists have a bob on every horse in the race, including each

other, and each group thinks it can win the last round. But it is the promoter who "sits pretty."

Douglas has more than once drawn attention to the importance of studying large maps. It is a question of perspective, of picking out the main stream of events, unconfused by the whirlpools and eddies of its passage. The antics of the press, the Communists, and the politicians are merely phenomena derived from the main flow; the headwaters are the World Sanhedrin in its manifestations as World Finance and World Freemasonry. The bureaucracy is the stream.

Probably the clearest evidence of "global" plans is the general identity of political action in America, England, and the Dominions. On the surface there are divergences enough; but nowhere is the major premise of "full employment" challenged, and legislation, with its consequent expansion of bureaucracy, is steadily brought forward.

It is against this background that Mr. Curtin's statement needs to be seen. It has already been suggested that Mr. Curtin's career has not left much room for training as an economist. Yet, he speaks the language. The explanation is simple. He is supplied, as occasion demands, with "appreciations" by the "official" economists who to an increasingly great extent fill the higher posts of the Civil Service. Some of these are imported, trained by the London School of Economics—the "training-ground for the bureaucrats who will run our future Socialist State" (in the words of Sir Ernest Cassel, the financier who endowed the School); others are Australians

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## NOTES on the NEWS

**BANKING BRAWL:** In this matter, Curtin and Co. may be described as pushing electors to the left, and when the political wheel turns Menzies faithfully promises to reverse the Labor banking proposals, thus shoving the people to the "right." So, meek John Citizen is pushed, willy nilly, from side to side, whereas actually he does not want to be pushed around by Party adventurers or by private bankers either. In effect the rules of the game are being altered without the consent of the players (electors). Clearly electors would prefer that the money-rules remain constant and automatic in relation to physical facts, which are recognisable and understood. Curtin's whims or Menzies' brain waves are poor compass needles in such a matter. Incidentally, Menzies and Co. carefully refrain from promising the removal of restrictions or relief from confiscatory taxation.

**LANG'S LOGIC:** Speaking at the annual conference of the Lang Labor Party, Mr. Lang, M.L.A., remarked, "as the Australian Army was the only Allied Army without a major campaign ahead, it should be demobilised and diverted to essential services. The great bulk of the Army was cooling its heels in camps and bases." At the Easter conference of the Victorian branch of the A.L.P., Senator Keane, speaking on the housing shortage, said: "We have no manpower, no timber, no tiles, no bricks, no piping, and no galvanised iron." No, he didn't add, "no brains." What an indictment of the policy of our crazy socialistic planners, and what a record of bungling by the Labour Leaders! Fancy Senator Keane spilling the beans like that! What an alluring picture for potential migrants!

**PRUDENCE'S PROPAGANDA:** In an article in the Melbourne "Sun" of April 2, "Prudence" asks, "What of Tomorrow's World?" and proceeds to tell her women readers what to expect. Her propaganda is in line with the Planners, namely, "that for a long, long time we must look forward to restrictions and discipline." Not a word about the dangers of permitting these totalitarian controls to continue, not a word of the Fascist origin of this regimentation, and, of course, not a word about the fact that the overthrow of these Hitleristic policies is the reason for the struggle in which so many are (apparently vainly) laying down their lives. Yes, "Prudence" plugs the Planners' theme with a vengeance. It is to be hoped that she does not succeed in undermining the women's will to regain their free British way of life.

**MOTOR MONOPOLY:** The allegedly anti-monopoly Labor oracles have now, in effect, sanctioned an Australian motor-car monopoly for General-Motors-Holden Ltd. This firm of American parentage already has probably the greatest stranglehold over motorcar production—which makes the Labor move more ominous. This combine is also an importer of complete cars, which fact will doubtless influence the type and price of any Australian car they may make. No time factor or price is specified; the company is to have first option on certain Government plant, and also certain freight concessions. But the plum of plums is that no taxation is to be paid on undistributed profits—a provision which will, presumably,

help foreigners towards owning Australia entirely. In addition to this, of course, there is always the possibility of friction with Washington, a situation that would not arise with an all-Australian company. Will the Labor dupes wake up to this betrayal of their ostensible policy, or will they still tell us what a good job Labor has done?

**PEACE PROBLEMS:** Opposition is said to be developing in U.S. against Russia's demands that Germany's machine-tool industry be allowed to remain in order to replace Russian industrial facilities, on the grounds that such a plan would also make it possible for Germany to soon wage another world war. There is also opposition to Stalin's proposal to use German slave labour in the post-war years, because it would mean the surrender of American ideals to the customs of Asiatic despotism and the serf traditions of old Russia. It is interesting to note in this connection that Isador Lubin will deal with this and similar matters in the interest of U.S. It is said that the world will soon hear quite a lot about this hitherto unknown person, who will also have a say in determining reparations, and the extent and methods of exacting compensation. Another aspect of this is that Isador Lubin is a son of a German-

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## Chain of Coincidence

The National Secretary of the Canadian C.C.F. (Socialist) Party is David Lewis, a Russian Jew whose real name is Levinstein. The Chairman of the Party is Professor Frank Scott, a member of McGill University with anti-British ideas.

The Chairman of the British Socialist (Labour Party) Conference is Professor Laski, a Manchester Jew of Russian descent.

"The most powerful Socialist in France" is Daniel Mayer, a Jew. "Many astute observers are already classing him in influence with the late great Leon Blum," a Jew. The eulogy on Monsieur Mayer is quoted from a publication issued by Odhams Press (Julius Elias).

Sidney Hillman, the "American" Socialist-labour boss, is a Lithuanian Jew. President Roosevelt says, "Fix it with Sidney."

—"The Social Creditor," England, 10/2/45.

# "INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS" AND THE PLANNERS' PLOT

By J. BRADSHAW, A.F.I.A.

Hereunder we conclude the article commenced in our March 29 issue by Mr. Bradshaw and continued last week, in which he comments on a series of articles emanating from the "Institute of Public Affairs" and published recently in the Melbourne "Herald":—

The foregoing analysis of the articles referred to should afford some indication of the conception of "economic progress" held by their authors, whose mental calibre may be appraised in the light of the heavy emphasis they place on a drive for ever-increasing "efficiency" in industry as a means of increasing the number of "jobs" available. To any mind not befogged and befuddled with the "planner" and "work" complex, it will be crystal clear that increasing efficiency in industry must result in a decreasing number of "jobs." Such a logical and direct approach to the question is described by the "planners" as "oversimplification."

**How stupid it is to simplify anything! How sensible and "normal" it is to make everything as difficult and complex as possible, thereby providing "industrial committees," "boards" and "directorates" of "planners" with the "job" of explaining to the simple and unlearned how very involved and almost impossible of solution it all is!**

And if their brilliant efforts do bring about chaos and confusion in the midst of which a babble of conflicting voices is to be heard disputing as to who and what is to blame—well, isn't that exactly as it should be? Such a condition is almost certain to ensure that nothing sane and constructive will be done, and that is precisely what the "planners" and certified economists plan for. Surely the whole purpose for which human life exists lies in making living as hard a struggle as possible, in attaining ever-higher standards of "efficiency," just for the sake of being "efficient." That is what builds up character, you know! The "export or perish" lunacy doubtless is derived from that mental outlook. You know, the most "prosperous" country is that which, by its greatest relative "efficiency," gains the most extensive external markets. The greater the volume of products, which leaves the country, and the smaller the volume, which enters it, the greater the degree of "prosperity." Verily, man doth not live by bread alone. Of course not! When he has exported as much as possible of what he has produced, or, better still, when he has attained the acme of "prosperity" by exporting it all and excluding all imports—why, he lives on his "efficiency" and "prosperity"! Just fancy our dullness in being so slow to grasp this all-important truth!

**All effort and enterprise resulting in the production of goods and services is induced by the hope of an adequate reward.**

To the extent to which taxation robs those responsible for effort and enterprise of their reward (whether they be "capitalists" or "workers" is immaterial) it must, as we are seeing at present, discourage effort and enterprise, and hence lower the output of goods and services. Yet, the all-wise "experts" on the "industrial committee" of the Institute of Public Affairs aims to encourage private enterprise and the attainment of those levels of "efficiency" necessary to achieve the record-breaking output urged, by a policy of taxation and debt. Increasing debt, as has already been shown, is an inescapable corollary of the taxation policy advocated. The type of ideas contained in the articles are what is represented to us as "progress."

**The background of the Institute of Public Affairs has been referred to at the commencement of this article. It is suggested in view of the personnel of the "industrial committee," that there is a link between the Institute and the body in England known as "Political and Economic Planning."**

As pointed out, the first of the articles published in the "Herald" carried the headline, "Production Must Be Planned." Readers of this journal are well aware of those sinister words of Israel Moses Sieff stating the basis of the activities of P.E.P. —viz., "We have started from the position that only in war or under threat of war will a British Government embark on large-scale planning." The enactment of so-called "social security" legislation in England to implement the Beveridge plot, the real purpose of which is imposition of a permanent totalitarian regime and which cannot be dissociated from the activities of P.E.P., together with the fact that such legislation has its counterpart in Australia and other parts of the Empire, give solid grounds for believing that "the Institute of Public Affairs" is a body which is being used as one of many agencies conditioning the public mind to a passive submission to the comprehensive system of regimentation which has been imposed "in war" and perpetuation of which will be justified partly by maintaining a "threat of war." The deprivations of individual freedom which are unavoidable if the conditions envisaged by the "industrial committee" are to be maintained, have their counterpart in the sphere of international relationships wherein, under the guise of ensuring "security," individual nations are having their freedom and sovereignty signed away by "elected representatives" and their nominees.

**In this regard, as further evidence of the influences behind the Institute of Public Affairs, Federal "Hansard," No. 2, issued on March 9, contains a reference to a Mr.**

**O. D. A. Oberg, who has been "selected" as a delegate to the San Francisco Conference, and who has been conducting certain broadcasts allegedly sponsored by the Institute of Public Affairs.**

Neither the people of Australia nor of any other country have given a mandate to their "representatives" either to advance or endorse any proposals; and, before it can truly be said that "Australia" has decided this or has agreed to that, any conclusions reached by the Ministers "representing" the Governments and by the other persons whom Mr. Curtin has invited to attend as "assistants," should be submitted to the people by Referendum. The peoples of the United Nations have an undoubted right to be consulted before the freedom for which they have been fighting is signed away. It is treasonable that this should be done without their authority.

In case it should be thought that the San Francisco Conference has no connection with the subject matter of the articles written in the name of the Institute of Public Affairs, let us remember that Dr. Evatt has several times stressed that all proposals having any bearing on the shaping of the post-war world must be considered in the light of "the over-riding postulate of full employment." The use of the word "over-riding" in relation to the "full employment" policy is deeply significant, particularly in view of the announcement made by the Minister for Labour and National Service in the Curtin-Evatt Government that it is proposed after the war to treble the personnel of the Man-power Directorate!

## POPULAR "EDUCATION" AND ITS FRUITS

From "Ends and Means," by Aldous Huxley (Concluded from last issue.)

**The early educational reformers believed that universal primary, and, if possible, secondary education would free the world from its chains and make it "safe for democracy." If it has not done so—if, on the contrary, it has merely prepared the world for dictatorship and universal war—the reason is extremely simple:**

**YOU CANNOT REACH A GIVEN HISTORICAL OBJECTIVE BY WALKING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION.** If your goal is liberty and democracy, then you must teach people the arts of being free and of governing themselves. If you teach them instead the arts of bullying and passive obedience, then you will not achieve the liberty and democracy at which you are aiming. Good ends cannot be achieved by inappropriate means.

**This truth is infinitely obvious. Nevertheless, we refuse to act upon it. That is why we find ourselves in our present predicament.**

The two types of education—education for freedom and responsibility, education for bullying and subordination—co-exist in the democracies of the West, where nursery schools belong to the first, and most other schools to the second type. In Fascist countries, not even nursery schools will belong to the first type. Significantly enough, the Montessori Society of Germany was dissolved by the political police in 1935; and, in July, 1936, Mussolini's Minister of Education decreed the cessation of all official Montessori activities in Italy.

**SOVIET EDUCATION GOES FASCIST.**

In the days of Lenin, Russian education was based, at every stage, upon principles essentially similar to those enunciated by Dr. Montessori. In the manifestos and decrees published shortly after Lenin's seizure of power one may read such phrases as these: "Utilisation of a system of marks for estimating the knowledge and conduct of the pupil is abolished. . . . Distribution of medals and insignia is abolished. . . . The old form of discipline, which corrupts the entire life of the school and the untrammelled development of the personality of the child, cannot be maintained in the schools of labour. The progress of labour itself develops this internal discipline without which collective and rational work is unimaginable. . . . All punishment in schools is forbidden. . . . All examinations are abolished. The wearing of school uniform is abolished."

**On September 4, 1935, a Decree on Academic Reform was issued by the Stalin Government. This decree contained, among others, the following orders:**

"Instruct a commission . . . to elaborate a draft of a ruling for every type of school. The ruling must have a categorical and absolutely obligatory character for pupils as well as for teachers. This ruling must be the fundamental document . . . which strictly establishes the regime of studies and the basis for order in the school. . . . Underlying the ruling on the conduct of pupils is to be placed a strict and conscientious application of discipline. . . . In the personal record there will be entered for the entire duration of his studies the marks of the pupil for every quarter, his prizes and his punishments. . . . A special apparatus of Communist Youth organisers is to be installed for the surveillance of the pupil inside and outside of school. They are to watch over the morality and the state of mind of the pupils. . . . Establish a single form of dress for the pupils of the primary, semi-secondary and secondary schools, this uniform to be intro-

duced, to begin with, in 1936, in the schools of Moscow."

What all these things mean in terms of the freedom and well-being of individuals—even of those who still feel safe and secure, and of others, who, perhaps, delude themselves with the wishful thought that the "Liberal" Party will restore our lost freedoms—is well and vividly expressed in the following passages from "The Social Creditor" (England) for January 13, 1945:

"There seems to be little doubt that encyclopaedism—the splitting of knowledge into 'subjects'—has a curious, mesmeric, or magical consequence; the inhibition or destruction of the capacity to relate or compare experiences. The propaganda for 'full employment' is so completely in the teeth of the whole theory of modern industry and the experience of the past seventy-five years that it would be supposed that it would be met with a howl of derision.

"But it is not; and an article by a well-known woman 'public relations' speaker, published in the 'Sunday Times' of December 31, observes that, 'After the war many women who have not done so before will have to work for their living.' That is to say, not only are we going to find work for the previously unemployed; but we are going to multiply the number of persons who require employment because they must 'work for a living.'

"Anyone retaining a modicum of native intelligence would ponder over the present situation of the world and conclude that since it had developed contemporaneously with an immensely increased capacity for production, it would only be common prudence to make sure that still further insistence on production would not exacerbate it. But the inescapable fact is that success in any line of endeavour in the modern world requires the cultivation of the habit of speaking to a brief. Just as a barrister sells his forensic talent for the purpose of winning the case entrusted to him, so the modern professional man or woman is compelled to disregard the objective and concentrate on the means. Not very much of that discipline is necessary to hide the objective from view."

## Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1)

Jew, so the interest of Jewry should be in good hands.

**UNION UNREST:** Judge O'Mara, dealing with a strike by Unionists against a non-Unionist, said he would give the Timber Workers' Union permission to apply for an order directing the non-Unionist to join the Union, and directing the company concerned to dismiss him if he failed to do so. The victim (Mr. W. Latta) said he refused to join the Union because he "did not subscribe to its principles or ideals." Presumably the Judge is interpreting the law correctly when he coerces an individual to subscribe to an activity or association against his conscience, even though it is a flagrant breach of individual rights and a travesty on British justice. This only means that this totalitarian concept of law should be wiped off the statute book at the earliest possible moment. In the circumstances the Judge would be justified in resigning as a protest against being called upon to administer such an un-British law.

**INTERMENT INTRIGUE:** Arising from questions by Mr. Archie Cameron ("Hansard," pp. 29-30, November, 1944) in the matter of assaults on speakers by Communists in Sydney, Captain Blood, of the "Security" department, when asked why he did not take action against the men who created the disturbance, answered, "because there was a Ministerial direction that no more Communists were to be interned." From this it would seem that the Comms have been given carte blanche in the matter of lawlessness. Mr. Cameron has asked that the Minister who issued the instruction be named. It will be interesting to learn who protected our local subversive Communists. So far the answer has not appeared.

**EDUCATION ERRORS:** According to a study group on political education whose findings were quoted at the recent Federation of University Women's Conference, "bad education and the Party system were two main reasons for the present political irresponsibility in Australia." Other causes given were: Children learnt to repeat instructions rather than think, and education was not sufficiently well regulated to actual life. The findings by the women of the above body are far more realistic than we are accustomed to, yet, strangely enough, they were featured in our daily press. Up to date, very little criticism has been levelled at the socialised mass-education policy but perhaps that will come later and complete the diagnosis, in which case the remedial prescription may be interesting—if published.

**ROUMANIAN REDS:** Identical technique of Communist treachery and bloodshed as carried out in Greece is now being operated in Roumania. This time the Red Fascists appear under the disguise of the National Democratic Front, and the Roumanian soldiers and gendarmes have to deal with them. General Radescu is reported in this connection in the Melbourne "Herald" of February 26 as saying, "the rioters are led by Communists, who are attempting to establish a reign of terror under the guise of democracy." In this instance the Inter-Allied Armistice Control Commission have taken a hand, whereas in Greece British troops were involved and murdered by the Communist traitors. We will soon be hearing about these thugs in Germany also, where they are already shedding their Nazi uniforms and doubtless organising their "Democratic" Front.

**ROOSEVELT REBUKED:** Speaking at an important Lincoln Day dinner, Mr. Dewey criticised Roosevelt's tendency to commit US to international agreements on his own initiative, and demanded that, "action taken on foreign policy shall not be concealed and devious." The same press report stated "Republicans do not conceal their belief that Mr. Roosevelt may make concessions to Marshal Stalin which the American people would not support." In England and in U.S. opposition to the policy of appeasing Stalin seems to be developing rapidly, but so far neither Churchill or Roosevelt appear to be aware of it, which indicates that they must be carefully screened off from public opinion by their advisers. Secret decisions reached at Yalta and now leaking out (especially in regard to voting strength) are far from satisfactory. It's a sticky business, like all other international plots. —O. B. H.

## FARMERS LEAVE THE LAND

Mr. Will Lissner, editor of "The American Journal of Economics" and a member of the staff of the "New York Times," is quoted by "The Tablet," London, for the statement that in the four years during which America has been at war five million farmers have left the land. "The situation facing American agriculture in the post-war period is in some essential respects not unlike that which blighted English agriculture from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. In our day we have seen the dire consequences: an England on half rations, an England unable, despite heroic efforts, to feed herself."

ways of using those instruments which are either idiotic, or criminal, or both together.

Such are the moral and intellectual fruits of our system of "education."

It is time that something was done to change the nature of the tree that bears these fruits.

# THE PROBLEM OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

## A Political Primer for Patients and Doctors

By B.W.M. (Continued from last issue.)

### III. DEMOCRACY FOR PATIENTS.

**We have seen in the Introduction that the doctor-patient relationship is the foundation of medical practice, and that it is essentially a private relationship between two individuals; and that free choice includes the right of either party to the contract to terminate it at will, the recognition of this right of the one by the other enhancing the status of both.**

No third party enters into this contract, except by the invitation of one party with the consent of the other. Thus, the consultant may be called in by the doctor on one side, and members of the family, or other special advisers on the other.

In whatever way the medical profession may be organised, either as it is or in some new way, it can be regarded as an organisation in the same general sense as, for example, a railway. As such, its function is to provide medical services to individuals.

**It follows from what has been said of democracy that it is the business of this organisation to produce for each individual the results CHOSEN BY HIM, provided, of course, that the results are attainable.**

And this is exactly what private practice does—for those who can pay for it. Anyone who has the necessary ticket (that is, a sufficient sum of money, for money is really a general "ticket" entitling the holder to an unspecified service, a service chosen by the holder, such as the provision of goods, or of medical attention, or of a railway journey, etc.) can exchange it for the medical attention he wants. Money stands to medical services in just the same relation as it stands to a railway system; it entitles the holder to a PERSONAL choice of whatever is available. If you have the money, you can get whatever medical result is possible in the particular case, and can choose those shades of variation, which suit your particular individuality.

**It is all too clear, however, that only a proportion of people have enough "tickets" to exchange for all the medical attention that some of them need. This is not the fault of the profession, of course, because doctors do not issue the "tickets."**

Nevertheless, the planners say that the way to deal with this situation is to re-organise the medical services, that they should be more highly centralised under an authority; that is to say, that they should be organised on the totalitarian principle. The Government has made it clear that it proposes to organise the medical services under the authority of the Minister of Health. Thus, we would have a centralised administration. But it is also proposed that decisions of policy should rest with the Minister, which means that the organisation is to be totalitarian. It is true that the Minister is to be responsible to Parliament, and we will examine the difference this makes later.

**It does not alter the basic fact that the organisation is to be totalitarian.**

In principle, there is no reason why patients should not get from the "organised" medical services exactly what they choose, just as they can go where they choose on a railway. According to the White Paper on "A National Health Service," the doctor-patient relationship will be preserved, doctor and patient will have free choice; and, above all, everything is to be free. The traveller is to be given a free pass on the railway system. . . . But is he? Or is it a free pass to Brighton? Is there really free choice? Let us see what actually is proposed.

In the first place, the comprehensive service has to be paid for by somebody; as usual, it is to be the taxpayer, who, in another aspect, is the potential patient. In other words, everybody is to be taxed of some of his "general" tickets, and in exchange is to be given some "limited" tickets—coupons, or forms, instead of money. These tickets entitle the holder to "positive" health; they are no good for potatoes. "Positive" health is the commodity delivered through the Health Centres by the "organised" profession acting under the orders of the Minister of Health, and is the sort of health that the Minister and his advisers think is "good" for people or is "in the public interest."

**Very likely it would include some features which some patients would not choose for themselves; there is, in fact, a suspicion of compulsion about the whole proposal, so that we had better examine it in its larger context.**

The Minister is to direct policy. What would guide broad policy? In the first place, since the "comprehensive health service" is officially accepted as an essential basis of the Beveridge Plan, we may look to the Beveridge Report for an indication. Paragraph 130 of this Report speaks of "enforcement" of the citizen's "obligation . . . to take all proper measures to be well." In paragraph 426 we find that one of the purposes of the service is the "fitting" of the citizens "for employment by means of treatment which will be both medical and post-medical." And that "it is a logical corollary to the receipt of high benefits in disability that the individual should recognise the duty to be well and to co-operate in all steps which may lead to diagnosis of disease in early stages when it can be prevented."

**The suspicion was well founded.** "Positive" health is to include "all proper measures to be well." "Proper measures" would be defined in the Regulations in due course, and we can only guess at them

for the present; doubtless, various inoculations would have first priority, or equal first with annual examinations to detect any failure in the citizen's recognition of his duty to be well. Anything at all might be included in the Procrustean notion of fitting the citizen for employment. After that, considerations of "the public interest" might demand "positive" measures to raise the birth rate; and that might lead, by an easy transition, to positive eugenics. That is not so fanciful as perhaps it sounds; in "Freedom and Planning," the at first secretly circulated foundation document of the semi-anonymous organisation, Political and Economic Planning (P.E.P.), occurs the exhortation to "make effective use of biological knowledge to improve the human race"; "to shift," as it says, "the emphasis from negative to positive health." P.E.P., through its connections with Government departments and the B.M.A., has been a most assiduous promoter of "organisation" of the medical profession.

**All this, however, is really only secondary. "The primary interest of the Ministry of Social Security," says the Beveridge Report, "is in finding a health service which will diminish disease . . . and will ensure the careful certification needed to control payment of benefit. . . ." (Para. 437.)**

It is the duty of the Minister to satisfy himself that the citizen is getting the "positive" health he ought to have; and the primary interest of the Ministry of Social Security is in careful certification. How is it to know that its requirements are being fulfilled? Obviously, full medical records will have to be made by the practitioners, and these will have to be forwarded to "higher authority" for scrutiny and filing. Thus the Ministers will be able to know that the citizen is getting his "positive" health, and fulfilling his obligations. Regulation 33B is nothing, just a drop in the ocean; it will soon be redundant. The Minister will know everything, the full medical history from the cradle (and before, when we get positive eugenics) till he loses interest. We can't say when that will be.

So there can be no question of a PRIVATE contract between doctor and

patient. There may be free choice of the doctor (though that won't make much difference, since, no doubt, doctors will be standardised for convenience), but there will be no shirking the duty to go to the doctor. The patient must be "fitted" for employment, and "certified" as and when necessary. Being "fitted" for employment probably means being medically graded—because we are going to have planned employment, too.

**Well, that is the POLICY. That is the destination stamped on the health ticket. Is it really where the citizen wants to go?**

The late secretary of the B.M.A. has given us the answer to that question. "Most of those who will not wish to take advantage of their title to benefit in the official health service," he said, "will be in the highest income group . . . and a large proportion of this income group will not wish to obtain treatment under the scheme." We don't blame them.

This is a perfectly plain, though not straightforward, admission that patients prefer a PRIVATE relationship with the doctor of their choice. This preference, of course, is not confined to those in the "highest" income group. But to implement that preference, which is probably nearly universal among the British people, requires individual control over the sum of money necessary to pay for a private relationship. And if you tax individuals of the necessary money, and call the lump sum "public moneys," you take away from the individual his right to express his own preference, and, at the same time, you vest in the controllers of the "public" funds the power to express their preference. This is for an "organised" and carefully controlled health service—a service organised, as one writer has put it, like the electrical grid system (ever an inspiration and model to planners), delivering "positive" health all over the country.

Evidently democracy for patients does not lie in organising the profession under the authority of a Minister who directs policy in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Social Security, the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and the Treasury. (We begin to see what "responsible to Parliament" means—it bears a family resemblance to "in the public interest.") Democracy for patients means putting individual patients in a position to get the results they themselves choose. This is really a question of AVAILABILITY.

**If the facilities of private practice were available to everyone, the problem would be solved.**

Before seeing whether a solution is possible along these lines, we must examine the idea of democracy for doctors.

(To be continued.)

[Editor's Note: The foregoing is reprinted from an outstanding booklet published by K.R.P. Publications Ltd., Liverpool, England, and about to be re-published in Australia.]

## MASTER-PLAN BEHIND HITLER'S PLAN

### "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion"

With commentary by ERIC D BUTLER (Continued from last issue.)

#### PROTOCOL NO. 5. (Continued.)

**"'Per me reges regnant.' (It is through me that Kings reign.) And it was said by the prophets that we were chosen by God Himself to rule over the whole earth. God has endowed us with genius that we may be equal to our task.**

"Were genius in the opposite camp it would still struggle against us, but even so a newcomer is no match for the old established settler: the struggle would be merciless between us, such a fight as the world has never yet seen Aye, and the genius on their side would have arrived too late. All the wheels of the machinery of all States go by the force of the engine, which is in our hands, and that engine of the machinery of States is—Gold.

**"The science of political economy invented by our learned elders has for long past been giving royal prestige to capital.**

**"Capital, if it is to co-operate untrammelled, must be free to establish a monopoly of industry and trade: this is already being put in execution by an unseen hand in an quarters of the world. This freedom will give political force to those engaged in industry, and that will help to oppress the people."**

COMMENT:—

Comment on the above should be hardly necessary. If we look back over industrial developments over only the past ten years, we cannot but be struck with the rapid increase in "a monopoly of industry and trade." Evidence of how the banking system has been used to create this monopoly of capital is outlined in "The Enemy Within the Empire."

The German-Jew, Mond (Lord Melchett), played a very prominent part in introducing the plan outlined in the "Protocols" in Britain. In Mond's collection of speeches, "Industry and Politics," we read:

**"The creation of amalgamations and cartels, both in the United States and Germany, is not so much the result of Boards of Directors wishing to immolate themselves on the altar of production, or of industrialists wishing to bury the hatchet. It is largely the work of financiers and bankers. . . . In Germany, too, the big amalgamations, particularly in the time since deflation, are the direct result of the German banks."**

Mond's ideas on industry are grouped under the term "rationalisation." Similar ideas have been introduced into Australia, and owe their inspiration to Mond. It

is essential that we examine in some detail the work of this Jew. He was a Zionist and was closely associated with another prominent Zionist Jew keen to organise trade into bigger and bigger monopolies: Israel Moses Sieff.

In an address to the New York Zionists, as reported in the "Jewish Chronicle" of November 8, 1928, he said:

**"Has it ever occurred to you how remarkable it is that out of the welter of world blood there has arisen this opportunity? Do you really believe that it is an accident? Do you really in your hearts believe we have been led back to Israel by a fluke?"**

To which we can answer with an emphatic "No."

After a tour of Palestine Mond said:

**"It is madness and profanation to think that there exists anywhere in the whole world anybody who will prevent us from carrying out our ideal. . . . My hands are not weak, and I will allow no Jew to have weak hands." ("Alfred Mond," by Hector Bolitho.)**

(To be continued.)

#### "PREFERENCE" AND THE A.L.P.

Attempts to divide the nation with political shams such as preference to soldiers were condemned in a resolution passed by a majority of only six votes—103 to 109—at the Victorian A.L.P. conference. It was said that the Labour movement believed that everyone is "entitled" to economic security—not a word about freedom for the individuals who constitute the movement. Perhaps the reason for that omission is due to desire of the thousands of workers who "voluntarily accepted" industrial conscription?

Believing that the movement dictates policy, although Mr. Curtin made his own decision, it was resolved that Labour representatives be directed to strongly oppose the Preference Bill. The defect in the party system was made apparent in reference to "a fundamental defect in the control of the party."

## U.S. AID TO RUSSIA

(From U.S. Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley's report.)

Contributions to the Russian war effort from the beginning of the lend-lease programme to December 1, 1944, included:

Motor Transport: More than 331,000 vehicles, including 45,000 jeeps and 29,000 motorcycles. More than half of the Soviet Army's supplies on some fronts are being carried in American trucks.

Railroad Equipment: One thousand and forty-five locomotives, 7164 flat cars, 1000 dump cars, 100 tank cars, 480,000 tons of railroad rails and 110,000 tons of wheels.

War Production Materials: One million five hundred and thirty-two thousand tons of steel, in addition to the railroad rails and wheels; 16,600 tons of ferro alloys to be used in the manufacture of steel in Soviet mills; 733,000 tons of non-ferrous metals, including 253,000 tons of aluminium; 314,000 tons of brass and 65,000 tons of copper.

Finished Munitions: Twelve thousand two hundred airplanes, 135,000 machine-guns, 294,000 tons of explosives, 6000 tanks, 1800 self-propelled guns, 1200 half-tracks, 13,000 pistols, 3300 armored scout cars, 8200 assorted guns, including anti-aircraft, 55,000 artillery prime movers and 1700 ordnance vehicles.

Other Supplies: One million three hundred thousand tons of petroleum, 638,000 tons of chemicals, 11,000,000 pairs of army boots, 97,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, 50,000,000 yards of woollen cloth, 58,000 yards of webbing, 24,000 tons of abrasive products.

In addition, Crowley said, the United States has sent to Russia 60 power trains to help replace sources of power, such as the ruined 110,000,000 dollars Dneprostroy dam, destroyed in August 1941, to prevent it from falling into German hands. The trains consist of complete steam-generating units mounted on railroad flat cars, and are moved on railroad tracks from city to city or industry to industry as the need demands.

### BUREAUCRATIC DICTATORSHIP

Resentment expressed against overbearing public servants who endanger the fundamentals of democratic government in their attempts to supersede Ministers appointed as the elected representatives, broke loose at the recent A.L.P. conference, Melbourne. The astounding statement that Professor Copland can refuse to supply Government files even to the Prime Minister, is sufficient to show the plight to which party politics have descended. Justifiably, the question was asked, "Who is running this country?"

No one at the conference, it seems, attempted to answer this important question. At any rate, the ordinary citizen would probably reply briefly—"Bureaucrats."

### WORDS OF WISDOM

"It is always important, but it never was more important than now, to observe 'the thing in itself,' rather than its name. It is no use whatever merely driving out the bureaucrats into Imperial Chemical Industries and the Co-operative Wholesale Society. What, on peril of extinction, we have to re-establish, is genuine alternative service. Monopoly is the thing in itself; and centralised control of any kind is the essence of it."

—"The Social Creditor," 27/1/45.

### THE BASIC STRUGGLE

"The Church has known three great periods so far, each fantastically unlike its predecessor, and each giving place to something very different . . . the governing pre-occupation is going to be not, as it was in the Dark and Middle Ages, how to achieve sufficient order, but the opposite, how to protect human life from the excessive pressure of highly organised political power controlling all the means of intercourse and persuasion and seeking to make of the human material within its power the kind of servants for which it has most use. This is the basic struggle, not economic, but political, before this generation; and in it the Church has an essential part to play, a new role, not less decisive and beneficial to mankind than her earlier role as the maker and moulder of Christendom."

—"The Tablet," London, 20/1/45.

### LINCOLN'S WORDS AND DEEDS

**"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the Power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing Government and form a new one that suits them better. This is a valuable, a most sacred right—a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world."**

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

**So he fought the bloodiest civil war in history up to that date, to prevent the Southern States from exercising their "most sacred right."**

### KINGS AND KOMMISSARS

"Russia's objections to King Peter are not primarily based upon dislike of monarchs, but . . . Soviet foreign policy . . . more than one Soviet high lady has enjoyed the thrill of fine frocks, splendid jewels and a Balkan Court function. . . . Will all this continue? The fundamentalist revolutionary is asking this question with ever-growing anxiety."

—"Review of World Affairs," January 30.

## A CONVERSATION WITH A CARPENTER

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

Sir,—One day last week I got into conversation with a carpenter. He has been a member of the Carpenters' Union for many years, and had become convinced that "the capitalist" had so cornered him that the only way of escape was to dispose of the capitalist by successful revolution.

When I asked him exactly what he meant by the term "capitalist," and who precisely should be disposed of, he replied: "The fellows at the top, the BOSSES."

He stated that the Unions had been trying by constitutional means for years to get justice for the workers, but had been opposed and beaten by those opposed to the workers' interests. Even the Arbitration Court was unsympathetic to the worker, and the smallest concession had literally to be dragged from it. What else, could the worker do than revolt against such treatment?

He had never bothered to satisfy himself as to the identity of "the fellows at the top" or as to HOW they managed to beat the worker at every turn.

He agreed that the "boss" usually opposed the workers' claims because of the effect the granting of the claims would have on the working of his business. He also agreed that just as the worker was always struggling for more MONEY, so the boss had always to struggle to keep the FINANCIAL results of his business on a satisfactory level, as otherwise he would go broke. In other words he could see that every business is judged successful or unsuccessful according to its FINANCIAL RESULTS, not according to the good it does. And so the boss is obliged to fight for money just as the worker is obliged to fight for it.

This naturally led to the question: "Then who controls the supply of the stuff, MONEY, for which bosses and workers alike are struggling?"

He didn't know. He had never thought about it. He had an idea that the banks had something to do with it, but so much "hokey" was talked about banking that he wouldn't listen to it. There were so many cranks about these days talking rubbish; some of them going so far as to say that the banks create money out of nothing. "Obviously," he said, "no person could have a deposit in the bank unless he had first handed cash into the bank." I asked him did he know how much cash there was in Australia, and how much the people had in the banks as deposits. He didn't know. I asked him could he explain how all the depositors could have lodged cash with the bank when the deposits exceeded a thousand million pounds and the banks were holding less than 20 millions of cash. He said he couldn't. At this point he asked if I could explain to him just how the business IS controlled, and to the best of my ability I was glad to do so.

When I had done this he said that that was exactly the sort of information the workers' wanted to know, and someone should be telling them. I said, "What's wrong with you doing it?" He said, "I haven't the ability to explain it, and in any case they wouldn't listen to me." I said, "Would they regard you as another crank?" He answered, "I'm afraid they would." Then, I said, "why not call upon the Union leaders to do it?" That, he thought, was a joke, as so many of them actually denounce the men who ARE trying to do it, and have been persuading the workers to be suspicious of them.

I asked him whether he looked upon the Union Executives as BOSSES or as SERVANTS. He had never thought of it. Did the Unions exist to get what the workers wanted or to tell the workers what they had to accept? He hadn't thought of that either, but obviously they were there to get what the workers wanted, and consequently were intended to be the workers' servants. How could the Union Executives get what the workers wanted, I inquired, when they never did anything about the only thing that stood in their way—FINANCE? He had never thought of that, and apparently the Union Executives hadn't either.

I asked what he thought more important from the Trade Union point of view—free entry of the Jews into Palestine or relief from oppressive taxation. He said the Jews were no concern of his, but he had had quite enough of the taxation. He had not seen the report in that morning's press that "a petition urging support for free entry of Jews into Palestine for the development of a Jewish national home has been sent to Mr. Curtin and Australian delegates to the San Francisco conference," and that the signatories included "numerous university professors, parliamentarians and trade union officials." The local Jewish leaders are so unobtrusive and the Jewish question is always brought forward by "anti-Semites"! The carpenter agreed that there were more important subjects to which Trade Union officials should be giving their attention, but wondered what could be done.

The first thing to do, I suggested, is to spread an understanding of the way in which the worker is being swindled by the financial system, because once the worker is satisfied that he IS being swindled he will be in the right frame of mind to support those who are exposing the swindle. When this stage has been reached he will not accept for executive positions in his trade union any persons whose attitude would support the swindlers, and in quicker time than he now imagines possible he would have his executive positions occupied only by men who understand the money trick and were willing to work with those

who are seeking to have removed all financial obstacles which now stand in the way of the complete emancipation of the worker from all forms of slavery.

On the very morning of our conversation there appeared in the Melbourne "Argus" a report concerning the special role allotted to Mr. Roosevelt in the United States. It does not give the names of the persons by whom the role was allotted, but, then, of course, the names of the members of the secret Government are not for the ordinary cattle to play with. This report, however, shows clearly that Presidents and Prime Ministers are only tools after all, and indicates that what we need to be concerned with is whether they are to be the tools of the PEOPLE at large or to continue to be tools in the black hands of the HIDDEN GOVERNMENT. Here is the report:—

"Behind the anxiety of the U.S.A. to get the conference going while the Allies are still fighting together is a fear lest postponement be followed by development of other disputes, which might split the Big Three. It is also feared that with a change of plans a new site outside America might be decided upon for the conference, WHICH MIGHT MAKE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TASK OF SWINGING ALL SECTIONS OF AMERICA BEHIND THE DUMBARTON OAKS IDEA ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE."

Note particularly the part of the report I have written in capital letters. Ninety-nine percent of the Australian businessmen had nothing whatever to do with the Dumbarton Oaks idea. Indeed, they were not even consulted, and not one of the "representatives" who attended was elected by the People for that purpose. On the contrary, the People are to be conditioned to accept the idea, which was originated by aliens for an alien purpose, and the President of the United States has the task of taking a leading part in the conditioning. The carpenter began to see this, and to realise that his conception of "the boss" and "the men at the top" needed further consideration. Some bosses ask for all they get at the hands of the workers, but I venture the opinion that bosses of that type are not typical.

I pointed out to the carpenter that the Dumbarton Oaks "idea" makes no provision at all for any change in the method of producing finance or in the arrangements for its control. Those who have controlled it in the past are intended to go on controlling it in the future, and that was one

## SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL POINTERS

(Continued from page 1.)

ket". It will be recalled that the Federal Government's G-men in America, whose gangster tactics have never been admired by the great majority of Anglo-Saxons, were given many of their extreme powers in order to deal with the tragic results of prohibition.

Until recent times British law has been based on the sanction of the people. Law, which has the sanction of the people, is good law, and is readily supported and respected by the great majority of citizens. Such law is rarely broken, and requires the minimum of police enforcement.

But law imposed on the people is not respected is frequently broken, and requires a vast police force to enforce it.

It is no use ignoring the fact that "black marketing" is so widespread in this country that there are few people who can truthfully say that they have had no connection with it. Dr. Evatt, who will have Hitlerian powers if the G-men system is introduced into Australia for the purpose of trying to enforce law, which has no public sanction, may say that Australians are selfish and unpatriotic because they will not submit to the dictates of the bureaucrats. But Dr. Evatt and other Members of Parliament would be well advised to ascertain just what laws the Australian people will sanction. Till we have destroyed the enemy we must permit nothing to impede our effective war effort. In the absence of law and order there can be no war effort. The surest way to destroy law and order is to bring law into contempt by enforcing law devoid of public sanction.

The Government must face the fact that greater production of certain things is required, and that the Government must ensure that manpower is available. The bureaucrats are opposed to such a policy, but that is a further reason for a nationwide campaign to oust the bureaucrats as a result of the next Federal Election.

If this is not achieved, irresponsible government backed by a Gestapo may become a permanent feature of Australian life. Electors should oppose the Gestapo being introduced via futile attempts to police bad laws. \* Contact your M.P.—NOW.

In the so-called hey-day of Social Credit activities in Australia, big central offices were maintained, considerable sums of money were spent on propaganda, and there was a feeling that tremendous progress was being made. But a lot of the "progress" was very illusory, and it is safe to say that the great majority of those terming themselves social crediters merely had some hazy views on banking reform. The comparative relief of the community from the depression by injections of debt-finance, helped to separate mere money reformers, many of

of the reasons why Bernard Baruch was at that very time consulting Mr. Churchill in England. Whatever else may happen, there is to be no change in the Jewish system of usury.

The carpenter asked what he could do. I told him he would be helping greatly if he tried to get a better understanding of these things and then did all he could to spread that understanding amongst other carpenters. He could also ask his Union leaders to explain the facts of finance and its control at Union meetings, and if the leaders were not able themselves to do it, then members should request that speakers be invited who do understand the subject. An informed community is the greatest obstacle to any tyranny, and the tyrants of today fear the community more than ever. That is why the news-collecting agencies, the press, and other forms of publicity are used to keep the people uninformed on the important subject of MONEY, and to get these special "plans" into force quickly in case the people get to understand their full implications and oppose them.

Strangely enough, the Melbourne "Herald" gave another example the very same evening of the way in which the "planning" is done by aliens and the general public stampeded into acceptance. In a report from Washington dated 4th April, the "Herald" special representative cabled as follows:—

"The Dominions' conference must also discuss the problem of trusteeship, which will be one of the most controversial questions at the San Francisco conference. The State Department stands committed to a scheme drawn up by the Russian-born Leo Pasvolksy, who works quietly in the shadows and whose power is far greater than his modest title, 'assistant to the secretary,' suggests. He wants a special committee of the proposed assembly to create international administrative machinery for conquered enemy territory, for areas at present held as mandates from the League and for certain colonial possessions.

"... The plan finds little favour with the War and Navy Departments, and faces opposition outside the United States. Diplomatic circles in Washington do not disguise the fear that it would stimulate the native peoples of Hong Kong, Indo-China, India, and Africa to demand independence and ultimately leave the victorious Allies stripped of most of their possessions..."

Did you note that Pasvolksy "works quietly in the shadows" and is far more powerful than his title suggests? How did he become so powerful, whose interests does he serve, and who placed him in the position to exercise the power? These are questions of great significance to workers everywhere, and I think the carpenter agreed.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2. 8th April, 1945.

them now barracking for Russia and social ism, from the hard core of real social crediters. This hard core continued to grow, the result being more and more effective action by INDIVIDUALS all over Australia. Talk of a Social Credit "revival" is nonsense; there has never been any halt in the growth of real Social Credit activities. What is required is an increase in the steady growth, which has been taking place for years. There is every reason to believe that the conclusion of military hostilities will bring a great upsurge of effective action under the guidance of social crediters. Social crediters should now be preparing for the Battle for the Peace. It appears reasonable to expect that Peace will have "broken out" when the next Federal Elections take place. The major task at that election is to eliminate every Member of Parliament who is in favour of preserving the vast bureaucracy created under war conditions. Responsible government is the first essential for the introduction of economic democracy. —E. D. B.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From the UNITED DEMOCRATS' headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.)

QUARTERLY RALLY: We wish to announce that the third quarterly rally will be held on Saturday, May 5, in our rooms, at 8 p.m. The purpose of the meeting is to give the president an opportunity of reporting to the members of happenings since the last rally, and to permit members to criticise or alter our policy if they so desire. Please keep this date in mind and make a special endeavour to be present.

BOOKS TO READ: We have available and can recommend the following: "The Answer to Socialism," by C. Barclay Smith, price 2/6. "The Money Power versus Democracy," by Eric D. Butler, price 9d. "How to Get Real Democracy" (The Electoral Campaign policy and procedure explained), by A. W. Noakes, price 6d. (All plus 1d postage.)

—F. BAWDEN, Hon. Secretary.

## "AMERICAN OPINION"

A New York Jew telegraphed the Egyptian Judge presiding at the trial of the Jews who boasted of the murder of Lord Moyne "American opinion was much moved, and hoped the men would have a fair trial." We exonerate American opinion from the obvious intention of the telegram, but we suggest that the word "American" appears to require definition.

## The Local Phase of the Worldwide Plot

(Continued from page 1.)

who have been to the School; others are influenced by these.

In Canberra, the genuine articles can mostly be picked by their accents.

One of the most important, and least publicised, of the economists who control our destinies is Professor L. G. Melville, B.Econ., Sydney, F.I.A., London, Economic Adviser to the Commonwealth Bank since 1931, and member of the Advisory Committee on Financial Policy, Department of the Treasury.

Then there is Professor R. C. Mills (son of Samuel Mills), LL.M., London School of Economics and University of London, D.Sc. Econ., Professor of Economics at Sydney University, and member of the Committee on Financial and Economic Policy, Department of the Treasury.

Dr. Roland Wilson (educated Tasmania, Oxford and Chicago), Commonwealth Statistician, member of the Commonwealth Housing Trust, and Economic Advisor to the Treasury, provides an American connection. He is the author of probably the most puerile criticism of the Social Credit financial thesis that has ever been made.

Dr. H. C. Coombs (son of Rebecca Coombs), Director-General of Post-War Reconstruction, appointed Assistant Economist to the Commonwealth Bank in 1935, and Economist to the Treasury in 1939, and trained at the London School of Economics, is another example.

It is merely tedious to catalogue them all. Canberra is full of them, and in Canberra it is well recognised that an "official" economics training is almost a "sine qua non" to appointment and progress in the higher bureaucracy. What should be noted is the continuity of appointment. Therein is the explanation of the general identity of language used by the successive spokesmen of the "Government" for the time being.

Mr. Curtin speaks as would Mr. Menzies—with the words of his "advisers." Successive Governments retain the same advisors. It is from these, immediately, that policy proceeds.

It is fairly evident, therefore, that the Australian schools of economics, housed in the universities, plus the School of Political Science, represent a system to recruit "promising" material, train it in London School of Economics strategy, and infiltrate it into the Civil Services. The strategy is kept up-to-date by visits of key personnel to both America and London, via high-priority air passages—apart, of course, from the normal channels of correspondence.

The banking system is now subordinate as regards strategy. "Monetary reform" has been conceded, and agitation in its favour plays straight into the hands of the enemy. Since no "reform" can well be put over in conditions of general content, threats of "political" control by the Government, and counter-propaganda by the banks, is necessary, and is designed, to prepare the public for the changes that were decided on years ago.

(To be concluded.)

## EX-AMBASSADOR SPEAKS OUT

"Russia . . . is the victim of a syndicate organised to destroy the nations . . . Why are the New York bankers, along with the German General Staff, the responsible authors of the Russian Revolution? . . . The solidarity of faith, which obtains between the New York bankers and the Bolshevik leaders, and the feelings inspired by the sufferings of the Jews in Czarist Russia, are not a sufficient explanation of this paradox . . . However, are we not paying too great an honour to freemasonry when we attribute to it the greatest share in the genesis of the League [of Nations], and in responsibility for its acts? Is not this secret society a society with limited responsibility, not only by reason of its mental weakness, but also because it is, above all else, the instrument of forces more secret still, and more to be feared? Is it not unjustly accused of all the sins of Jewry? And if freemasonry is but an instrument, then President Wilson was but the instrument of an instrument.

The preceding quotations are taken from "Geneva versus Peace," by the Comte de St. Aulaire, Ambassador to Great Britain (1920-1924). The English translation is published by Sheed and Ward. It must be remembered that it is written, not by a propagandist, but by a trained professional diplomat of wide experience. It should be read by every serious student of contemporary events.

—"The Social Crediter," England, 3/2/45.

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Printed by M. F. Canavan, 25 Cullinton-road, Hartwell, for the New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Melbourne.