

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

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

THE NEW TIMES

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The Ever - Growing Threat to Our Freedom

The Great War on Independence

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

A community such as ours largely depends, for its existence as a reasonable place for decent citizens to live in, on having enough independent people to stand up in public and criticise abuses fearlessly. Some of you must have noticed that the number of independent men capable and willing to speak on behalf of the public has decreased very considerably in recent years.

The policy of most Governments appears to be aimed at preventing any man or woman from living unless by permit from the ruling clique. The only things, which have helped to ensure independence for men and women, were ownership of private property and incomes independent of wages. Everywhere in the world these two things have been viciously attacked by the international press, by monopolies and by all the forces of the Left; and these two things have been attacked in the name of Security!

We can say, therefore, that the organised forces in control of the world today are bent on destroying the independence of every man and woman, and on preventing them from having any claim whatever on the wealth of this world unless they serve as wage-slaves in an organisation controlled by the political-financial monopolists.

It is not possible to discover any difference in basic policy between such groups as the great and wealthy international financial monopolies operating from New York, the leaders of the political Parties, the Trade Union bosses, the Socialists, the international Press agencies, the regular speakers on the A.B.C. and the B.B.C. They are all internationalists to a man; that is, they want the control of this country removed from the people of this country to some place unstated.

They are "Puritans"; that is, they want to impose their ideas on the rest of the community, by brute force if necessary; and their religious fanaticism drives them to control most of our organisations. They are totalitarians; that is, they believe in a State organised from the centre, in which everything is planned from the centre and everyone takes their orders from the centre; that is, they want the Government run on military lines.

It is not difficult to understand that with all these people constantly working at the task of undermining the independence of men and women, and destroying the power of any district to control its own destiny, they have cleared the way for a complete dictatorship on an international scale.

There are only two schools of basic ideals in the world today; those, on the one hand, who believe in the centralised militaristic type of organisation controlled from the top and operating through an army of

bureaucrats; and, on the other hand, those who believe in the sanctity of the individual to work out his own destiny in an environment of his own choosing.

It should be remembered, too, that the poverty and the distress caused by the last depression were not due to an act of God, nor were they due to a famine; they were due to a deliberate policy imposed on this country through the central Government. It should also be remembered that the butter production of Tasmania has been reduced, in the past few years, by over 30%, by the deliberate action of Federal Government in refusing to allow decent working conditions to farmers. How much Prof. Copland, who sets the prices of butter, is primarily responsible, or how much those behind him are responsible, we don't exactly know—and that is the tragedy of our bureaucratic system: nobody accepts the blame for anything; nobody can be taken to a Court of Justice except the poor taxpayer.

The affairs of this world were very definitely controlled by those who controlled the international financial exchange system; and Mr. Curtin, according to published reports, admitted, during the recent debate on the Banking Bill, that "Australia had no choice but to take part in International Agreements," and that to do so "Australian Governments would need to prove to other Powers that they had control of the monetary policy." So now you know what the Banking Bill is for!

The International Financial Control of the policy of this country has been powerful in the past; now, it is to be made more powerful—that is, more disastrous; and the people will have less pay than ever in their own affairs, unless they quickly wake up and assert themselves.

Although, in the past, the control over the prosperity and the freedom of this country has mainly been through financial methods, these are not now considered sufficient. Australians are not likely to suffer another depression, because somebody tells us we haven't enough money to buy our own food; that idea has been killed pretty effectively. But there are other means of control.

Bureaucratic Socialism is probably much more effective and more detailed in its ruthlessness.

Significant Political Pointers

Those persons responsible for the publication of the special propaganda on the Tennessee Valley Scheme must be pleased with the manner in which many people in Australia are enthusiastically helping to circulate their material. It is reported that even some Queensland "social crediters" are lending themselves to the distribution of material, which is deliberately designed to encourage the idea that all raw materials can only be suitably "organised" by Government Authorities!

The Tennessee Valley started to become a waste area, not because the individuals living there were lacking the wisdom and knowledge allegedly possessed by Government Departments, but simply because the financial institutions refused to allow them access to their own social credit.

Any dissemination of the idea that Government Departments should spend the people's money for them, particularly on "big national projects," instead of allowing them to spend it for themselves, is no help to Social Credit ideas. Flooding inland Australia may be an excellent idea; but there are far more important things that the people would vote for if they had control of their own money-votes.

The Housing Problem

About 1,250,000 Australians are inadequately housed, states the deputy-chairman of the Victorian Housing Commission, Mr. F. Oswald Barnett, in an article in "The Legion," official journal of the Australian Legion of Ex-Service Men and Women.

After the war the multitude of returning men, plus disbanded workers, plus slum dwellers will make an army that cannot be ignored, says Mr. Barnett, who declares that the housing position is so distressing that it is positively dangerous. In Victoria alone the shortage of houses is about 76,000, and in Australia it is 225,000.

"My suggestion is that in respect of coal produced beyond a certain production target the miner should not be taxed; in other words, his additional earnings should be retained in full by him. . . . I think that the idea may offer a solution of many of our industrial problems."

No, not an extract from a social credit article, but an idea put forward by Senator Leckie (Liberal, Victoria), in the Senate on March 2. If Senator Leckie could only be shown that his very excellent idea can never be realised while Taxation officials are compelled to collect increasing taxation in order to pay increasing interest bills on debt finance, he would appreciate the fact that the people he usually supports are the principal opponents of his own ideas. Significantly enough, not one Labor Member displayed any enthusiasm for Senator Leckie's tax reduction idea. No doubt, their heads were too filled with dizzy plans concerning the "reforming" of the banking system, to worry about such practical individual benefits as tax reduction.

* * * *

In a recent issue of the Melbourne Communist "Guardian" reference is made to Dr. Evatt's last statement on the "Dean Men." The Communists urge that Security Service should move to suppress the "New Times" and its "fascist" propaganda. Some blunt allegations concerning Security have been made in these columns, and

(Continued on page 3)

We can see, too, attempts to centralize the control of such things as water, electricity and transport; and the more centralised these become the more expensive they become, and the more inefficient.

Each one of these things can be used for two purposes: to extract taxes from the people for the benefit of the controlling group, and also to prevent any person living on this planet unless he works for that group. So far we have no reports of any attempt to control the air used by citizens, but I have no doubt, with the help of science and invention, and suitable "education," that will come in due course!

However, we can see definite signs that most of the people in this world are in danger of being rigidly controlled through the central control of food supplies.

With the destruction of cities, water supply, transport, and stock, in Europe and Asia, the people there are going to be in a desperate plight for several years; and they will sell their souls for food. In particular, they will submit to any Government, which gives them food. The nature of the "peace," therefore, in such countries as France, Holland, Denmark and the Baltic countries, and possibly even in England, may be partly decided by those who control the food supplies.

It would be natural therefore, to expect the power-lusting Planners to arrange that the food supplied by Australia and other countries should pass through a central organisation—and so we find it doing. It will be necessary, therefore, that the people of Australia should make very sure that the food she supplies is not used as a weapon to impose alien forms of Government on friendly countries.

Thus, the food situation in the next few years is going to be of the very first importance.

The butter rationing in Tasmania was so badly handled that it put out of production enough farm butter to supply two divisions of troops or half of Hobart and the small farmer's wife lost her customary where-

withal to pay for groceries; and many farms, instead of selling butter, are now buying butter from the butter factories! And milking cows have been slaughtered all over Tasmania.

And just as the small producer of milk has been practically wiped out by Government action, so the small producer of eggs is to meet the same fate. No producer with less than forty hens is to be permitted to have any ration tickets to buy feed, and those who have over forty hens will only get feed provided they pay a tax to the local Egg Monopoly for every egg produced.

Do you see how carefully your Government "servants" arrange everything for your benefit? When the egg racket was set up in Hobart there was a great deal of noise about it, and the Government was forced to make concessions to the small producer. But the Government found that some people who kept a cow and a few "chooks" didn't handle money and yet were able to live. So they decided to wipe that out: all food is now to be controlled, and as few persons as possible are to be permitted to grow food for their own consumption.

You can see, therefore, that this Government either considers there is not a food shortage, or that it dislikes any person making himself independent.

It was only last year that the wheat-farmers were asked to grow less wheat; now we are supposed to be short of wheat. In face of the starving millions in Europe, and the ever-present possibility of drought, surely we have a right to expect something better than this from the Professors at Canberra and their army of Food Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Assistant Commissioners.

If we do not do something quickly to reduce the vast army of Bureaucrats in this country, not only will we be unable to help England and other countries with food, but we shall have to try to import some for ourselves.

NOTES on the NEWS

The attack against the common-sense White Australia Policy, led by certain unnamed clergymen, is featured in the "Age" of April 19. These anonymous, self-appointed spokesmen, who are featured as the "Regional Committee for the Australian Capital Territory of the World Council Churches," describe the White Australia tradition as "a profession of ignorance on the part of Australians." Their congregations (if any), whose contributions feed and clothe them, will doubtless be incensed, firstly, by the insult, and secondly, by the fact that they were not consulted as to their opinions on this matter. This body consists of representatives of the Anglican, Baptist and Congregational Churches. Members of these Churches should take up this matter with their local clergymen.

COST COMPARISON: One hundred years ago the following advertisement appeared in Melbourne's only newspaper: "Cases of muslim dresses from 5/9 each; infant's Grecian worsted boots at 4d per pair; genuine eau de cologne at 3/- per case of six large bottles; and ladies' French satin shoes at 2/9 per pair." Even at these low prices the money supply was evidently insufficient, because the following advertisement also appeared: "Wanted to Lend: several sums of money from £100 to £300 at a low rate of interest from Mr. Thos. B. Payne, Little Collins Street, Melbourne." Wages would be about 5/- per day then, and since have been increased about 400%, while prices have increased by about 600%. Only in war-time do incomes catch up with consumable goods' prices, then the tax-gatherer confiscates the "surplus" to prevent the people from building up reserves for the proverbial "rainy day."

TRUMAN'S TEST: In accordance with Press precedent, much ink is being spilt in building up the Leader atmosphere around the new U.S. President. Although we are told he will continue to carry out the policy pursued by the late President, it is alleged that the so-called "Palace Guard," headed by Judges Frankfurter and Rosenman, will be dispensed with. Whether or not this will be done, and would also mean the dethronement of the other Jewish "advisers," such as Barney Baruch, remains to be seen; if it does happen, it should be quite important. The Melbourne "Herald" of April 13 also made it clear that President Truman "has been associated with some unsavoury figures"—which calls to mind an old saying, "that no man reaches high office unless he is vulnerable to blackmail." The history of the new President, as featured in the daily press of April 13 and 14, is worth keeping as a primary record to which additions and corrections may be made.

HEBREWS' HELPERS: The close affinity between Jewry and Communists was again illustrated in the Melbourne "Herald" of April 16, which reported the State conference of the Communist Party as recommending legislation to outlaw "anti-Semitism." The same issue reported else-

where that "Jews welcomed Mr. Calwell's hint that State Parliaments should follow the precedent set by the State of New York and outlaw anti-Semitism." The report also pointed out that such legislation had been in force in the Soviet Union for more than 20 years. This is not surprising in view of the evidence available in such publications as "Communism, Why Not?", which shows the leading part played by the Jews in promoting the Russian revolution. The Labour cause appears to have lost another advocate now that Calwell has joined the Communists in furthering activities of apostles of the Elders of Zion.

SOLDIERS' SECRETS: Commenting on Mr. Curtin's invitation to soldiers to tell their troubles to the acting Army Minister (Senator Fraser) when he visits the forward areas, Mr. J. P. Abbott, M.H.R., declared that Mr. Curtin was either a knave or was very naive. He then gave an illustration of the "Gestapo" overhanging soldiers, and pointed out that "a soldier of no mean rank asked him not to use parliamentary paper and not to sign his name to letters to him. (Continued on page 2.)"

Party System Menace

The party system was undermining parliamentary government, Mr. R. Windeyer, K.C., told the N.S.W. Local Government Association's Summer School.

"Parties in power are not watched or criticised, as they should be, by vigilant members of Parliament," Mr. Windeyer said. [And vigilant electors. —Ed.]

"Owing to the surrender to the party system, a majority of members of Parliament agreeing on an important matter may be overborne by a minority that happens to control one party," he said.

Mr. Windeyer said that the people's disinterest in politics must be due to defects in the educational system, which did not teach them the habit of thinking. This leads to a ready indifference, to an affectation, often of ridicule and contempt, making the average citizen ready to accept party slogans and propaganda."

COUNTRY WOMEN AND THEIR NEEDS

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

Sir, —Year after year the women's section of the United Country Party meet in solemn conclave and discuss the needs of country women. Few of us would question their sincerity or the reasonableness of their objectives. But what a strange thing it is that although they know the nature of the only real obstacle to the attainment of their desires, they never say anything about it, or if it IS mentioned, it is with the idea of preventing any interference with it.

On Wednesday, 11th April, the 1945 Conference was opened in due form. The Lady Mayoress did the opening, and Mr. Dunstan, the State Premier, did the addressing. According to the "Argus" report, the Premier advised the country womenfolk to set themselves against the city folk. He said that "there had never been a time in the history of this State when it was more necessary for country people to work together to have their interests advanced," and he "called upon all women members of the party to concentrate wholly on political affairs in preparation for the time when an election was due." For more than ten years Mr. Dunstan has been the Premier of Victoria, and has repeatedly admitted in public that FINANCE was the Government's only real problem. At a special function in Melbourne on one occasion he complained that he had to receive many deputations asking for public facilities, but the deputationists never brought the MONEY with them! Despite this knowledge on his part, his public actions are consistently in favour of the perpetuation of his only real problem, and he still opposes those who seek to focus attention on this problem.

Unfortunately, this attitude of mind has been inculcated in the countrywomen. Almost every item dealt with by the Conference was a matter of FINANCE, yet no apparent attempt was made to understand this vitally important subject or to do anything designed to bring release from its bondage to the worthy men and women engaged in primary production. Mrs. L. Vagg, in her presidential address, pointed to unsatisfactory conditions, but evidently failed to understand their CAUSE or what should be done to rectify them. For example, we are told that she said this:

"There was no logical reason why anyone should be penalised because they had the desire, and, at the present time, the pluck to reside in the country; there was no reason why a farmer, his wife, and family should be compelled to pool their labour; work long hours, and then receive a return for the combined effort that in many cases equalled only the remuneration of a cook's offsider, a truck driver, or a so-called production expert." That of course, is merely a statement of fact. But it is not a new fact, and seeing that we do not alter this fact by changing from one political party to another, it is obvious that something entirely different is called for. Has anything done by Mr. Dunstan's Government in the past ten years had the slightest effect in altering the lot of the farmer? If Governments continue to act in the future as they have been acting in the past, will the position be any different? Has Mr. Fadden or any other Country Party leader ever advocated anything that would release the farmer from such a situation? Does the "new" Liberal Party offer anything at all that could possibly emancipate the farmer? The answer in each case is NO. Under present proposals no Government will be free from budgetary control, which means that every Government will be subservient to finance.

Not only should those who reside in the country NOT be penalised for living there, but they should be offered every reasonable inducement to do so. The important question to be answered is, who imposes the penalty and how? It is perfectly true that a farmer, his wife, and family should not be compelled to pool their labour and then get practically nothing for doing so. But who requires them to do so and why? No decent Australian would be a party to such goings on, and yet here in Australia they do go on, and will con-

COMMUNISTIC CORRESPONDENTS

In the British trade-union report on the murderous Communist rising in Greece there is a shrewd thrust at the venomously partisan Red and Pink correspondents: —

"They seemed to think that Greece consisted of the Hotel Grande Bretagne."

It seems to be a weakness of Red and Pink writing boys, Moscow correspondents "report" the Russian war from the Hotel Metropole.

—Sydney "Bulletin," April 4.

ROBBERY WITHOUT ARMS

"Howls are going up in Melbourne from small property owners with suburban blocks whose little investments are being demanded by the Vic. Housing Commission at such low prices that it looks like a form of confiscation. There is nothing the blockholder can do about it without being reminded that there is a war on and he oughtn't to be unpatriotic. Bureaucracies always go for the small game."

—Sydney "Bulletin," April 4. Block holders, in conjunction with other electors, CAN do something about this infringement on their property rights. They can inform their paid servants in Parliament that this practice by the Housing Commission must cease forthwith; otherwise they will take steps to make a change in servants.

tinue to go on unless the country people themselves take a different course of action.

But instead of interesting herself in this vital aspect, Mrs. Vagg is reported by the "Argus" to have gone on in this strain:

"The great majority of the peoples of the world are engaged in the work of primary production, and there must be a new conception of the value of the task they perform. Those who provide the foodstuffs of a nation, who battle with the uncertainty of climatic conditions, who face up to floods, droughts, fires, and all the pests and plagues that beset the life of a farmer, were surely entitled to a greater degree of consideration and remuneration than those whose lives are ordered for them in other walks of life and employment."

This means that she can see progress for the farmer only at the expense of those who are not farmers. What a sad outlook, and what a pity the country women have selected a lady with such an outlook as their president.

If Mrs. Vagg will quietly think on the position of the farmer she will realise at once that, despite all the physical difficulties to which she rightly referred, the farming community as a whole never fails us in the matter of food production, and that the farmers' real difficulty is to get a MARKET. A market is not governed by the needs of the people, but by BUYING ability. She will remember that only a few years ago we had plenty of food and plenty of hungry people, but the farmers had to destroy the food because the people couldn't buy it. Now the food is destroyed because the people are not allowed to buy it. Markets are therefore controlled by FINANCE, and not by ordinary men and women at all. Notwithstanding this, she advises the farmers to set themselves against the non-farmers, as though that could help! What it does do is to play right into the hands of those who control the supply of money in such a way that farmers and non-farmers alike are forced to struggle for it and are doomed to die in debt.

And suppose we agree that there must

be a new conception of the value of the task the farmers perform. In whom should we require the new conception? Every political party professes to have the right conception already. All the politicians, professors, and press-writers vie with one another to be espousers of the cause of the primary producers, but alas, it availeth the farmers nothing. In the light of this, perhaps Mrs. Vagg can tell us precisely who it is that now lacks the correct conception. Presumably she herself has it, but how can it possibly be put into effect under existing financial conditions, in which money can come into existence only as interest-bearing debt?

Seeing that there is really no section of the community actually against the farmer, how does it come about that so many of the farmers have debts greater than their assets? Only last week figures were published as follows: —

Applications for Debt Adjustment, 4423; Debts, £20 m.; Assets, £16 m.

That clearly is a FINANCIAL matter brought about by the "market" conditions. If the farmer could be sure of selling all his production at a fair price he would quickly liquidate his debts and attain freedom. Neither farmers nor anyone else can be free whilst in debt, and to talk of freedom in a debt-ridden community is to show lack of appreciation of realities. Debt is a matter of FINANCE, and the farmer has no control whatever over finance. Were it not so tragic in its results we could well laugh at such a Gilbertian situation, which apparently has not yet dawned upon Mrs. Vagg.

Everything the country woman desires in the way of remuneration and amenities will be available to her when she makes it known to her political representatives that she will be satisfied with nothing less, but that she doesn't want anything that has been stolen from someone else. The application of the principles of Social Credit will give her the emancipation for which she longs, and there is no need to change the Government in order to bring this about. The present Government, can do it, but apparently will not move in that direction until so ordered by the PEOPLE. The time has come for us as a community to discontinue being led by politicians, and to change to a condition in which the politicians will be led by the people. The countrywomen can help greatly in this if they will, and it is they who will obtain the greatest immediate benefits from the change. What is equally important is that no one will get hurt in the process.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2.

FOUR FREEDOMS: A BRITISH VERSION

The February issue of the "World Digest," London, gives pride of place to a significant article entitled "OUR Four Freedoms," condensed from the "Evening Standard," London. The writer is W. J. Brown, a Member of the British House of Commons. Most of the article, as it appears in the "Digest," is reproduced hereunder: —

President Roosevelt has defined the Four Freedoms for which he conceives the Allied Nations to be fighting in this war. Meantime there are four freedoms in this country to which it is necessary that we should devote some attention.

1. The first is freedom from Bureaucratic Control.

In the last five years the Civil Service has grown from 350,000 people to 750,000. The balance indicates the growth of control by the State over every aspect of our lives. No businessman today can get raw material without the consent of some Government Department or other. No builder can operate without a permit. Farmers have been converted into bookkeepers and clerks to satisfy the thirst of Ministries for filled-up forms. The workman is immobilised under the Essential Work Order, or pushed around under directions from the Minister of Labour. We can hardly sneeze without official permission.

The 7000 Orders issued by the Government under their Emergency Powers regulate our every movement and our every moment. Those Orders which are dictated by shortages of one sort or another must obviously stay not only during the war, but until plenty replaces scarcity. The rest must go. Some ought to go at once.

2. The second freedom is Freedom for Local Government.

During this war the Central Government have deprived Local Government Authorities of many powers and functions, which they previously possessed, and which are best exercised locally. The Central Government is farther removed from the individual citizen than is Local Government. And the farther government is removed from the individual, the worse it is, and the more bureaucratically it is administered. Local Government is the great training ground in civic responsibility. It is the great training ground for public administration. The tradition of local civic service, local civic responsibility, local government, must be reasserted if we are not to lose a very valuable national possession.

3. The third freedom is Freedom for the Consumer.

If I were asked to define the biggest menace to liberty in Britain, the biggest threat to the interests of the consumer (which means all of us), I should say that it was the growing line-up between Big Business and the Big Trade Unions to exploit the consumer. Just as there comes a stage where free competition between rival concerns (from

which the consumer derives at least the benefit of competitive prices) gives place to combination and Cartelisation, so there comes a stage in the struggle between the Employers' Organisations and the Unions where the two find it more profitable to join hands and "do a deal" at the expense of the rest of us.

The Americans are more logical than we are in this matter. They insist that Capitalism rests on the two principles of Free Competition and The Open Market. Cartelisation abolishes the competition and closes the market. The appeasement of the Trade Unions completes the process. We are heading for the Corporate State dominated by Big Business, which has squared the Unions and of whose decisions the State, using the instrument of a Tied Parliament, will be the ratifying agency.

4. The fourth freedom is the Freedom of Members of Parliament.

During the last thirty years Parliament has become much less free. On the Conservative side Lord Baldwin, with Captain Margesson as his Chief Whip, established a system under which members were brought in to march through the lobbies as they were told, like robots responding to a pressed button. On the Labor side the desire to enforce "discipline" has led to a situation—surely the utter negation of Parliamentary democracy—in which no man may become an official Labor candidate unless he first pledges himself in writing that, if elected, he will not vote in the lobbies against the decision of the party taken in private meeting.

What I am complaining of is that on both sides of the House today the Party Caucus determines policy, and then imposes it on the members by the double weapon of bribery and intimidation (promotion for the "good party men" and intimidation for the others).

The result is that, more and more, Parliament is converted from anything resembling a Free Parliament into an instrument for ratifying the policies determined upon in the back-rooms of the Party Caucuses. Since those policies are in turn largely determined by Big Business on the one hand and the Trade Union Bosses on the other, the look-out for the rest of us becomes progressively darker.

In our desire and determination to fight for the Four Freedoms throughout the world, it will be as well for us to devote some time and thought to the maintenance of our freedoms at home. The four I have mentioned will do to go on with. There are many more on which we shall do well to keep a vigilant eye.

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

This soldier also told him that if it were known that a politician was writing to him he would be given a bad time." And yet the soldiers are expected to confide their secrets to a Government that tolerates this! It brings to mind the statement in the "Protocols" that petitions setting out grievances would be arranged so that discontents could be located—and dealt with!

MANUFACTURING MANACLES: Addressing the Australian Industries Protection League, Mr. L. J. Hartnett pointed out that there was a scope for at least four companies to manufacture economically an Australian car. Dealing with obstacles to production, he then pointed to the sales tax of 20% on tooling, plus another 12½% on the finished product, which would add £500,000 to production costs, thus we see that despite the fair words of the Government, it deliberately and securely manacles our manufacturers. In addition to this, it deliberately restricts car sales by inflating the price of petrol with taxes of nearly 1/- per gallon. It would not be so bad if the Government openly declared its hostility to the people, because citizens would know what to do with them; that would at least be honest; but instead of that, each Party pretends to have the welfare of the people at heart—and electors foolishly believe them.

SOCIALISTIC STUPIDITY: The stupidity of the socialists' slogan, "sock the rich and divide their wealth with the poor," is illustrated by taxable income figures supplied by the Taxation Department ("Age," 4/4/45), viz.: There are 1,493,053 taxpayers who furnish returns, most of whom have a taxable income between £251 and £300 a year. More than 60% of taxpayers had an assessable income of less than £400 p.a. Of the total taxable income of £581,211,809, personal incomes accounted for £515,854,597, and income from property was £65,357,212. Four taxpayers furnished taxable incomes over £50,000, and one showed £94,244 solely derived from property (from this the tax master left him £11,627). It is plain to see what little difference dividing these few oversized incomes would make, so bang goes another socialists' dream.

UNIONISM USES: A novel method of harnessing Union tyranny was used by an employee of the Department of Aircraft. Neither this body nor manpower bureaucrats would release this chap, who was tired of his useless job and tried time and time again to enlist without success. He then decided to resign from his Union, knowing that he would then be blackballed. And it worked; because he was then a non-unionist the Union bosses got busy on the management, who in turn invoked the aid of manpower, and the would-be soldier achieved his objective, by playing one set of despots against another. Truly we have reached an unparalleled state of unofficial Hitlerism in once-free Australia.

ALIEN ALARM: A determined stand against aliens grabbing land and property while our soldiers are away fighting has been taken by the Fathers' Association. The annual conference of the Victorian branch of this body recently expressed alarm at the number of aliens allowed to acquire businesses and property in the State. Strong protests have already prevented one valuable property being transferred to an alien in preference to a returned man. It's a pity more organisations pretending to watch the welfare of servicemen are not as determined as the Fathers' Association. The question of aliens is a very important one, and can best be solved by providing them with every facility for a speedy return to the liberated countries from which they came.

BUREAUCRATS' BLUNDERS: The evil effects of our bureaucratic saboteurs were again indicated in the statement of leading Melbourne and Sydney bakers, published in the Melbourne "Herald" of February 7—viz.: "Western Australian wheat recently received in Melbourne was four years old, weevily, and decidedly inferior on laboratory tests. Millers and bakers in N.S.W. and Victoria agreed that, if this wheat had been offered months ago for stock feed, the high quality locally grown wheat would not have been fed to pigs and poultry." The blunders of our theoretical economists and bureaucrats seem endless, and yet they remain unpunished and are even permitted to continue in their jobs and continue their sabotage. The stage has been reached where Australia simply cannot afford to keep these bunglers in positions of authority. It is not so much the matter of paying their wages—it is the damage they do that matters. It would be more profitable to pension them off on full pay. The important thing is to get rid of them.

—O. B. H.

GET THESE BOOKLETS

Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne: "Programme for the Third World War." By C. H. Douglas. A survey of existing factors, which must lead to another war if they are not remedied. Price: 2/7d, posted. "Reconstruction on Christian Principles." An open letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Read this and see that your local clergymen receive copies. Price: 7d, posted.

"Federal Union Exposed." This will help you to understand the immediate urgency of resisting the World Government plot.

BIG COMBINES, BIG UNIONS & BIG BOSSES

No one is more vehement in condemning trusts, combines and mergers than the Trade Union Official. Despite this, no one is more active in forming trusts and mergers (of trade unionists) than the High Panjandrums of Unionism.

At the time of writing, a dispute on the Sydney waterfront exists between the Building Workers' Industry Union and the ship Joiners' Union.

It seems that some years ago the trade union "heads" conceived the idea of a merger of the building trades' employees. They amalgamated the carpenters and joiners with the bricklayers, hoping to incorporate sundry other building trades—some of which are not composed craftsman—and dubbed the fusion, the B.W.I.U.

In time, as is becoming quite customary, the Communists captured the key positions in the B.W.I.U., just as they did in the Ironworkers' Union (whose "representative," Ernie Thornton, an avowed Communist, is attending the London trade union conference on behalf of Australian trade-unionism).

The technique of the Communists in infiltrating a trade union is interesting. Communists are encouraged to join a speakers class and learn the tricks of oratory. They are assiduous in attending trade union meetings, and grasp the opportunity to speak on most subjects under discussion. Soon they get the name of being well informed and fluent, and the more inarticulate union members, impressed by the show of knowledge and pugnacity, vote them on to committees. From here they graduate into the key positions of organisers and thence to secretary or president. They rarely let it be known that they are Communists until they are well in the saddle. These are typical party tactics.

Some of the largest and most powerful unions in Australia, such as the Miners' Federation, which give the maximum trouble to everyone in the community, are dominated by a small clique of Communists.

In the case of the Ship Joiners' Union, its members, most of whom had belonged to the old Carpenters' and Joiners' Union (before it was swallowed up by the B.W.I.U.) are all skilled craftsmen employed on important ship repairs and alterations. They considered that they had little in common with bricklayers and others engaged in the building trade, and applied for permission to register as a separate Union. The Industrial Registrar, after a careful survey of all the facts, granted the S.J.U.'s application.

The B.W.I.U., foiled in its attempt to create a union monopoly, promptly dubbed the S.J.U. a "bogus" union, despite the registration already mentioned. The cry "bogus" was promptly taken up by the mesmerised dupes of the Communists, and before long, several unions were refusing to work with the S.J.U. In one instance, the B.W.I.U. instructed a large firm of ship repairers to dismiss all men of the S.J.U., otherwise the ship on which they were working would be declared "black." The firm, rather than risk trouble, did as it was told. Soon, the Wharf Labourers and other unions were becoming involved in the dispute, which promised to assume large proportions.

It is not surprising that the Socialist Government at Canberra should support the bullying B.W.I.U. in its intimidatory tactics. The Federal Attorney-General's office actually went to the length of supporting the B.W.I.U. in its demand for the deregistration of the S.J.U. on the specious grounds that the peace of the waterfront must be maintained. The fact that the B.W.I.U. was the aggressor was quite lost on the Attorney General's peace-at-any-price officials.

Subsequently, the S.J.U. took its case to

NEW BOOKLET ON ALBERTA

The Queensland Electoral Campaign, 142 Adelaide-street, Brisbane, reports as follows:

Our booklet, "Progress in Alberta and Some Comparisons with Australia," is now available: retail, 6d; wholesale, 4d; plus postage.

We consider that the wonderful work that has been, and is still being done in Alberta, should be kept before our people all the time. There we have something definite and concrete in support of Social Credit, which cannot be refused.

After the overwhelming victory at the last election in August we cabled to Premier Manning asking for the latest information on the progress made. We received several booklets and compiled an up-to-date booklet on the principal advances made, with some comparisons with Australia over the same period, particularly on the national debt. In Alberta, the Provincial debt has been reduced since 1935 by over seventeen million dollars, while in Australia during the same period the national debt has almost doubled itself. Taxation has been reduced in Alberta, whereas in Australia it has been more than trebled.

The booklet contains particulars of the conditions in Alberta prior to the election of the Aberhart Government in 1935, the opposition raised by the banks, monopolies and the Canadian Federal Government against the introduction of Social Credit legislation and the progress made in spite of such obstructions.

The booklet also contains some valuable information on the area, population, natural resources and production of the Province.

We request the assistance of all Social Crediters in distributing this booklet to the general public.

-A.W. NOAKES, Hon. Secretary.

the Court and was upheld by Judge Kelly, who ordered the protesting unions back to work, pointing out to them that they had no legitimate quarrel against the S.J.U.

Any union, be it communistically controlled or otherwise, which attempts to hold the community to ransom or attempts to bash smaller unions into subjection, as the B.W.I.U. has done, is not one whit better than the most ferocious capitalistic trust or merger.

As the objective of the Money Power is to crush all small enterprises and to form monopolies, both Labour and Communist are acting as jackals for High Finance.

The many boards and commissions already at work are getting the people used to being pushed around. Already it is impossible to change one's job or travel to another State without the sanction of some jack-in-office. Today we carry identity cards and ration books with us, and if the bureaucrats have their way we will continue to do so after the war is ended.

Big unions are playing into the hands of the socialist planners and also the Money Power, both of whom are striving towards totalitarianism. The socialist proposes to control everyone and everything, and big unions, run by union bosses, will make it

easier for the planners to "take over" industry,

The big industrialists are tending towards another form of totalitarianism called Fascism; where the trust and combine will dominate both politics and industry. These men, too, favour big unions, as they are more convenient to deal with than many small unions. In Italy the big unions formed part of Mussolini's Corporate State, and the union boss was as much a part of that Fascist nation as the rubber truncheon and the castor oil bottle.

A similar trend towards big unions and big industries is in progress in Britain. A cabled article from London in the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" of 26/2/45 revealed how small industry is disappearing from English life. British Board of Trade statistics showed that of the 2000 undertakings, which dominated British Industry in 1935, 1000 of these undertakings were responsible for half the entire industrial output.

In 33 trades, 70 per cent of employment was provided by only three firms. There were 118 representative commodities, each of which was in 1935, produced by a monopoly. Nearly half the employment in the chemical industry was provided by three firms.

Here is the writing on the wall for Australia! If we are to avoid post-war bureaucracy, control by union bosses, and the slavery, which will be imposed on us by the trusts and mergers of finance-capitalism, we must put much more pep into our fight for Social Credit. There is no other way of salvation. —V.H.K.

(Condensed from the "New Era.")

Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

Communists and other political gangsters would do well to realise that neither the Gestapo nor the OGPU will be tolerated in this country. It is particularly revealing that the Communists' socialist friends in the Federal House are now openly advocating the use of Security as a political tool. In the House, on March 15, Mr. Beasley, in commenting on an alleged statement by the Mayor of Sydney concerning Federal Ministers, said:

"I have been asked to have inquiries made by the Solicitor-General into this alleged utterance. I think that we ought to hand the task over to the Director-General of Security. . . ."

On the same day Mr. Daly urged that Security be used to prevent propaganda by the Sane Democracy League, an institution that has been attacked in these columns in fair comment without calling for Gestapo tactics. It has never been thought necessary to get down to the gutter level with Mr. Mountjoy, M.H.R., who, on March 14, implied in a series of questions concerning the Sane Democracy League, that a gentleman connected with this League may have been in partnership with a certain woman running brothels in Sydney. Not only did Dr. Evatt neglect to dissociate himself from Mr. Mountjoy's filthy innuendos; he actually agreed with the suggestion that Security be used to obtain information desired by Mr. Mountjoy. Here is Dr. Evatt's reply:

"The Attorney-General has no present information as to these matters, but the matters are being referred to the Department of the Army and the Security Service so that the information may be obtained."

Well, well! So the great democratic Evatt would never stoop to using Security as a political tool? It is to be hoped everybody likes the "New Order" he and his friends are introducing. Those who don't should lose no time in throwing their full support behind the effort of this journal.

* * * *

"There has been a considerably increased demand for 'Hansard' in recent years."

The Hon. J. S. Rosevear at Canberra on March 7. No doubt, it is merely a "coincidence" that this increasing interest by the electors in their Member should occur over a period during which social crediters have stressed the importance of the contact between electors and Members being strengthened.

* * * *

The planners are meeting opposition to their attempt to socialise the medical services, under cover of emergency conditions. Dr. John Dale, who is known to readers of this journal, put the issue clearly in his Melbourne "Age" article which was published in these columns.

Sir Hugh Devine's three articles in the "Age" also contained some excellent material. The following extract provides evidence to support the contention that the entire problem of medical service is one of finance; that, having sufficient money-votes, each patient will vote for and control the private service he or she requires:

"They [the Australian people] have no trust in anything but an individual doctor-patient contract with the mutual responsibility of payment for service. Since the war this fact is evident; people, enriched by the war, who previously had to use the public hospital free service, and who still could use it, now crowd into the private hospitals . . . The well-paid Australian workman has no confidence in free medicine."

B.W.M.'s excellent material on the above subject, now being published in these columns, should be introduced to as many electors as possible. They must be shown how they can fight the planners. —E.D.B.

M.L.A. TO MEET ELECTORS

Mr. L. H. Hollins, Member for Hawthorn in the Victorian Parliament, will report to his electors at the Hawthorn Town Hall on Monday, April 30, at 8 p.m. As well as reporting on such matters as Housing and Redistribution, he will refer to the Federal moves in regard to Banking and Airlines.

DEMOCRACY AND MANHOOD

"Democracy is the attempt to make, as completely as is humanly possible, man responsible for his own fate . . . All undemocratic regimes, whether it is one-man dictatorship, group tyranny or mob rule, are characterised by the weakening or disappearance of that one essential: individual responsibility. And the two ways of destroying a democracy are either to suppress the rights of man, as, for example, in Fascism, or to let him forget his duties, as in political demagoguery of a type more familiar to us. . . . It is a difficult regime to maintain. It requires full-grown minds to keep it alive: it is the most virile of all regimes. The line of least effort leads to its abandonment in favour of regimes where somebody else takes care of your duties and rights—and fate—and saves you the trouble. But to a citizen, in the full sense of the term, and proud of being one, men who give up their natural rights and duties appear like eunuchs."

—Pierre de Lanux, "Render unto Man," in his "Tomorrow Always Comes," quoted by Vernon Bartlett. (Vide "N.Z. Financial Times," March 10, 1945.)

COMMUNIST DICTATORSHIP REBUFFED

(Reprinted from "The Century," Sydney, April 20.)

The Commo-controlled Balmain branch of the Ironworkers' Union have this week suffered severe reverses in their attempt to impose bureaucratic dictatorship on members.

The Balmain Executive early in March refused to recognise the Mort's Dock shop-appointed delegate to the branch, Mick Origlass, who is an anti-Communist. His two fellow-delegates, Jack Daily and Ray McGlucken, thereupon resigned as proof of rank and file solidarity.

A meeting at Mort's Dock decided by 4 to 1 to recognise Origlass only, and refused to accept any delegate imposed upon them by the Balmain Executive.

It also called on the Branch Executive to refrain from proceeding any further with any penalties imposed on Origlass until after a special branch meeting.

The Balmain Executive summoned a special meeting on March 9, and told members that "Origlass had been sentenced for the term of his natural life"—whatever that might mean in a Commo-controlled union.

The officials called for nominations for three new shop stewards. The rank and file stood firm and no nominations were received. The Commos sensed the feeling and wisely abstained also.

On April 12, a notice was posted on the union board that the Balmain Executive itself had appointed three delegates. The rank and file then met and gave the three Executive nominees until Monday morning to relinquish delegateship, failing which they

would refuse to work with them as delegates.

This decision was re-affirmed on Monday by 270 to 17, despite appeals by the Balmain officials.

The 17 who voted in support of the Commos decided to remain at work, all the rest stopped work immediately. Attempts by the Commos to drive them back failed.

It was the first time in 40 years that unionists had remained at work at Mort's Dock in the face of a rank and file decision.

Boilermakers, crane-drivers and other unionists supported the ironworkers. One of the Executive delegates resigned to support the rank and file.

A mass meeting of the Cockatoo Ironworkers on Wednesday, by 350 to 60, decided to give moral and financial support to the Mort's Dock rank and file.

The Balmain Executive sent out an S.O.S. to McPhillips, who is acting for Thornton during his absence abroad.

The men at Mort's Dock are determined to end bureaucratic dictatorship. They are insisting on the recognition of the right of democratic election. The Rank and File Committee has its headquarters at College Hall, 170 Beattie-street, Rozelle.

PROBLEM OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

A POLITICAL PRIMER FOR PATIENTS AND DOCTORS

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

V. HEALTH CENTRES.

Considerable publicity has been given to the subject of Health Centres, and as the idea is superficially attractive, it requires examination in relation to the interest of doctors.

If all medical practice were conducted from Health Centres, it would mean that doctors would have lost their property rights in surgical instruments and places of practice, and with those property rights, control. In the Air Force, for example, we have rough equivalents of Health Centres in what are called Sick Quarters. Both Health Centres and Sick Quarters are a part only of a comprehensive health service—the Air Force and Army medical services are, of course, comprehensive medical services. In the comprehensive service there are a number of other parts, but in this connection it is important to consider the relation between Health Centre and Hospital. Now, obviously, there must be some distribution of work between these two, and the decision concerning that distribution is a matter of policy.

That is where the Central Authority comes into the picture, because the real purpose of the Central Authority, whether it is a Corporate Body or a State Department, is to exercise central control over the policy.

Now, look at the effects of this. The Central Authority would make various decisions as to what could, and what could not, be done in the Health Centres, and the decisions would be embodied in Regulations, which would be absolutely binding on the doctors. Some of the Regulations, and Orders, would be concerned with the scale of equipment of Health Centres, and the equipment at his disposal places a limit on what a doctor can do at the Health Centre. The equipment would be bought out of "public money," which would be under the control of the Central Authority; and we are all familiar with the arguments about "economy," etc., through the application of those arguments to the desire of Panel doctors for a higher Capitation Fee. One argument would be that it would be "uneconomic" to duplicate equipment in Health Centre and Hospital; so that, when a patient turned up suffering from one of

the conditions specified in Appendix X of Regulation nine thousand four hundred and sixty-one, he would have to be treated in Hospital. It would be found then that he would pass into the care of the hospital staff. So that doctors who wanted to treat such conditions would have to wait till they were promoted to hospital jobs. Such promotions would not be rapid, because the great majority of doctors would be required to staff the Health Centres, and again it would be a matter of "policy" with the Central Authority to issue Regulations to ensure that they stayed there. It was, no doubt, the fore-knowledge that the practical application of details like these would prove unpleasant to doctors that prompted Lord Moran, in the debate in the House of Lords, to state that "there must be no contracting-out"—which, in plain English, means that if you don't like the conditions of service (servitude), you can't do anything about it.

The ability to contract-out—the power of the veto—is one of the essential foundations of liberty for the individual.

When the doctors are back from the Services they will be able to say exactly and from quite bitter experience, just what the Health Centres imply; they are nothing but Sick Quarters under another name, and they are the most cunningly conceived device to take away independence from doctors that has yet been put forward, because independence depends, amongst other things, on controlling effectively the instruments of your profession.

Part and parcel of all this is the matter of cars. It has been suggested, and it is certainly in keeping with the whole conception, that doctors who have to visit patients in their homes or elsewhere should do so in the Health Centre car. The provision of transport would then be one of the functions of the Health Centre. A little consideration of such matters reveals that there must be an administrative organisation (Continued on page 4.)

FIRST-HAND REPORT ON THE SOVIET

When Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was invited for a five weeks' visit in Russia last year, his party included his assistant, Joyce O'Hara, and William L. White, one of this war's most realistic and entertaining reporters. Mr. White here recounts—with inimitable and often startling frankness—his unique observations of the way of life and habits of thought of the Soviet people and their officials:—

Our 'plane spirals down toward the Moscow aerodrome. As we lower our wheels and begin to feel for the runway, we rush past great rows of American-built C-47s with the big star of the Red Air Force painted on each. A considerable crowd is waiting for us. First, the welcoming committee, a row of solemn Slavs. The minute Eric Johnston emerges, a battery of lenses—movie cameras and Soviet copies of Leicas and Graflexes—closes in on him. This over, Joyce O'Hara and I follow Eric and we smilingly shake hands with the unsmiling Russians, then work our way through to the American reporters on the outskirts of the crowd. Practically all of Moscow's tiny foreign-newspaper colony is there to cover our arrival.

A big Russian wanders toward me. "Is everything all right?" he asks. "I am Kirilov, in charge of protocol for the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade." We did not then know that Kirilov, representing this Foreign Trade Commissariat which was our official host, was to be our constant companion, or that he had been selected for the difficult task of catering to the whims of visiting American dignitaries because in the early '30s he had been sent by his Government to complete his technical education at our Colorado School of Mines, and therefore knew the English language and American ways.

In a few moments we are whisked away in American Army cars to Spaso House, the residence of United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, where Eric Johnston is scheduled to give an interview to the Anglo-American press. On the way we get a quick first look at Moscow.

Wide, incredibly empty streets, sidewalks full of hurrying, shabby people, walking past the dingy shops in dilapidated buildings. Monotonous rows of uninteresting apartments, concrete beehives which sometimes make an effort at beauty in ornamentation—but a half-hearted effort, like the architecture of an institution.

ABSENCE OF COMPETITION RESULTS IN INEFFICIENCY

It takes me a week to figure out that what is missing is competition. Nobody bothers to put up a striking storefront or a well-arranged window display. The grocery stores are all run by the food trust, the clothing stores by the textile trust. It is a matter of indifference to the Government, even in peacetime, whether the public chooses to buy its socks or sausages at one drab Government bureau or at a similar one down the street.

Here competition with the State is outlawed, hence inefficiency is protected. The people accept it because they know nothing better. Occasionally some Russian expert returns from abroad with the news that keen capitalist competition has developed a cheaper, quicker way of doing something. Then, if he can get in to see the important Commissars and overcome the natural inertia of a bureaucracy, the new system is installed throughout the Soviet Union. But almost always Capitalism pioneers, while Socialism merely copies.

The architect who drew the plans for that dreary apartment had to please not the people who live in it, or promoter-owners, who hoped to keep it rented, but the Government official who approved his drawings. The tenants live there not because they like it, but because it be-

longs to the factory where they work, or because they lack the necessary prestige or political connections to wangle more square metres of living space in a better apartment house.

This does not mean that either the Russian people or the Soviet Government do not want beauty; there are many bungling efforts in that direction. It means that they have a poor system for getting it. Since competition is gone from Moscow's shops and buildings, over everything rests the dull, unimaginative hands of a bureaucracy, which produces only a dreary mediocrity.

Now we come to Spaso House, which was built before the 1917 Revolution by a beet-sugar baron, and is one of a number of such palaces which once belonged to the merchant princes or the Romanoff nobility. The Bolsheviks have turned them over to foreign Governments for embassies. Inside all are giant forests of marble columns and the marble balustrades of staircases. They are as draughty as movie sets, and as cosy to live in as New York's Grand Central Station.

Out in the back yard of each is a hen house, and if, at a diplomatic reception, you see Averell Harriman earnestly talking with Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, the British Ambassador, you can be sure that they are not discussing the Curzon Line or the Future of Estonia, but are comparing notes on laying mixtures.

In one such august hall, its spaciousness lightly salted down with curved gilt furniture, Eric Johnston held his first press conference. He's delighted to be here, expects to stay about a month. He's here as a private citizen, a businessman who will discuss Soviet-American trade in the post-war period. Stalin? He has an oral invitation to visit him, from the Russian Ambassador in Washington. He won't discuss politics; he's not a politician but a production man.

In closing, the foreign reporters plead for bi-weekly press conferences, for the Soviet Government has promised that Eric Johnston can see everything he desires. Until he has been in Moscow for a while, he can't conceive how closely these reporters are held down; how seldom they are allowed to leave Moscow; how little they see or hear. —"Reader's Digest," January. (Condensed from the book, "Report on the Russians.") (To be continued.)

DR. EVATT AND THE KING

Dr. Evatt, head of "Security Service" (seven varieties of "investigators") is abroad assisting to arrange "World Security."

What authority did you give this man to act on your behalf? Wasn't there a Referendum?

A suggestion contained in Dr. Evatt's book, "The King and His Dominion Governors," is that a sort of Committee be permanently set up to define and regulate the King's powers, and to which, presumably, the King would have to refer—and defer. Above the King and above the Parliament!

While abroad, Dr. Evatt may see his friend, Professor Laski. Laski is reported to be of the opinion that if Buckingham Palace stands in the way of Socialism, Buckingham Palace must go.

Mr. Forde, Dr. Evatt's partner abroad, will be remembered as the Minister who permitted Aliens to serve in the armed forces without the necessity of swearing allegiance to the King.

—W.P.

MASTER PLAN BEHIND HITLER'S PLAN

(Continued from last issue.)

Further extracts from the "Social Creditor" article of March 18, 1944, provide more information about Imperial Chemical Industries (I.C.I.), its ramifications and its connections:—

It is, of course, far too early to attempt even an outline of the history of the part played by I.C.I. during the vital years before the present phase of the war and during the war itself, particularly as the Civil Suit filed against I.C.I. and its American associates, the du Ponts de Nemours, is still pending. We can, however, note that the process of international rationalisation—world Cartelisation—went hand in hand with an ever closer co-operation between "National" Trust and "National" Government.

Lord Strabolgi referred the House of Lords (July 15, 1943) to the findings of the Nye Committee. According to these, a hydrogenation cartel "was formed of which Standard Oil was a partner, and Dupont, I.G. and I.C.I. were members . . . This cartel obliged the British, German and American companies to share each other's technical discoveries . . . Standard Oil discovered how to make synthetic rubber, and dutifully handed over their secret to their German and Italian partners; but after America's entry into the war, Standard Oil, when requested to do so by the American Government, refused to disclose its process to the American Government, because of its agreement with I.G., and it was prosecuted and fined."

Lord Strabolgi further claims the American Department of Justice to have stated that as late as 1938 there was established under joint I.C.I. and I.G. control the Grafford Chemical Company of Manchester. In the same year Lord McGowan attended Hitler's Nuremberg rally. The "Observer" of January 23, comments:

"It was inevitable, but particularly unfortunate, that such a man should, in the period preceding the war, have paid some attention to National Socialism . . . his brief earlier approval of the Nazi's domestic activities provided his political opponents, in this country and in America, with a weapon, if not a worthy one, in their attacks on the cartel system." . . . "The close association that existed before the war between I.C.I. and the German colossus I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. (one of the sponsors of National Socialism) and the allegations of cartel agreements which favoured the German and hindered the Allied war efforts have provided Lord McGowan with the subject for two speeches in the House of Lords."

There is an interesting sidelight on the "Observer's" acknowledgment that the German Dye Trust helped Hitler into power in Herr Kurt Ludecke's book, "I Knew Hitler." Herr Ludecke is a German intellectual of independent means who, in the early period of the Nazi movement, travelled the world as a self-appointed,

and apparently sincere, Ambassador of the Nazi Evangelism. On Hitler's accession to Power he was chosen to plan and supervise a Nazi Foreign Propaganda department, and while engaged in preparing his plans he was approached by a representative of the I.G. Farben, who offered to support his department financially provided he followed certain lines laid down by the Trust. He refused point blank, and was shortly after arrested and sent into a concentration camp by his beloved "Leader."

As an example of the intimate connection between Trust and Government department can be mentioned Sir Andrew Duncan's statement that no fewer than sixty-one of the holders of senior posts in the Ministry of Supply alone have been loaned to the Government for the duration by I.C.I. In his speech from the chair of the sixteenth ordinary general meeting of I.C.I. on May 1943, Lord McGowan said:

"From the early days of the war the Government has drawn heavily on our executive and senior staff to fill administrative and technical posts of great importance; many of our leading technicians and scientists have also been seconded for service with the United States, Canada, Australia and Africa to assist in their war production; specialists from I.C.I. have also been called upon to carry out missions to Russia, China, Central Asia, Malta and elsewhere. In all, 2500 of our staff, foremen and technicians, have been placed at the disposal of Britain and the Allied Nations for these purposes."

In view of the admittedly great claims the Government is making on the personnel of the I.C.I. it is all the more remarkable that this combine—in common with Lever Brothers, Marks and Spencer's and Woolworth's—should be in a position to declare their readiness to re-engage all their employees now serving his Majesty's

A STRAW IN THE WIND

"London, Friday, A.A.P.—Dr. Robert D. McIntyre was today elected as the first Scottish National Party representative to the House of Commons in a by-election for Motherwell, Lanarkshire.

"Dr. McIntyre said during his campaign that his sole political aim was the establishment of a Scottish Government directly responsible to the Scottish people.

"He defeated the Labor Party candidate, Mr. Alexander Anderson, by 11,417 votes to 10,800. Motherwell was previously held by Mr. James Walker, a Labor Party member, who died recently."

—Melbourne "Sun," April 14.

WHAT SOLDIERS WORRY ABOUT

Since March 1943, the U.S. War Department has handled more than 4,000,000 cases involving legal aid for soldiers. Only 6 per cent. of the cases concerned divorce or other domestic problems. Taxation problems topped the list with 26 per cent.

—"Democracy," N.Z., April 4.

Government in one capacity or another. In his Glasgow speech (February 24)—a stirring apologia for the greatest of our trusts—Lord McGowan, himself a Glaswegian, informed his "business" audience that the Government who during the present war has entrusted the I.C.I. with the production of certain secret weapons invented outside their firm, had asked the combine to help them after the war in maintaining "full employment." The speech, which received the publicity generally only accorded Ministerial statements, and which must have caused an especial interest in Glasgow itself where a case was just then being tried against some "Nationalist" youths who had identified the "drift South" with the activities of the I.C.I. and consequently in protest thrown a number of bombs into the board room of the Glasgow establishment of I.C.I., was at the same time a defence of "private enterprise" as exemplified in the actions of directors of trusts. But this was too much, even for "The Times," which published the following interesting passage in its leading article on February 2, 1944:

"There is a good deal of sheer unreality in the controversy between 'private enterprise' and 'public control' . . . The size of such organisations [as the I.C.I.] and the essential character of the services they render to the community have, in fact, raised them to a position in which the term 'private enterprise' is somewhat misleading, and brings them virtually into the category of the public corporation."

[Being a Jew, Mond couldn't understand what real private enterprise means. Neither could his son, the second Lord Melchett, who wrote "Modern Money," from which the next paragraph is quoted. —E.D.B.]

"An aristocracy has grown up within the past century of families and firms with traditions of commerce and industrial integrity, with reputations for the high quality of their products, who are trusted by their workmen for whom they are responsible, and who generally play a considerable and valuable part in local affairs. While all these factors have a relative importance there is no doubt that they must be submerged in the long run in the wider public interest of reorganisation and rationalisation."

[The second] Lord Melchett [said the "Social Creditor" in conclusion], who enjoyed a "non-religious" education but has now officially returned to the faith of his fathers, is Director of I.C.I., International Nickel Company of Canada and Barclay's Bank.

(To be continued.)

THE WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY

It should be made clear that our stand is based not on the ground of racial superiority, but of racial difference. Homogeneity of population may have its drawbacks, but it saves us from the ill feeling and failure of understanding that has led, in America, to labour troubles, rioting and murderous brutality by both sides. Moreover, the superior breeding power of all the major coloured races would set up in White Australia a fear of submergence that would grow with the years, and would lead to repressive and discriminatory legislation, designed to safeguard the ascendancy of our race while there was still time. The inevitable result would be the creation of a gigantic Fifth Column ready to become the tool of some future Asiatic Hitler.

Good-will to our neighbour will be better served and will last longer if we help him to build and furnish his own house, rather than invite him to share ours.

—C.R. in "Rydge's," April, 1945.

BUREAUCRATIC HOARDING

One of the characteristics of the bureaucrat, which never varies, is his passion for hoarding. Every Government factory accumulates stores and stock out of all proportion to its legitimate needs, and resists the distribution of it as a child clings to its toys.

During war, "security reasons" provide an all-sufficing umbrella for secrecy as to these stocks, and in consequence the general public can be told any fairy-tale as to the necessity for "sacrifice and economy." At the earliest possible moment, however, the actual stocks of petrol, food, clothing, tyres and other civilian requirements should be extracted from the various Departments controlling them. There is no time to lose: the idea that the general public should obtain delivery of anything is so abhorrent to Mr. Pink-Geranium, O.B.E., that the stocks will be buried, if they can't be exported.

—"The Social Creditor," February 24.

THE ROGUERY STAKES

It is commonly, and, in the main, truthfully observed that all politicians are rogues. But the observers usually stop at that. Their perspicacity should take them further. They should see that a system gets the leaders it deserves. The fact that Russia has almost the finest collection of rogues in high places, extant, ought to induce comparison with Germany, which seems to top the bill. But it does look as though we were proposing in this country to enter the roguery stakes in a big way.

—"The Social Creditor," February 3.

THE PROBLEM OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

(Continued from page 3)

tion in the Health Centre, which would control the transport, equipment, purchases, records, etc., though that control would be exercised within the framework of Regulations and Orders issued by the Central Authority. Any committee of doctors would be merely advisory, as Dr. Anderson admitted.

Notice now that, since cars and equipment would be "owned" by the Health Centre as an organisation, and not by the individuals who make up that Centre, the doctor would be deprived of his car, which at present is recognised as an essential part of his equipment. But, since the Centre is to provide transport for the professional visits he must make, there is no need to include in his salary anything to cover the cost of the purchase and maintenance of his car; or of instruments; or of surgery space; or of secretarial assistance. All these things still have to be paid for, and they would be paid for by taxation of the public. But the essential feature to notice is that by this mechanism the individual doctor is divorced from effective control over his equipment, which is vested in the administrative staff, acting under orders from the Central Authority.

Thus, what the Health Centre would do would be to divide the practice of medicine up into all its functional elements—that is, into pure clinical work; recording work; secretarial work; almoner work; transport, etc. All these separate functions would be integrated and controlled by the administrative, or bureaucratic, section, in the same way as the digestive, vascular, respiratory, and other functions of the complete human body are integrated by and controlled through the central nervous system. That is to say, the doctor would be confined to the purely clinical function of the medical service, and although that function is absolutely vital, it is, and must be, subordinate to the system as a whole. The doctor could no more be allowed to dominate the whole system than can the respiratory function be allowed to dominate the body. Quite inevitably, because it is in the nature of reality, the links between the various parts of the comprehensive medical service would be through the various unit administrations, to the Central Authority, which would control the whole service, in detail, by Regulations. Under that system doctors would be just as much under orders as any other functional element of the service.

Analysis of the Health Centre idea thus reveals that Health Centres are just as much a part of the totalitarian conception as is a State Medical Service. (To be continued.)

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