

The "New Times" is a really independent, non-party, non-class, non-sectarian weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and opposing to 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 Menace of International Food Control

The Plot to Starve the British

(A Radio Talk by ERIC D. BUTLER, over 3CS and 3MA.)

Good evening, listeners. Time and time again it has been stressed, in these weekly talks, that the more centralised control of all organisations there is, the easier it is for power-lusters to use organisations to impose their policies on a large number of people.

The truth of this has been graphically demonstrated by the manner in which the centralised control of the world's food supplies has been used to the detriment of the British people. Every time a British Food Minister visits Washington, which is the headquarters of the world food controllers, he returns to Great Britain to announce a further cut in British rations.

In previous talks evidence has been given of the plot to starve the British people. Tonight we are going to deal with further evidence, evidence which the listener may find staggering. But, nonetheless, this evidence can be verified. It proves that there is a worldwide conspiracy to wreck the British Empire.

The first piece of evidence comes from an American journal, "The Saturday Evening Post" of May 25, which states:

"... In Germany, the demolition of industrial plants in the name of 'de-Nazification' has measurably contributed to a reduction of productive power. Agricultural tools and machinery cannot be produced, and crops are rotting in the field. Men who might be working on farms are locked up in camps... All in all, the political operation in occupied Europe has been calculated to produce a famine, however kind Nature might have been."

And so, listeners, because of the controllers of the "political operation," British people must sacrifice to feed Germans kept idle in camps. No wonder first-hand observers of conditions in Germany report that many of the Germans are laughing at the manner in which the British are being starved to keep them fed.

In the Canadian "Toronto Star" of April 15, Senator A. McLean is reported as making a statement to the Canadian press in which he said that he was amazed at the

amount of foodstuffs being landed at American Atlantic ports. And where do you think all this food is coming from, listeners? It is being exported from the Europe, which the British people are being sacrificed to help! Fish products are being exported to America from Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Spain and, worst of all, from the United Kingdom. First-hand reports from Denmark reveal that the Danes have large quantities of butter, meat, fish, and other foods. It might be pointed out that Denmark is much closer to Germany than is semi-starved Great Britain. But the world food controllers insist that valuable shipping space must be wasted by exporting food from Europe to America (where there is no shortage of food), while some similar food is exported from America to feed Europeans. It has even been reported that parcels paid for by Canadians "to help Europe" were being forwarded containing Danish bacon.

In a letter to the English "Sunday Express" of May 5, a Member of the British House of Commons, Squadron-Leader Christopher Hollis, asked why, in view of the excuse that the lack of shipping was the reason for the hold-up in obtaining increased food supplies from Australia and New Zealand, the "Coptic," a British refrigerator ship of 10,000 tons, was taken off the normal Australian run late last year and ordered to sail to New York empty. Here this boat was loaded with a large

cargo of food and sailed for the American base at Guam, which is more easily reached from a Pacific port. Half way across the Pacific the "Coptic" was ordered to turn back to Pearl Harbour, where it was discovered that the food could not be unloaded. After further delay the boat returned to exactly where it had started from. Here the food was unloaded, exactly three months after it had been loaded. The "Coptic" then proceeded, empty, to New Zealand, passing on the way a sister vessel returning to the United States from the Philippines for the purpose of also unloading a cargo loaded in America two months before. Squadron-Leader Hollis stated such examples of sabotage as the two mentioned could be multiplied indefinitely.

The "Sydney Morning Herald" of June 3 contained the following item:

"The newspaper 'Star Bulletin' (Honolulu) reports that thousands of tons of foodstuffs sent from Australia as reverse lend-lease are spoiling in the sun. The paper says it is informed there are no orders to ship the food or dispose of it locally. The quartermaster, officers, and men are glumly watching the food deteriorate while other cargoes are on the way. The wasting food includes corned beef, beef and pork loaf, and roasted peanuts."

If the world food position is as desperate as the enemies of the British Empire would have us believe (there is no factual evidence to support this view), it is obvious

that a reduction of the British ration is a mere drop in the ocean of the famine we are asked to believe in. The British ration is being controlled from America, which has a population approximately four times that of Great Britain, but which is making no sacrifice to meet the alleged famine. While Great Britain's Socialistic Government is causing the British people more hardships than did the Germans during the war, President Truman's famine committee has rejected the rationing of bread in America as "impractical."

There is not the slightest doubt that, in spite of the effects of the crippling restrictions of the taxation monopolies and the bureaucrats, the people of the British Empire can feed themselves if they have control over their own affairs. At present they have not got that control. It has been admitted in Great Britain by one member of the Socialist Government that he could make no promise that increased food exports from the Dominions would be used to benefit the British people, that the Allied Food Control in Washington might decide that this food was needed more urgently elsewhere—perhaps in Russian dominated countries.

Millions of pounds' worth of food have been sent to Russia, but Russia is making no contribution to help to ease the strain on the British people. Russia is using food control as a political weapon, as was proved when she sent supplies of wheat to

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On July 11, the Assembly Hall, Melbourne, accommodated 700 angry Jews. Assisted by Communists, the meeting denounced all those who dissociated themselves from the terrorism in Palestine, Sir Isaac Isaacs, who pursues a more subtle line of action, was also denounced; leaflets distributed by the "Jewish Committee Australian Communist Party" were disowned by the promoters of the anti-British demonstration and the air was described as "electric."

Another report accompanying this news stated: "Zionist students at the Sydney University distributed 10,000 free copies of Zionist propaganda in the city streets." Similar demonstrations are being staged all over the world; which goes to show how well organised these agitators are, and how determined they are to dispossess the Arabs.

Significant Political Pointers

One of the most important aspects of the present series of strikes is the large reduction in Savings Bank deposits. Many thousands of workers, now unemployed because of the strikes, are drawing upon financial reserves built up during the war years.

It is difficult to believe that Union executives, many of them Communists, are not aware of the fact that the position of the worker is not being bettered, but is being worsened by the strikes. The worker is being made a pawn in a very dirty game.

If the workers' "leaders" were genuine in their alleged desire to improve the standard of living of the workers, they would attempt to mobilise electoral support against all Federal politicians, irrespective of their label, who will not work for an immediate increase in the workers' purchasing-power by a drastic reduction in taxation.

Unless taxation is drastically reduced, thus restoring the incentive to all sections of the community to give a fair day's work for a fair return, the recent and present strikes are merely forerunners to even worse chaos than we have now.

"Forgotten was the revelation that Hjalmar Schacht was really Hajum Schachtl, the Budapest Jew..." (From "Hitler's Magician: Schacht," by Muhlen.)

It will be interesting to see what happens to this Dr. Schacht, or Schachtl, for so long representative in Germany of the German-Jewish international financial group (headquarters in New York.) We are not hearing much about the Nuremberg trials at present.

"The miners aren't pulling their weight today. The coal is there if they will mine it, but they are bucking against high taxation."

—Alderman J. W. Thornton (Independent) of Newcastle Council, N.S.W.

Increased production will only result from drastically reduced taxation. But the Canberra bureaucracy, controlled by the Socialists, does not want increased production. They want chaos. Then they can demand more powers. They are just itching to nationalise the coalmines. The miner will then be put firmly in his place

and kept there. Commissar Shinwell in Great Britain threatens British miners who will not work to obtain maximum production in his nationalised coalmines. In Russia the rebellious are drafted to Siberia.

While Socialist Strachey orders British people to pull their belts in a little further, a reporter of the English "Daily Express," who has been investigating the food position on the Continent, reports that food is plentiful in Belgium.

"I have been having eggs (plural) for breakfast," he says, "ever since I took up travelling around starving Europe. Rome, Naples, Budapest, Prague, Venice, Belgrade, eggs for breakfast means nothing to them." Eggs mean that there is poultry to lay them. And poultry need to be fed. In Great Britain livestock have been slaughtered on a large scale because of lack of feed.

Mr. Douglas Reed's paper, "Tidings," of May 25, says:—

"For some reason which is not disclosed, enormous supplies of foodstuffs and equipment are being sent to Soviet Russia and the Soviet-controlled puppet-States. Not only is this chiefly causing the continuance of food rationing here, but it is largely responsible for the confiscatory level of taxation. Why are these supplies being sent, especially to puppet-States, from which loud threats of new warlike adventures repeatedly come?"

The food supplies of the world are being deliberately manipulated to further the war against the British Empire. The sponsors of this war must be driven into the open and exposed.

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AIR-FORCE ANXIETY: Air Vice-Marshal W. D. Bostock, an operational commander during the war, gives a new slant on Labor's self-styled "splendid war-effort" when he reminds us that "Melbourne advisers [Drakeford and Co.] embarrassed operational commanders by denying them vital powers and applying rigid restraints from officers thousands of miles behind the combat areas. The inevitable results were lack of expedition and decisiveness, and confusion and bewilderment throughout operational areas and delays in implementing urgent recommendations." (Melbourne "Herald," June 22.) Once again it seems that our fighting forces won the war in spite of Government, not because of them. This is also an illustration of the menace of centralised power. It is a very convincing argument for a solid "NO" vote at the Referendum.

MEAT MUDDLE: The Kew (Victoria) butcher who tried to give his customers service by delivering, was quickly suppressed by the bureaucrats on the meat control Board. Although his customers surrendered their coupons to this butcher, the Board would not allow him meat above a certain quota; they would not reduce the quota of butchers who were not prepared to deliver; thus, they played their part in maintaining the hardship on housewives. This illustrates how the many bureaucratic set-ups prevent a return to normal conditions of service. Meat control bureaucrats use the alibi that meat is required for Britain; but it has been shown that when food is sent officially to Britain, a corresponding cut is made against Britain by the international food controllers. Thus it is misrepresentation, because Britain does not get more food. This is another aspect of world gangsterism.

TAX TYRANNY: A Tasmanian taxpayer with an income of £4706 has been called on to pay £4975—or £269 more than he earned. Mr. R. C. Wright, a leading Tasmanian barrister to whom the assessment was shown, pointed out that this was due to the inclusion of the provisional tax designed to make pay-as-you-go and uniform taxation work. This provisional tax appears to be quite unconstitutional and illegal, because it means that the tax master is guessing as to what the taxpayer's income may be for the following year, whereas taxes are supposed to be levied on what you have earned.

It looks like a master bluff that might be worth testing by merely paying the tax on current income, and withholding the "provisional" tax, which is shown separately. The next move would be up to the tax-master.

PLANNING POSER: A Melbourne "Herald" scribe, in the issue of June 25, writing on "Muddle and Chaos," provides an illustration of his own muddled and chaotic thinking. He commenced by pointing out that "the rigid controls of fuel, coal, coke, briquettes, gas, electricity and firewood," i.e., Planning, "provided ample opportunities for officials to form proper estimates of Melbourne fuel needs." So far so good; but, of course, there's no need for these officials at all. Later, he deplores "lack of Planning," and deals with the failure of these Planning bodies to produce desired results, which is, of course, inevitable—if only because none of them are liable to "get the sack" for failure. Then the scribe completes a journalistic somersault by declaring that "the situation is symptomatic of the lack of community Planning." This chappie should go a long way, because his type of mind is highly regarded in Government Planning Departments.

CONSCRIPTION CONTESTS: British Labor backbenchers are reported to have been for some time "unsuccessfully pressing the Government to allow a debate on ending conscription in peace time." Note that Labour Ministers have to be "pressed" to give effect to this cardinal principle of democracy. It is about the only Labor Party Plank, which may be repudiated without fear of expulsion in Australia. Then there is the angle of the "backbenchers" applying the "pressure" against conscription only in respect of peacetime, when the lives of the conscripts are not immediately at stake. Presumably they favour it in wartime, which is really the danger period. There is only one word, which aptly describes these Laborites, and that is—hypocrites.

RUSSIAN REACTION: U.S. diplomats believe that Russia may be in the throes of another violent purge. Doubtless this is a result of wartime contact with the more advanced outer world. In this connection, the diplomats report that 400,000 civilians

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BASIC POLITICAL LESSON FROM THE ALBERTA EXPERIMENT

By ERIC D BUTLER

Information concerning the Alberta Experiment is rapidly spreading in Australia and other parts of the British Empire. The fact that at the last election in Alberta, in 1944, the social crediters' candidates won 51 out of 57 seats, has convinced most people who have heard about this result that to say the least of it, the electors of Alberta must be satisfied that their Government has been getting them some of the things they desire.

It is not my purpose here to deal with the achievements of recent years in Alberta, as there is suitable literature available for those who desire to investigate the subject. But I want to clarify certain points concerning the Alberta Experiment, points which should be thoroughly digested by those who think all that is necessary to repeat the Alberta Experiment in this country is to work to get "Social Credit" candidates into Parliament by the methods which all Parties and other groups seek to get their candidates into Parliament. "Alberta did it; why cannot we do it?" is the cry of some.

PARTY ACTION V PRESSURE POLITICS

Let me first give the opinion of Mr. L. D. Byrne, technical adviser to the Alberta Government, on the idea of such orthodox political action:

"... Conceding that by some miracle a majority of 'Social Credit' Party members were elected... what hope would the Government have of bringing about the necessary changes in face of the organised opposition, sabotage, misrepresentation and actual violence which would be invoked by the money powers?"

"Moreover, the electorate would be little better than a disorganised mob, which could be easily stampeded..."

Mr. Byrne continued by saying:

"Social Credit emerged [in Alberta] as a political action AFTER the electorate had been organised for pressure politics. It was only when the Government and opposition parties had flouted the demands of the highly organised non-partisan movement, that the groups formed themselves in an organisation to run their own candidates. Moreover, it was because there was a strong organisation of electors in the hundreds of groups scattered all over the Province that the early storms were weathered. In short, it was a unique combination of circumstances peculiar to the Alberta situation which resulted in the break-through there..."

The truth of Mr. Byrne's observations has been borne out in the Canadian Province of Quebec, where the most powerful Social Credit movement in the world outside Alberta has been built up.

LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCE

M. Louis Even, leading Quebec social creditor and editor of "Vers Demain," summed up the situation in Quebec late in 1945 as follows:

"Ours is the strongest political movement in the Province of Quebec. We have three big assets:

"1. The most dynamic political doctrine in the world, in Social Credit;

"2. Our official newspaper, 'Vers Demain,' with 45,000 paid-up subscribers, which is more than three times the highest level ever reached by any straight political organ in the Province of Quebec;

"3. A large body of men, convinced, peppy and determined to carry on the fight to a finish.

"And yet, in spite of these unparalleled forces, we have been heavily defeated at the polls in two general elections, in 1944 and 1945, and again in the by-election of Beauce, on the 21st of November last.

"Moreover, I feel sure that the same fate would overtake us again if we have to enter a field where money wins and where corruption is master of the day—unless we devise some means for making our electoral campaigns effective, so that the people will act rationally when they have their heads on their shoulders and when the Party machines are in cold storage."

Quebec social crediters are now endeavouring to get all sections of the electors to unite in demanding results from their individual Members of Parliament, thereby learning their power in association to compel obedience from paid servants. (If electors merely vote for a candidate at election time, and, if he is elected, forget all about him until the next election, they invite the continuation of the introduction of the centralised tyrannies we are seeing established in all parts of the world.)

DANGER OF BAD STRATEGY

At the 1945 Federal elections in Canada, social crediters made their most determined effort to increase their representation at Ottawa, but, outside Alberta, they were

A PUBLIC DEBATE

"SHOULD SOCIAL CREDIT BE ADOPTED IN VICTORIA?"

Mr. Bruce H. Brown (Affirmative)

Mr. R. J. A. Bruce (Negative)

Thursday, July 25, at 8 p.m.

Peace Memorial Hall, Toorak Road, Toorak Village.

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severely defeated. This result has demonstrated to Canadian social crediters the primary necessity of getting the electors to learn their sovereign power by uniting for results desired, instead of being divided by Parties and technical methods.

In dealing with this necessity of such electoral action, Mr. John P. Gillese, editor of the "Canadian Social Crediter," wrote in that paper on March 14, 1946, as follows:

"There are well-meaning supporters of Social Credit who believe that if we could convince a majority of the people that a Social Credit Party elected to office would distribute the wealth of Canada equitably to all, and remove irksome controls and burdensome taxation, we would have the answer—Social Crediters returned with an overwhelming majority—technical advisers rushing to their posts—and the golden age would be ours at last. Supposing that did happen overnight—the election of a Social Credit majority at Ottawa—just consider what the picture would be like.

"Here would be a few facts vital to the case:

"While we had enough votes to obtain power, we would not have the confidence, or support, of all the people by any means;

"The enemy would immediately take up their posts for a violent battle; and in their ranks would be the banks, other financial institutions, industries (whose existence depends on the backing of finance, a powerful press, high-gear publicity experts, etc.)

"It is almost certain that in our own ranks of elected representatives there would be political opportunists, men of narrow vision and limited wisdom, members afraid of criticism, etc.

"A majority of our own electors would be ignorant of what the fight was all about, of the powers that would have to be faced and the difficulties to overcome. Most of the people who elected this Social Credit Parliament would be, in fact, part of a mob—reformers who wanted action and results immediately, and who, if these results were not forthcoming, would exclaim: 'I see it all! One party's no different than any other. Get them out and put the Communists or Socialists or anything else in!'"

EARLY EVENTS IN ALBERTA

Reverting back now to Alberta, there is ample evidence to show that the first "Social Credit" Government, elected in 1935, was nearly brought down because of some of the factors mentioned by Mr. Gillese. As Mr. Byrne points out, it was only the strong electoral pressure, which saved the situation.

There are two vitally important aspects of organisation, which should be clearly grasped by all electors. The first is policy and the second is administration.

In properly political matters, all policy—i.e., results in order of priority desired—should be framed by electors. The political representatives of the electors (Members of Parliament) should from time to time be instructed, by personal letters, signed forms and resolutions, as to the policy of their electors, which they should faithfully re-

A UNIVERSITY CHANCELLOR'S LAMENT

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

Those who have a sense of humour could have been pardoned for laughing when they read the report in the press on July 2 of the remarks made the previous day by the Chancellor of the Sydney University.

The occasion was the laying of the foundation stone of a new wing of Moore Theological College. He "deplored the decline in moral standards in New South Wales, and said that the community was given over to squabbling, gambling, drinking, and black marketing." And he seemed surprised that it was so.

Sir Charles Blackburn is the man concerned, and he went on to say: "The position is so desperate that unless there is a return to Christian standards soon the outlook for future generations will be black."

Who but a University Chancellor would expect a result other than a decline in moral standards from the conditions, which have been imposed upon the people during the present generation? Doesn't it always happen in such circumstances, and is not that one of the purposes for which modern wars are promoted?

The cream of the community was sent away either to other lands or to remote parts of our own land, leaving young wives and hopeful sweethearts without companionship and full of apprehension. The menfolk were compulsorily segregated away from their womenfolk, and it is too much to expect that natural instincts will never assert themselves. Men are always attracted to women, and I should think from a little experience and considerable observation that women are attracted to men.

That being so, what does the respectable Chancellor of the University expect to happen when men and women are promiscuously thrown together, as is inevitable when an army of men are put amongst thousands and thousands of women bereft of companionship? Is the natural law to cease? Perhaps that is what the University men expect, and helps to account for the

present. Electors should insist on judging Members of Parliament on results, and results alone.

Now, it is not the function of Members of Parliament to devise technical methods of getting their electors the results desired; it is their job to call in and consult suitable experts, insisting that they in turn be judged on their success or otherwise in producing the results desired by electors.

The first major mistake made by the Aberhart Government when elected in 1935 was to ignore the advice given by Major C. H. Douglas, who had been appointed economic adviser to the Province by the preceding United Farmers' Government, and for Members of Parliament to try to act as experts. Major Douglas resigned his position under circumstances he has outlined in his book, "The Alberta Experiment." Mr. Aberhart's economic schemes, such as the Prosperity Certificate scheme, were not only not connected with the financial principles of Social Credit, they were diametrically opposed to Social Credit.

"WITHIN FOUR HOURS OF DEFEAT"

By the middle of 1937 it appeared that the Aberhart Government was about to disintegrate as a result of internal quarrels about methods. Writing in the English Social Credit periodical, "The Fig Tree," in December 1938, Mr. G. F. Powell, who was sent to Alberta by Major Douglas in 1937, said that one day in June 1937, "the only Government in the world which was pledged to give first legislative place to economic freedom for all was within four hours of defeat."

A number of Members of the Government group threatened defeat of the Government unless legislation in accordance with electors' instructions was begun by noon on a certain day.

Representing those Albertan social crediters who were concerned with the lack of progress by the Aberhart Government, Mr. Glen MacLachlan had visited Major Douglas earlier in 1937 and requested that he send a personal representative to Alberta to review the situation and, if possible, to assist.

Major Douglas sent Messrs. Powell and Byrne. Mr. Powell arrived first, and his first task was to get Members of the Alberta Parliament to sink their personal differences in the service of the electors' policy.

All Members were called upon to sign a pledge, in which the following appeared:

"Now, whether for good or ill, the people's order is a clear one and must be obeyed; the sovereignty and autonomy of the people in regard to it must be proclaimed and upheld, and all necessary action leading to its recognition entered upon."

The present Premier of Alberta, Mr. Manning, stated in a broadcast of July 4, 1937, that the work of Messrs. Powell and Byrne had exceeded the expectations of everyone. "The most important accomplishment of the advisers has been to unite the Social Credit membership of the legislature on a common ground of 'unity for results'."

But more than "unity for results" among the representatives of the people was necessary; it was necessary to have "unity for results" among the electors. A pledge for results was circulated among electors, and one report stated that 200,000 were signed within a few days. These pledges were instructions to individual Members of Parliament, informing them that while they worked for the results demanded by electors—i.e., a monthly monetary dividend and a lower cost of living—they would be supported. (To be concluded.)

HUGH HOARDS OF GOOD TRUCKS AND TYRES

(To the Editor)

Sir,—The Australian press of July 4 reports Mr. H. F. Richards, the deputy chairman of the Disposals Commission, as saying that his recent trip abroad convinced him that "no country in the world had equalled Australia's achievement of channelling back war goods into the economy of the country."

If this is so a recent experience of mine convinces me that either Mr. Richards doesn't know what is happening in this country, or that the bureaucratic saboteurs in other countries are even worse than those we have in Australia.

At a time when Government spokesmen are crying out for increased production, it is well known that it is difficult to obtain motor transport, which could be used to overcome some of the difficulties created by restricted rail transport. Tyres are still rationed and hard to obtain. While farmers and others are trying desperately to buy utility trucks and tyres, hundreds of acres of all kinds of motor trucks, jeeps and motorcycles, all with good tyres fitted, are lying idle in areas around Brisbane. I write of what I have seen with my own eyes.

On Sunday, June 30 a friend drove me to see one of the biggest centres where vehicles, allegedly for disposal, are being held. I was staggered at what I saw. As far as the eye could see there were rows and rows of all kinds of vehicles. Not only were there utility trucks and jeeps suitable for farmers; there were also heavier trucks and big trailers. The jeeps not only had tyres on, but all had spares. All vehicles I saw were fitted with excellent tyres.

The friend who drove me to see this vast collection of the Australian taxpayers' property estimated the acreage covered at nearly 100 acres. He says that these thousands of vehicles have been there for the past few months.

It would be most instructive to know how many tens of thousands of motor vehicles are lying idle throughout Australia, and how many tyres. It is criminal that this hoarding of the taxpayers' property should be allowed while primary producers and others are urgently desirous of obtaining transport.

I have written a letter to my Federal Member of Parliament complaining about the sabotage I have seen with my own eyes. I suggest that other readers of the "New Times" do likewise.

—Yours, etc., ERIC D. BUTLER.

is not a correct representation of the position to say that "the community is given over" to the things complained of. Members of the community are "immersed in" these things rather than given over to them.

By the word "squabbling," it is understood that the Sydney Chancellor means industrial disagreements. It is perfectly true that there are industrial disagreements, but examination of the facts will show that they are almost entirely the result of claims about wages or working conditions, and that in both cases finance is the controlling agent. These "squabbles" would be made unnecessary by Social Credit.

Gambling? Is the worthy Chancellor himself free from its clutches? Is he contributing to some insurance policy to protect himself and his dependents (if any) against that "rainy day" about which we are all taught to be scared? You will notice that it is not expected to be a "rainy day" in the production sense, but only in the money sense. The perpetuation of that fraud is necessary to ensure the success of the insurance gamble. If the people are kept struggling for money, the hope of a financial "windfall," even though remote, will always be the best incentive for the continuance of excessive gambling. That basis of gambling mania would be eliminated under Social Credit.

Drinking of intoxicating liquor is almost a universal practice, and it is only when it is taken to excess that trouble results. Conditions, which lead to excess, are to be found in wartime mobilisation and the mental stresses produced by war effects. Excesses are much more in evidence in wartime than in other times, and it has to be admitted that one of the sad sights of recent times has been the number of very young men who have been rendered unsteady by taking too much of it. Before condemning these boys, however, it should be borne in mind that access to liquor is facilitated under Army conditions, and that rum is actually issued to troops as a battle stimulant. As Social Credit would render the promotion of wars very difficult and release mankind from unnecessary apprehensions about the future, much of the urge for the taking of too much liquor would be eliminated under Social Credit.

As for the black marketing, the incentive for this is the artificially imposed shortage of goods and the continuance of irksome "controls," to say nothing of the punishment imposed upon all the people in the form of taxation. Under Social Credit these would be eliminated. But Social Credit is the one thing the University eschews and misrepresents.

As for Christian standards, when did we actually have them in practice? Christian standards have no place whatever in the minds of those responsible for current policy, except to prevent their observance, and this has been fully substantiated in the columns of the "New Times." Will someone please tell Sir Charles?

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham-street, East Melbourne, C.2. July 14, 1946.

ARAB VIEW-POINT ON PALESTINE

The following is from the text of an address delivered recently at Edmonton, Alberta, by Mr. Ali Shaben, Edmonton Secretary of the Canadian Arab Friendship League. After expressing his gratification to be able to present the Arab point of view on the Palestinian problem, Mr. Shaben said:—

Arabs have no race prejudices or inherent dislikes for the Jews, and Arab history is remarkably free from any deliberate persecution of the Jewish people. When Mediaeval Christendom persecuted the Jews, the Arabs gave them refuge and kind hospitality. Before the aggression of political Zionism in Palestine there was no safer place for the Jews than in the Arab countries. If, at the end of the first world war, Zionist leaders had sought a friendly understanding with the Arabs and had offered to co-operate with them in re-building Palestine and other Arab countries, which had been retarded by five centuries of Turkish misrule, the Arabs would have welcomed as friends and fellow citizens all Jews who wished to come.

The two branches of the Semitic race would have given the world a fine example of good and co-operation. Instead, political Zionist leaders made a political bargain with some British Imperialists, which would make Palestine a Jewish State under the mask of a National Home.

BALFOUR DECLARATION AND ZIONIST AIMS

The Arabs do not consider the famous, or infamous, Balfour Declaration as binding on them either morally or legally. That Declaration was made without their knowledge or consent. It was made before Palestine was occupied by the British. In making it, Mr. Balfour offered something in Palestine, which was not his to offer; it promised to establish in Palestine (remember the in) "a national home" for the Jews, whatever that may mean, with a big proviso, "That nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious right of existing non-Jewish communities." Yet, during the past twenty-five years the Jews have risen from eight to thirty-three per cent. of the population.

The aim of political Zionism is to get as many Jews as possible into Palestine in order to obtain a Jewish majority of the population and convert Palestine into a Jewish State, in which the Arab would be dominated or uprooted and transferred to other lands, as stated in the words of their chief spokesman, Dr. Chaim Weizmann: "The aim of Zionism is to make Palestine as Jewish as England is English." Again, in 1942, Dr. Weizmann wrote: "If the Arabs do not wish to remain in a Jewish State every facility will be given them to transfer elsewhere." Thus Zionist enterprise is not the sweet picture we are asked to see, but a grim and deadly menace to Arabs in Palestine and surrounding Arab States.

DISPLACEMENT OF ARABS

As for the Arabs not being displaced or dispossessed by Jewish immigrants, Sir John Simpson as chairman of the 1930 Royal Commission sent into Palestine, wrote: "The Arab population has by excess births over deaths increased with great rapidity, while the LAND available for their sustenance decreased by 250,000 acres. This area has passed into Zionist hands." Through Zionist purchases, the Arabs have lost the land

SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL POINTERS

(Continued from page 1.)

"Many land men to whom 'socialisation' under the guise of guaranteed prices and regulated production looked attractive are now scratching their heads doubtfully, and many more are voicing their disapproval of Canberra methods of control."

"Woolgrowers got their first shock when the Chifley Government calmly announced that a £7,000,000 profit from skin wools, noils, tops, etc., under the British purchase scheme would be devoted to research—growers already pay a 2/- a bale levy for that purpose. They became mighty annoyed when they learned that profits accrued from the winding up of the B.P.S. (£20,000,000 was one estimate) might be used as a sort of reserve for the future, under the Joint Organisation, to 'stabilise' or 'equalise' or something in the event of wool prices falling below the Joint Organisation limits. Wool men would prefer to do their own stabilising, with their own money, paying their own administrative costs. Canberra administrative costs are terrific. What's more, the money was promised to them, once by Senator McLeay, speaking for the Menzies-Fadden Government, and again by Mr. Curtin, and they resent broken promises, especially since money is badly needed for fencing, equipment, flock improvement, water supplies and numerous other things."

—Sydney "Bulletin," July 3.

* * * * *

Organisation for the mere sake of organisation is one of the basic causes of the present world madness. We are under the control of dangerous fanatics who believe that their special mission on this planet is to devise more and more complex methods of organising everyone and everything.

The fact that most of this organising is not benefiting the individual tends to be obscured by the ballyhoo about "scientific progress."

Here in Australia at present, at the very least, 50 per cent. of the organisation we have is simply economic parasitism; it is

which gave them the assurance of permanent livelihood.

The utilities franchise was given to a Zionist company with certain conditions and provisions whereby all implements and machinery were imported into the country free of duty until an amortization depreciation interest of 8 per cent. was paid to the shareholders.

As for the assertion that Jews only occupy five per cent. of the total area of Palestine and that much of that land has been considered for centuries an uncultivable desert and uninhabitable swamp until it was reclaimed by Jewish toil, according to the British administration the Jews own 375,000 acres, which is about one-sixth of the land suitable for cultivation, and any map of the Zionist land shows that nearly all of it is situated in the most fertile valleys and plains of Palestine. The land reclaimed by Zionists is but a fraction (one-tenth) of their holdings, the greater part being well-developed farms from which they dislodged Arab tenant farmers. More than three-fourths of Zionist land was sold to them over the heads of Arab tenant farmers by landowners, many of whom live outside of Palestine. The largest of these sales was a total area of 50,000 acres in the fertile plains of Esdrealon. This tract was sold for 3,500,000 dollars by the Sursoq family, rich Christian Arabs who live outside of Palestine. As a result of this sale 1600 Arab families were evicted from their homes and farms where they had lived for generations. It is estimated that thirty thousand Arabs have been dislodged from their farms and villages, by Zionist purchases. As for the claim that every foot of land which the Jews own has been acquired at exorbitant prices, an average of four hundred dollars an acre is sufficient evidence to repudiate their claim that the lands were nothing but swamps and deserts which have been reclaimed by Jewish toil.

POPULATION PROBLEM

The Zionists claim that the increase of the Arab population is evidence of their increased prosperity due to Jewish immigration. They claim that thousands upon thousands of Arabs from neighbouring Arab States have immigrated into Palestine, seeking higher wages and better living conditions. According to the "Statesman's Year Book" these claims are unfounded. According to this reliable reference book the average number of Arabs immigrating into Palestine has been less than one thousand a year, while the number of Jewish immigrants has been over twenty thousand per year. This undesirable ratio is due to the fact that a pitiless political alliance of financial interests has deprived Palestine of her natural rights to control the quality and number of her immigrants.

Since the advent of Zionism, the Arab population has increased from seven hundred thousand to one million (that is, forty-three per cent.). During the same period, the population of Trans-Jordan increased from two million to three million (that is,

an enormous superstructure imposed on a small section of the community who alone are doing any work of real benefit to individuals.

It may appear a great feat to bureaucratic controllers to have enormous staffs efficiently organised, complete with card-index systems and all the other paraphernalia of modern organisation, but of what benefit is all this organisation to the individual?

So-called scientific organisation has ruined large parts of the earth's surface with chemical manures, destroyed the quality of everything we eat, drink and wear, and is now being used to house the people in huts which our forefathers would have laughed at if they had heard them referred to as houses.

The modern organisers will, if we allow them to have their way, undoubtedly provide full employment for all—even if the entire world is laid waste in the process.

What is urgently required is less, much less, organisation from the top, and more voluntary association by individuals to provide themselves with the minimum organisation to get the things they as individuals want. The immediate task is to attack organisation from the top by attacking the bureaucratic set-up at Canberra. This attack must be a serious and full-blooded affair. No mere passive changing of the bureaucratic front, the Party political machines will be of the slightest use.

The real objective of the American dollar loan to Great Britain has been obscured by the arguments of the American opponents of the loan.

These opponents appear to think that the loan is designed to help Great Britain. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The international financiers know only too well that an increasingly Socialist economy in Great Britain will inevitably mean default on the loan, thus permitting them to foreclose on Great Britain's principal assets. Just how much American opposition to the dollar loan has been genuine and how

fifty percent), and that of Syria from two million eight hundred thousand, to three million eight hundred thousand (thirty-six per cent), while the population of Iraq increased from two to three million, or fifty per cent. These statistics do not support the Zionist claim that Arabs from the neighbouring States have been flocking to Palestine to reap some of the supposed prosperity brought by Zionism. The Arab States of Iraq, Egypt, Arabia and Trans-Jordan, Syria and Lebanon are now free and sovereign. Only Palestine has not been liberated. The Zionists are opposed to Palestine's independence before the Jews achieve a majority of population.

THE TRUTH ABOUT WAGES

With regard to higher wages in Palestine, that is correct. It is true that Zionist enterprise has led to a rise in the wages of Arab labour; but like other Zionist assertions, it is only half the truth, for Zionism has also led to an abnormal rise in the cost of living, so that the economic condition of the common Arab labourer has been worse than it was during Turkish rule. Furthermore, the Jewish Agency, which has taken land away from the Arab farmers, prohibits the Arabs from employment on Zionist lands. While the powerful Zionist labour union turns its full strength against any Jewish employer who is rash enough to employ Arab workers, Zionism is not a friend of the Arabs. Its aim is to organise a closed and exclusive community in which Jews only will produce and Jews only will profit.

The logic and facts are inexorable. No room can be made in Palestine for a second nation except by exterminating the nation in possession. Palestine is too small to hold a larger increase of immigrants, especially as its present population is increasing with great rapidity. It has the same area as the riding or constituency of Wetaskawin, Alberta, and thirty times its population, and now half a million Jews have found refuge in Palestine. Common decency and Christian honour forbids any further stuffing of Jews into this little country.

(To be concluded.)

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1.)

have been removed from the Crimea and the province of Chechen-Ingush. (Melbourne "Herald," June 29.) Moscow reports confirm this by saying that "suspected citizens have been settled in other parts of Russia." It's a safe guess that "other parts" means Siberia. Information from a variety of sources, including U.N.R.R.A., report that Russian production is lagging, and that Russian dockworkers are adopting go-slow tactics. This reaction of the Russian people is also presented as an explanation of the Soviet's "tough" international attitude, which may be intended to divert the attention of the Russian people from their troubled state. This may be the faintest murmur of an attempt to escape from Soviet serfdom.

RADIO ROBBERY: Another instance of political dishonesty is seen in the purloining of £800,000 from radio listeners' fees and paying it into consolidated revenue. There is no more suitable term for this than "robbery." In the law for individuals this would be described as "misappropriation of funds" and heavy penalties are prescribed for this offence. Some time ago large "funds" were stolen from motorists; again, "funds" raised to replace the warship "Sydney" were likewise filched; all of which goes to show that this form of political corruption is rife. When Governments are party to such indefensible dishonest practices, it is little wonder that others follow suit. Strangely enough these examples of immorality are not used by public men or clergymen. There is no doubt that this is an era of gangsterism and that Governments set the pace.

—O.B.H.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

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

ANNUAL CONVENTION: This is just a last minute reminder that this meeting will be held on Saturday, July 27. Business will commence at 3 p.m., at the conclusion of which tea will be served by the ladies. In the evening, the main item will be the screening of some very interesting sound films.

BOOKS FOR SALE: "The Mysterious Protocols," 2/6d. "Social Credit Can Help You," 6d. "The Truth About Social Credit," by Eric Butler, 1/- (Postage 1d extra on these booklets.)

—F. BAWDEN, Hon. Secretary.

much has been camouflage is, as yet, a matter of conjecture.

But the two following items of news are highly significant:—

According to the press of July 10, the President of the International Bank declared that the dollar loan to Great Britain was "a vital part of a greater plan in which the Monetary Fund Bank and other organisations were participating." No doubt! The press of July 11 reported Mr. Sol. Bloom, described as a "Jewish Democrat," as speaking in favour of the loan. He was also reported to have read a statement from Rabbi Stephen Wise, the American Zionist leader. The statement said:

"I recognise that the loan is not designed as a favour to the British Government, but its primary purpose is to establish a financially stable world." Rabbi Wise should know!

CURRENT COMMENT

By JOHN WELLER.

The Federal Agricultural Department of the United States has predicted that America is "well on its way to its sixth consecutive bumper harvest," but an alleged shortage of railway trucks may mean a loss of upwards of 15 per cent. of wheat crops.

Which just goes to prove that there is a worldwide shortage of food, doesn't it?

THE POLICY OF MONOPOLY

In the opinion of the City, which ought to know and should not be lightly disregarded in these matters, the recent tax cuts provide no further incentive to productive industry.

Which is scarcely surprising since there was no reduction of any description in company taxes. The undistributed profits tax, the super tax the pay-roll tax, the ordinary company tax and the special wartime company tax which rises to 87 per cent. maximum are to be maintained in "peace" as in war. Shareholders will still bear a double tax, one levied on profits before distribution and one levied on their dividends as private income. Land tax remains at the sky-high wartime level.

The effects of this are obvious. Industry is to be restrained from expanding in every possible way.

It is inconceivable that those implementing this disastrous policy are unaware of what they are doing.

Or, to put it another way: A DELIBERATE POLICY IS BEING PURSUED TO MAKE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE UNWORKABLE.

When that objective has been achieved, "the State" (i.e., those behind the State) can take over industry at leisure. Totalitarianism will have won the day.

In this connection, it is important to realise that those who wish to rule over you are using the same weapon which has been used by the tyrant down the centuries: a policy of Divide and Rule.

A supreme example is provided by the "Capital versus Labor" argument by which the "worker," i.e., the wage-earner, is constantly exhorted to a blind, unreasoning hatred and contempt of the "capitalist" who employs him and takes all the risk of profit or loss. This in spite of the fact that the only alternative employer, the State, is notorious for its treatment of the "worker."

Ask any employee of the Victorian Railways, for instance.

With the blind devotee of Leftism in one of its various forms (designed to suit every taste) argument is useless, but it is surely obvious to any reasonable person not yet completely mesmerised by mass conditioning, that as the wage-earner is most prosperous when private enterprise flourishes and conversely that he becomes unemployed when private enterprise goes out of business, there is a factor external both to the "worker" and the "capitalist" which controls their economic destiny.

That factor is Finance, the controllers of which have followed a consistent policy of concentration of power—i.e., monopoly—over a long period.

Through a simple technique of financing mergers and holding-companies while withholding finance from small businesses, a technique sometimes known politely as "rationalisation," economic power has rapidly been concentrated into larger and larger units, a process which bears no direct relationship to genuine economic efficiency. The taking over of Big Business by the "State" is merely the final stage from which escape becomes an extremely difficult task, for by then slavery will be complete.

The remedy is simply a reversal of policy. The encouragement of genuine private enterprise, which entails for a beginning at

least a fifty per cent. reduction in all taxation, is a policy which it seems reasonable to assume is in the best interest of all sections of the community, whether wage earner, businessman, or otherwise.

EGYPTIAN CONSPIRACY.

A wealthy Jew, Henri Curiel, is reported to have been at the head of a widespread Communist conspiracy in Egypt, which aimed, inter alia, at undermining British Egyptian negotiations.

What with the big business magnate Abraham Heller, financing the U.S. Communists, Lord Rothschild joining the British Socialists, Baileau contributing to Australian Communist funds, and now Henri Curiel in Egypt, the sedulously propagated theory of a Violent Struggle between the Toiling Masses and the Bloated Capitalist is wearing a little thin. What is actually happening is that a policy is being imposed, step-by-step, on the entire world. The Communists are playing an essential and carefully planned part in that policy. By disrupting industry, hastening industrial chaos and diverting attention from the real cause, the Communists are simply acting as willing tools of the International Financiers, who know that the British Commonwealth provides the only serious bulwark against world tyranny. Its elimination becomes, therefore, a prime necessity; hence Henri Curiel.

* * * * *

Allan Dawes, former war correspondent, in a lecture on Journalism at the Melbourne University produced further evidence of the playing down of British effort in the Pacific war.

As a result of the handling of information by MacArthur's public relations personnel a New York magazine was able to publish a two-page map of the Pacific with every Australian landing or other important operation marked with the Stars and Stripes.

Modest aren't they?

TRUTH ABOUT PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Lord Acton's famous statement, that all power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely, was an accurate summary of the philosophy, which, until recent years, has dominated most political and economic policies in English-speaking countries.

Our British forefathers discovered, as a result of actual experience, not of mere theory, that the concentration of all power is a very dangerous thing; that it leads to tyranny and corruption.

It is only in small, decentralised political units that the individual can effectively control his own affairs.

Now, while it is still recognised by many people that the decentralisation of political power is necessary, it is not so generally realised that the decentralisation of economic power is just as necessary. This decentralisation of economic power can only be a reality where there is a system of genuine private, competitive enterprise, together with a decentralised financial system ensuring that the individual consumer has adequate money-votes to control competitive enterprise and obtain from it the results he desires.

FACTS MUST BE FACED

For many years now the campaign against the system of private enterprise and the idea of profit has grown in intensity, and there is little doubt that unless those who still believe in and conduct private enterprise will understand the real nature of the attack against them, they are doomed to destruction.

For years past the "New Times" has warned those who would probably agree to be called conservatives or liberals that unless they realised that the controllers of the highly centralised financial system were using that system, along with other methods, to destroy the very basis of a decentralised economic system, then State Monopoly, whether it be called Socialism or some other ism, would be fastened on the entire community.

The British "Conservatives," in spite of the immense personal popularity of Mr. Churchill, were overwhelmed at the British general elections last year because they thought they could fight Socialism—i.e., Monopoly—with Socialism. Their acceptance of Compulsory Insurance and State Medicine schemes was acceptance of basic Socialist ideas. There* can be no compromise with the Devil.

PARTY POLITICS

Here in Australia we see the "Liberal" Party and the "Country" Party both competing with the Socialists in putting forward compulsory insurance and other Socialist schemes.

Both the "Liberal" Party and the "Country" Party have supported moves to concentrate more political power at Canberra, thus leading to a further growth of Government by bureaucracy and the destruction of local Government.

Increasing Government by bureaucracy automatically leads to increasing destruction of decentralised economic activity and the building of Monopoly. Irrespective of what they say, both Mr. Menzies and Mr. Fadden are supporting policies, which will destroy the very things they are alleged to support.

The threat of centralised economic tyranny can be defeated if, not only the rank-and-file of the "Liberal" Party and the "Country" Party, but also the rank-and-file of the "Labor" Party, can overcome the mesmerising effect of the deluge of propaganda concerning "planned economics," etc., and examine some basic facts.

THE ROLE OF MONEY

The first fact to grasp is the role of money.

Money is an economic vote; the individual possessor of money can, under a system of genuine free enterprise, walk in to any shop, vote for the economic result he requires—and get it. If he cannot get it there, he can go to some other shop. He has a genuine alternative. When the consumer has an alternative, he can discipline a shop, which will not give him the results or the service, he desires, simply by refusing to place any more money votes with that shop.

It may be argued that at present none of the shops can provide some of the results desired by consumers. This is so because of increasing Government—i.e., bureaucratic—interference with the system of private enterprise. But, if enterprise is really free, it is able and anxious to obey the demands of the consumer.

When the worker is next listening to the specious stories of the Socialists and Communists, he might stop and ask himself just what control he would have over Government shops—that is, if there were no other shops. What control does the taxpayer in Australia have over the Government rail-

ways, which are among the worst in the world? If he had an adequate alternative, in the form of unrestricted private road-transport, he would have some control. But Government institutions do all in their power to ensure that they have no competition; they fear competition.

INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE

Bureaucratic control of all economic activity must inevitably lead to the crippling of all creativeness, all initiative.

In spite of the fact that the consumers in general have never had adequate money votes to obtain from private enterprise all that it could provide, the system of private competitive enterprise has made it possible to have motor cars, refrigerators, electric power and all other features of modern civilisation.

It is rather ironic to hear Communists and Socialists attacking private enterprise while they travel around in the cars and aeroplanes which private enterprise alone made possible.

All new inventions have been pioneered by individuals who entered the market to compete with other producers for the consumers' votes. But increasing Government control of production and distribution is making it increasingly difficult for the man with new ideas to get a start. Taxation today absorbs an enormous portion of a new producer's initial profits. As he cannot expand under these conditions, he cannot compete against older and better-established firms.

CONSUMER CONTROL

Heavy taxation to allow the bureaucracy to spend the consumer's money-votes for him, together with the policy of making bank credit available liberally to "State"

and "private" monopolies, is destroying the remains of our decentralised economic system. There is little doubt that this policy is deliberate. It can only be successfully challenged by all sections of the community—irrespective of whether they are employers or employees, "Labor," "Liberal" or "Country" Party members—realising that **basically they are all consumers, and that as consumers they should have a system of genuinely free enterprise seeking to serve them on a profit or loss basis.**

The consumer must be in complete control of economic policy. If some producers make things, which he consistently votes against with his money-vote, they will make a loss and go out of business. And rightly so. But if they produce the things he votes for, they will make a profit. It should be pointed out to those who shout about "production for use and not for profit" that no profit can be made unless the production is desired by the consumer. Under genuinely free enterprise the only useful production, to consumers, to take place is the production, which makes a monetary profit.

THE NEED FOR ACTION

If the supporters of free enterprise agree as far as we have gone, they must direct attention to the centralised control of the financial system, which usually keeps consumers short of money-votes, and thus unable to vote for all the production free enterprise can provide. The control of the financial system is at the core of the problem confronting the upholders of private enterprise, and the sooner they examine it with a view to doing something about it, the sooner they will start to fight the bureaucratic Socialist menace.

If they will not tackle this matter, they may as well hand victory to the Socialists now. There can be no compromise between genuine free enterprise with consumer control, on the one hand, and bureaucratic Socialism on the other hand. Irrespective of what the Party leaders say, a "No" vote by electors on all three issues at the coming Referendum is the first and immediate step in the right direction. Less Government control of economic activities is required, not more.

Electors must demand increasing consumer control by a 50 per cent, reduction in all taxation. Other steps can be taken later.

—E.D.B.

FASCISM HAS NOT BEEN DEFEATED

By SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA.

Condensed from "Victors Beware" (Cape, London).

Fascism may be understood in two ways: as an Italian political phenomenon, and as a universal movement observed in many lands. As an Italian phenomenon, it emerged from a combination of forces and circumstances, among which were the general discredit of democratic and liberal ideas in Europe and the success of Lenin.

The most formidable onslaught which liberal democracy had to undergo in all its history came from the Left. Attacks from the Right could never be so deadly, for they were discounted and, in fact, they strengthened liberal democracy. But the searching criticism which came from great apostles of the working classes, like Marx and Bakunin, was to become dangerous to liberal democracy in all lands and deadly in not a few.

This evolution of public feeling and opinion worked silently, gnawing at the vitals of liberal democracy, during the half-century from Marx to Lenin. Marx was a bookish man whose battlefield was the reading room of the British Museum. Lenin was a man of action, an autocrat. Russia gives forth autocrats just as apple trees give forth apples. And while Marx, a stubborn but lazy-willed intellectual, wrote a good deal of autocracy into his doctrine as a matter of day-dreaming and wishful thinking, Lenin took all that autocracy and, along with much more of his own, made it all live by the sheer virtue of his temperament.

LENIN'S TOTALITARIANISM

Lenin's contempt for liberal democracy was thus two-fold. Both his temperament and his doctrine found satisfaction in his anti-democratic deeds. His revolutionary spirit, grim while he fought against the Tsarist autocracy, exulted when he fought against a Russia rapidly evolving towards western liberal ways. No kick in history was delivered with more zest than that with which Lenin dispersed the Moscow assembly in 1918. Napoleon, quaintly revolutionary and parliamentarian under his ambitious skin, trembled, fumbled and nearly fainted when dismissing the Five Hundred in St. Cloud. Lenin did not tremble in Moscow. For Napoleon was an autocrat by temperament but not by faith, while Lenin had both the faith and the temperament. In the secret of his heart, Napoleon thought himself a traitor to the Revolution, which had raised him from the dust.

Lenin is the true creator of totalitarianism, with its features now familiar to all: the single party which openly declares itself a privileged minority in the State, and disposes every other opinion of its political rights; strict political orthodoxy; no freedom of opinion at all, and therefore a tightly held press and book-production; since then, as a logical addition, a strict hold over broadcasting; mass-opinion manufactured by a special department of State in control of the above and other means for influencing public opinion; a powerful and omnipresent secret police with no inhibitions whatsoever; no freedom of movement in and out of the country; a close watch over movements within the country; all life, public as well as private, under close inspec-

tion of the party and of the police; law courts wholly under the party's control and administering only party laws.

MUSSOLINI APED LENIN

When Mussolini found that the chaotic conditions into which democracy had fallen in Italy gave him an opportunity to ape Julius Caesar, his model was ready before his eyes: Lenin. Mussolini was a socialist. He was quick to perceive the advantage of climbing to power attacking democracy from the Left and not from the Right. His technique was ready: it was Lenin's.

Fascism was the result. As an Italian phenomenon, it contains the following elements: all the totalitarian features of Lenin's brand of Communism; a hotchpotch of psychological and political ideas, such as the exaltation of the will, leadership, obedience and so forth; a pro-proletarian attitude, in part genuine, but for the most part hypocritical; a militarist and imperialist tendency; a number of symbols, gestures, slogans and styles of dress. The last item seems to be the only genuine contribution Italy and Fascism have made to totalitarianism as Lenin had left it.

It is therefore a mistake to refer to Fascism as the contrary or the enemy of Communism. The contrary of slapping a man on the right cheek is not slapping him on the left cheek; but not to slap him at all.

Both Fascism and Communism are slaps in the face of liberal democracy. Both Fascism and Communism help each other, as extremes always do. Fear of Communism gave rise to Fascist movements nearly everywhere. Coloured shirts appeared everywhere (even Communists and Socialists used them in Spain just before the civil war) and the Roman salute became the fashion in land after land.

SHIRTS AND SALUTES

Nothing could be shallower and more frivolous than to dismiss coloured shirts and the Roman salute as details without importance. They are the gravest signs of the mental plight of our age. A political uniform means that a large body of people accepts wholesale a body of ideas without discussion; and it singles out for contempt, danger and inferior status all those who dissent. A political uniform is, therefore, both a system of political stultification and a system of political blackmail. As to gestures such as the Roman salute or the closed fist, once they become general, they are the most efficient and diabolic instrument an orthodoxy can invent to oppress a community. Once a political gesture becomes general, the dissenting majority (for the dissenters from an orthodoxy nowadays, at any rate at first, are in the majority) are left with no other course but either to refuse to comply and risk the dreadful consequences, or to feign acquiescence in a doctrine they detest. And this dilemma becomes not merely a matter for silent deci-

The Menace of International Food Control

(Continued from page 1)

France just prior to the last French elections. This move undoubtedly helped the French Communists to poll as well as they did.

If the British Empire is to survive the present world crisis, the peoples of the British Empire will have to demand local control of their own affairs.

Not only are we being subjected to heavy external pressure from both Moscow and New York, but we also have an enormous fifth column, which is working to destroy us from within. The "British" Socialist Government, like all other central Governments throughout the British Empire, is controlled by powerful alien groups which have one overriding objective: the imposition of a system of complete regimentation on the British people. The identity and policies of these groups are exposed week by week in Australia's leading independent weekly, "The New Times." The powerful army of occupation, which we now have in this country, the Canberra bureaucracy, is controlled by the London School of Economics men. The London School of Economics was established, by Big Finance and the international Socialists, to train men to foist on the Governments of the British Empire policies which would lead to the internal collapse of the Empire, in order that it could be taken over more easily by the international financiers of New York.

More and more Government control, which means more and more control by the bureaucratic saboteurs, is leading to increasing shortages. For example, under Mr. Shinwell's nationalisation measures in Great Britain, the production of coal is declining rapidly. A shortage of coal affects nearly all industries in a modern community. If we allow the planners in this country to continue with their policies of increasing nationalisation, we are going to let them destroy the production system even faster than it is being destroyed now. Anyone who does not understand that the sabotage of our production system, particularly food production, while an international authority continues to take portion of what food is produced in the British Empire to send to alleviate the alleged famine in Europe, is a deliberate policy, has no understanding of the dreadful threat now confronting us. The time left in which to defeat our enemies is desperately short. Why not fight while you still have time? Good evening.

OBITUARY

With regret we record the recent death of Mr. Tom Dunstan, son of one of our Colac supporters, Mr. A. E. Dunstan, Pollock St., Colac.

sion, but one constantly renewed at every turn, every day, on every occasion.

A time came in Spain, shortly before the civil war, when one had either to raise the closed fist or to perform the Roman salute. Civilised people who would do neither, risked brawls at every step. Soon after the rising of General Franco, half of Spain had willy nilly to close its fist and the other half to stretch the open hand at 45 degrees. In Madrid even in order to signal for a tram to stop one had to close one's fist.

The political gesture is the last stage in an evolution, in fact, a degeneration, from ideas to dogmas and from dogmas to slogans. It is a pure slogan—i.e., a slogan purified of any traces of thought which might still remain attached to it from the realms of the mind whence it hailed. It is a political uniform in action; the very negation of freedom. No liberal democracy should tolerate it.

SLOGAN-FED MASSES

We have seen how these slogan-fed and gesture-trained masses can work. Communists all over the world sabotaged the Second World War as a war of imperialist capitalists until Hitler attacked Russia. Had the world listened to the Communist slogan of those days Great Britain would be today at the feet of a victorious Hitler. Communist slogans were suddenly turned upside down as soon as Hitler began his war against Russia. Soon a new Communist slogan turned up: "Second front now." Even the Synod of Russian bishops, meeting for the first time in Moscow after years of enforced silence, began by asking for a second front. "The good Fascist obeys and keeps silent," was the slogan to be read on every Italian wall. And "Fuehrer command, we follow" could be read even inside German submarines. Totalitarianism appeals to that part of humanity, which feels the need to be led, and knows or fears the weight of too much liberty. It also appeals to the minority of human beings who must bully and boss.

This similarity of temperament explains that flowing backwards and forwards between Fascism and Communism so often noted by observers. Describing the situation in Italy, the Rome correspondent of "The Times" wrote on December 30, 1944: "They (the Communists) have already recruited a large selection from the ranks of the Fascist Party, and their style and methods are strongly suggestive of Fascism. If you go into any Communist headquarters you find the same type of well-groomed young official, with the same rather haughty and aloof manner that you did in the past in any Casa del Fascio."

—"World Digest," June '46.

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