

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

Now when our land to ruin's brink is verging,
In God's name, let us speak while there is time
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,
Silence is crime.

—Whittier.

THE NEW TIMES

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The Truth About the Referendum

All Your Questions Answered

By ERIC D. BUTLER

QUESTION: The Federal Government is asking for increased powers at the Referendum to be held at the same time as the Federal Elections. What are these powers?

ANSWER: Electors are to be asked to vote "Yes" on three proposed alterations to the Federal Constitution, which, if granted, will ensure that there are no doubts that the Federal Government can control all social services, and also have the power to regiment doctors, dentists and their patients in a nationalised health scheme; control all industrial arbitration in Australia; and control the marketing of all primary production of Australia.

Q: What is the purpose of the Federal Constitution?

A: When the people of the States of Australia agreed to the establishment of a Federal Government at the start of this century, they agreed to a set of rules clearly defining how the Federal Government and the State Governments were to work. These rules are termed the Federal Constitution. They state what the Federal Government can do and what the State Governments can do, and these rules can only be altered either by the State Governments granting any of their powers to the Federal Government or by the holding of a Referendum of all Australian electors. A Referendum can only be passed by a majority of electors in a majority of States voting "Yes" to proposed Constitutional amendments.

POWERS SHOULD BE LIMITED

Q: It is said that the Federal Constitution places strict limits on the powers of the Federal Government. Why have these limits?

A: The men who drew up the Federal Constitution knew from their own experience, and from that of our British forefathers, that the more centralised Government becomes, the easier it is for power-lusters to use Government to impose

tyranny on the people. The only check against this menace is LOCAL Government, Government close to the people, Government that can be controlled by the electors. The Federal Constitution was deliberately framed to give all major powers to the local State Governments and to confine the Federal Government to national matters such as Defence and Postal services.

A FALSE CONTENTION

Q: Isn't it contended by some people that the Australian people only agreed to the Federal Constitution because they believed that it would lead to the complete abolition of the local State Governments?

A: This is only clever propaganda to undermine the people's belief in the value of local Government. So far from there being any truth in this oft-repeated statement, the framers of the Federal Constitution made special provision for the creation of FURTHER States. This provision will be found in Chapter VI of the Constitution.

THE EFFICIENCY ARGUMENT

Q: Doesn't centralised Government lead to greater efficiency in Government?

A: That is exactly the argument Hitler used, and he destroyed all local Govern-

ment and centralised all power in a few hands. No matter where it has been tried, centralised Government has inevitably lead to increasing Government by bureaucratic dictatorship. Here in Australia it is already only too obvious that the Federal Government is attempting to legislate on matters, which could be much better attended to by local Governments—that it has such a stream of business that Federal Members can no longer find time to examine it all. They must rely on the advice of the permanent bureaucracy. Government by an irresponsible bureaucracy has become increasingly evident in this country over the past few years.

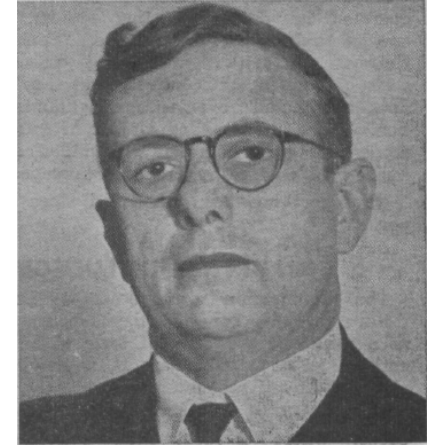
Any increased powers for Canberra really mean increased powers for the bureaucratic army of occupation, not for the Government.

Government by bureaucracy is not only anti-democratic and irresponsible Government; it leads to increasing friction, chaos and inefficiency in the community. Less of this type of Government is required, not more. Vote "No" against the bureaucracy.

BIG BUREAUCRATS WANT IT

Q: Has the coming Referendum anything to do with the last Referendum, held in 1944?

A: Yes. Over a long period, all types of Federal Government—advised by the permanent bureaucracy; men such as the economic Professors: Copland, Mills, Giblin,



DR. EVATT
Champion Canberra Centraliser

Coombs, etc.—have been used to try and destroy the Federal Constitution. It was stated in 1944 that there would be terrible post-war chaos in Australia unless Dr. Evatt and the bureaucracy had enormous powers. They tried to trick the people into granting these powers by demanding that they vote for or against 14 points, it being thought that the really dangerous powers would be granted along with comparatively innocuous powers relating to

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NOTES on the NEWS

Further confirmation of the claim that most propaganda media are in the hands of Left-Wing propagandists is found in the following news from the Melbourne "Sun" of July 25:

Sir Waldron Smithers, British M.P., following his participation in a "B."B.C. "Brains Trust" broadcast, declares: "It was no wonder that the Socialist Government refused a committee of enquiry before the B.B.C.'s charter was renewed, when it was giving such unbalanced Left-Wing broadcasts." He describes the atmosphere in the studio by saying that he felt he "was in the presence of evil-making," and says he felt a burning sense of injustice caused by a corporation, which claims to be impartial.

The "New Times" has been fearlessly exposing that sort of thing for a long time, and it is to be hoped that the warnings are being heeded. The so-called "A" class stations of the "A."B.C. (run by Mr. Moses) are quite as bad as the "B."B.C.

HOUSEWIVES' CAMPAIGN: The Melbourne women's groups formed to restore home deliveries propose to form deputations to State Parliament and Canberra; thus early they are being led astray! Presumably they do not understand that they have paid political servants in State and Federal electorates whose job it is to present electors' demands in the appropriate House; it is not the job of housewives to go begging to Canberra. The dismal failure of the hike to Canberra of home-seekers some time ago has apparently not registered in the minds of those responsible for the proposed housewives' "hikes." When the women warriors get together in small groups in each electorate, and get busy exerting pressure on local Members of Parliament, they will get results. But not until then. There is need for women with knowledge of Electoral Campaign tactics, to ensure that these willing women do not waste their energies.

BUREAUCRATIC SABOTAGE: Supporting the accusations of war blunders made by Air Vice-Marshal Bostock, Major-General Steele says: "The Australian system was . . . bureaucratic. The passing of the Budget meant very little; those who had the responsibility for providing supplies and equipment, such as the Military Board and the Air Board, had no authority for the expenditure budgeted for their Services. They were required to get approvals from a succession of Treasury officials on boards, which had no responsibility to the troops, and no knowledge of operational needs. That caused delays and poor results." That and other reports show how near we were to being defeated by "our" bureaucracy.

RUTHLESS RUSSIANS: Brooks Atkinson, "New York Times" correspondent, just returned from 10 months' duty in Moscow,

says: "Russia today is a country of fear, where people are ruled with iron rods by an unimaginative and ruthless Government." Here is further confirmation of the state of tyranny in the socialised Soviet. He also declares, "the general level of medical practice, and of the theatre, art and music, is low." In regard to the socialist propaganda in the outside world, Brooks Atkinson says: "Knowing nothing of the misery of life in Russia, they [the propagandists] want to believe Russia has found an ideal solution; but by Western standards, the Soviet has thus far not solved any of the problems." He also likens Communism to a religion with Moscow as the Holy City of the Communist faith, with Lenin as the Father and Stalin as the Son. There are also minor prophets whose portraits, statues and images are carried and adored on procession days.

BREWERY BURDENS: Mr. O. M. J. Coghlan, chairman of the Ballarat Brewing Co., told the shareholders at annual meeting "the Company regards the Government as its largest shareholder, as it appropriates for itself more than a dozen times the Company's total profit. Last financial year the Company set aside £32,000 for taxation before arriving at the profit of £38,269, and collected more than £500,000 for the various Governments in duties and taxes." Yet, workers abuse breweries and publicans for the high price of their beer, and they clamour (along with certain clergymen) for nationalisation! Here is evidence that "Labor" and "Capitalist" Governments obtain a tremendous rake-off without any responsibility of ownership. Why own, when you can control via taxation and duties? It would be wiser for workers to demand that these taxes be removed from their beer.

(Continued on page 3.)

Significant Political Pointers

With the ominous suggestion that Mr. R. G. Casey might return to Australian Federal politics, there has been a faint revival in some quarters of the old National Insurance Scheme, which the Australian electors so firmly rejected in 1938 when Mr. Casey, as Federal Treasurer, attempted to have it introduced.

The suggestion is being made by the so-called anti-Labor parties that the best way to abolish the Means Test—about which electors have been so active in complaining to their Federal Members that there is some consternation amongst Federal politicians—is to re-introduce Mr. Casey's National Insurance Scheme.

The Melbourne "Argus" of June 20 had an editorial on the matter, which concluded:

"A contributory system with assured benefits would be in keeping with one of the basic tenets of democracy, namely, that privilege should be commensurate with duty."

It is amazing that this nauseating hypocrisy can be absorbed by even the most propaganda-conditioned citizen.

The basic tenet of democracy surely is, that the individual shall be free to spend his own money as he sees fit, and free to make his own arrangements about his own future.

Does the "Argus" seriously suggest that citizens are enjoying any "privileges" when their alleged duties are FORCED on them by "the State"?

PHONEY OPPOSITION

The "Argus" and the "anti-Socialists" are really preaching exactly the same doctrine as the Socialists, namely: that the individual is not competent to look after his own money, and that bureaucrats should look after it for him—spending portion of it, of course, on their own upkeep.

It is argued that the person who puts some money in the bank is doing the same thing—insuring against future illness or unemployment. But this is strictly VOLUNTARY action by the individual. And further, State Savings Banks will pay him interest on his money, a very different procedure from that of the bureaucracy.

Mr. Menzies and his associates are advocating the introduction of the very Socialism they allegedly oppose. But they are clever. They are claiming that they can reduce taxation a little more than the Labor Government, by abolishing the pre-



MR. MENZIES

sent "social services," paid direct out of the taxpayers' money taken off him by the Taxation Monopoly. But their "contributory" National Insurance Scheme

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THE HOUSING COMMISSION SCANDAL

By JOHN WELLER

Although now twelve months overdue, the Victorian Housing Commission's Annual Report for the year ended June 30, 1945, has not yet been tabled in Parliament. Has the Commission something to hide? I think it has.

Its record is not inspiring.

The Commission was set up in 1937 for the clear-cut purpose of slum reclamation—the thin edge of the wedge.

In 1943 additional powers were granted covering the compulsory acquisition of land, and the letting, leasing or sale of houses.

CONCEALMENT OF COSTS

Vital information on Housing Commission activities is extremely difficult to obtain, and nothing has been concealed more successfully than the costs involved.

Prior to January 1945, the Commission operated no detailed costing system. In one of their own publications, "Concrete Houses" (p. 44), after quoting estimated costs of housing, they naively add that this does not include overheads or administration. These are provided for out of a Commonwealth grant of a tidy £15 million, subscribed, of course, by you, the taxpayers.

No report has been published since that period.

A CORRUPTING INFLUENCE

The Commission was forced to admit failure on jobs done by day labour, and, as a result, 85 per cent, of their work, according to F. Oswald Barnett, is now carried out by private enterprise.

But this, again, is hardly satisfactory, because, where a centralised organisation backed by the full force of law is in a position to dispense favours, it leads to the inevitable consequences of concentrated power: graft and corruption.

Remember the wise Lord Acton: "Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

"ACQUISITION" OF LAND

Of the compulsory acquisition of land not much need be repeated here about the sheer injustice of it except to point out that under a High Court ruling adequate compensation must be paid for land compulsorily acquired, not only on the basis of value, but also to cover a fair estimated profit which may have accrued from the property acquired.

Commission has found no need to observe that in regard to small allotment-holders, because these victims are mostly in no position to take court action, while the delay on the Ascot Racecourse decision is simply because the Commission knows that the owner could take them to court—and win. No similar action taken against the Government has yet failed.

UNSATISFACTORY HOUSING

With the "houses" that have been erected by the Commission there is by no means widespread satisfaction. As an example, a letter to the "Age" of June 22 by Mr. J. J. Jackson is worth quoting:

"Hundreds of 'homes' have been built in this area [North-East Coburg] in the past few years, but despite strong representation to the Commission by the Coburg City Council, the local Member of Parliament and North-East Coburg Progress Association, we have no shops, playing fields, picture theatres or other amenities, and only a small private bus service. Mothers have to travel long distances to procure household requirements, and there is no building of any kind within reasonable distance in which a baby health centre may be set up

or where the hundreds of children of the same area may congregate." The slums of the future?

FAILURE AND FUTILITY

All in all, the Housing Commission, with a £15 million grant from the Commonwealth, first priority on materials, the power to disregard municipal building regulations, and the power of compulsory acquisition, has had every advantage over the much-maligned private builder. But in spite of all this it has clearly failed.

In the final analysis it is individual builders, carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, painters, etc., who actually erect the houses, whether done by Government or private enterprise. Why, then, should a Government body be set up for the construction of houses?

You will be told that it is necessary because the lower income groups cannot afford to purchase houses, and therefore the Government must do it for them—at the taxpayers' expense, of course.

THAT IS NOT AN ARGUMENT FOR THE SETTING UP OF STATE CONTROL IN BUILDING. IT IS AN ARGUMENT FOR INCREASING THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE INDIVIDUAL—SO THAT HE IS ABLE TO BUY HIS OWN HOUSE—HOW, WHEN AND WHERE HE WANTS IT.

WHAT'S BEHIND IT ALL?

But it is CONTROL that they are after, as an examination of the essential differences between Private Enterprise and State Control makes clear:

(1) Under Private Enterprise, the builder uses his own capital and takes all risks; that is to say, he accepts full responsibility for his actions. Under State Control, the bureaucrat spends the taxpayers' money and accepts no responsibility for his actions.

(2) The private builder, operating on a profit-or-loss system, is automatically eliminated if he runs at a loss. If the State Control bureaucrat fails, there is no practical method by which he is eliminated.

(3) Under Private Enterprise, the builder, operating under competitive conditions, is forced to keep costs down. Under State Control, there is no such measure of control, and Government Departments operate without regard to economic cost.

(4) Under Private Enterprise, the consumer chooses what sort of house he shall have, where he is to have it, and who is to build it for him. Under State Control, the bureaucrat decides all that.

BUILDERS OBSTRUCTED

There is every evidence to show that the private builder is perfectly capable of erecting all the houses we need in the shortest possible time.

But he must be freed from all the hampering restrictions, which the different departments of the bureaucracy are imposing on him.

Mr. E. S. Elliott, the secretary of the Master Builders' Association, who gave me a good deal of valuable information on this subject, commented on the controls as follows:

"To the private builder, price-fixing, controls, priorities, waiting time, the uncertainty of supply, and consequent enforced inefficiency of performance (the men tend to 'go-slow' when materials are not flowing freely on the job) all means personal loss. He can't charge it up to the taxpayer as the Government enterprise can and does."

SOCIALIST GESTAPO IN NEW ZEALAND

Government's Agents-Provocateur in Action

By G. HINTON KNOWLES, in the "N.Z. Social Crediter."

Recent press reports of further action against traders—this time against butchers in the Wellington district, accused of selling meat to secret agents of the Government to a greater value than was warranted by the meat coupons surrendered—gives point to the fact that the New Zealand Gestapo (secret State police) are still with us after twelve months of alleged peace.

Who is to benefit by their questionable operations and tactics? Do our British relations receive any more meat on account of them to relieve their near-starvation diet? Or, are they operating against their fellow-citizens in the interest of an international control of our economic affairs to which we, as a people, have never given, nor ever will give, our assent? The very existence of such a secret body in the service of the de jure Government of the country provides convincing evidence of its recognition of the fact that its Regulations are unpopular, i.e., not in accord with the will of the people, and that the people cannot be relied upon to carry out the

instructions which have been imposed upon them, without their consent, unless compelled through fear of Court action being taken against them, with consequential penalties.

This sort of thing is part of the wages of public apathy, which is the sine qua non to government by bureaucracy, which works in its own interests first. The adoption of the Social Credit principles would mean the defeat of bureaucracy in favour of real democracy, by government through inducement, as opposed to compulsion. It would bring about the use of plenty, instead of the organisation of scarcity. It would bring individual freedom in economic security—and, moreover, it would do away completely with this system of internal spying, which must always be distressing

The Bureaucrats Restrict Production

Another Example of Deliberate Policy of Scarcity

Mr. Langtry (Labor, Riverina): "Is the Minister representing the Minister for Supply and Shipping aware that 'Aladdin' lamp parts are practically unobtainable? Consequently there is a big demand for size B lamp glasses, which are in short supply. I am told that the supply is short BECAUSE THE PRICES COMMISSIONER HAS FIXED A PRICE AT WHICH THE MANUFACTURERS CANNOT SUPPLY THE



MR. J. LANGTRY, M.H.R.

GLASSES. Will the Minister have inquiries made with a view to ensuring a supply equal to the demand?"

Mr. Dedman: "This matter is related to the administration of the Minister for Supply and Shipping, but it also affects prices control under the Minister for Trade and Customs. I shall direct the attention of both Ministers to the matter raised by the honourable gentleman and ask them to confer to see if something can be done to ease the shortage."

—Federal "Hansard" for June 19.

RED ARMY'S REPUTATION

It isn't the Russian way to hide their light under a bushel; they are great advertisers. Witness, for example, the huge statues to the Red Army erected in Berlin and Vienna. These statues seem to provide some bitter, ironic humour to the inhabitants—for the lady interpreter who guided me on an auto trip in Vienna said that the Viennese call the great shaft topped by a Russian soldier "the Statue of the Unknown Looter."—Scripps-Howard correspondent, quoted in Sydney "Bulletin," 24/7/46.

and absolutely obnoxious to all right-thinking people of whatever political persuasion. The word "gestapo" is the German code word for Geheime Staats Polizei (Secret State Police). It conjures up visions of the hated Nazi system and other Continental secret bodies, which are so alien in concept to the British idea, and under which innumerable agents-provocateur descended to even lower moral and spiritual levels than did Judas Iscariot. The title is quite reasonably and justifiably applied to those paid secret agents of bureaucracy who deliberately set about inducing other people to break the law (or the regulations which pass for it), in order that their selected victims can be prosecuted for breaking it. A dirty business from which the spirits of all decent men and women will recoil in disgust. We don't want, and won't countenance, anything of this sort in New Zealand—unless we have lost that spirit of freedom and fair play bequeathed to us by our ancestors.

A BUREAUCRATIC BASIS

Such instances in the procurement of legal offences through the misuse of the common man's natural trust in his fellow man are frequent under any bureaucratic system which must rely upon compulsion, not inducement, to impose its will upon the community. Its agents seek and invite the confidence of their fellows in order to betray them. The underlying principle—if such a system can be said to have any "principle" at all—is not the result of any modern development: it has oozed up out of unsavoury history, having its known genesis and practical application, so far as the Christian world is concerned, in the action of Judas for the accursed thirty pieces of silver.

In this little country—so often called "God's Own"—evidence of the existence of a large body of these secret agents has become abundant over the past few years. Their establishment was not due to the effect of the war, but to the fact that it was possible for such a system to be introduced under War Regulations, which no Government in any British community would have dared to attempt to do under normal peace conditions.

CURRENT COMMENT

In view of the mass hysteria which is being generated about the Atom Bomb in order to stampede the people into accepting a highly centralised world government, it is interesting to recall the words of Professor Harold J. Laski, spoken shortly after this force was used on Japan:

"It is unthinkable that this discovery should not lead us to see why international government must become the basic condition of civilised life . . ."

And THEN, of course, they have got you where they want you!

"CIVIL LIBERTY."

The Australian Council for Civil Liberties, in its bulletin, "Civil Liberty," quotes (in part only) from a comment on its activities published in the "New Times" several weeks ago. From what appears in the bulletin one might assume that the Council is uninformed about its own antecedents.

In 1917 the "National Council Against Conscription" was organised in Great Britain by Adrian Stephen and Langdon-Davies. Later the name was changed to the "National Council for Civil Liberties." Stephen and Langdon were the two principal organisers in the U.D.C. (Union for Democratic Control) office. Prime mover of the U.D.C., which was teeming with Leftists, was E. D. Morel, the renegade Frenchman, who in 1916 was accused in Parliament of being "a paid agent of the German Government."

In 1917 he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for sending information out of the country.

Just when that Council, with its unmistakable "Red" connections, went out of existence is not quite clear. But in 1934 it was re-established and has functioned continuously since that time.

The "American Civil Liberties Union" came into existence in 1920 with Roger Baldwin, "an old hanger-on of the Berkman Anarchist gang," as its director. On its committee were found Jane Addams, Rabbi Magnes, Sophonisba P. Breckenridge, Agnes Brown Leach, Morris Hillquit (alias Miska Hilkwicz, representative of the Soviet Bureau), Elizabeth Gurley Flynn (I.W.W. agitator), William Z. Foster (avowed revolutionary, now head of U.S. Communists, then of the Trade Unions Educational League), James H. Maurer (friend, aider and abettor of Anarchists and Communists), and Norman Hapgood, of the Hearst Press.

We can only judge the Australian Council, and its claim to be guarding our "civil liberties," by results.

If this Council were genuinely concerned to maintain the liberty of the individual we would expect them to expose and fight such attacks on our liberty as are implicit in the Bretton Woods scheme, the Federal powers plea, the compulsory land acquisition racket, oppressive and punitive taxation, and bureaucratic restrictions. **But they do not.** —John Weller.

TALKING ABOUT FOOD

The following choice tit-bits appeared in "Abundance" for April-May-June, 1946:— "Stacks of tens of thousands of bags of maize are to be found all over the country with the bags broken, because they have been at these places for the last three or four years. There are places along the railway line where I can show you stacks of tens of thousands of bags of wheat lying, and they have been lying there for years." —M. J. van der Berg, M.P. for Krugersdorp, speaking in the House of Assembly, South Africa, January 30, 1945.

"Maize, wheat, citrus and meat are being deliberately destroyed or dumped into the sea in order to create an artificial shortage and so bolster up prices in the interests of the food speculator. The latter process of artificial shortages is borne out by the obvious fact that as soon as Price Control of the various Food Boards agree to an increase in any commodity the market becomes active and much can be procured for a while." —"Labour-Arbeids Bulletin," South Africa, May, 1945.

"In the five years 1940-44 one power-house alone in Buenos Aires used as fuel: Maize, 1,265,000 tons; Wheat, 907,600 tons; Linseed, 296,000 tons; Oil-seed residues, 196,500 tons."

—"Farmer and Stockbreeder," January 1, 1946.

"The total 'disappearance' of wheat—that is, its use for purposes other than human food—rose from an average of 198 million bushels in 1932-41 to 690 million bushels in 1943-44. American production of food of all kinds, it has been estimated, rose by almost one-third in the war years; but the consumption and 'disappearance' of food-stuffs kept pace with the rise in production."

—"The Economist," February 16, 1946

Experience the Test of Canberra control

The Farmers and the Referendum

Speaking on the Federal Government's Constitution Alteration (Social Services) Bill, at Canberra on April 5, Mr. Blain, M.H.R., for the Northern Territory, made the excellent point that far too many Members "fail to differentiate between the duties of a delegate and those of a representative."

He went on to deal with the manner in which the Federal "Labor" Government has worked hand-in-glove, with Monopoly. He gave actual examples from the Northern Territory, over which the Federal Government has ALL governmental powers, and had them for many years before the recent war.

Mr. Blain's remarks provide further evidence of why the Federal Government and its bureaucratic masters should NOT have control over the marketing of primary production. In the course of his speech, he said: —

I wish to supplement the remarks of the honourable member for Maranoa. He spoke of conditions in a district with which he is very familiar, I own a small property in the same district, and I speak in terms common to every honourable member who has an interest in the land and carries a mortgage round his neck. On my property, which is 4 or 5 miles away from the property of the honourable member for Maranoa, I produce 500 or 600 Hereford cattle every year. Therefore, the meat market is of some interest to me. However, it is of much more interest to the people in the distant Northern Territory whom I represent.

RAW DEAL FOR "LITTLE MAN"

During the war, this Government showed so little business acumen that the small cattle-raisers in the far north of the Northern Territory received a very raw deal. Therefore, I am not complacent, and those cattlemen will not be complacent, about granting the powers, which the Government seeks.

MR. MULCAHY. — The honourable member is only barracking for Vestey's.

MR. BLAIN. — I am about to do the very reverse of that, I welcome the honourable member's interjection, because I intend to kick Vestey's Limited neck and crop out

of the Territory, and compel them to confine their activities to exporting only—as did Argentina. If the honourable member studied "Queensland Country Life," a journal, which circulates in Queensland and the Northern Territory, he would have seen two articles written by me and published about two months ago, which indicated what I propose to do about Vestey's Limited. I shall point out some of the mistakes of

"BY THEIR FRUITS, . . ."

Mr. A. M. Blain is the Northern Territory's ONE AND ONLY Representative at Canberra. He is allowed to speak in the House — BUT HAS NO VOTE.

Another example of Canberra "Democracy"!

the Government during the war, as I learned of them from my constituents whom I recently visited.

EASY MONEY FOR VESTEYS

The Government let a contract in the Northern Territory to a certain cattle-raising firm for the supply of cattle at £5 10s.

a head. Believe it or not, when delivery was about to be made, Vestey's Limited was given a contract by this Government, which now seeks increased powers over marketing, for the supply of 26,000 cattle at £7 10s. a head. How did Vestey's Limited earn the extra £2 a head for the cattle? One small cattle-raiser delivered 400 or 500 head of cattle at the abattoirs eight miles down the river from Katherine. The manager of Vestey's Limited, who was sitting in his car at the yards at the time, bought the cattle for £5 10s a head and then took them over for killing at the abattoirs at £7 10s a head, making an outright profit of £2 a head within a few minutes. Yet this Government claims to be looking after the interests of the "little man."

BIG BUSINESS AND "LABOR"

It appalls me to learn of the things that happened during the war. I say to the honourable member for Lang (Mr. Mulcahy), that I am waiting for a full debate to be held on the subject of the meat industry, when I shall leave very little unsaid about Vestey's Limited. As the honourable member for Forrest (Mr. Lemmon) said, I shall "pull no punches" when dealing with that firm.

MR. LEMMON. — Were the cattle mentioned by the honourable member of good quality?

MR. BLAIN. — I see that the honourable member is interested, and I shall repeat the story so that he will have no doubts about what happened. The cattle, which mentioned, numbering about 400 or 500, were brought to the killing yards near Vestey's Limited station 200 miles south of Darwin. The owner wants to know why this Labour Government asked him to bring the cattle 700 miles to the sale yards and then allowed Vestey's Limited manager, without getting out of his motorcar, to buy them and resell at a profit of £2 a head. I ask the Government to answer that question.

PROFITEERS NOT CURBED

I shall take the opportunity on a more suitable occasion to point out to the House

how insidious are the activities of Vestey's Limited. For instance, the company had large mobs of cattle driven across the Northern Territory and through Queensland, taking two years, including stops of six



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA

It looks pretty and harmless . . . but read on!

months at a time at some stations, to the market at Cannon Hills.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER (MR. RIOR-DAN). — Order! I ask the honourable member to connect his remarks with the Bills under discussion.

MR. BLAIN. — I am speaking on the Bill dealing with the "orderly marketing" of primary products. Something of real benefit to small primary producers should emerge from a proper system of orderly marketing.

Steps must be taken to ensure that large profiteering interests, like Vestey's Limited, will not be allowed to dump cattle from the Northern Territory into the Cannon Hills yards and so depress prices to the detriment of small cattle-raisers operating in the Queensland coastal district.

ITS NICE WORK-IF YOU CAN GET IT!

The International Government Racket

It has been bad enough living under Canberra's army of occupation—the nominally NATIONAL bureaucrats. But worse is coming unless Australians wake up—because a chosen race of INTERNATIONAL bureaucrats is going to push us around, through the "national" bureaucrats. And other peoples likewise.

Tax-payers, already staggering under the financial burden of "national" bureaucracy, will at least take a poor view of the fact that the privileged ruling class of international impertinences are to receive extremely fat salaries—not to mention "allowances"—TAX FREE! The Socialist secretary-general of U.N.O., for instance, gets enough to make the average Capitalist turn red, and Red, with envy.

The low-down, on the profit aspect of this power-lusters' parasitical racket, is given by Leslie Gould, financial editor of the New York "Journal American," as follows: —

The prize jobs today are those on the three international organisations — U.N.O., the World Bank and the World Monetary Fund. The salaries are "net after taxes." If there are any income taxes, these will be paid by the organisations. This is better than most movie contracts and practically any job private industry can offer.

The president of the World Bank is to receive \$30,000 a year "net." Or tax free as far as the recipient is concerned. The same for the managing-director of the World Monetary Fund. The secretary-general of U.N.O. receives \$26,000 a year, plus an "allowance" of \$20,000—all "tax free."

WHAT THE BIG BOYS GET

Thus the top jobs in the World Bank and the Monetary Fund are the equivalent of \$80,000 a year if the receiver were subject to U.S. income taxes. If the \$20,000 "allowance" is omitted the U.N.O. boss's pay would equal \$50,000 a year American. Including the \$20,000 allowance as income, his total pay would be the equivalent of \$150,000 American. Much better than Mr. Lie could do in Norway.

The World Bank and the Monetary Fund each have in addition to the "boss job" 12 executive directors, each with an alternate. The executive directors each receive \$17,500 "net," and their alternates \$11,500. When Russia joins the organisation, there will be an additional executive director and alternate. The pay of the executive directors is the equivalent of \$32,000, and the alternates around \$18,000.

LESSER LIGHTS DO NICELY

In addition to these tax-free posts, there are many more lower down the scale. The same in U.N.O. There are 15 department directors—so far—who receive \$11,000 "tax-free" salary, plus expense allowances ranging from \$3000 to \$6000 a year. And a flock of assistant-secretaries, receiving \$3500 a year, plus expenses.

The "tax-free" salary was decided upon because some of the countries with repre-

sentatives on the boards do not have income taxes. Therefore, a representative from any other country with an income tax would be at a disadvantage. In this way all appointees are equal as to "net income."



MR. LIE

The Secretary-General of U.N.O. His name seems quite appropriate

INTERESTING POSSIBILITIES

Taxes are paid on the income, but by the Fund, the Bank or U.N.O. rather than the individual. The American head of the Bank will receive \$30,000, but the Bank will have to pay Uncle Sam a tax of around \$50,000. The same for all Americans receiving these "international salaries."

This opens the door to a lot of interesting possibilities. The next thing will be to make all political jobs—for these are political, don't kid yourself there—"tax free" or "net after taxes." But best of all are the "allowances" or "expense accounts."

NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1)

"TOMORROWS" TACTICS: The fourth issue of a monthly journal entitled "Tomorrow" leaves little doubt about it being strongly Leftist—and, of course, anti-British. This issue devotes a lot of space to an alleged secret movement to undermine Communism. The accusation is based on information supplied by Communists, so it will be clear that the Editor is strangely innocent or naive, when he or she places any reliance on such a source of information. Anyway, the Editor should not lose any sleep about Communists being undermined. The other pages reek with Communist phrases and slogans, and there is a special diatribe against individual freedom. There is also a criticism of J. J. Maloney's exposure of Russian tyranny, and a picture of Jewish Harold J. Laski. Ironically, "Tomorrow" claims to be an independent publication; this claim to "impartial" reporting is the solitary instance of humour to be found in it, and that is rather sardonic humour.

HOLLYWOOD "CULCHA": It is pleasing to note that the threat to British culture, in the form of most Hollywood films, is being recognised by certain public bodies, viz.: "Decent Australian ideals taught in the schools are being replaced by the standards of Hollywood's frothy pseudo-reality" (President of the Children's Cinema Council of Victoria). Then comes this from the President of the Federation of Mothers' Clubs: "Many children are so steeped in the tawdry glamorous traditions of film-magazines and films that they have little appreciation of the same values of everyday life." It has taken a long time for the warnings uttered in this journal, regarding the attacks on British culture, to permeate through the community.

FINANCIAL FUTURE: Once again, warnings of "things to come" are given by prominent accountants. Heavy type is now used to feature them in the daily press when they say, "selling is the future problem." Reduction of costs in industry is also being strongly featured. It calls to mind the days of the so-called Premiers' Plan (under a Labor Government), and the collapse that followed it. One may remember, too, that the war demonstrated that when the people had money, they did not need invitations (advertisements) to buy; commercial travellers were dispensed with, and the people obtained what goods were available without these selling aids. A general reduction of costs in industry is, of course, quite impossible under our present system of debt finance. Our financial system must be made to provide some income to the individual without it going through industry as a cost; this is the only way in which production costs in general can be lowered without causing a depression.

NURSING CONDITIONS: Dr. Gerald Doyle, who has been lecturing nurses for their examinations for 25 years, throws some light on the obstacles placed in the way of those wishing to take up nursing. He nominates the Nurses' Board as their biggest obstacle; next he criticises the inadequate rewards. He then comments on "unfair and stupid examination papers,"

WORDS OF WISDOM

"Nothing is ever accomplished by a committee unless it consists of three members: one of whom happens to be sick and another absent."

— Hendrick Van Loon.

especially for first-year nurses, who have to part out up to £20 for a uniform, and risk passing the first stupid examination. Dr. Doyle also says that the Nurses' Board "does not have the confidence of the nursing profession and does not inspire nurses to go on with nursing." It looks like a distressing story of crusty officialdom, from a doctor who should know, and it is good that the searchlight of truth is being turned on this matter. —OBH.

DENIED UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Senator Finlay: "Will the Minister for Health and Social Services inform the Senate if he is aware that persons over 65 years of age, who are still working in industry and are not eligible for the old-age pension, have no claim for unemployment benefits under the social services legislation? Where application has been made by such persons for benefits under that legislation their application has been refused, and they have been referred to the old-age pensions office for relief, with no hope of success. Will the Minister endeavour to have such persons protected, either under the Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act or under the social services legislation?"

Senator McKenna: "I am not aware of the position as set out by the honourable Senator. I think it will be appreciated by him that I have not yet had an opportunity to acquaint myself with the details of all of the legislation affecting the department of which I have just taken charge. However, I shall make inquiries regarding the matter, and at an early date I shall advise the honourable Senator of the result of that investigation."

—Federal "Hansard" for June 19.

REVELATION OF COMMUNIST POLICY

Local Evidence in the N.S.W. Parliament

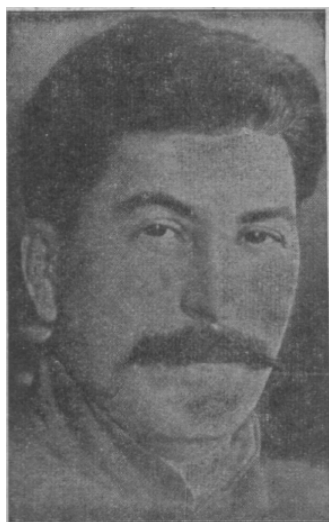
In the Legislative Council of New South Wales recently there was a remarkable exposure of the devilish policy of Communist leaders in this country. The Honourable Sir Norman Kater brought before the House a most revealing document apparently originating from a local Communist source.

What follows is from the N.S.W. "Hansard" report, but the sub-headings are our own. Speaking on the Adjournment on May 8 of this year, Sir Norman said:—

... This is at letter, apparently authorised by the Ironworkers' Committee for Democratic Unionism (Port Kembla branch), and printed by the Albion Press, Punchbowl. This letter was put into the letterboxes of various people in the suburbs, and there is some really interesting reading in it. It is apparent from the context that it was published about the time of the termination of the ironworkers' strike. It contains the following:

"Comrades, it is true that this strike has not been completely successful from the point of view of the rank-and-file. But from the point of view of our Communist Party this strike has not failed—it has been a brilliant success.

"The reactionary adherents of the Australian 'Labor' Party, who oppose the growth of our great Soviet and Stalinist organisation, are being made to destroy



"GENERALISSIMO" STALIN
Has Red Termites in Australia

themselves by their own strength, and to follow our Communist objective without knowing what they are doing. Our Party has indeed succeeded in taking the bourgeois Australian Labor Party for a ride.

REDS' REAL OBJECTIVES

"Put aside all bourgeois prejudices about gaining our professed objectives, because the slogans we are putting forward about 40 hours and union recognition are only meant as catch-cries to conceal the real revolutionary content of this strike. Analyse it in accordance with the principles of Marx, of Lenin and of Stalin, and you will see what we have achieved.

"Our ultimate objective, of course, remains constant—namely, to bring about a condition of affairs which will ensure the victory of our great Soviet Fatherland over American and British Imperialism, masquerading as 'Democracy.'

"But Stalin is not yet ready to attack, nor will he be ready, until the Soviet has overtaken the treachery and concealments of capitalist science, and is equipped with atomic bombs. Until this happens we must wait, and we must create internal disruption primarily here in Australia, and overseas also, insofar as we are able to do so. This is our immediate objective."

I am not reading the whole of this pamphlet, but am just picking out a few extracts. . . .

The letter continues:

WANT WORKERS TO SUFFER

"1. We have created among the workers a solidarity of suffering. When men are happy and prosperous they tend to forget their class position, to drift apart, and become disorganised. Comrades, that is no good because they forget the class war. But, on the other hand, when people are miser-

able it is much easier to keep them together, and to persuade them that unity is strength. As Engels says, it is a good thing for workers to suffer from want and hunger, especially when their women and children are involved.

"Now this strike has already lost more than £500,000 in direct wages, and this is a considerable sum, quite apart from the indirect losses on traders and shopkeepers and other exploiters and parasites.

"While we want the workers to suffer, we must be certain that they do not connect the suffering with our party. Comrades, there is ideological work to be done here.

WORKERS' SAVINGS TO GO

"2. We are making the workers draw on their savings. When workers have funds in the bank, they cease to be politically trustworthy. It is only the Proletariat—without property—who can make the revolution. Many people before this strike had money laid aside—there was over £1,000,000 of workers' savings in the district. Of course, we cannot hope to get rid of all this in one strike—a series of strikes will be necessary to achieve this object. But if we can keep control of key unions, then we have a reasonable prospect of getting rid of these dangerous savings out of the hands of the working class, and so cause the necessary discontent.

"3. We have struck a blow against the petty bourgeoisie—the shopkeepers and little traders. Remember how Stalin has said that these small traders are the main prop of capitalism and must be destroyed. Then, in 1929, when we were strong enough, Stalin struck. The petty bourgeois, and kulaks were liquidated."

That is euphemistic for "murdered," as we know.

RUINING SMALL TRADERS

"Most of the exploiters were killed; the rest were sent to Siberia, as they deserved. There must be no pity for these parasites and their families when the moment comes here in Australia, as it came in Russia in 1929.

"But at present we are not strong enough to attack them openly. Instead, we must concentrate on ruining the traders, especially small traders, who are the strength of the capitalist system. By getting all business into the hands of the monopolies and ruining the small man, we bring the revolution nearer.

"Comrades, concentrate on the small traders. Intimidate them into granting credits, which will involve them in financial disaster. Pretend to be friendly with them, while we prepare to destroy them—this policy succeeded in the Soviet, and it can be made to succeed in Australia. Use them to destroy themselves.

PREVENTING PROSPERITY

"The bourgeoisie needed the six months after the war to expand industry and give employment to the men being demobilised. Thanks to the Party's valiant disruption of the steel industry, we have made them waste this vital six months. The re-organisation has not taken place; industry has not been expanded; conversion from war-time production has been made impossible. In consequence, there will be no facilities for absorbing demobilised men, and there will be most excellent unemployment.

"Comrades, you do not work alone. Make certain that all comrades and Party sympathisers in the army are instructed to steal arms before being demobilised. Help us to create discontent among discharged men.

CAUSING UNEMPLOYMENT

"Australia's export trade in manufactures must not be allowed to expand, because this would cause full employment at Port Kembla and Newcastle, and would thus diminish class consciousness by bringing prosperity to these areas.

"The steel strike has already struck a vital blow at Australian exports. Big export orders, involving three years' output for Port Kembla, have already been lost to Canada.

"Comrades, remember what we have achieved already on the coalfields. By a series of well-timed strikes, under Communist leadership, we eliminated Australian export trade in coal, and thus brought unemployment to the coalfields.

"Our comrades on the water-front will

stand by us to ruin the coast's overseas trade and prevent full employment."

"FIFTH COLUMN" TACTICS

THE HON. G. MULINS: Be careful. You might be libelous!

THE HON. SIR NORMAN KATER: I am speaking under parliamentary privilege. I ask the hon. member to take careful note of this:—

"The steel strike has already had its excellent repercussions upon foreign policy. Also, by co-operation with the Indonesians we are helping them to create in Java a new order which will carry out the policy of the U.S.S.R., and which will be under the real control of our great Stalin.

"Remember, too, that even should the reactionaries decide to go back to work, we still have a second line. The steelworkers cannot produce without coal, and the Party is strong in the coalfields.

"Long live the great Union of Soviet Republics. Down with British, American and Australian Imperialism! Hail Stalin!"

WE'VE A RIGHT TO ASK IF OUR JEWS ENDORSE MURDER IN PALESTINE

Under this heading, an editorial appears in the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" of July 24. It is a remarkable effort—for a big daily paper—and a notable indication of the spreading of a more realistic attitude to the Jewish Problem.

The article contains a few secondary passages, which are not precisely what we would have written in these columns, and some of these apparently involve inferences that we would not endorse. However, as most of our readers will not have seen this editorial, we reprint it in full hereunder, with our sub-headings:—

World Jewry should make its position clear by immediately and unequivocally condemning Zionist terrorism in Palestine.

The Jewish people will never solve, by killing British soldiers, the complex problems, which have developed from efforts to give them a national home.

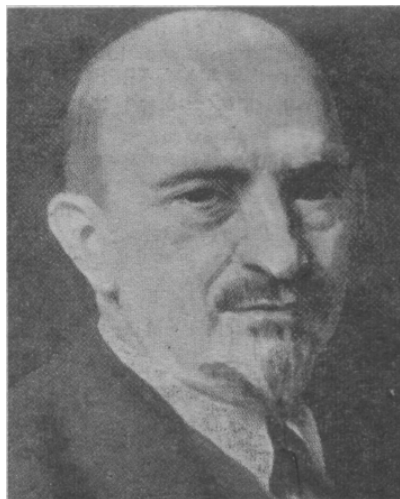
Jews, above all people, must realise that they have nothing to gain and everything to lose from violence.

They are Civilisation's classic minority, depending for their existence on tolerance and the peaceful methods of compromise and negotiation.

UNJUST WAR ON BRITISH

To hold the British responsible for their problem—which goes back to prehistory and includes the Inquisition, the pogroms of Russia, and the brutalities of Nazism—is absurd.

It is an international problem and only international co-operation can solve it. Strategy, air routes and oil supplies unfortunately make the Eastern



DR CHAIM WEIZMANN

Leading "British" Zionist

Mediterranean a bear-garden of power politics, and this inhibits co-operation between the Great Powers at the moment.

The Jews are not the only or the most numerous victims of the big nations' failure to get together.

Why blame Britain alone?

JEWS' MORAL INDEBTEDNESS

To British liberal institutions the Jews were deeply indebted.

In all British communities they have full rights of citizenship.

In Australia, they are freer even than in the United States, where, outside New York—particularly in the Southern States—they are the object of bitter racial discrimination.

Sir Isaac Isaacs, a Jew, attained the highest office open to anyone in the Commonwealth.

Jews hold top positions in all walks of life—fighting Services, Law, Medicine, Business.

That more than a handful of these people endorse the terrorists of Palestine is inconceivable.

BRITISH GOODWILL STRAINED

But they must make their horror of the bombings clear to their compatriots or run the risk of being misunderstood.

The problem of Jewry extends far be-

BRETTON WOODS PLOT

From "The Mirror," N.Z., March 1946:—

By now, we hear only half-hearted denials that the Bretton Woods proposals mean a complete return to the gold standard.

Briefly put, the adoption of the scheme means:

(1) Abrogation of British sovereign power; (2) a perpetuation of international unpayable debt; (3) the enslavement of the peoples of the world to financial tyranny.

Says G. H. Stock, a prominent English economist:

"The United States has twenty thousand tons of gold, 85 per cent, of which is privately owned by United States financiers, and therefore this group would in fact dictate the policy of an International Bank. The path leads to economic slavery, vast unemployment, and ultimately, when the nations realise the effect of the policy, war."

yond the Zionists' hopes. There are millions of displaced Jews wandering Europe.

Palestine cannot rehabilitate more than a small percentage.

Human decency demands that we find a home for all.

Britain has reacted to this demand as eagerly as any nation.

But no sane person can possibly expect British goodwill to survive the massacre of British soldiers, whose sole objective in Palestine is to maintain law and order.

"STAND UP AND BE COUNTED"

That goodwill is much less likely to survive the suspicion that men and women who live in prosperous freedom under the protection of British institutions are secretly applauding violence at the expense of the British.

To kill this doubt once and for all the Jews of Australia and all other parts of the Empire should speak out.

They should stand up and be counted.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S LETTER

Jam Ration One Pound Per Month

(From the "Bairnsdale Advertiser," Victoria, of July 19, 1946.)

The following is an extract taken from a letter received by a Bairnsdale resident from a friend in England stating the food position:—

"Thank you very much for the expectation of a parcel. We have now reached the stage when neither 'arts nor letters' [the writer is a teacher, and a widow with two children] count in the scheme of things, but only and always food and warmth. We are very primitive animals after all, when we are stripped of conventions. I think I can sum up our present conditions by saying we are underfed, under clothed, overheated, overtaxed and over restricted. Today is the day we look forward to in this house, for it is the day our weekly rations arrive. Our lard ration for this and subsequent weeks is 1 oz. I have already used it all for pancakes, so there will be no more cakes this week, but seeing that we have had only dry bread and a little jam since Sunday, I determined to have a treat. Our jam ration, including marmalade, is one pound per month. The jar hardly needs washing when empty, for we have to have marmalade and dry toast for breakfast, as a rule. Our 3 oz. of bacon per week makes only one meal, usually a dinner. So if you can send lard or suet—we have to forego lard if we want suet—and jams, particularly that lovely apricot and pineapple or marmalade, we should be most grateful. I haven't mentioned meat, for I have long ago given up eating meat. There is not enough for Teddy [her son]."

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Contrast to Platitudes of the Party Hacks

Policy of Independent Candidate

One of the most refreshing election talks we have heard or read for a long time was given on July 14 by Councillor P. Partington, independent candidate for Hobart, in a broadcast from 7HT. The full text of the talk, with our sub-headings added, appears hereunder. Councillor Partington said:—

Good afternoon, listeners. I am the first of the Independent Candidates to speak over this session; others will follow me each Sunday. There will be independent candidates standing throughout the State contesting most electorates.

I, and others, have decided to stand for the State elections because we feel that a drastic change in the government of this State is required. We don't want more laws and more regulations; we have more of these than either the lawyers or the



MR. COSGROVE
Premier who gives away Sovereignty

police force can cope with. You don't require to be a lawyer to see that the more laws and regulations that are turned out by Parliament, the more lawless the country is becoming. What we require are less laws, but laws which will be respected and which will be obeyed, and for which the community will demand obedience.

THE OLD PARTY RACKET

Today, this State is run according to Rafferty rules; the laws of this State are made for the victimisation of everybody outside the charmed official circle. If you and I operate on the Black Market we are in trouble straight away, but there are others who can operate all day and every day, but nothing happens to them. How do these people buy their immunity, and who gives it to them? It is quite obvious they cannot operate without official protection.

Yes, I think it is time we had a change; the old Party racket is just about worked out. People are waiting for a change, and if they are willing to support the independent candidates they will undoubtedly get that change. I know some of the men who are considering standing as independents, and they fit the old-time specification—good men, and true; they are willing and able to put up a good solid slogging fight for decent conditions in this State.

THE NEED FOR INTEGRITY

I am prepared to take a part in the fight for decent conditions.

I am not a lawyer; I am not a politician; I do not belong to a Party; but I have an

A SHORT FORM OF SERVICE TO BE USED IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Let us pray:

O Lord, grant that this day we come to no decisions, neither run we into any kind of responsibility, but that all our doings may be ordered to establish new and quite unwanted departments for ever and ever. Amen.

HYMN.

O Thou Who seest all things below,
Grant that Thy servants may go slow;
That they may study to comply
With regulations till they die.

Teach us, O Lord, to reverence
Committees more than common sense,
Impress our minds to rule by plan,
And pass the buck when e'er we can.

And when the Tempter seeks to give
Us feeling of initiative,
Or when alone we go too far,
Chastise us with a circular.

Mid war and tumult, fire and storms,
Strengthen us, we pray, with forms;
Thus will Thy servants ever be
A flock of perfect sheep for Thee.

Amen.

— Adapted from "W. A. Mining and Commercial Review," Perth, May, 1946.

asset which has been very helpful to me—I know what I don't know, and I know where to get reliable information.

I also know which men in this town I can trust and rely on if in a tight corner, and you will admit that is something of very great value.

There are many men in this town of whom nobody knows where they stand or what they stand for.

The members of our so-called Labor Government, what do they stand for?

They may stand for many things, but they don't stand for Labor; they don't stand for the workingman.

Labor today stands for monopoly and privilege, and shows no interest in anything else.

BETRAYALS BY YES MEN

Just as Labor candidates attempt to get into the Legislative Council in order to destroy it, so Labor Members have got into the House of Assembly in this State in order to destroy the State Parliament and remove it to Canberra.

Again and again we find that in every political struggle we are defeated by the enemy within our own gates.

The ungodly and destructive powers of the Canberra bureaucracy could never have been obtained if we had had strong, independent men in the State Governments, instead of a collection of Yes men.

In my opinion the Premier and his Yes men gave away Tasmania's independence to the Canberra politicians, and by doing this he committed a very serious political offence. He never consulted the Tasmanian people, the State Parliament overwhelmingly opposed the continuance of Uniform Taxation, but that didn't matter. In my opinion the Premier gave away Tasmania and got off scot-free.

LIMIT PARLIAMENT'S POWERS

Governments are altogether too dangerous to take any chances with; the people of this State should have some protection against their own Parliament. Parliament should not have the right to seriously alter the conditions of living of the people of this State without giving the people a chance to discuss the matter and to vote on it. If a proposed change is very important, then it is important that the people should know what it is about. It is dishonest to push a change through Parliament in a hurry; Bills should be published so that responsible citizens may have time to study them.

I consider it was dishonest of the House of Assembly to pass a Bill giving Parliament a life of five years, instead of three years, as was previously the case. Next time we may have a Bill passed to make the life of Parliament ten years, and who is to stop it?

Parliament has no right to have that power. If I am elected to Parliament I shall work to bring back the three-year Parliament. This is important, because it gives the people more control over their representatives. As soon as a member is elected for five years he begins to get cheeky; he says, "I can do what I like for four and a half years, and then dash round making promises during the last six months." He says, "People's memories are poor, and they cannot remember anything that happened over a week ago."

A SHAM DEMOCRACY NOW

It is a very dangerous thing, and a very costly business, having a representative sitting in Parliament for five years, and his electorate quite helpless to remove him. A Member of Parliament is really—or, I should say, is supposed to be—the servant of the people; he is paid to serve his electors, and it is his duty to find out what they want. Nobody in Tasmania, except politicians, wanted a five-year Parliament—but we got it.

Nobody in Tasmania, except the Premier, wanted to give Tasmania to the Mainland, but it was given. Nobody in Tasmania asked that their taxes be increased, but they have been.

Democratic government in Tasmania has become a farce and a sham. I think it is time that the people of this State were given the power to recall from Parliament any member who continues to defy his electors. I and other independents intend to work out a plan whereby this can be done.

CENTRALISATION MENACE

And now I would like to say a few words about this little island in which we live, and in which our families expect to live

after we have gone. It is not a big island, but that is no reason why we should be contemptuous of it, and hand it over to a few men in Canberra to run. We belong to a federation of States, and we must play our part—but we have to face the rather unpleasant fact that we are a tiny minority in the Federal Parliament, and a few Communists in Melbourne and Sydney can cut off vital supplies. This appears stupid to me. I would say that it is the duty of all responsible men in this State to ensure that their families are not held at the mercy of a few gangsters on the Mainland.

We should see at least that we have an adequate store of essential foodstuffs, and in particular a depot of sugar supplies. What a terrible state Tasmania would be in if she had to rely on the Mainland for her coal. Aren't we lucky we have our own hydroelectric supply? With this source of power, we can drive tramcars and trolley buses; we can drive our sawmills,

we can change wood into paper and flour into bread.

INDEPENDENCE IMPORTANT

We are very lucky with this abundant supply of power, and with a little intelligence we can exploit it to great advantage.

With timber, brick-kilns and cement works we have the wherewithal to build houses. It seems to me, however, ridiculous that a house built with Tasmanian timber and Tasmanian bricks should stand empty because a tin roof cannot be imported. I think there should be an adequate reserve of roofing material held in Tasmania, even if only for an emergency.

And now I must finish by saying that Tasmania is in desperate need of fighting men of independence, who will stand up on their own two feet for what they believe to be true. As we have no vested interests behind us, we are building up a fund to pay the expenses of the independent candidates. If you wish to help, write in the first instance to P. Partington, care of 7HT.

ELECTORS! CONTROL OF EMPLOYMENT IS INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION

The above is the title of a four-page Referendum pamphlet, published by Mr. A. W. Noakes, secretary of The Electoral Campaign (Queensland), 142 Adelaide Street, Brisbane. The full text of the pamphlet, with our sub-headings, is as follows:—

In the Brisbane "Telegraph" of 28th March 1946, appeared the following Editorial:—

"INDUSTRIAL CONTROL DANGEROUS."

"Of the three additional powers to be sought by the Federal Government at the coming referendum, the most important, and the one with the most incalculable implications, is that relating to the control of terms and conditions of employment in industry.

"With the power it presumably would have under this amendment to the Constitution, there is no limit to what the Government could do in controlling the lives of every individual, the future of every industry and the economy of Australia.

ROAD TO REGIMENTATION

"This power would enable the Federal Government to fix whatever hours and wages it liked, irrespective of the ability of the country to stand up to the burden; it would remove from the Arbitration Court its main function, and it would make industrial conditions the plaything of politics, subject to the dictation of pressure groups. Actually, it could be used to cripple industry, so that the Government could step in, and implement its policy of socialisation.

"Despite assurances to the contrary, it also could be used for industrial conscription. Stability of industrial conditions is one of Australia's primary needs, and it is essential for the welfare of the bulk of our people. No matter what its shortcomings, the arbitration system has provided that stability and workers should be careful that they do not throw away the bone for the shadow.

WORKERS MUST BE WARY

"The people must be extremely wary of this measure, and when the details are announced it should be subjected to the most searching scrutiny. With Labour Government in office, workers may think it will be to their advantage, but they must realise that the same power will be in the hands of any reactionary Government that might gain control.

"The implications of control over industrial conditions are unlimited, and it is one of the most dangerous powers that could be given to any Government."

* * * *

The Federal Government already has the power, full and complete, to do anything necessary for the welfare of the people and the development of this country. WITHOUT ANY CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION. That power lies in the prerogative over the creation and issue of money. Why does it not exercise that right? The people want it—the financiers evidently do not.

LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE

The effect of centralised control at Canberra, over production and distribution of the requirements of the people has already been most disastrous, without adding to the power to make things worse.

As an example of how the Chifley Government intends to treat the people if they get full power we refer to "The Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act of 1944." There are no Regulations to this Act, which is a most unusual procedure.

It is proposed to administer this Act under a "Book of Rules," apparently SECRET and CONFIDENTIAL, as the Minister for Social Services has definitely refused to supply a copy to a Member of the House of Representatives.

Just imagine a representative of the

people being refused a copy of the procedure under which a Public Act is to be administered—the people denied the right to know how they are being governed—and yet you are told there will be no abuse of power! There can be no greater illustration of despotic power than this. This is exactly the method used by Hitler and Mussolini. This is what you are getting now—what will you get if you give them greater power?

DO NOT BE FOOLED!

Just try to realise that monopolies and financiers dictate the policy of your Government in their own interests, not yours, and that administration of your affairs, the government of this country, is in the hands of bureaucrats over whom you have no control.

Just try to realise how helpless and impotent you will become if you grant greater



PRIME MINISTER CHIFLEY

power to your Federal Government under such conditions.

Don't be fooled by the promises of the Chifley Government that, if granted, these powers will not be abused. The Chifley Government may not be in office when the time comes to exercise these powers—then where would you be? Political Parties rarely honour their own promises, much less the promises of some other Party.

Retain your Freedom and Independence by voting against this Referendum. We don't want a Dictatorship in this country. You'll get it if you grant the power—make no mistake about that.

REMEMBER—MORE POWER TO THE POLITICIANS MEANS LESS POWER FOR YOU.

AN IMPORTANT NEW BOOKLET

"OUR SHAM DEMOCRACY"

By James Guthrie, B.Sc.

Price: 1/1d posted Now

Obtainable from: The United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

THE STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA

Menace to Local and Individual Independence

If appears—and we hope that appearances in this case are not deceptive—that many citizens of Victoria are waking up, belatedly, to the dangers of centralised and socialised electric supply. Naturally, we get some satisfaction from being able to say, "We told you so!" For years we have been warning of the aforementioned dangers.

We make no apology for reprinting hereunder most of an original article, entitled "While Parliament Sleeps," which appeared in these columns on August 5, 1938—eight years ago, almost to a day! Unlike recent articles, which have mainly stressed the danger to individual independence through loss of local independence, this article drew special attention to the DIRECT threat to individual independence, and it gave some very important information which will no doubt be quite unpleasantly fresh to readers acquired in the past eight years, and to readers of longer standing who lack a perfect memory:—

While the estimable people for whom we vote 1, or against whom without avail we vote 2 or more, are playing darts, drinking tea at ladies' afternoon parties or doing whatever it is they do . . . our home-grown bureaucracy adds mesh after mesh to the net from which we shall eventually be unable to escape.

SOME SAFEGUARDS ARE NECESSARY

Enough has surely been said to show that our Parliaments must be prevented in future from weakly acquiescing in unnatural and ridiculous propositions . . . We refer, of course, to the happy days when our politicians behave as envisaged by the notions underlying the Electoral Campaign.

In last week's article, "White-Anting Our Liberty," the necessity was stressed, and a suggestion made as to how that might be done. A further and startling example of how our Parliaments sleep while our liberty seeps slowly away, may not be out of place, and may serve to press home the importance of our contentions.

Habitual use of new inventions brings reductions in the cost of their production. They then graduate from the luxury class to the wider class of inexpensive amenities. Shortly thereafter we develop a degree of dependence upon them which brings them into the ever-growing class of necessities . . . the more universal they become in use, the more we lean upon them. From this follows the mental attitude that life without them is infinitely more disagreeable, and even bordering upon the intolerable.

OUR DEPENDENCE UPON ELECTRICITY

Let us point the moral of our little homily. The modern home is ill-equipped if it does not contain most of the following amenities: electric lighting and heating, electric radio set, vacuum cleaner, iron and cooking appliances. Before the advent of electric power, supplied in almost unlimited quantity by power lines, we had similar things, operated in various ways other than by electricity. They were, however, neither as convenient, cheap and efficient as the modern appliances, which do our bidding at the click of a switch. Furthermore, the sources of electric power are such that there is little probability of us ever having to do without electricity as a helpmate, except temporarily, as in the case of a breakdown in the machinery of supply.

Briefly put, we would feel deeply aggrieved, and suffer a sense of considerable loss if suddenly electricity were denied to us. In a purely physical sense, this is not likely to occur, as it may occur in the case of petrol or coal, the supplies of which are limited and are being steadily and rapidly reduced. Even in their case, the cessation of supply is a possibility of the rather remote future, and we can feel reasonably confident that when the supply shows signs of petering out, an adequate substitute on substitutes will be devised by the fertile genius of our scientists.

THE UNPLEASANT TRUTH

Physically, the position is fairly clear. Politically, the seriousness of the situation is quite obscure, and is probably not known to many. Let us break it gently by saying that in Melbourne, and many parts of Victoria, the supply of electricity may be withheld from any person, group of persons, or any business.

The supply may be denied without rea-

WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

Mr. McDonald: "Has the Government decided how the surplus funds collected by the War Damage Commission are to be expended?"

Mr. Chifley: "It is proposed to bring down legislation very shortly to deal with the affairs of the War Damage Commission, though not with particular reference to the expenditure of funds. I hope that when the legislation is before the House, I shall be able to make a fuller statement on the point which the honourable Member has raised."

—Federal "Hansard" for June 19.

on, and may be cut off without warning, and only the intervention of Parliament itself could remedy the position.

The electric supply of Melbourne is controlled by the State Electricity Commission, which is in effect a Government monopoly created by the State Electricity Commission Act of 1920. Prior to that time a private undertaking, the Melbourne Electric Supply Company supplied electricity to the people of Melbourne, just as the Metropolitan Gas Company supplies them with gas.

When the privilege of supplying a necessity is granted to a private enterprise, it is customary, for the most obvious reasons, to ensure that, while the monopoly exists, each citizen shall be entitled to supply as of right, subject only to his conforming with the regulations governing supply and payment of the standard charge. For example, while the M.E.S.C., a private monopoly, was supplying Melbourne, it was subject to the provisions of the Electric Light and Power Act 1915, and, under Section 38 of that Act (as consolidated in 1928), the rights of the individual were safeguarded in the following way:

"Where a supply of electricity is provided in any part of an area for private purposes, then, except in so far as is otherwise provided by the terms of the order authorising such supply, every council, company or person within that part of the area shall, on application, be entitled to a supply on the same terms on which any other council, company or person in such part of the area is entitled under similar circumstances to a corresponding supply."

THE BUREAUCRACY STEPS IN

Under Section 23 of the State Electricity Commission Act, power is given to the Commission to buy out any existing private undertaking, and the Act goes on to say that the Electric Light and Power Act is not to be deemed to hinder the Commission, and that no electrical undertaking of the Commission shall be subject to the provisions of the Electric Light and Power Act.

These provisions set the scene for a nice little piece of work, for Section 43 of the State Electricity Commission Act says, without mincing matters:

"Notwithstanding anything in this Act or in any contract, it shall not be compulsory for the Commission to supply electricity."

Now the fly in the ointment becomes painfully apparent, for the Electricity Commission has taken over from the M.E.S.C., and the whole of Melbourne and a large part of Victoria is under its control, so far as electric supply is concerned.

Now, individuals have no rights whatsoever to a supply of current. The supply may be refused to them or existing supply discontinued, and the Commission cannot be forced even to explain or justify its action. Consider what that can mean. If the Electricity Commission wished to ruin an existing business, dependent, as all businesses are, upon electricity for its efficient operation, it could ruin that business overnight by discontinuing the electric supply. If an individual falls foul of the Commission, he can be condemned ever afterwards to a life without electricity. His only redress, and that of any business which might be victimised, would be to exert enough influence or pressure on the Parliament of Victoria to have the State Electricity Commission Act amended. The courts cannot help, because, under the Act, nobody has a right to supply under any conditions.

AN ACTUAL CASE

It may be asserted that the Commission would not abuse the powers it has. Don't you believe it! That is a fairy tale for the very young and very credulous. We know of one actual case where a dispute between the Commission and a consumer, as to the validity of a charge, was abruptly terminated in favour of the Commission by the arrival of a mechanic, armed with instructions to disconnect the supply if the charge were not paid forthwith. In this case the Commission had been advised that its charge was not a lawful one, and had been invited to test its validity before a court. While a letter from the consumer to the Commission awaited answer, the knock-out

blow was delivered without warning, in the form of a threat to cut off the supply. The result was that the consumer was forced to pay the charge, to suffer considerable inconvenience, or possibly spend the rest of his days without the benefits of electricity.

THE BUREAUCRACY SHOWS ITS TEETH

When the bureaucracy is prepared to show its teeth like that, we can make a fair estimate of the sort of treatment we may expect in the future, when the process of white-anting our liberty is further advanced. Fascist Italy and Germany will be Tweedledum to our Tweedledee, and we will not only get regularly kicked in the pants, but we will have to like it!

There are two possible explanations of how such iniquitous legislation came to be passed without demur. Either Parliament knew that it was selling the people into bondage, and did not care or did not fear the power of the dog; or else it did not know what could be the results of passing such an Act as the State Electricity Commission Act in its present form. We prefer to believe that it did not know, and that it was by inadvertence that the bureaucrats were permitted to make such a scandalous inroad upon our freedom.

In this particular matter inadvertence has the same baneful effect as deliberate intent, for our necks are collectively and individually bared to the bureaucratic axe. It rests with us whether our birthright of personal freedom is to be filched from us without protest by us or on our behalf, while Parliament sleeps; or whether we are prepared to fight to retain the freedom that should be ours.

In telling the story, "Prudence" started

IT'S "NOT A BAD WORLD AFTER ALL"

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

Sir,—A regular column is conducted in the Melbourne "Sun News Pictorial" by someone using the nom-de-plume "Prudence." On July 20 "Prudence" told us that the world in which we live is "not a bad world after all."

The apparent reason for this modification of attitude was the fact that when an appeal was made on behalf of a distressed family the response was four times greater than the need.

off with these words:

"In a world clouded by doubts and fears, industrial disturbances and unrest—a world in which much that is fine and worthwhile appears to be blotted out by selfishness and greed—it becomes increasingly difficult to keep a balanced and optimistic outlook."

Then she stated the case of a sick and sadly depressed 30-years-old mother who, in addition to the agony of mind, which must be that of any individual smitten with the dread disease of tuberculosis, had the gnawing worry of pressing debts incurred through illness and adverse circumstances, and the hunger of five children. She appealed for a loan of £100 to meet her debts and to obtain further medical treatment. When her need was made known over £400 was given within three days, and "Prudence" commented as follows:

"Against all evidence to the contrary, one's emotions triumphantly proclaim that while there is such proof of loving kindness and generosity, it can't be such a bad world after all."

IT COULD BE BETTERED

And it isn't a bad world. Under Social Credit no mother would have "the gnawing worry of pressing debts incurred through illness and adverse circumstances," to say nothing of the hunger of five children. No mother would ever need to appeal for a loan "to meet her debts" or to obtain further medical treatment. Actually, of course, loans cannot free us from our debts. They actually increase the debts, unless of course they are free of interest. In the particular case mentioned by "Prudence" I am assuming that the amount collected will be passed on to the sick and sadly depressed mother as a gift, not as a loan. I am also hoping that "Prudence" will join with us in removing the conditions, which force so many mothers into a state of never-ending apprehension about the future.

In the meantime, I should like to make brief reference to the readiness with which so many writers and speakers charge the common people as being selfish and greedy. The doubts and fears, the industrial disturbances and unrest, to which "Prudence" refers, do not come from selfishness and greed on the part of the people. They are inevitable products of the financial conditions under which the people have to struggle to live. These financial conditions are constantly being exposed by the "New Times," but never by "Prudence" or "The Sun News Pictorial." Instead of helping the people to understand simple realities in this respect the newspapers in general combine to keep them in a condition of mental confusion.

IMPORTANCE OF INDIVIDUAL

Every person in the world is a separate and distinct individual, and whatever the

FEDERAL ELECTION ISSUE

The Canberra bureaucracy is sabotaging production. Government by bureaucracy is destroying local self-government.

The big Government Departments are taking over every form of economic activity.

The bureaucracy is using the financial and taxation system to introduce a dictatorship.

No worthwhile reforms can be introduced in the face of a highly centralised bureaucracy.

The next Federal Elections must be used to ensure that all candidates, irrespective of label, who will not pledge themselves to reduce the number of bureaucrats at least to the 1938 level, receive a stream of last preference, votes.

Use these booklets in the anti-bureaucracy fight: "Sack the Bureaucrats," by Eric D. Butler, 6d. "Democracy Flouted," 6d. (Both plus 1d if posted.) Both booklets obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

GET YOUR COPY NOW!

"THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIAL CREDIT"

By Eric D Butler

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"The Truth About Social Credit" removes many misconceptions regarding Social Credit. It is a detailed exposure of how the Federal Labor Government's 1945 Banking Legislation, far from having any connection with Social Credit, was an important step in the long-range policy to impose complete serfdom on the Australian people.

"The Truth About Social Credit" states clearly what Social Credit is and what it is not.

No social creditor can afford to be without this booklet. Order now from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

PROMOTING SOCIALISM IN AUSTRALIA

By ERIC D BUTLER

Considerable evidence has been brought forward in the "New Times" proving that the creation of monopolies, whether "private" or "State," has been the direct result of financial policy directed towards crushing the small, decentralised economic unit.

In spite of the fact that Australia is still a comparatively young country, and therefore one in which we would expect to find individual initiative playing a more active part than in older countries, the fact remains that Australia is probably one of the most official-ridden countries in the world.

There must be a reason for this. It will be found in the manner in which this country has been developed.

Compared with, say, Canada or America, Government enterprise in Australia played a large part in the development of the country. There is a widespread idea that the Labor Party was the originator of the idea of Government enterprise, but this is not so.

"LABOR" DID NOT START IT

L. C. Jauncey, in his "Australia's Government Bank," writes: "When the Labor Party came on the scene in 1891 it heartily endorsed public ownership. It is a mistake, however, to regard that Party as the original source of that policy. Labor did give the proposal added impetus. Since the advent of Labor, Government ownership has increased until today Australia has far more public ownership than any other English-speaking community."

That helps to explain why Australia also has heavier taxation than any other English-speaking country!

In the November issue, 1931, of "The Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science," the following very significant comment appears:

"Before Federation there was the Conservative Party, dominated by laissez faire traditions, and the Liberals, following radical social ideals, who were also led, by circumstances in the Australian colonies, to carry out an extensive programme of State Socialism . . ."

F. W. Eggleston, in "State Socialism in Victoria," writes:

"The Labor Party centered politics with nationalisation as its main plank; it regarded what had been done as an instalment of its policy and began to press for more, with a view to the ultimate completion of the edifice by nationalisation."

THE POLICY OF FINANCE

Now, modern economic activity depends upon the obtaining of finance from the banking system. Where finance is made available to private enterprise, private enterprise can do anything that Government enterprise can do. Why, for example, was not Australia's railways system, like that of America, developed by private enterprise? The answer to this will be found in T. A. Coughlan's "Labor and Industry in Australia":

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE REFERENDUM

(Continued from page 1)

aborigines and other matters. But the people saw through this trickery and voted "No." Now another method of attack is being adopted. After the 1944 Referendum, Dr. Evatt said that the fight had not finished. One of the principal economic advisers to the Federal Government at that time, Professor Copland, could not conceal his rage. He openly threatened that another day would come. Electors should now remember this threat. Surely they are not going to let power-lusting bureaucrats destroy their local self-governing rights?

TRICKERY BEING USED

Q: Apparently Dr. Evatt and his backers are no longer worried about the powers, which they said were so urgently necessary in 1944?

A: They have "forgotten" most of the powers, which they claimed in 1944, were so urgently necessary. They are also hoping that the electors have forgotten. More trickery is being used.

Q: What is one example of such trickery?

A: As the result of a decision last year by the High Court, a Court presided over by a group of Judges who interpret the rules called the Federal Constitution, it is claimed that it is possible that Child Endowment, Widows' Pensions and Maternity Allowances cannot be legally continued by the Federal Government. Dr. Evatt tried to frighten electors prior to the 1944 Referendum by stating that, unless electors voted for his 14 points, the Federal Government's social services might be in jeopardy. But when the Referendum was defeated, there was no suggestion that the social services could not be continued. It

"The difficulties of the private companies in obtaining money led to expensive construction; money was difficult to obtain, and the rate of interest was high."

But apparently the Governments had no difficulty in obtaining money; which seems to offer striking proof of the contention that the controllers of the banking system will, where possible, make adequate finance available for Government enterprise, or what is termed State Socialism, but inadequate finance available for genuine, private competitive enterprise.

The more "public ownership" we have, the more officials we have. These officials are not directly responsible to consumers. A democracy of consumers, possessing adequate money votes to get from the production system the results they desire, can be best served by an aristocracy of producers—i.e., by a system of genuine free enterprise, competing to serve the consumers.

ANY REAL ANTI-SOCIALISTS?

If those who believe in genuine private enterprise want to stop the Socialist advance, they must do more than vote apathetically for Mr. Menzies. They must understand the common policy being pursued by the Socialists and the controllers of the financial system. Then they will be able to take correct action to defeat the policy of sovietisation, which, as we have seen, started with the "Conservatives" in the early days of Australia. The Liberals and other "anti-Socialists" of today apparently cannot break loose from this country's "public ownership" tradition.

I recently had an interview with Mr. Bruce Pie, M.L.A., Leader of the Queensland People's Party. Mr. Pie is an industrialist and is "anti-Socialist." His sincerity I do not doubt, but when he told me that he thought that there was some justification for State control of power, lighting and transport, I remembered that this is exactly the policy that the "British" Socialists are following as the first step towards complete Socialism. Once power, lighting and transport are nationalised, private enterprise can be dealt with very easily.

The Social Crediters are practically the only genuine anti-Socialists in Australia today. Those who want to preserve and extend private enterprise would do well to contact them for advice immediately.

was after the High Court's decision in the Pharmaceutical Benefits case that Dr. Evatt and the power-lusters decided to use the issue of social services in the Referendum to pave the way for complete nationalisation of medical and dental services in Australia. Labor Senator O'Flaherty said at Canberra on April 11:

"Yet the honorable Senator expostulates, tell the truth. You want to nationalise the medical services.' So we do. He also said, 'You want to nationalise dental practitioners.' Of course we do."

This is only one of many statements by Labor spokesmen. A "Yes" vote on the social services issue is a vote for a completely nationalised medical and dental service. There will be no choice of individual doctor or dentist. Doctors and dentists will be State bureaucrats.

STILL MORE TRICKERY

Q: But aren't these social services free to the people?

A: No, that is more of the trickery. The people pay for these services themselves; they pay for it in the heavy taxation taken off them by the Taxation Monopoly. Instead of being paid directly by patients, and thus personally responsible to them, the bureaucracy will control the doctors and dentists, and pay them. The taxpayers will not get full value for their money, one reason being that the bureaucracy also has to be paid out of the taxpayers' money.

Q: But surely these social services are merely a form of insurance?

A: Yes; but it is compulsory insurance. The individual is compelled to enter into certain financial obligations, but he has no control over the conditions under which he can get some of his money back. No one would think of insuring his home under those conditions. If this process is continued, it is only a matter of time before

the Government—i.e., the bureaucracy—is taking nearly all the taxpayers' money and doling it out to him—if he submits to its conditions. Slowly but surely everyone becomes dependent upon the bureaucracy. This is how serfdom is being introduced.

SCHEME OF GERMAN ORIGIN

Q: Where did this idea of compulsory national insurance originate?

A: It was first introduced into Germany late last century and was propagated by various Socialist bodies in Great Britain. The London School of Economics, established by the Fabian Socialists (who have openly proclaimed their sympathy with German "planning") and financed by German international financier, Ernest Cassel, has been pumping out its poisonous ideas all over the British Empire. Most of the principal economic experts "advising" Governments in every British country are London School of Economics men. That is why German totalitarianism is being increasingly foisted on the British people everywhere. A "No" vote at the Referendum is a vote against Hitler's ideas in Australia.

SOCIAL SERVICES BY STATES

Q: Supposing that, in spite of these arguments, there are some people who desire to have Child Endowment, Widows' Pensions and Maternity Allowances continued, even though they are paying, or helping to pay for them themselves, but who don't want nationalised medical and dental services. What are they to do?

A: They should vote "No."

Q: But supposing the people vote "No" on the Social Services issue; won't that mean that they will be deprived of those services?

A: No. The Commonwealth could then make financial grants to the States for these social services.

Q: Has this been admitted by any Labor spokesman?

A: Yes, by Senator Fraser on May 6. He said:

"If the Referendum fails, the Commonwealth will ask the States to carry out, under their health powers, an agreed plan which the Commonwealth will subsidise."

An Opposition Member, Mr. Holt, has also said the same thing:

" . . . The Commonwealth could still make financial grants to the State Governments for these social benefits. . . ." (Melbourne, "Herald," May 16).

Q: It appears definite, then, that irrespective of what happens at the Referendum, the people of any one State can make their own provisions for any social services they desire through their State Government, and that the Federal Government's controllers are deliberately camouflaging the issue in order to trick the electors into voting for a Canberra-controlled and regimented medical service?

A: That is so. A "No" vote is a vote against regimentation.

THIS "ORDERLY MARKETING"

Q: Now what about this "Orderly Marketing"?

A: The Federal Government desires to have complete control over the orderly marketing of all primary production in Australia.

Q: But surely some form of orderly marketing of primary production is necessary?

A: Of course. All producers attempt to adjust their supply of goods to market demands. It is only commonsense that primary producers should associate to market their production at the best possible prices, ensure that the market is not glutted, and that marketing costs are kept as low as possible.

Q: Then primary producers should be free to conduct their own affairs without Federal Government domination?

A: Exactly. Surely producers are competent to control their own affairs without Government dictation.

Q: Is there any evidence to suggest that the Federal Government's scheme for Orderly Marketing is merely a camouflaged move to obtain control of the primary producer?

A: Yes, there is a lot of evidence. Speaking on this matter at Canberra on April 9, Labor Member Mountjoy said that primary producers "Ought to be quite prepared to submit to control in return for that benefit . . ." This statement is only one of many, which could be quoted. Hitler used this technique.

Q: But is it not true that primary producers have been getting higher prices for their produce as a result of Government controls?

A: The higher prices of recent years have had nothing to do with Government controls. During the war years there was an enormous increase in the money supplies of the people, an enormous demand for

POTATOES ROTTING IN TASMANIA

From Federal "Hansard" for June 19:

MR. GUY (Wilmot, Tasmania): "Has it been brought to the attention of the Minister representing the Minister for Supply and Shipping that, owing to the inadequacy of shipping to and from Tasmania, 600,000 bags of potatoes have been lost to the industry, and that the loss has fallen largely on the growers in Tasmania? In view of the fact that the degree of isolation suffered by Tasmania is governed entirely by the volume of shipping that is available for the transport of such commodities, does not the Minister consider that that State is entitled to some priority in the allocation of the shipping that is available? If so, will he take action accordingly?"

MR. DEDMAN: "I have heard it alleged that potatoes were rotting in Tasmania on account of the lack of shipping. I believe that the loss has been very much exaggerated. The honourable Member knows that there is a considerable shortage of shipping, not only in Australian waters, but also throughout the world. I am certain that the Minister for Supply and Shipping does his utmost to ensure that a certain priority shall be granted to Tasmania for the shipment of its produce, including potatoes. I shall again draw his attention to the matter. I am confident that, if more can be done to improve the transport of produce from Tasmania it will be done."

food for all the Allied services, while today the price of wheat, for example, is so high because of big world demand for wheat. The Federal Government planners are cleverly seeking to use existing prices of some produce to get primary producers to hand over power they will not be able to get back later when they discover what complete Commonwealth control really means.

FEDERAL CONTROL RESULTS

Q: What would be the result of complete Commonwealth control of primary production?

A: An increased horde of well paid bureaucrats, restrictions of production and actual waste of good food, as has already been witnessed in the famous case of the Apple and Pear Board, and increased cost of food to the consumer because of the high cost of marketing associated with most Board control — which was allegedly going to save the producers the money they paid to the private middlemen. Surely primary producers can arrange for the suitable marketing of their produce without being victims of food speculators or becoming Government serfs.

Q: But even if the Commonwealth obtains the powers it desires, it still cannot directly socialise the primary producer?

A: It cannot directly socialise him, but it can do it very effectively indirectly. It can control his production by controlling what he can sell and on what terms. Having taken the first step, the Commonwealth Government and its backers can bring about conditions that they will argue make it "inevitable" for them to have still more power. Power feeds on power and will lead to complete socialisation of primary producers. All demands for increased power should be resisted with a "No" vote NOW.

FARMERS HAVE ALTERNATIVE

Q: Is it contended, then, that the primary producers of Australia can, through their State Governments, associate for any objective they desire?

A: That is so. They are doing it in some industries now. Further, the Federal Government has all the power necessary to permit it to help primary producers with marketing if they so desire.

Q: What is the evidence for that statement?

A: The evidence has been supplied by Dr. Evatt himself. On March 15, 1944, Dr. Evatt said at Canberra that he thought a "Commonwealth marketing power which would remain subject to Section 92 would be serviceable to the people in the immediate reconstruction period"

Q: Dr. Evatt appears to have changed his mind since 1944?

A: No, merely his tactics. Don't forget his famous 14 points of 1944, which today he no longer mentions.

(To be concluded next week.)

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