

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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## A Plan to Continue Bureaucratic Tyranny

### Exposed by South Australian M.P.

Mr. T. Playford's "Liberal" Government in South Australia is now referred to in South Australia as the best Labor Government the State has ever had! Mr. Playford's support of the Economic Stability Bill, a piece of legislation passed by all State Governments to permit the States and the Commonwealth to continue the present bureaucratic tyranny in Australia, demonstrates that Mr. Playford is prepared to co-operate with the Socialist planners at Canberra.

Speaking in the South Australian Parliament late last year, Mr. W. MacGillivray, the Independent Member for Chaffey, clearly exposed the totalitarian features of the Economic Stability Bill. We congratulate Mr. MacGillivray on his address, which we hope our readers will give the widest possible publicity. Mr. MacGillivray said:

This Bill should have the most serious consideration from every hon. member, because it is a type of legislation that I, for one, have never seen in the nine years I have been a Member of Parliament. I believe it is another attempt to make democracy safe for the bureaucrats. In theory we fought the war so that the individual could at least have some right in laying out his own life. We know that during the war, largely because of necessity, we had a bureaucratic system, which has grown just like a scab on our economic system, and is now anxious to continue its existence into the years of peace.

One of the features about the Bill, which strikes me, is the ability of the Government to introduce this type of legislation as soon as it sees fit to do so. Other sections of the community have been approaching the Government with requests for legislation or Government action, and hon. members must know, as well as I do, that we have to organise and have deputations and delegations to the Government for perhaps a year or two before we can get it to move; but on this occasion we have the Government introducing a Bill immediately the request is made by the Commonwealth Government. It shows that the Government can act when to do so suits it.

In his second reading speech the Treasurer said that it was the Commonwealth Government's intention to introduce similar legislation. If I remember rightly, the Commonwealth Bill was known as the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Bill—a high sounding title. Exactly what it means remains to be seen. We are given to understand that that measure might be defeated in a court of law, and then the complementary legislation we propose to pass—and I take

it the other States will also pass—is intended to defeat the effects of the judgments of the courts of Australia. In other words, it is the intention to defy, if not the finding, the effect of the findings of the Australian courts.

**MR. O'HALLORAN**—It is to overcome constitutional limitations and permit democracy to work.

**MR. MACGILLIVRAY**—That may be the hon. member's interpretation.

**MR. CHRISTIAN**—The courts do not legislate for Australia.

**MR. MACGILLIVRAY**—But they still have the right and duty to protect the constitutional rights of citizens. The courts are the strongholds of the rights of the individual. We may not always agree with the results of a judgment, but under our Constitution the courts exist to protect the people of Australia from legislation, which is unconstitutional. The purpose of the legislation under discussion is to evade effects that may accrue from any adverse judgment given by the courts against any action taken by the Commonwealth Government.

The Premier, in seeking support for the measure, made the somewhat astounding statement that its purpose is to ensure a continuance of economic stability. When we consider what has happened to the economic system of Australia—going back no farther than the last 18 months—one does not know where the Treasurer got the idea that there is any economic stability at present. If there is no economic stability, how can we continue it? Much was done during the war under regulations and controls, which we are now asked to perpetuate. If bureaucratic control would give economic stability, as the Premier suggested, surely there is no

country in the world with more economic stability and security than Australia. I feel sure there can be very few, if any, countries in the world, which have more regulations, Government control and interference with the rights of the individual than Australia.

**MR. CHRISTIAN**—Are we suffering very much?

**MR. MACGILLIVRAY**—Definitely. Half the trouble in the economic world today is caused by bureaucratic control.

**MR. BALDOCK**—How is it bureaucratic control when it is brought in by the Government?

**MR. MACGILLIVRAY**—I can answer that by quoting something, which happened to me today. A constituent of mine travelled more than 150 miles in order to conduct business with a Government department. He asked me to make an appointment so that he could state his case personally. I rang the secretary of one of those departments, which sprang up during the war, but had the greatest difficulty in arranging an interview. He said he was so busy that if he gave time to interviews he would have no time for anything else. I told him that one of his responsibilities was to see the people affected by the legislation. In the finish I had to be content with getting a subordinate officer to give an interview.

This man wants to expand his business, but cannot do so because of the regulations and controls. Such control may have been necessary during the war years. These officials have been built up into a position of power and, as Lord Acton has said, absolute power corrupts absolutely. They have been so used to controlling and regimenting the people that they are corrupted with a lust for power. These departments are an expensive luxury, and much of our national income is used to run them. The Treasurer also said it would be detrimental to our system if we were to abolish all the controls now existing.

**THE HON. T. PLAYFORD**—I think I said, "suddenly abolish."

**MR. MACGILLIVRAY**—I am not arguing that we should abolish all the controls, because that would be unwise. The Bill does not intend to do anything like the Premier suggests. Under it we intend to take over all the regulations now existing, which were instituted by the Commonwealth Government.

**THE HON. T. PLAYFORD**—Not



MR. PLAYFORD, S.A. PREMIER

necessarily; the Bill merely gives power to do that.

**MR. MACGILLIVRAY**—Exactly. The Premier is asking this Parliament to give the Government a blank cheque so far as existing controls are concerned.

**THE HON. T. PLAYFORD**—Within the four controls mentioned.

**MR. MACGILLIVRAY**—Clause 5 states:—"All orders, declarations, determinations, delegations, authorities, applications, notifications, rules, consents, agreements, requirements, valuations, certificates, reports, notices or directions which were made, given or entered into under any Commonwealth regulations in operation by virtue of section 3 of this Act and which were in force or subsisting immediately prior to the commencing day fixed under this Act in respect of those regulations shall, subject to this Act, be in force or effective so far as they operated or purported to operate in or in relation to the State but may be revoked or varied under any such regulation." (Continued on page 4)

## NOTES on the NEWS

Many clergymen are now receiving press publicity for their criticism of strikers. Whilst many will agree on the futility of strikes, little if any good will come of such criticisms unless they are directed at causes—not effects.

There are, of course, contributory causes such as vicious taxation and the furtherance of socialistic political aims; but it is clear that there is another more basic cause—one which clergymen never mention. That is the necessity of costing wage increases into prices. This can only continue to produce industrial unrest and inflation until a formula is adopted that will increase incomes without increasing prices.

Unless clergymen and others put forward such a constructive proposal, their criticisms will only aggravate the situation.

**POLITICAL PRINCIPLES:** By a majority of more than four to one, Swiss voters at a recent plebiscite rejected a proposal under which the Government would have been obliged to guarantee jobs for all—the "full employment" policy. Here we witness one application of correct political principles under which the people control their Parliament instead of, as here, the people submitting to what their politicians think is good for them. In this case the Swiss voters have avoided the situation where Governments make special efforts to place political rejects on the citizens' payroll—presumably as a result of being committed to the full employment policy. Using this policy as one of the excuses, Australia now has a Government employee to every four employable persons; this means that every three such persons have to carry one deadhead. When "full-employment" is fully operative, it will probably mean three deadheads to every producer.

**FOOD FRONT:** The Lord Mayor of Sydney disclosed, says the Melbourne "Herald" of December 11, that "offers of free space" (for food) "on ships travelling to the United Kingdom have been declined by the 'Food for Britain' organisers in N.S.W., because funds are insufficient to buy food to fill the empty space." On the same page of the same "Herald" appeared another statement by Great Britain's Food Commissar (Strachey), to the effect that he was anxious to buy more food from Denmark, but was not prepared to go beyond a certain price. Here again we note the same obstacle—funds. In face of the restrictive efforts of the local commissars, Mother Nature has given

a good harvest in this country — there is no lack of food. More's the pity that the Old Dame did not grow funds with her produce. Despite this mysterious lack of funds, many Australians are sending individual food parcels. They are now alert to the fact that food sent through official channels merely diverts a corresponding quantity to Europe, whereas privately sent parcels do go to Great Britain, even though Strachey and Co. sometimes leave them to rot on the wharves.

**COMMO CINEMAS:** Thirty Soviet photographers took shots of the Battles of Stalingrad and Berlin, and, according to reports,

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## Alberta Bill of Rights

A Melbourne businessman has received the following cable from Alberta:

"Alberta Supreme Court decision Bill of Rights. Part one valid, part two invalid."

Part two of the Albertan Bill of Rights was, of course, the main part, dealing as it did with proposals to give Albertans a more effective control of their own credit.

Further details will be published when they come to hand from Alberta.

## Significant Political Pointers

It was too much to expect that Professor Copland, one of the principal architects of Australia's "controlled economy," would retire from his planning activities when appointed Australian Minister in China. He is regarded highly by the international planners.

He had not been long in China before he suddenly turned up in Washington. Reports about his activities were very vague, it being merely stated that he had been appointed to head an Australian delegation to an international conference.

Late last year it was announced that the Professor had departed for London on a secret mission.

As soon as the Federal Parliament meets again, Mr. Chifley should be called upon to explain Professor Copland's activities. It is obvious that they have something to do with the intense international planning activities now regarded so favourably in all the most "progressive" circles. If Copland's activities had nothing to do with economic planning by the internationalists, why would it be necessary to send him to America, where the Chifley Government is represented by Minister Makin, or to Great Britain, where High Commissioner Beasley, that great representative of the working class, now spends 200 per cent, more of our taxes than did the "capitalist" Bruce when he was High Commissioner?

"I think National Pride a lot of nonsense." Thus spoke international financier, Bernard Baruch, as reported in the Chicago "Tribune" of September 25, 1935.

At present "Bernie" is very busy helping his fellow internationalists to bring in the World Order, in which local sovereignties and local pride will be submerged by a deadly internationalism, which will permit of no individualism whatever. It will be the era of the "Cahmon man."

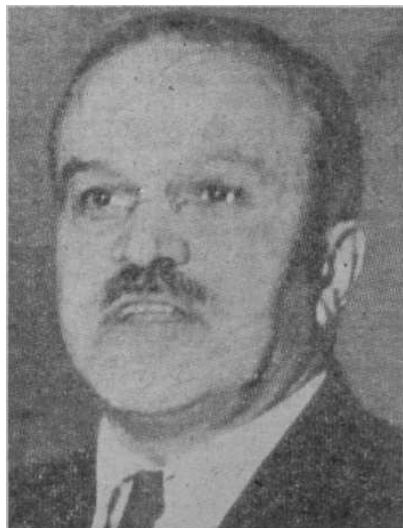
"The Three Wise Men of Canberra: 'Misery Mac' MacFarlane, of the Treasury; Dr. Roland Wilson, the statistician and Labor expert; and Dr. 'Nugget' Coombs, of the Commonwealth Bank. If you want to know what Chif. will be thinking next week, know what these 'experts' have been thinking this week." —Sydney "Century."

Russia is a Police State, and the recent suggestions by Foreign Minister Molotov that there should be world disarmament can be regarded as mere grandstand play for a war-weary world.

Russia's form of Government and her domination of half of Europe cannot be reconciled with complete disarmament.

It will be recalled that Maxim Litvinov, at Geneva in 1928, worked the "total disarmament" hoax. Then, as now, nothing was said about real inspection to see that no one cheated. But the move did result in some clever pro-Russian propaganda all over the world. The same technique is being repeated.

(Continued on Page 4)



MR. MOLOTOV

## WHOM DOES MR. CHIFLEY SERVE?

By R.H.

**Mr. Chifley's attitude towards peacetime finance was indicated very clearly in the following reply to Mr. Langtry on July 12:**

"As a result of the large sums of money that have accumulated in this and other countries the community has been given an excess of purchasing power. . . . It is true, that some bank credit should be made available in any circumstances but a responsible Government has to give thought to the effects of the issue of such credit beyond the minimum requirement.

**"If it were made available for homes of ex-servicemen and women, others would have just as great a claim to similar assistance, with the result that credit would be issued without limit and complete inflation would ensue."**

Apparently our debt to the men and women of the services must be treated as secondary to financial policy, even though the country is physically capable of discharging that debt and placing the whole population on clover.

Only the politically blind and bone-headed can deny now, that instead of influencing financial policy for the benefit of the people, the Chifley Government is being influenced by orthodox financial opinion, in the direction of credit restriction and a lowered standard of living. Instead of directing financial policy towards an improvement of living conditions and the complete rehabilitation of returned service men and women, these are subordinated to financial ends, in order to maintain a financial system, which could only bring us through the war by increasing our tax burden by 300 per cent.

The extent to which the Government is preoccupied with financial ends and forgetful of its responsibilities to the people, is indicated by the following extract from an article in the Melbourne "Age" of December 16 by Mr. Dedman, Minister for Post-War Reconstruction:

"Dr. H. C. Coombs, in his evidence in the 40 hour week issue, stated that if its



PRIME MINISTER CHIFLEY

introduction contributed to a more cautious approach to the development of new manufacturing enterprise, it might even be desirable, and the present time for its introduction seemed favourable. During the hearing of the interim basic-wage case evidence was given by the Commonwealth experts, and the main witness, Professor Giblin, gave as his considered opinion that an increase in wages would provide a useful check to a possible unhealthy over-expansion of industry."

These are the men who advise Mr. Chifley and his Cabinet regarding financial policy. Note their preoccupation with financial ends and more particularly their desire to use the 40-hour week and the basic-wage increase to limit the expansion of private enterprise in industry, rather than to benefit the worker. This attitude is consistent with Mr. Chifley's attitude on the financier-inspired Bretton Woods Agreement, and with his strenuous efforts to influence Caucus to support ratification of it.

The 7/- increase in the basic wage was evidently intended to decrease dissatisfac-

tion with the cost of living, to a level where the worker became more manageable and obediently preoccupied himself with his more important function as a tax slave. Not only will the increase of 7/- be costed into prices, but the workers will be mulct of about £8 million in taxation. No amount of meddling with the basic-wage will cure the effects of excessive taxation. A bucket with a hole in the bottom is not improved, as a device for bailing water, by increasing its size and at the same time enlarging the hole. Put this problem of the leaking bucket to a schoolboy and he will tell you to use your imagination and close the hole, but an orthodox economist, particularly one trained in the London School of Economics, would advise an enlargement of the hole together with the use of the imagination.

Instead of being better off the worker will find himself worse off because of this "Christmas gift," and will be more readily influenced by the Communist agitator, unless effective steps are taken to rectify the position. Any tax reductions Mr. Chifley may make in the hope of easing the situation will be merely a return of portion of recent increases in collections, from improved turnover in industry and anticipated collections from the basic wage increase. He may reduce the rate of taxation, but will avoid lowering its volume.

The Commonwealth Government should concern itself with reducing the high cost of living, which is the cause of the discontent among the workers. Mr. Chifley claims that he is preoccupied with preventing inflation, but the policy he is pursuing is the one most likely to cause inflation of prices. The financier rectifies inflation by deflation of prices, through a painful, devastating restriction of credit. On the other hand, Mr. Chifley could prevent it, if he was really sincere, by reducing taxation, and using credit to reduce prices, without adding to costs or increasing the national debt.

Instead of fighting and antagonising the worker, when he is influenced by the Communist agitator, and attempts to gain relief through direct action, the employer should demand that a policy, like the one just stated, should be pursued without delay. The growing arrogance of the Communist is being continually displayed by the manner in which the unions controlled by them threaten employers, courts, Governments and the people. The fact that they get away with it, must weaken respect for Government and the courts and gain increasing support for the Communist.

A certain section of the populace, by no means small, incapable of correctly analysing the position, and interested in "getting something done" when in trouble, without being concerned whether what is done is right or wrong, can provide the Communist with an effective fighting force for the revolution that has been planned, and is being developed at present. The revolution cannot be prevented by fighting the worker, neither can it be met by the nationalisation of industry. It is significant that most of the strikes during the past few months have occurred in industries under public authorities.

That indicates just how little the worker can expect under so-called public ownership. Instead of being the dupe of the agitator, and antagonistic and militant towards his employer, common sense urges that he should join his employer in a demand that the Commonwealth Government sever its attachment to the policy of international finance, as fostered by its advisers, and embark upon a policy of real benefit to Australians.

## BUREAUCRATS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

The following commendable editorial, entitled "Taxed Off The Road," was published by the Goulbourn (N.S.W.) "Evening Post" in its issue of Wednesday, December 11, 1946: —

The taxing of the buses off the road by the Department of Transport, an outrageous example of which was brought to light at the meeting of the Goulbourn Tourist Bureau, is part of the price the public pays for giving an organisation, in this case the Government, monopolistic rights. In this particular case a local bus company had made arrangements to take people to Canberra at a reasonable price so that they could witness the cricket match between England and the Southern Districts. It was to be a great day for the cricketers and those who are enthusiasts. The train service is particularly unsuitable. It starts early, leaves late, and drops passengers at an out-of-the-way place so that they will have to make use of a bus or taxi to get to the ground. The trip, instead of bearing the characteristics of a picnic, assumes at once those of an arduous day of boring travel. If this kind of thing had happened twenty years ago the people would have refused to tolerate it, but nowadays it looks

as if the Australians as a race will take anything. The full history is interesting. In this particular case, a private company, always on the alert to justify its existence by giving efficient service that is appreciated, came to Goulbourn and took over the bus services. It decided to run buses to Bathurst, across the third side of the triangle, and eliminate 120 miles of unnecessary travel. After it had been in operation, with the permission of the Transport Department, an officer arrived here and discovered that for 28 miles it ran parallel to the railway, the line to Crookwell. This line to Crookwell had been half dead for years so far as passenger service was concerned, but that did not matter. This was private enterprise, eating into the vitals of the Government monopoly, the railways, by competing for passenger traffic which the railways had practically killed themselves by an indifferent service. So for that distance, a tax went on—some 2/4. Pursuing his inquiries, this officer looked at the other end of the journey and he found that the bus to Bathurst ran parallel to the railway from a place called Newbridge. So another tax was placed on the bus company for do-

ing that, and the passenger was mulcted some more shillings. For a long time the officer pondered over the road to Wombeyan Caves. A line goes out to Taralga on which a train runs sometimes. However, the officer decided that perhaps this was a case in which he might graciously permit buses to run. But his eyes sparkled when he discovered that the same company was running buses to the coast. Down came the tax and out went the trips to the coast by bus for the people who cannot buy cars but like the bus as the poor man's car.

The latest decision to shut down on buses going to Canberra for the big match is an outrageous one. Here in Goulbourn an active Tourist Bureau is endeavouring to build up for the city an attractive service by assisting to make it a centre from which trips of this kind can be made, but everywhere, when it dares to look at the Great Monopoly of Travel, it is knocked back. If that Great Monopoly were giving an ideal service there might be some justification for the Transport Department's action. Actually, it is doubtful if the railway authorities are even interested in these wicked strivings of Goulbourn to make itself a good place in which to live. If this kind of repression and petty tyranny is what the Transport Act was intended for, then the sooner it is amended the better. Mr. Clive Evatt, as Minister for Tourist Activities, has a chance to justify himself as a Minister. Here is a specific instance, which gives him something to fight about. It will be interesting to see what he will do about it.

## OPPOSED TO BRETTON WOODS

Mildura Daily's Editorial Stand

After Mr. Eric Butler spoke on Bretton Woods in Mildura (Vic.) late last year, the Mildura "Sunraysia Daily" favourably commented on his address in an editorial. This was followed up by another editorial on December 6, which we reprint for the interest of our readers:

"Mr. Chifley, in his zeal for the Bretton Woods plan, has found himself checked by one of the few rebuffs he has encountered from Caucus. Now, before decisive action on the calamitous agreement can be taken, the Prime Minister and those who support him on Bretton Woods will be afforded a healthy opportunity for a little indulgence in second thoughts, and in the meantime the Opposition parties may find a way out of another kind of woods in which they have apparently lost themselves. That they should ever have found themselves among the tall timbers when confronted with a question, which may tragically affect the future of the Empire, is a pathetic commentary on the state of the country's political health, and demands a clarion call by the people themselves. Members of all parties must be required to state clearly and unequivocally where they stand, and as clearly told what is expected of them. There can be no shilly-shallying when the Empire itself is at stake and the interests of millions of people are in jeopardy. Dollar diplomacy must be defeated if our economic freedom is to be preserved."

## E. G. THEODORE AND THE BANKERS

### The Sad Tale of J. Solomon Rosevear

The following article, from Mr. J. T. Lang's "Century" of November 29, is an interesting comment on some past history, and suggests that Mr. Theodore, when Federal Treasurer in the Scullin Government, did not put up that great fight against the international financiers which some Labour apologists talk about:

In the Federal Parliament this week Mr. Rosevear made an attack on Mr. Lang. It sounded like a slab from a speech of the old "T.B." party except where it was nostalgic of "Tubby" Stevens.

And thereby hangs the sad tale of John Solomon Rosevear, Speaker of the House of Representatives. But it isn't possible to tell the tale of Rosevear without speaking in length of Edward Granville Theodore.

Back in 1920's Theodore had achieved a great reputation as a strong and effective Labor Premier in Queensland. The Federal Labor Party was led by Jimmy Scullin and many thought that Jimmy was too mild for the job. So there was a call for Theodore.

Bill Mahony, who was Member for Dalley, obligingly stepped aside and Theodore became the Federal member for Dalley. In the House he functioned as his reputation had forecast.

Then came the electoral victory and Theodore became Treasurer and strong man in the Scullin Government.

**The Government struck the depression. Otto Niemeyer of the Bank of England came to Australia at Theodore's invitation. Otto**

**"We have decided to go all the way. Wages, pensions and everything else. Are you coming with us?"**

**Lang replied that he could see no salvation on that road and he believed the only thing to do was to fight.**

By this time they had reached the foot of the steps and each went his separate way. **Theodore went all the way. The Scullin Government slashed wages, cut pensions, humiliated the Government before the banks, but the further they went the worse they got.** The banks were like Oliver Twist. No matter how much they got they always wanted a little bit more.

In the course of time the Government fell and a general election was held.

Edward Granville Theodore found that he had opposition for Dalley. It was a little known striking timber worker named Jack Rosevear—the Sol came later. Rosevear extolled the leadership of Jack Lang for opposing Theodore. It must be confessed that Sol was a Langite. And as a Langite he dealt fairly effectively with the kind of criticism that he himself used in Parliament this week.

**Rosevear won the seat by a great majority because the people of Dalley wanted to vote for Lang. Theodore's defeat was humiliating. He had truly "gone all the way."**

Now in the course of time Rosevear found favor in the eyes of the Scullinites. He has become Speaker of the House and is a man of power.

**Just as Theodore had to face the challenge of Niemeyer so Rosevear must face the challenge of Bretton Woods. Bretton Woods is the copingstone to the deflationary edifice that the Curtin-Chifley Governments have been building with their pegged wages, lowered standard of living, etc.**

Rosevear like Theodore is facing the challenge of the International Banking power and like Theodore he has "decided to go all the way." He has almost completed the Theodore cycle. A smaller cycle but just as round.

The tale of Sol Rosevear is indeed a sad one.



MR. J. T. LANG, M.H.R.

**delivered an ultimatum. Unless we reduced all wages, pensions, social benefits and our standard of living generally the Government would not be supported by the Banking Monopoly.**

Sir Robert Gibson, who was Chairman of the Commonwealth Bank, began to implement the Niemeyer plan. Theodore began to fight.

**But little by little the fight oozed out of him.**

There came the time when a Premiers' Conference was held in Melbourne in 1931. **It was the deadline. Gibson had held up all Government finance. There could be no more shilly-shallying. The Governments either had to take the coat off in earnest and fight or knuckle under.**

The conference had been going some days. At the close of an afternoon session Treasurer Theodore met Premier Lang walking down the long steps in front of Parliament House in Melbourne. Theodore was a very direct sort of a man.

**After some remark that the Bank demands were tough, Theodore said to Lang:**

## DID YOUR LOCAL PAPER

PUBLISH IT?

During the last few days of 1946, Mr. Eric Butler sent a special letter (on the recent basic wage increase, its effect on prices and the necessity of all electors instructing their Federal Members to reduce taxation and bureaucracy) to over 100 country, provincial and suburban newspapers in Victoria. Mr. Butler knows of several papers that have already published the letter, but would appreciate the co-operation of Victorian readers in ascertaining as far as possible how many papers published the letter. He hopes to build up a regular monthly newsletter to all those papers, which will publish his material. A big audience can be reached in this manner.

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# THE EVIL THREAT TO CIVILISATION

Radio Talk by ERIC D. BUTLER Over 3CS, Colac.

1946 proved to be a year of bitter disillusionment for the peoples of the world. After six years of war, allegedly to preserve the democratic idea of government, it was found that tyranny had been greatly extended, not only in Europe, but in all parts of the world.

There was much talk of individual liberty while the war was being fought, but the conclusion of the war found those who had gained enormous powers during the war asserting that some individual liberties must be relinquished for what is called the "common good." The very gangsterism, with which Hitler and his associates threatened the world by force of arms, is now being imposed upon the peoples of the world in the name of the "common good." In practice this means the destruction of every individual right so painfully established over hundreds of years.

Behind what is termed the "iron curtain" in Europe, the controllers of Soviet Russia and their lackeys in such countries as Poland, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, impose their ruthless tyranny and consolidate their greatly extended base from which they work for revolution in all other countries.

The peoples of the world believed that, with the end of the war, there would be peace, individual security and individual liberty. But there is no peace; there is no security; there is no liberty. The London "Truth" of June 7, 1946, summarised the position in the following words:

"Over half the world today men are allowed to live only if their lives are deemed inoffensive to the gangs which have butchered their way to the seat of government. They are kept in complete slavery, fed on lies; their thoughts manipulated this way and that by tyrannical puppet and master. Is this a region of civilisation, or is it the realm of the barbarian, made terrible by his having learnt, down to the smallest detail, the organisation of savages as an instrument of power? Over most of



**STALIN**  
the rest of the world, spread like a hideous gangrene, is an organised exploitation of human want, helplessness and misery so all-embracing that entire nations are smothered up in it, and entire bureaucracies and armies caught up by the opportunity of the times to oppress, plunder and defraud the scores of millions who have no defences and no rights."

Looking back on past events we can now see that the war was provoked, not that the threat of tyranny might be crushed, but that tyranny might be extended all over the world.

The British Empire entered the war when Germany attacked Poland. There is no doubt that we entered the war with our hands clean and our ideals high. We gave our pledge that Poland would be restored. And yet today Poland lies bleeding under a ruthless tyranny aided actively by the controllers of Soviet Russia, controllers who now back their various puppets in Europe to conduct their bitter anti-British campaigns.

The civil war now threatened in Greece is not only directed against the anti-Communist Greek Government, but also against the British Empire's strategic life-line in the Mediterranean.

How has it come about that Soviet Russia dominates the whole of Eastern Europe and now threatens the rest of Europe? In order to understand this, we must first understand that the war itself was made possible by Soviet policy. At the Nuremberg Trials, General Jodl made it very clear that it was not thought advisable to start the war until Germany's eastern frontiers were secured. Stalin was willing to oblige with the famous Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact, which was the all-clear signal for Germany. Stalin wanted war and hoped that it would last until the whole of Europe was exhausted.

During the early and most critical stage of the war, Great Britain bore practically the whole burden of the struggle, and it was during this period that the International Financiers, Socialists and Communists, backing the Roosevelt regime in America, stripped Great Britain of all her overseas assets by insisting that Great Britain pay cash for the "help" she received from America.

When Russia and America were eventually forced into the war, Russia very

reluctantly, there was unanimity between Stalin and Roosevelt as to how the war in Europe was to be fought. Writing in his journal, "The Nineteenth Century" of April, 1946, the well-informed English authority, F. A. Voight, said:

"... Mr. Churchill, with sound strategic and political insight, believed that the decisive campaign (in Europe) should develop from what General Smuts called 'the Mediterranean Base' and that the decisive battle should be fought, chiefly by British and American forces, in Central Europe. This conception was opposed by President Roosevelt as well as Marshal Stalin at Teheran in December, 1943. Mr. Churchill had to accept the alternative—the offensive in the West. Central and Eastern Europe were occupied by the Red Army—and were annexed by Russia."

In his book, "The Great Globe Itself," Mr. W. C. Bullitt, a former American Ambassador to Russia, writes:

"... those citizens of the United States who bamboozled the President into acting as if Stalin were a cross between Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson deserve a high place on an American role of dishonour."

The disastrous decision at Teheran not only made it possible for Russia to invade and annex large portions of Eastern Europe; it also permitted Russia to take over probably the most important part of Germany. Sir Roy Feddon, writing in the London "Daily Telegraph" of October 2, 1945, pointed out that the Russian zone in Germany contained the bulk of German wheat, the greatest accumulation of modern precision engineering factories and large numbers of skilled engineers required for the work of rehabilitation. The Russians took over plants for making synthetic fuel and rubber, the bulk of Germany's copper deposits, nearly all her tin and all her nickel.

Although the Americans also took over large industrial areas, a deliberate policy of dislocating industry was pursued under what is known as the "Morgenthau Plan." Mr. Morgenthau is one of the Jewish spokesmen for the powerful German-Jewish international financial groups in America. The "Morgenthau Plan," as applied to the Germans, has, along with the fact that the British have had the greatest difficulty in feeding the large population in the Ruhr, portion of the British zone, convinced many observers that everything possible is being done to further Russia's plans for the development of a German Soviet Republic, dominated, of course, from Moscow. If Germany is dominated completely from Moscow, the position of the rest of Europe will indeed be desperate. The ground for revolution or war is being prepared in France, Italy and Great Britain.

It is easy to perceive now how the war was part of a deliberate policy to destroy the British Empire as a prelude to world domination by international gangsters. Economic pressure from the International Financiers in America has been complementary to the growing disruptive tactics of the known Communists. The secret Communists, those undisclosed traitors such as were revealed in Canada confidently await the expected revolution, or war, and in the meantime paralyse as far as possible any effective policy to meet the threat of destruction. In case there are still some people who do not realise what a terrible threat confronts our civilization, here is an extract from a speech delivered late last year by Tito, the Communist controller of Yugoslavia, and the man acclaimed by the press of the world during the war as a war hero and a democrat: Tito said:

"Our present policy should be to follow a moderate line, in order to gain time for the economic and industrial reconstruction of the Soviet Union and of the other States under our control. Then the moment will come when we can hurl ourselves into the battle for the final annihilation of reaction, both in our own country and abroad... Our first target is Great Britain, even though there may be a general impression that that country is only of secondary importance and that all our forces should be directed against the United States. It should not be forgotten that Great Britain exerts a strong influence on four continents. Once this influence is extinguished, we shall have the masses at our disposal and the field of action will be open. Everywhere we shall find allies in our fight against the British octopus, and against the head of that octopus, England herself..." (From the "Continental News Service," November 8, 1946).

Tito and his fellow Communist butchers in Europe, whose reign of terror has received comparatively little publicity in our daily press, have their admirers in this and other British

# PROGRESS OF FINANCIAL APPEAL

## More Donors Urgently Required

The Social Credit Action Group, just prior to the Christmas holidays, decided to extend its financial appeal into the New Year. The donations received during the holidays bring the guaranteed annual amount to £594/15/-—less than one-quarter of the objective. The 1947 campaign will necessarily be limited by the financial support given. This year the Action Group hopes to launch a vigorous offensive, having as the major objective a regular eight-page illustrated "New Times," with an ever-expanding circulation to form the spearhead of the attack.

We are to-day on the very brink of complete totalitarianism. Already we have travelled along the path that Germany trod to a frightening degree. To avert the disaster of finishing at the same destination as Germany the public will have to be enlightened as to the nature of the plot to reduce us to serfdom and the identity of the people working to this end. This can only be achieved through increasing the circulation and influence of the "New Times" and having full-time campaigners in the field.

The Action Group urgently appeals to those who have not yet sent a donation and reiterates its determination to carry the offensive into the enemy's territory with all the means at its disposal.

The table below sets out how many donors are being sought to contribute various weekly amounts, and progress results:—

Weekly Amount Needed	Donors Required	Previously acknowledged	Donors Obtained	Donors
5/-	25	11	11	14
4/-	50	6	6	44
2/-	100	30; G.M., Windsor, Vic.	31	69
1/-	200	22; G.H.S., Hawthorn, Vic.; W.A.W., Tara, Qld.; M.J.H., Sth. Geelong, Vic.; the following person is contributing three 1/- amounts weekly: M.C.S., Murtoa, Vic.	28	172
6d.	400	68; H.S.N., Norfolk Island; L.E.M., Malanda, Qld.; W.J.B., Beaconsfield, W.A.; J.A., Wynnum Nth., Qld.		
3d.	800	101; J.A.R., Croйдon, Vic.; N.McD., Geelong West; D.G., Jr., Sandy Creek, Vic.; W.G., Jr., Sandy Creek, Vic.; R.M.L., Kingston, Tas.; the following persons are paying three threepences weekly: P.P., Epping, N.S.W.; D.G., Snr., Sandy Creek, Vic.; F.H.T., Narembeen, W.A.		

In order to save time, labour and postage, contributors are urged to pay their donations for twelve months in one amount if possible; failing this, for not less than three months if possible. 5/- per week is £13 per year; 4/- per week is £10/8/- per year; 2/- per week is £5/4/- per year; 1/- per week is £2/12/- per year; 6d. per week is £1/6/- per year, and 3d per week is 13/- per year.

All payments to be sent to W. J. Carruthers, 32 Kendall Street, Ringwood, Vic.

countries. A brief survey of the Communist press will convince any reasonable person of this.

Well may it be asked: If the British Empire is eliminated as a major power, either by dollar diplomacy directed from America, or by revolution directed from Moscow, thus leaving the Soviet and America controlling two great world blocs, what will be the final outcome?

This question can best be answered by pointing out that it is a matter of history that Jewish international finance helped bring the Soviet into being and has, as we have noted in this talk, pursued policies helpful to the rapid expansion of the Soviet's control and the growth of Communism and other forms of totalitarianism. If Great Britain and the Dominions were destroyed as self-governing nations, the next move would be to bring the two remaining blocs under one central control. If the present controllers of Soviet Russia were not prepared to fit in with these arrangements—well then, there is always the atomic bomb now apparently under the control of the Jewish financier, Bernard Baruch, and his friends.

Our immediate task is to defeat the Communist menace by opposing the poli-



MR. MORGENTHAU

cies which help the menace. To do this we have got to get down to first principles and realise that our salvation can be only affected by a re-discovery and application of the basic ideas of Christianity. The fundamental Christ-idea postulated the sacredness of the individual. He can only develop to the full in a society in which he can in association with his fellows provide himself with a reasonable standard of living without submitting to external control of every aspect of his life. If we will not challenge and alter those policies driving us to destruction, then there is no hope for our civilisation. But our civilisation can be saved if only enough individuals realise what must be done and utilise that God-given gift which can defeat the greatest tyranny. What is that gift? It is individual initiative. Use it; the time left for action is short.

### "SOVEREIGNTY"

A limited quantity of the English quarterly review, "Sovereignty," for November-December, 1946, is now available at the, "New Times" Office. Price (including postage) is 2/-

## Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1)

these shots are being used in a big propaganda way. A Russian film-technician told a Melbourne "Herald" correspondent, "For the Soviets, the cinema is above all, a means of popular education; it may be entertainment, but this is a secondary consideration. That is why there are no stars in Russian films (the individual must not be featured). We set out to form ideas and direct public opinion; a film must have a political or social function." There is an increasing tendency for local propagandists to do this—a lot of it being described as "education." It is worse, of course, where all films from other countries are prohibited or recast in such a way as to entirely misrepresent the substance—where, for instance, such details as workers amenities are depicted as capitalistic bribes—as happens in the "Workers' Paradise."

**CITY COUNCIL CARES:** The Melbourne City Council showed a deficit of £53,000 for the financial year just ended, and an increase in the Property Rates along with a curtailment of services, is, therefore, in the offing. This should interest councillors and ratepayers from other municipalities who are foolish enough to think they would benefit by merging with the City Council in the so-called "Greater Melbourne Scheme." If our City Fathers are to extricate themselves from the tentacles of debt they will have to adopt a non-borrowing policy.

**PERON'S POLICY:** President Peron's "Five Year Plan" for Argentina covers all fields of economic and social activity and is to be implemented by 27 all-embracing laws. As one would expect, heavy taxation of land is one measure. State insurance and planned industries are others—all in line with the Hitler and the Mussolini plans. A special correspondent of the Melbourne "Age" tells us that a Dr. Jose Figuerola is not only the man behind Peron, but he is also the man behind the plan. This chappie is not an Argentinean. He is a lawyer from Barcelona, with strong Left tendencies. He was very friendly with Herr Sanstede, a prominent Nazi, from whom he gathered much information on German labour control. Wonder if Argentine workers realise what's coming to them? It's amazing how the workers fall for this socialistic serfdom.

**RUINED RACKETEERS:** The removal of beer and tyre controls, according to a N.S.W. Police spokesman, has caused gang warfare in Sydney, because their "easy-money" days are over and they are running out of funds. The "broke" crooks are now standing over other gangsters who still have a live racket. Many of these criminals are said to have earned £500 a week during the rationing peak. It has been proved beyond doubt that when rationing is removed, the black market also disappears. Under these circumstances it is very likely that gangsters—other than the "big time" World Planners—are exerting pressure to have rationing and controls retained. Price fixing and oppressive taxation are undoubtedly a boon for the underworld, because goods on a "cash-no-invoice" basis is their speciality. Until rationing and controls are removed, honest traders will have to remain in smoke.

—O.B.H.

# A PLAN TO CONTINUE BUREAUCRATIC TYRANNY

(Continued from page 1)

tions in operation by virtue of section 3 of this Act."

That bears out my argument that we are to take over, in toto, all the regulations in existence. Clause 10, which deals with the making of new regulations states that the Government may, after consultation has taken place between the Premier of the State and the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, make regulations. I am assuming that before the legislation is proclaimed the Commonwealth Government will have lost control over the regulations, which assumes that the Commonwealth Government has no longer any power. Why has the Prime Minister not taken any steps that are necessary?

**THE HON. T. PLAYFORD**—Because some court might hold that he has limited power and may not go to the full extent of a regulation that has been passed.

**MR. MACGILLIVRAY**—If he has a limited power the Commonwealth could act up to that extent. The Premier should be jealous of the State's rights. What if the Premier went to the Prime Minister and said, "What regulation do you suggest we should pass in connection with a certain matter?"

**THE HON. T. PLAYFORD**—In these matters it will be necessary for all States to take similar action; conferring with the Prime Minister is merely a question of an interstate conference to ensure that fairly uniform action will be taken.

**MR. MACGILLIVRAY**—I appreciate that before any action is taken it will be advisable to hold an interstate conference.

**THE HON. T. PLAYFORD**—It does not detract from the State's power, but merely means that before any action is taken on a new matter we will consult with the Prime Minister.

**MR. MACGILLIVRAY**—My view of a conference between the States and the Prime Minister is something akin to a meeting between a tiger and the lamb to discuss what they will have for supper. I doubt whether any member here knows all the regulations that are in force. I doubt whether the Premier himself will say he knows all the regulations that have been passed under the four headings set out in the Bill, yet we are asked to pass on to the people regulations which we know nothing about. Is the Premier prepared to say he knows all the regulations we are to accept under the Bill, and is he prepared to stand by them?

**MR. CHRISTIAN**—They are listed in the Federal Bill now before the Federal Parliament.

**MR. MACGILLIVRAY**—Regulations have been changed so often that even Federal members will not set themselves up as authorities on them. This type of legislation is bad both in precedent and in practice. Certain controls should be in operation, but the Government should come to Parliament and inform it of the controls it considers are desirable. We would then know what regulations we were being asked to pass and the Premier would be safeguarding the State's rights and taking the responsibility of leadership which he is not doing now. We should not accept—lock, stock, and barrel—all regulations, good, bad, or indifferent.

The Premier is asking Parliament to accept the regulations dealing with houses and land. I do not know what is the exact position so far as house ownership is concerned. During the war ownership of a house and the need of the owner to occupy it did not mean that he would get possession of it. I know of one case during the war of a man who owned a house in Adelaide. He was working in the country and at the outbreak of war enlisted in the Army. Shortly before the time came for him to embark he tried to obtain his house for his wife and two children, but notwithstanding his undoubted need he could not get possession of it. A munition worker was living in the house with three children, and the court held that his need was greater than the need of the soldier-owner with two children. Are we to believe that ownership means nothing any longer? If a man struggles to build a house to provide for himself and his wife and family he should be allowed to obtain possession when he is in need of it.

Consider another aspect—land values. We must have some control over land values as over housing, but both should be reasonable. Land values were pegged as at February 1942. We know that small increases may be allowed, but this is the type of legislation that encourages black marketing. A buyer of land, believing it to be worth £7 an acre when the pegged price is only £5 an acre, will resort to subterfuge. A legal document is drawn up showing that the £5 has been paid, and the other £2 is handed over "under the lap."

The same is true of secondhand motorcars. Everyone knows that the regulations controlling the sale of secondhand cars are not fair to the seller or to the legitimate buyer, and this again opens up the way for the black marketeer. I could go on, ad nauseam, pointing out the weaknesses of these regulations, which few of us know much about.

Clause 2 is the definition clause, and it should be examined carefully, because it shows that under this Bill we are simply asked to administer Commonwealth Government regulations. Every definition has reference to a Commonwealth Minister, a Commonwealth officer, or a Commonwealth

instrument; there is not one word about any State department or officer.

Clause 4 is another that needs careful scrutiny. It says that each authority and officer "continued in existence, constituted, appointed, or holding office under any Commonwealth regulations . . . shall . . . continue to be in existence, etc., for the purposes of the operation of this Act." There is a very interesting point in this. We are going to take over, not only the regulations, but the officers and departments of the Commonwealth, but the Bill says nothing about paying them. One would assume that the State Government would have some control over these officers. Of course, I know it can easily be overcome, because the Commonwealth Government can allow the State to pay them and then make a State grant-in-aid to cover the cost. It seems to be a peculiar way of doing things; to put it mildly, it is more than peculiar, it is most undesirable. It is unique in my experience, and I do not like it, because I do not know where it will end.

Clause 7 is another that warrants thoughtful consideration. It is a contradiction of the fundamental principle of British justice that the citizen is assumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty. The director of an organisation can be proved guilty on the say-so of a department unless he can convince the court of his innocence.

**MR. CHRISTIAN**—This is not the first time that has been done.

**MR. MACGILLIVRAY**—No, but that does not make it any better. Here at last the bureaucrat has the citizen where he wants him. All he has to do is to suggest that a man is responsible for infringing some regulation and the responsibility is on the defendant to prove his innocence. That is a deplorable state of affairs.

Clause 9 (3) is an extraordinary provision that requires a great deal of understanding. It reads:—

"Where in any regulation in operation by virtue of this Act the exercise of any power or function by a Minister, or the operation

of any provision of that regulation, is dependent upon the opinion, belief, or state of mind of a Minister in relation to any matter, that power or function may be exercised by the person to whom that power or function has been delegated by the Minister, or that provision may operate, as the case may be, upon the opinion, belief, or state of mind of that person in relation to that matter."

I should like someone to explain to me what that means. If we are going to deal with the state of mind of some Minister—without reflecting on any Minister present—I know what some in our community would say about it. I recall what was said of Mr. Dedman when he outlived Father Christmas. I think this provision is beyond the comprehension of the average person.

**MR. CHRISTIAN**—What was the state of mind of the Minister when he cut off our shirttails?

**MR. MACGILLIVRAY**—That interjection, and the example I have given, show the danger of this type of legislation, because if a Minister can get into such a state of mind as to cut the tails off our shirts, goodness knows where he may stop. I should like also to hear something on the amendment the Premier has put on our files.

**MR. CHRISTIAN**—That is a new Bill.

**MR. MACGILLIVRAY**—It seems to me that it is continuing a part of a regulation that the Premier, in his second reading speech, assured the House would not be interfered with, but we must wait until we hear him on it before we can deal with it.

In closing his speech, the Premier finished on a note with which the House is getting rather familiar—a note of apology. He was evidently apologising for having to introduce a Bill of this type, and I think he had good reason. Instead of taking over, *holus bolus*, regulations we know little about, and handing power over to a Minister whose state of mind is sufficient justification for the implementation of some regulation, the Premier should have placed before the House the regulations thought to be necessary to secure economic stability. Having done that, we would know exactly what we are passing. If we support this legislation, we shall be doing something about which we know very little, and we know less about the effects of it.

## THE MENACE OF BRETTON WOODS

The "Goulburn Evening Post" (N.S.W.) of December 11 carried a lengthy and excellent letter of criticism of Bretton Woods by Mr. Harold Witton. In trying to justify his support of Bretton Woods, the Editor added a postscript to Mr. Witton's letter and advanced the following argument in favour of ratification, which now appears to be the main line of propaganda of those supporting ratification;

"The hard fact is that, if we are not in it, we will be out of it, economic lepers so far as the great majority of the nations of the world are concerned. We can be in the international pool and have our say in fixing the rate of exchange or stop out of it and have it fixed for us without our having our say . . . There are two points overlooked by the critics and they are: (1) That this is a serious attempt to create an international currency, and (2) if we do not like it, we can get out of it. This latter is a provision of the agreement."

If we join Bretton Woods, our "say" in fixing rates of exchange will be just that and no more; merely a say. We would be a tiny minority, which, having had its say, would then be compelled to do what the majority decided.



There is a very dangerous idea current in the world today, that so long as minorities are "represented" on any organisation, that is democracy. The crux of democratic Government is self-determination, and this can only be achieved when organisation is de-centralised to the greatest possible extent.

Even if an international currency were desirable for all international trade, such a currency (as the London Chamber of Commerce points out in its Report on Bretton Woods) would not remove the obstacles, which have prevented genuine international trade in the past.

If we join Bretton Woods, being a minority, we would in effect be economic lepers; so, far better to stay outside and still be economic lepers.

It is very doubtful if we could really withdraw from the scheme, once having joined; but if we did withdraw, we could be subject to all the discriminations which

it is alleged will be used against us if we do not join.

All the plausible arguments in the world cannot alter the fact that the British Government was compelled to sign the Bretton Woods "agreement" under severe economic pressure from International Finance in the United States of America. The following significant cable appeared in the Brisbane "Telegraph" of December 6:

"In a leader on the Australian Labour Party Caucus decision to postpone consideration of the Bretton Woods Agreement the 'Daily Express' says it was a blunder on Britain's part to join the fund. It was twice the blunder to do so while the Australian attitude to the project was doubtful and even suspicious."

Bretton Woods is designed to help to destroy the British Empire. What a weak-kneed and defeatist attitude to argue that, as Great Britain was compelled to ratify Bretton Woods, we should do likewise and try and make the best of it! If we stay out of the scheme, and the dollar diplomats in America try to force Great Britain to boycott us economically, there will be a "show down" which will prove to some people that the British Empire is not completely finished.

Let Australia stay out of the Bretton Woods scheme and call the bluff of the international financiers.

## NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I adduce that your correspondent, Beatrice Suter ("N.T.," Nov. 29) mis-reads the aspirations of Mr. W. G. Murchison, of the Empire Honour League, when she attributes to him a desire to see Windsor as diplomatic head of our Commonwealth. Mr. Murchison has too keen a sense of the value of the marriage tie, and also to one's duty to one's country before considerations of private desires, apart from a King's due consideration for the feelings of his subjects whose taxes have kept him enjoying inherited privilege. Baldwin did an excellent day's job when he pressed for Edward's facing these facts vital to a country's life. Atlee is also heartily commended by the circle of plain-speaking, decent-living middle-class section to which I belong, in Australia. Yet, as one born of an English sphere somewhat higher, I also believe that out here we need to keep the impartially just voice of the Governor-Generalship in the class of inherited privilege. At least we have manners (which maketh man), education, travel (which educates more widely than books), often wealth above any possible Party bribe, and, above all, background of the great land from which we are proud to have sprung. Windsor is too weak a personality for this strong young giant. Before he met Mrs. Simpson, he was liked but did not inspire.—Yours, etc., M. LYNN HAMILTON-LEWIS, "Stoneleigh," Stawell, Vic. 1st Dec. '46.

## Political Pointers

(Continued from Page 1)

It is no doubt true that Mr. Baruch and his fellow controllers of the atomic bomb are not going to relinquish control of the weapon by which it is suggested "peace" can be "imposed," but the issue is not one of choosing between Washington and Moscow—"Shylock" and "Marx"—but of defeating both "Shylock" and "Marx." "Marx" hopes that our dislike of "Shylock" will persuade us to surrender to him, while "Shylock" hopes that our dislike of "Marx" will persuade us to accept him as our master. "Marx" has, of course, always been a tool, perhaps an unconscious tool at times, of "Shylock's," and there is no doubt that "Shylock" feels confident that he can deal with "Marx" in the final show-down for world control.

It has often been stressed in these columns, that the nationalisation of industry results in those who alone have the necessary knowledge to run industry, particularly modern industry, being removed from some responsibility to shareholders and consumers, by being appointed to control nationalised industries.

It is, therefore, not surprising to find that many representatives of Big Business are prepared to "do a deal" with the Socialists, happy in the knowledge that they will, under socialisation, have greater powers, probably a larger income, and less responsibility.

The Australian press of December 31 reports Sir Francis Joseph, chairman of a group of English collieries, as recommending nationalisation.

The first step towards coal nationalisation in Australia was taken when the Federal Government and the New South Wales Government created the Coal Board, which will, of course, control practically all Australia's main black coal supplies. Mr. Cameron, of North Broken Hill, has been appointed Chairman of the Board. A London director of North Broken Hill is Mr. W. S. Robinson, who has accompanied Dr. Evatt on his trips overseas.

The workers and the supporters of genuine private enterprise would do well to realise that they must, in self-protection, unite to fight the introduction of the "Managerial State," in which all-powerful officials will run everything and everybody.

Over two years ago, Dr. H. C. Coombs, socialist Director of Post-War Reconstruction, explained just what magnificent things he was going to do for ex-servicemen in the way of ensuring that plenty of houses were built. Among other things, the good Comrade said:

"No industry is as antiquated as the building industry. Here we have a chance to bring about a revolution. It will take us two years to catch up on the housing shortage, despite the fact that we are planning a building programme twice as big as in the best pre-war year."

The results of some of this planning can now be noted.

Mr. Treatt, a Member of the N.S.W. Parliament, has pointed out that the Auditor-General's figures show that the administrative costs alone of all houses built by the N.S.W. Housing Commission were £117 per building.

The N.S.W. Housing Commission had a staff of 46 in 1942-43, total salaries being £6089. In 1945-46 there was a staff of 658, total salaries being £217,159.

Similar information from all States would reveal the same sad story of Government planning of home building.

It is hoped that those who vote for Socialism like its results.

Australians who think that sugar rationing has anything to do with a genuine sugar shortage, are obviously unaware of what is happening in North Queensland.

It is true that drought has reduced production of sugar, but the persistent strikes at Queensland's ports have played the biggest part in helping the planners to continue sugar rationing. At Mackay alone nearly 100,000 tons of sugar have been awaiting shipment since September.

How Australia supplies food to the rationed Britons:

"Last week the liner Ormond arrived with 5000 tons of sand ballast in her holds and expects to have it still on the voyage to Britain."

—Sydney "Bulletin," December 18.

The second verse of the National Anthem is never sung. Perhaps the words indicate why:

"Oh Lord our God arise,  
Scatter our enemies  
And make them fall.  
Confound their politics,  
Frustrate their knavish tricks,  
On Thee our hopes we fix  
God save us all."

A November issue of the Canadian "People's Weekly," a Socialist journal, contains a picture of Stalin with the following caption:

"Joseph Stalin, Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R., who in a two-hour conversation in the Kremlin told Morgan Phillips there were two roads to Socialism—the Russian way and the British way."

This recalls Laski's statement that Socialism and Communism are two distinct roads to the one objective.