

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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Communist Control of Canadian Trade Union

Former Leader's Revelations

The President of the Canadian Seamen's Union, Mr. J. A. Sullivan, on March 15 resigned from his office as three months earlier he had resigned from the Communist Party, because he was convinced that "the interests of organised labour are being subverted by the agents of Communism to their own ends." The following is the substance of the statement he made to the press: —

"In 1935, when I first had the idea of starting a seaman's union, it was with the idea of building a seaman's organisation run by seamen and for the good of the seamen. The first few months this was done; however, in the Spring of 1936, Jack Munroe became active and brought in a few of his friends, and within a year he was holding an executive position and, in the meantime, I had found out that he was the organiser for the Communist party in District 2, in the City of Montreal. Through him I was introduced to another chap who showed a keen interest and a desire to help to organise the seamen. I later discovered that he had a different name than the one he gave me and that he really was Fred Rose—late Member of Parliament. He, in turn, was the party who made connections in the City of Toronto with D. Ferguson and brought about a later meeting between Ferguson and myself. This amalgamation took place in the Communist party headquarters on Adelaide-street, Toronto.

"Later on Munroe got himself into trouble with the Communist Party in Quebec and was let out of the union within a year for shortage of funds. In 1937 the entire labour faction of the party was thrown into action to raise funds in preparation of putting a strike against the lake ship-owners. During the strike both I and some of the other executive were responsible for receiving these funds from Alderman J. B. Salsberg. Receipts, etc., of course, were given under various names and the money was repaid by the union to the Communist Party prior to an audit being made of

the union's books. From then on, as the union opened additional offices, it became the policy to make sure that any additional personnel was either a party man or was at least sympathetic. This policy was carried out even in the national office and party branches established in each of the lake ports. During this period, of course, we had to support the war policy, the Spanish question, and any other popular issue that the national executive of the party decided to support.

"In 1939 the party placed a Miss Freida Lenden, alias Linton, in our office as Secretary, however, in the spring of 1940 I refused to take political directives of her. She later became private secretary to the head of the National Film Board in Ottawa. She was one of the ones charged under the Royal Commission, but, however, left the country and was never brought to trial. During the spring of 1940, of course, I was arrested and was interned until March 22, 1942. However, the work inside the Union had been carried on but to a lesser degree.

"I became quite active again in the fight for the opening of a second front. In 1942, I was, of course, elected vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and, as such, was expected to carry on the work of the party within the executive. For example, there was the meeting in Toronto when the Russian students were visiting the North American continent, five organisations, including the seamen, sponsored a meeting in the Maple Leaf Gardens. But, as they were making no headway, I was called in by 'phone in order to throw

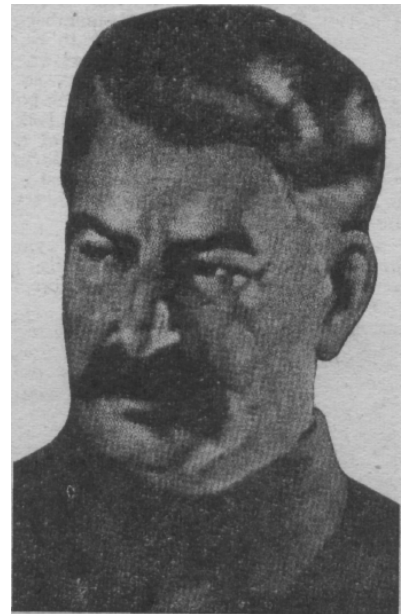
the influence of the Congress behind the organisational drive to make it a success. In this campaign A. A. McLeod was working with me. Following this, of course, the fight started for a Labour Code in Ontario, and again I was drafted to rouse the unions in Ontario to hold a special conference and to appear before the select committee of the Ontario House. The following month, as the secretary of the Congress had resigned, I was moved to Ottawa and became more identified in the national field and, as such, only came in touch with national figure-heads when they arrived in Ottawa.

"In the spring of 1945, when it became known that I was attending the World Trade Union Conference, I was asked by J. B. Salsberg to take a report of the Communist Party work in this country. This I agreed to do, providing that such a report would only be verbal. This was agreed to, and during my stay in London I spent two hours with Harry Pollitt, head of the Communist Party in England, in delivering the report. I was, later, to meet him prior to coming back, but owing to visiting the battlefields on the continent, I did not have the opportunity.

"In the period from 1943 onward the executive of the seamen, the same as lots of other unions had been, gradually, in the process of taking into their ranks, either knowingly or unknowingly, members of the Communist Party—for instance, in Halifax, C. H. Meade, who was an American seaman, but who never sailed in Canada, was drafted in from the N.M.U. [the National Maritime Union of the United States], and who is now in complete charge of the east coast for the seamen and the general secretary for the fishermen; whose wife, at the same time, is the provincial secretary for the Communist Party. Also, on the east coast, Bill Tonner was replaced by Eddie Reid, and then he, in turn, was replaced by A. Penhill, who was a former N.M.U. member, and who also was transferred from the Communist Party in the States. Reid was then moved to Montreal to take over that port, and was given the Assistance of Daniels, whom the party considered a valuable asset, as he can speak both languages fluently, and whose work consists of recruiting members among the young French-Canadians . . .

"In the National Office, the Communist Party, of course, has taken full control, where they have placed Jerry McManus in as secretary, but actually his work is to direct all political activities within the organisation.

"Prior to the Seamen's convention, which was held in Montreal in February, 1946, out of less than 100 delegates in attendance there was a Communist Party fraction of



STALIN
Has Fifth column in Australia, too.

over 30 members. At that meeting, which was held in the Windsor Hotel, and at which there was present, also, J. B. Salsberg, from Toronto, and Harry Binder, who is in charge of all Communist Party work in Quebec, I charged that there was too much party interference in the ranks of the organisation and also I was fed up with people who were not seamen being brought into the Union. I also stated that I was undecided whether or not I was going to run for re-election. However, I was quickly told by J. B. Salsberg that it wasn't a case of whether or not I wanted to run, as they, the Communist Party, had made the decision. Communist Party discipline does not allow for individual thought and party orders must be obeyed. "Since the convention and following our strike for the eight-hour day, things have gone from bad to worse, where, every month new people are being placed on the payroll without consulting anyone . . . The only work that McManus was doing was floating money from the N.M.U. into this country and laying the groundwork for the N.M.U. coming into this country in order that they could take the C.S.U. over. (Continued on page 2)

Party Hacks versus Independents

Pungent Comment from a Victorian M.L.A.

We hold no special brief for Mr. Ian McLaren, Independent Member for the metropolitan electorate of Glen Iris; we do not endorse all his political views and actions. But his general attitude as an Independent contrasts very favourably with that of the parliamentary hacks of the various Parties.

Recently his attitude was indicated and a significant fact was recalled in two interesting letters to a local paper in his electorate, namely, "Progress Press," official organ of the Ashburton Progress Association. The letters, published in the issue of April 10, read as follows: —

Sir, —It is pleasing to see that six aspirants for Liberal "preselection" for Glen Iris have agreed that "The State Government never had a mandate from the people to make the Housing Commission a general housing authority." (3/4/47.) The development from a Slum Reclamation to a Housing Authority occurred during the Dunstan regime, which was supported by the U.A.P. cum Liberal Party, with the then member for Boroondara (Mr. T. Oldham, M.L.A.) as Honorary Minister assisting in housing. It must also be remembered that the Dunstan Government acquired the Ashburton housing estate between May 1943, and August 1944. It is refreshing in these days of mechanised party loyalties to find such frank self-criticism. — Yours, etc., IAN MCLAREN.

PARTY POLITICS

Sir, —The electors of Glen Iris are being told of the pre-selection of a candidate for the next State elections who will bear the Liberal label. The "Age" has rightly, on several occasions, called this a "travesty of democracy," because 1-2 per cent. of the community take unto themselves the right of saying which of six candidates shall be selected, whilst the other five cannot offer themselves. Every elector has the privilege and right to offer his services to the State, but this middleman of politics steps in and denies the people the right to elect their own candidate. If these are six good men and true let's see them all on the platform as candidates.

When there is a sitting candidate, we see the farce that has taken place in Hawthorn, St. Kilda, Camberwell, etc., where the convention is only given the name of the sitting candidate, to which they can only vote yes or no. Haven't we heard of similar systems in Germany and Russia?

According to "Progress Press" (3/4/47) criticism of my attitude as an Independent was levelled at a Liberal "pre-selection" meeting. An Independent acknowledges his position only to his electors, and not to small coteries dominated by financial, class or industrial interests. He refuses to bow to those interests, as the party hacks do consistently in all our Parliaments today, making that body merely a sounding

(Continued on Page 4)



HON. A. A. DUNSTAN, M.L.A.
Ostensibly anti-Socialist, "Country" Party Premier of Victoria for many years until displaced by present Cain ("Labor") Government. With assistance of "Liberal" Party "conservatives," he laid a foundation for statewide socialisation of housing.

PURCHASING POWER: Addressing the Arbitration Court, Mr. A. G. Warner, M.L.C., said that a decline in purchasing power is indicated by the increase of hire-purchase sales and the demand for lower-quality goods. The decline was attributed to strikes; but that is only part of the explanation.

The fact is, the wartime money tap has been turned off, and so we drift back to the in-between-wars condition of insufficient money, especially for those on the lower income levels. It is a great pity that men like Mr. Warner (who has large business interests) do not look below the surface in these matters. If he could be shown that a national bonus, not derived from taxation, and paid direct to individuals, would relieve industry of finding the money for futile wage increases, he should be interested.

PETROL PRANKS: The determination of our political servants to retain controls is seen in the continuance of petrol rationing. Commenting on this, the R.A.C.V. "Radiator" points out that the reason given, "to conserve dollars," cannot be the real reason, because "Australian imports of petrol are almost solely obtained from sterling sources." Even if there was any truth in this excuse, there is still no need for the coupons and forms and the horde of bureaucrats to police them. By the way, it is worth noting that in Victoria the May issue was drastically reduced just when petrol was urgently needed to keep the wheels of industry moving. This is an illustration of how the Government uses controls to help the Communists in their plot to disrupt industry and speed the Revolution.

SLOGAN SUGGESTIONS: U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Averill Harriman, suggests that the slogan, "Buy American," ought to be changed to, "Let's Import for Peace and Prosperity." Amplifying this, he made some curious observations, viz.: "Our favourable trade

balance will have to be reduced, for we cannot indefinitely make gifts to the world. . . . We must accept interest and repayment in kind." Fancy suggesting that the Holy of Holies, "a favourable trade balance," be abandoned! And what heresy to suggest accepting "payment in kind"! Why, if this policy is adopted debtor countries will escape from the financiers' clutches and the Yanks will have a much higher standard of living with more leisure to boot—and, of course, that would never do, would it?

BORROWING BUBBLE: The U.S. loan to Britain, with the acceptance of Bretton Woods and the whittling down of Empire Preference as a condition, is rapidly being exhausted without benefit to Britons, who are now disillusioned. At last they realise it is not possible to borrow oneself out of debt. It should not be long before Britons and peoples of all nations realise that world government, a world bank, world food control, and world trade plans will not bring benefits to the people. Many will realise that these huge international monopolies are but attempts to maintain control and buttress the international money power. In these circumstances the time is ripe for those who understand the position to put forward constructive proposals in simple terms related to immediate and recognisable problems.

SELLING SCARE: 500,000 U.S. retail stores have been advised by their Federation to lower prices to quit stocks; the idea behind this is, that it will avert the impending depression — sorry, "recession." This is fallacious reasoning, but it does il-

(Continued on page 3)

THE FOLLY OF STATE ENTERPRISE

(Radio Talk by ERIC D. BUTLER over 3CS, Colac.)

All Australian Labor Party candidates at all elections are pledged to the Party's objective of socialisation of industry, production, distribution and exchange. There is considerable disagreement among Labor Party members as to just what this objective really means. Some contend that it only means socialisation of certain industries, while others say that it means "State" control of practically all production and distribution.

However the members of the Labor Party interpret their objective, the Communists openly regard it as the first necessary step towards *their* objective.

If there were any evidence that the socialisation of industry brought any worthwhile benefits to the so-called common owners of industry, surely it would be brought forward. Of course, the Communists tell us all about all the "wonders" of Soviet Russia. But most members of the Labor Party do not appear to be too happy to have Russia held up as an example of the socialisation policy, so we had better examine the results of the policy here in Australia. Therefore, in this talk we are going to examine the results of some Australian experiments in State enterprise. These results should be most interesting to all thinking taxpayers. We can start with the State railways.

Although the railways are a vicious monopoly in every State carefully protected against all forms of free enterprise,



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA
Ostensible headquarters of National Socialism in Australia

their service is shocking and their regular financial losses a never-ending burden on the taxpayers.

LACK OF RESPONSIBILITY

If we are to have real economic democracy, it is essential that the people be in a position to make those conducting all forms of enterprise personally responsible for their activities. Where the consumer has real alternatives, and spends his own money-votes, as he desires, he can effectively control those seeking to supply him with goods and services. If the goods and services are not to his liking—and, of course, providing there is genuine free enterprise—he can refuse to vote for them. But with State enterprise it is practically impossible to make anyone personally responsible for anything. Those of us who served in the armed forces well recall our own attitude towards all types of equipment. Axes, picks and shovels, all forms of tools, were treated in a most destructive manner. Our attitude was, "Oh, well the Government pays for them, so why worry?" But the Government didn't pay for them; the taxpayers paid.

It is all very well to argue that employees in State enterprises should realise that, in the last analysis, the common attitude of "loafing on the Government" simply means that taxpayers, of whom employees in State enterprises are a section, have to pay for the result. Government employees cannot be expected to realise this. And the facts prove that they don't.

BIG LOSSES HIT TAXPAYER

The Auditor-General, in his report for 1945-46, said that thefts from Army stores cost the Federal Government £139,783 last year, and other thefts or frauds another £9174. No doubt most of those responsible for these losses adopted the attitude that they were getting a little of their own back from the Government. This attitude, which is widespread in most State enterprises, can only result in inefficiency and bad service.

In dealing with contracts negotiated by the Department of Aircraft Production, the Auditor-General said that one contractor received advances of £17,375,000 and imported materials worth £1,790,000 in respect of nine major contracts, and that departmental accounts did not record the extent to which the advances had been utilised for production purposes. No private undertaking could run in such a manner.

State enterprises in Queensland were commenced during the years 1915 to 1920 and the trading results were as follows: The cattle stations lost £1,647,871, the cannery £112,672, the coal mines £413,502, the State treatment works £131,832, and the butcher shops £39,538. Many other losses could also be mentioned.

New South Wales has had its experiences of huge financial losses on State enterprises; total losses being nearly £1,000,000. Among its current enterprises, the New South Wales charcoal undertaking showed an accumulated deficiency of £225,570 up to June 30, 1946. The New South Wales Metropolitan Meat Commis-

sion lost £89,518 in 1944-45 and is now £171,329 in debt.

THE GREAT COAL FIASCO

The Victorian State coalmines showed losses of £79,074 in 1943-44, £76,438 in 1944-45, and £96,192 in 1945-46. You will notice that the losses get progressively bigger.

In spite of these facts, there are still many people who want to push on with more socialistic schemes.

Dealing with the operations of the State mine at Lithgow, New South Wales, Mr. Justice Davidson, in his report on the Australian coal mining industry, says:

"It cannot be claimed that the mine, since its foundation in 1916, has been a notable success. When, after being in operation for 11 years, it was transferred to a Board, the sum of £271,941, forming portion of the total debt of £581,941 had to be written off as a loss. . . . If the purpose of opening the mine was to avoid exploitation of the Government Railway Department in prices by private owners of collieries, that purpose was not achieved. The Railway Department is paying 2/6 to 2/9 per ton more for coal from the State mine than the price at which coal of equal quality could be obtained from private producers in the vicinity."

In spite of the results of State enterprise at Lithgow, the Commonwealth Government, through the Coal Commission, took charge of Coalcliff colliery in New South Wales in 1944. Production dropped immediately and a financial loss of £37,000 resulted in less than two years. Production costs, which were 24/10 a ton in 1944-45, rose to 27/3 the following year. Absenteeism increased under Government control.

Very few people know anything about the aluminium ingot industry established by the Commonwealth in Tasmania. The Aluminium Industry Act was passed at Canberra in December 1944. Up to June of last year, the expenditure on the project had been £23,104—but no aluminium had been produced.

SUPER-MONOPOLY OBJECTIVE

As we have often pointed out in these talks, complete socialisation means complete monopoly. That is the objective of the powerful groups controlling economic and financial policies at Canberra. The

Federal Constitution is a major obstacle to the plans of the Canberra planners, but they are devising ways and means of getting around the Constitution. The Constitution makes it impossible for the Commonwealth to socialise industry directly. But in 1945 certain banking legislation was passed at Canberra, and it provides for the establishment of an Industrial Finance Department through which control of industry can be obtained without Parliament being consulted at all. Once the banking system has been completely socialised, there is little doubt that a direct attack will be made upon selected enterprises.

The great tragedy is the fact that so many sincere Labor Party supporters do not really understand what is being planned. I have heard many express the opinion that there should be a more widespread ownership of land and an opinion, which is very sound and realistic. But the planners backing the socialisation policy aim to reach the stage where the "State" owns everything—even the people's houses.

WORKERS SHOULD WAKE UP

In last week's talk we appealed to the rank-and-file of the Liberal and Country Parties to help to reverse the disastrous policies of their so-called leaders. Tonight we appeal to the rank-and-file of the Labor Movement to examine carefully what their "leaders" are doing. The basic wage earner is today being flayed economically by the taxation and economic policies pursued by a Federal Labor Government. These policies create grievances, which are carefully exploited by the Communist agitators. The irony of the present situation is the fact that Big Business is being made still bigger while the small man everywhere is being pushed to the wall. The rank-and-file of the Labor Movement must realise that the Socialist Planners and the controllers of Big Business are working together to introduce the complete Monopoly State.

Socialism in practice can only result in everyone being at the mercy of a Super-Monopoly, which must inevitably be more inefficient than the various State "enterprises" we have now. If we are to save our civilisation we have to break down this deadly centralisation policy. We have to have more effective local governing bodies, more local control over taxation and other matters. We need more people owning their own homes and at least a few acres of soil upon which they can protect themselves against destructive economic and financial policies. We want less Big Business and more decentralised small-scale enterprise in which employer and employee can work better together. We want less herding of people into big cities where they can be easily controlled. We want genuine decentralisation in every sphere. In other words, we do not want any more socialisation, we want far less of it.

QUESTIONS ABOUT FOOD FOR BRITAIN

We have received a copy of an important letter from the President of the Corangamite Voters' Policy Association to the Federal Member for Corangamite, Mr. A. McDonald. The letter speaks for itself. It is reproduced hereunder, not merely because its subject matter is of vital general interest, but also because we fervently hope that other such groups will quickly follow this example. Answers to the questions in the letter will be published when available.

Pirron Yallock, Victoria,

April 29, 1947.

Mr. A. McDonald, M.H.R. Canberra, A.C.T.

Dear Mr. McDonald, —Reliable reports from Great Britain reveal that the food position is rapidly getting worse. Most Australians desire to do all in their power to have increased food supplies rushed to Great Britain. But it appears that most of the well-meaning people, including politicians, who have been urging more food for the British people, have overlooked the fact that the food policy of the British Government is dominated by the little-known Emergency World Food Council.

According to the "Sydney Morning Herald" of April 19, Mr. Chifley made the following statement at Canberra on April 18:

"Neither more severe rationing nor greater production would necessarily mean more (food) to the United Kingdom, because the International Food Council determines the distribution of food throughout the world."

One clause of the constitution of the Emergency World Food Council reads as follows:

" . . . Each member Government must give an undertaking that it will put itself in a position to implement all recommendations which it has accepted, taking special national action when necessary."

The well-known English publicist, Douglas Reed, writes in his journal "Tidings," of April 12: "We now have before us a document about the International Emergency Food Council, on House of Commons paper, which . . . says: 'As a Member of the Council, the Government of the United Kingdom is pledged to accept its responsibilities, and, in this way, the Council has some control over the food supplies of this country.'"

In view of the above statements, and many more which I can supply if desired it is essential that Australians who desire to help to send more food to Great Britain be given an official answer to the following questions:

1. Is it a fact that increased food exports from Australia would not necessarily benefit the British people?

2. Does the Emergency World Food Council control the allocation of all food exported from Australia?

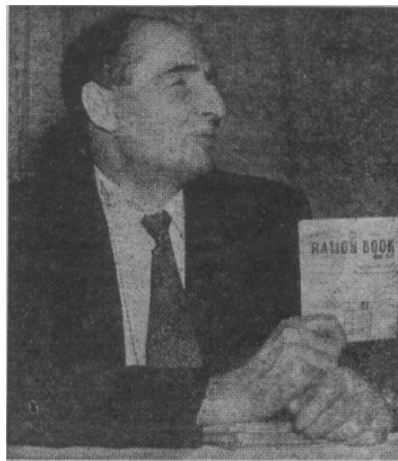
3. Is Australia a member of the Emergency World Food Council?

4. If so, when and by what process did she become a member?

5. If Australia is not a member of this Food Council, in what way is she bound by the Council's decisions?

6. Who are the personnel of the Emergency World Food Council, and how were they elected?

On behalf of my Association, I desire you to ask the Prime Minister the above questions at the first possible opportunity. The



FOOD MINISTER STRACHEY.

matter is obviously one of the greatest urgency.

There is a worldwide conspiracy to destroy the British Empire, and there are certain aspects of the food policies being imposed upon the British people, which are very alarming. The present British Food Minister, Mr. John Strachey, is a well-known "ex-Communist," who, together with his Socialist colleagues, has no hesita-

COMMUNIST CONTROL OF CANADIAN TRADE UNIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

The same thing applies to the Longshoremen and Freight Handlers and the move is, there, to switch them into Harry Bridge's organisation so that in any future strikes, one organisation will control the whole waterfront industry in the Dominion of Canada. In this connection, during 1946, \$16,000 in American funds was transmitted from the National Maritime Union of America, C.I.O., to the Canadian Seamen's Union. One of the cheques, number N. 12702, issued on June 18, 1946, was for the sum of \$10,000, and with the American rate of exchange made a total in all of \$11,000.

"While on the question of union funds—control of which passed from me on my election as secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—I would point out that, despite audits, the present executive in charge of finance for the Canadian Seamen's Union have failed to issue a statement to the membership since March, 1946.

"Then there was the Trade Union School, at which 60 hand-picked seamen were brought in, the teacher in English being Mr. Leo Hubermann. Mr. Hubermann was the one who taught educational classes for the National Maritime Union in the United States. The French teacher was Miss Danielle Cuisinier, who was the editor of the Communist Party paper in Quebec, namely: the "La Victorie." This class was confined to lake seamen in order to extend and develop Communist Party organisers, so that in the near future another fight can be developed. This is a new development, and it is proposed that if it is successful, other trade unions, where the Communist Party has any influence, will carry on similar schemes. Jerry McManus was the political director during the school in order to see that the proper political facts were placed before the men.

"The same apparatus is in existence in quite a large number of unions throughout the country. However, I am confining this to the one which is known to be in full control of the Communist Party. At the present moment all available forces of the C.S.U. in Montreal are being thrown into the work of campaigning for the L.P.P. ["Labour Progressive" Party] candidate in the Cartier riding in Montreal. At least 50 members of the C.S.U. have been ordered into the county. They are doing the work they are told to do by the Communist Party directors. They are paid by the C.S.U. It certainly is not in the interest of the union or of seamen to have anything to do with the Communist attempt to have another Communist succeed Fred Rose.

"I am making this document public for my own protection, as I know that if I just tender my resignation with my reasons for resigning to the Canadian Seamen's Union, an 'unavoidable accident' might occur to myself as, throughout the country, there are so many Communist Party people that one does not know who to trust.

"In closing I can give a few examples: "A certain trade union leader in Montreal phoned Vancouver to a seamen's organiser concerning bringing in another organisation from the States. Within a week I received copies of the telephone conversation, both the questions and replies were in my hands from Fred Rose. The seamen's leader in Vancouver then telephoned his international in San Francisco on two consecutive days. Within a week or ten days, verbatim reports of both these calls were in my hands and were given to me by Sam Carr here in Ottawa.

"The policemen's strike in Montreal was secretly financed by the Communist Party. That Party furnished 9000 dollars to carry on the policemen's strike.

"As I said before, one does not know who to trust. The Communist Party has many secret agents in different places, including the Government service.

"When trust is repaid with treachery, it is time for decent people to beware. I would like to do what I can to arouse the people of Canada and especially the honest, decent men who compose the overwhelming majority of the labour movement in Canada, to the danger of the situation, before it is too late . . ."

—"The Australian Social Crediter," May 3.

tion in sacrificing our British kith and kin to the policies of internationalists, about which we know very little.

We cannot rid the British people of their Socialist and Communist masters, but it is high time that we discovered just how far our Government has committed us in this matter of World Food Control. I can assure you that the issue I am asking you to raise in the Federal Parliament is one, which interests many people all over Australia.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the following Members of the Federal Parliament: Mr. Archie Cameron, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Gullett, and Mr. Abbott. I have confidence that a few men of integrity can, if they "get their teeth into this matter," obtain from the Government a statement as to just where it stands.

Trusting that I shall hear from you as soon as you have raised my questions in Parliament. I am, sincerely yours, Eric D. Butler, President, Corangamite Voters' Policy Association.

AN IMPORTANT NEW BOOKLET "OUR SHAM DEMOCRACY"

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

Price: 1/1d posted.

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THE TRUTH ABOUT SOVIET RUSSIA'S 14,000,000 SLAVES

By MAX EASTMAN in "Reader's Digest," May 1947.
(Concluded from last issue.)

(A condensation based on the forthcoming book, "Nothing But Their Chains" by David J. Dallin and Boris Nicolaevsky, to be published by Yale University Press; with supplementary material from eye-witness accounts by Poles who were liberated from the slave camps by the Stalin-Sikorski agreement, from reports of former Soviet secret police officials and others employed in camp administrative offices, and from numerous items in the Soviet press.)

On what basis are Soviet citizens chosen for this doom of slavery? They are people who obstruct, oppose, criticise, or are suspected of secretly disliking the totalitarian Communist regime.

The most privileged among them, strangely enough, are those who obstruct through moral delinquency—criminals such as thieves, burglars, murderers. The least privileged are those who simply oppose the regime because of moral, religious or political conviction; these are called "enemies of the people." Actual criminals constitute only about 15 per cent, of the inmates. The rest may be divided into seven groups:

1. **Bytoviks.** This is a new Soviet word for the crime of "degeneration" from the Socialist "way of life." It includes what we call "malfeasance in office." Since, under State ownership, even the man who sells lemonade at a soft-drink stand is in office, there is an inexhaustible source of recruits for the slave camps. For instance:

A woman cook on a collective farm forgot to salt the dinner. She was prosecuted for "failure to perform official duties."

A man sent to town by a collective farm to sell rye sold it at 23 rubles instead of 26 or 27. He was arrested for poor salesmanship.

THE "KULAKS" AND OTHERS

2. **Kulaks.** These are the enterprising and successful farmers—peasants who had honestly acquired a little more land and cattle than their neighbours, and believed in their right to keep them. This is the largest group of slaves—and, because of their husky frames and habits of hard labour, the most valuable. They were deported by millions (whole villages were deported) when the peasants were driven into the collective farms in the early '30's. As the kulaks die off, their ranks are filled by those members of collective farms who in spite of police and propaganda, go right on hankering for farms of their own.

3. **Industrial workers** condemned for "lack of discipline" or "obstructing discipline"—a heavy crime in the Soviet code, which includes repeated absenteeism or tardiness; or, worst of all, protesting against hours, wages or conditions of labour.

Workers and Communists from foreign countries lured to Russia by the promise of a millennium. Having come as pilgrims to the fatherland of international Socialism, many remain as convicts in a country which regards all foreigners with suspicion. Also, Russians who have been abroad and are considered contaminated by the "bourgeois culture" of the Western World and those who maintain relations with foreign visitors.

For example, a girl named Aniechka attended a ball where she won the prize offered for the best waltz. The wife of the Italian Consul was present, congratulated the winner, and talked pleasantly with her for two or three minutes. The next day the girl was arrested and sent to forced labour.

PRIESTS, POLES AND P.O.W.

5. **Recalcitrant priests,** people sentenced to hard labour for their religious beliefs, and intellectuals condemned for their opinions.

6. **Several million citizens of Poland, Bulgaria, and other satellite states.** These have formed a new category of slaves since the war ended. They are selected and treated the same as the Russian slaves.

7. **Repatriated Russian prisoners of war.** It is a rule in the Soviet Army that no individual soldier shall surrender; he must die fighting. Therefore, all "liberated" Soviet Army soldiers are brought before a commission, which decides whether they are innocent. Hordes of them have been shipped into the slave camps; many have wounds testifying how well they fought for their country. It is this doom of slavery hanging over them that has caused thousands of Russian soldiers to resist with violence the proposal to send them home to their native land.

Legally, any commitment to the camps is for a limited period of time, but the MVD knows no law. Its sentences can be extended, just as they can be imposed by administrative order, and they usually are. It is estimated that only five per cent, of those who have been condemned to the camps are ever released.

MOLOTOV'S PRODIGIOUS LIE

Why this monstrous practice has been almost unnoticed in the world press is a mystery. In 1930 the Treasury Department of the United States put an embargo on Soviet pulpwood and matches as products of "forced labour." But Molotov—who had just been appointed Premier—quieted the rumours with a prodigious lie: "Many an unemployed worker of the capitalist countries will envy the living and working conditions of the prisoners in our northern regions."

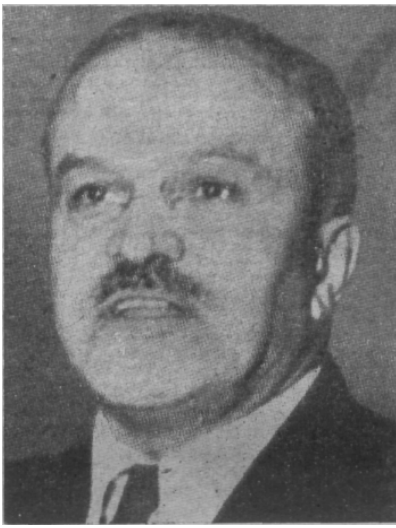
The embargo was lifted by the U.S. State Department. Any rumours escaping since then have been scotched by "fellow travellers"—who still maintain that the camps are little more than pleasant summer homes for Boy Scouts.

Henry Wallace on his visit to Russia and

Siberia in 1944, apparently failed to see a single one of what Wendell Wilkie called "the usual concentration camps." Wallace had his picture taken in happy company with Ivan Nikishov, the brutal head of Dalstroi, the hugest and most dreaded group of death camps in Siberia. Here, in a territory several times the size of France, wholly ruled by the MVD, slaves are dying by the thousand in the frenzied effort of the Soviet Union to surpass other nations in the production of gold. In the title of his picture Wallace calls this captain of human extermination a "big industrial boss."

PRIVILEGE FOR CRIMINALS

Such ineptitudes would be impossible were it not for the deceptive way in which slavery got started in the Soviet Union. It crept in under the glamour of a Utopian ideal. Criminals, Lenin taught, are not enemies but victims of society—of capital-



MOLOTOV.

ist society. Under Socialism, he proclaimed, they need only be re-educated through labour, and crime would disappear from the world.

A genuinely humanitarian penal reform was initiated in Russia, and traces of it endured until 1928, when the gigantic effort of the Five Year Plans extinguished all ideals except that of getting work done. The benign notion of re-educating convicts then disappeared in the frantic search for brute labour power. All that remains today of Lenin's ideal is the privileged position of actual criminals in the slave camps.

The MVD and the Ministry of Justice have insisted again and again that "class enemies" be treated more severely than non-political criminals. Semion Firin, a high MVD official, announced: "We say to you common criminals: we do not consider you as enemies because in your midst there are no sons of landowners and manufacturers."

There are thousands of children in these camps, for the decree of 1935 extending the full penalties of the criminal law to minors above the age of 12 has never been revoked. Babies are born, too, in this empire of starvation. Sexual intercourse is forbidden to the slaves, but many women resort to it cold-bloodedly in the

CAMPAIGNING IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Leaving Brisbane on Monday, April 21, Mr. A. A. Chresby, of Brisbane, made a special three-day lecturing tour of Grafton, Woolgoolga and Coff's Harbour. On the way down he was joined at Casino by Mr. Chris. Walton, who went along for experience.

At Grafton, Mr. Chresby stayed with the Rev. McKinnon, of South Grafton, quite an outstanding personality. Unfortunately Grafton was visited that night by extraordinary rain, thunder and lightning, all of which served to keep many people at home. However, a small meeting was held and, despite the bad night, questions arising out of the address kept things going till 11 p.m. On Tuesday, Mr. Chresby interviewed the editor of the Grafton "Examiner" (Earle Page's son-in-law) with a modicum of results; also Mr. Robinson, Mayor of Grafton, who showed very keen interest in the work of the League of Rights. There is no doubt that if either Mr. Eric Butler or Mr. Chresby make another visit there the Mayor would chair the meeting.

Leaving Grafton late on the Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Chresby and Mr. Walton went on to Woolgoolga, 38 miles away on the coast, where a meeting had been arranged by Mr. George Newman. The meeting terminated well after 11.30 p.m. As most of the people present were members of the local Progress Association, the questions asked were of a very high order. Members of the audience expressed their keen appreciation of the address.

hope that pregnancy will get them a breathing spell and an extra ration. In the seventh or eighth month they are removed to a special maternity camp, where for a year they have lighter labour. At the end of the year the baby is removed to be brought up (the mother never knows where) by the State.

ECONOMICS OF SLAVERY

In adopting the institution of slavery, Soviet leaders had to solve a difficult economic problem. In 1932-33 the average wage of hired labour in the Soviet Union was 1496 rubles a year, and the cost of upkeep per prisoner in the slave camps was estimated at 500 rubles. This seems a big saving, but it is not enough, under normal conditions, to compensate for the well-known inefficiency of slave labour.

Soviet Marxists, well aware of this difficulty, have solved it under Socialism in a way that capitalist society could not even attempt. They compel interest in the work by keeping the mass of the slaves hungry and by rationing food to them in proportion to the work they do. Those who cannot or will not work enough to cover their subsistence—the weak, the sick, the "refusers"—are fed so little that they die before their subsistence-cost has become a serious item.

Another eye-witness report says: "Nobody who has not studied the records of life in these hells can come within miles of understanding to what abysses of moral stupor and animal need a human being is reduced by all this. Everything, which is capable of sustaining individual and human dignity, is remorselessly ground out of existence. All privacy, decency and gentleness are liquidated. The animalising effect of prolonged hunger and the accompanying stupefying of mental and moral powers is always at work. The human being within the carcass dies progressively; and a suffering, stupefied animal takes its place."

It is to hide these facts that the "iron curtain" was pulled down. It will stay down so long as there are eyes of free men left to see what monstrous thing has befallen mankind in the name of Socialism.

STATEMENT BY KIRIL M. ALEXEIEV

(At one time an engineer and later a Soviet diplomat, Alexeiev fled in 1946 from the Russian Embassy in Mexico, renounced Communism, and is now in the United States.)

"All the facts in Max Eastman's article are correctly and very moderately stated. I am relieved to see that this dreadful truth, which weighs so heavily on the Russian people, is being published.

"The number of slave-labour camps in the U.S.S.R. is so great, and the hordes confined in them so enormous, that practically every family in the country has a close relative among the inmates. We engineers know accurately about them because so many of us have worked on huge construction projects where slave labour is commonly employed, especially in building new factories in the Urals and Siberia.

"I myself worked on such construction, and can testify that the work there was done predominantly by slave labour supplied from adjoining camps.

"Nobody, not even the MVD itself, which runs the camps, knows the exact number of the condemned. When I left Russia two years ago their number, according to MVD's census of the camp population, was over 14,000,000. It is impossible to obtain an exact figure because thousands die every day, and many perish on the way to the camps. This manpower is not generally regarded as composed of human beings, and a loss by death of even hundreds of thousands does not disturb the management, for losses are replaced by fresh arrests.

"The political function of the camps is the gradual elimination of the so-called 'dangerous' elements of the population (persons who oppose the Communist Party). They are not killed at once, because the government wants to get some use out of them as slave labour before they die."

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1)

illustrate that since supplies are abundant, the problem is financial. In simple terms, available money-votes are not sufficient to equal prices; the problem of the gap between incomes and prices still remains. Traders could quit their stocks without panic if a national bonus or dividend was distributed from the Treasury through the banking system direct to individuals—from new money, not taxes or loans. That is the real remedy.

* * * * *

QUITTING QUERY: Tens of thousands of potential migrants in England are being accused of being quitters and rats leaving the sinking ship; intending migrants reply, "the ship has already sunk and it's a case of swimming ashore." There are appeals, to man the pump and save the ship, but no mention of who or what is swamping the ship. Few seem to understand that the bacteria of Socialism is disintegrating the ship, nor is it widely understood that certain men with anti-British virus in their blood are nurturing and spreading the destructive bacteria. We in Australia may not be able to stop the rot in Great Britain, but we can arrest and eradicate the deadly virus, which is also disintegrating the social structure in Australia.

* * * * *

PRICES-OFFICE PROBE: In addition to the black market caused by Price Control, now Mr. Harrison, M.H.R., brings forward allegations of bribery and corruption in the N.S.W. Prices Branch itself. The accusation is that bribes have been accepted by Prices officials for immunity from prosecution; the dismissal of four men is alleged to relate to these charges. The dangerous power vested in the Prices Branch was an obvious invitation to crooks to use this department to restrict production and pave the way for black-marketing—and that's the way events worked out. It is imperative that this department be abolished if the days of honest trading are to return.

* * * * *

SOVIET SQUALOR: Ludwell Denny, Scripps-Howard correspondent at the Moscow Conference, joins the long list of writers who debunk the idea that Soviet Russia is the classless State or the workers' paradise. He says: "The contrast between the rich and the poor is much sharper than in Paris, London and Washington, not because the luxury at the top is greater, but because poverty is more appalling. Nowhere in the teeming squalor of the Orient will you find more filth, fleas, and hungry people than in the public markets of Russia, where the underprivileged trade rags and bones for mouldy bits of black bread as their forefathers did for centuries." (Melbourne "Herald," April 29.) Of course these under-dogs are only the Soviet proletariat who theoretically own the production and distribution mechanisms but do not control them.

* * * * *

WAYWARD WOMEN: After three months' as a psychologist at the Parramatta (N.S.W.) School for wayward girls, Miss Bethwyn Algar, broken in health, admits, "applied psychology has failed." She also says: "90% of the girls are beyond reform when they enter the school . . . they sought to escape from their economic, social and moral present." This admission and the conclusion brings us down to the ground floor of reality. Psychology, much boosted in recent years, cannot counter the evil results of an unsound economic system. Given economic security and education for living, not merely work, there would be few if any wayward women. —O.B.H.

JEWISH NAZI WAR CRIMINAL CONDEMNED AT NUREMBERG!

"NUREMBERG, Wednesday.—The Allied War Crimes Tribunal found Field-Marshal Milch, former Deputy Chief of the Luftwaffe, guilty of having taken part in the Nazi slave labor programme. Sentence will be passed tomorrow."

—Melbourne "Herald," April 17, 1947.

* * * * *

The following appeared on page 22 of the well-informed news-magazine "Ken" (Chicago) on May 18, 1939:—

"What is the story of Goering's Jewish master-mind?"

"A few years ago, Nazi No. 2 was still agent for some German machine factories, notably the Bavarian Motor Works, taking manufacturing commissions and equipment orders from the Lufthansa, the commercial organisation of German civil aviation.

"In the offices of the Lufthansa was a young man of unmistakably Jewish appearance and undeniably Jewish ancestry, who answered to the rather non-Aryan name of Ewald Milch.

"Mr. Milch threw business in Mr. Goering's way, and when success came, Goering did not forget the sacred duty of gratitude. First, he had it officially given out that Ewald Milch was the adopted Aryan child of Jewish foster parents. All Germany laughed over this orphan-asylum story.

"But there were no longer any obstacles in the young man's upward path. He developed into Goering's mastermind. As State Secretary in the Air Ministry he is the Field Marshal's right hand. Although up to a few years ago he had never seen a uniform except when he passed a traffic cop or gave a bus conductor his fare, the title of 'General of Fliers' was specially created for him. Recently he has even been raised to the dignity of Generaloberst, next to the Field Marshal. Among conservative Excellencies the plump, youthful, ever-smiling Generaloberst is a fantastic sight."

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT UNMASKED!

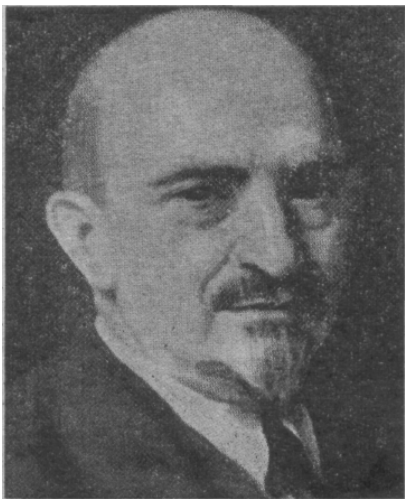
(Continued from last issue.)

Under the above heading the Montreal "Daily Star" of October 8, 1946, editorially referred to an address by an eminent Canadian Jew, Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch, O.B.E., which was given before the Canadian Club, of Montreal, Canada. With that exception, the daily press in "English-speaking" countries has, as far as we know, practically ignored something that was news as "hot" as "man bites dog" and vastly more important.

A few short quotations from Dr. Rabinowitch's address were given by Mr. Norman Jaques, a Social Credit member of the Canadian House of Commons, in a speech made at Los Angeles, U.S.A., on December 9, and published in recent issues of the "New Times." An extensive report of Dr. Rabinowitch's address appeared in the December issue of the British-Israel monthly magazine, "Destiny," of Haverhill, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and from this source we have taken the following extracts. Dr. Rabinowitch said:—

The first necessary step to the solution of any problem is to be clear about the problem itself. The first essential, therefore, is to clearly differentiate between the needs of the homeless Jews of Europe and the appeals for a Jewish State. One is a humanitarian problem; the other is a purely political one.

All Jews are Zionists; but there are two types of Zionism—religious and political. Political Zionism . . . as may be seen from its early history to this day, is non-religious in character. As Political Zionists have repeatedly affirmed, a person, born a Jew, may be an atheist and still be a loyal Zionist. Moses Hess, author of the historic and economic basis of Political Zionism was an anarchist, who both in



DR. WEIZMANN, PROMINENT ZIONIST.

writing and on the platform, propagated the theories of the Proudhon school of anarchy. Theodor Herzl was a renegade Jew, who rather suddenly became conscious of his Jewishness when, during his assignment by his newspaper to witness and report upon the infamous Dreyfus trial, he discovered that in spite of his so-called "enlightenment," he was no more immune than the most observant Jew to the anti-Semitism of his day. And, in Tel Aviv, Palestine, the only almost completely Jewish city in the world, one may see violated, flagrantly and daily, by Political Zionists, most fundamental Jewish laws, in complete disregard of the feelings of their orthodox Jewish neighbours.

It is not an accident that the majority of the leaders of Political Zionism are Russians or descendants of Russians, for this movement, except for sporadic attempts in the early centuries, had its origin in Russia amongst the so-called "enlightened" Jews and is a culmination of that which the Haskalah—the so-called Russian-Jewish renaissance—started. Leo Pinsker was a Russian, and Perez Smolenskin who gave to Political Zionism its philosophy in a nutshell, was a Russian. There are observant [religious] Jews amongst the Political Zionists—the Mizrahi—but they are a small group.

The aim of Political Zionism is a Jewish State. . . . Political Zionism is propelled by a material nationalism, though of different degrees.

Political Zionists may be divided into three groups: namely, (a) moderates, (b) extremists, and among the extremists, (c) the terrorists.

The moderates are those who, though their ultimate aim is a Jewish State, have as their dominant objective at present the rescue and the rehabilitation of the displaced Jews of Europe. The extremists—and they represent the majority—differ from the moderates in that their only objective is a Jewish State. To that end they, have subordinated everything. They have distorted facts and suppressed truth and, as they have in the past, they are now using the suffering remnant of their people as a tool for their own political ends.

When about eighty years ago, tormented Jews were striving for emancipation and equality of citizenship, it was Moses Hess who laid down the guiding principle of the movement—that if the advantages of citizenship conflicted with the aims of political nationalism, it was the citizenship, which had to be sacrificed.

When, later, to escape the horrors of barbarism—the pillage and massacre in Russia—the Israelite Alliance, organised in France and headed by the Chief Rabbi of

Belgium, came to the rescue and assisted these stricken Jews to emigrate to the United States, it was Smolenskin, the militant Zionist leader of that day, and not anti-Semites, who published violent attacks on this society and endeavoured to thwart its plans as much as possible.

When, later, the horrors of pogrom reached their heights, in Roumania and again in Russia; when the world recoiled from these barbarities, and the British Government offered as haven a considerable area in Uganda, the leader of Political Zionism of that day, Theodor Herzl, replied, "East Africa is not Zion"—and so was the story with the offers of Argentina, Dutch West Indies, French Guiana, and elsewhere.

No greater cruelty is it possible to imagine than the arrested "hell ships" in Haifa harbour. Knowing perfectly well that these pitiable people could not land in Palestine, they were nevertheless packed into indescribably filthy floating boxes, as propaganda pawns of Zionist Power Politics, and only recently (Sept. 10, 1946) the Vaad Leumi announced that it would allot 400,000 dollars to still further promote such mass illegal migration.

One of the distressing situations created by this movement has been the increasing difficulty of subscribing to "United Jewish Appeals" because of the knowledge that a not inconsiderable portion of such contributions for relief and rescue is siphoned off to implement in various ways the programme and propaganda of Political Zionism.

Of the third group of Political Zionists—the terrorists—perhaps the less said the better, but something must be said, because of the far-reaching effects of their activities and the fact that these are more than a product of excess zeal of young and unthinking men and women. Zionists and non-Zionists alike may condemn them, but they must do more than condemn; they must, with all within their power, try to prevent recurrence, and this is not possible without pointing to, and condemning, the fomenters as well as the chief actors, for not only has this terrorism prolonged the sufferings of their people in Europe, but has fired a new train of events, potentially disastrous to Jewry as a whole. I am referring to the very noticeable increase of anti-Semitism throughout the world and, still more disturbing, its appearance, even in Canada, in quarters which hitherto have not only been immune to it, but definitely friendly.

(To be concluded.)

"FASTER, FASTER,' SAID THE RED QUEEN"

(From "The Tablet," London, 8/3/47.)

There are many features about our present predicaments, which are not easily remediable; but there is one, which can and should be remedied at once. The Government, piling Bill on Bill, with artificial urgency, must change the temper of their minds, and show more understanding for the genius of our constitutional democracy.

At present, whatever lip-service they pay, their own first thoughts only too often disclose a quite different mentality, by which their only duty is to hurry on to the Statute Book, with or without discussion, every proposal that was printed in their election literature. They have experienced a setback in their attempt to curtail any at all adequate parliamentary discussion of a succession of highly important Bills. They do not like it when Conservative members point out that the House of Commons, for all its venerable past, could easily be transformed by those methods into a sort of perfunctory consultative body or Nazi Reichstag; a body which is allowed a certain limited power of discussing some of the details of Government measures, but where the main function of an obedient and carefully selected majority is just to acclaim, quite uncritically, what the Government chooses to do.

The slowness of our procedure is not an irrelevant anachronism, and it was surprising to find so moderate and respected a Minister as Mr. Chuter Ede using the dangerous argument that it is. When he suggests that it is the sticklers for forms who are the enemies of real democracy, he is going dangerously far on the road where there are so many warning examples to deter us. It then becomes logical to eliminate Parliament altogether, to consult the people, and, when a majority—perhaps, as now, a bare majority—has been obtained, to proceed to carry out the whole programme. It is doubtful how far our legal tradition will survive if this philosophy spreads, because that, too, can be called an inheritance of obstacles and the rule of the dead, and governments are perpetually tempted to

LIBERALS AND McKELL

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—The Victorian League of Rights, in collaboration with the League of Rights in South Australia and Queensland, is organising a Petition to His Majesty, the King, in which fears are expressed that the McKell appointment to Governor-General is part of a move to alienate Australia from the ties of the British Crown and urging that, if in the future, circumstances arise which give ground to these fears, the King will use his constitutional powers to remove Mr. McKell from office.

In the course of distributing this Petition, the Liberal Party in Victoria was approached and asked to co-operate in sending it out to their various branches. Because of their lip service to the British Crown and their protest at the McKell appointment, it was hoped that the Liberal Party would follow on these words with action.

Those loyal citizens who look to the Liberal Party to fight for the preservation of our British Institutions, which today are fast being undermined and destroyed, will be surprised to learn that co-operation with the Victorian League of Rights on this matter was refused.

Deeds, not words, are the trademark of intention. Whatever the excuse may be, inaction on this issue amounts to condonation of the crime.

—Yours truly, JOHN JOHNSTONE, Honorary Organiser, Victorian League of Rights.

Party Hacks versus Independents

(Continued from page 1)

board for the decisions made for them behind closed doors. If we had more co-operation, and less of formal and forced opposition, we would have less political, economic and industrial confusion. But a refusal to acknowledge political bosses does not mean that an Independent cannot co-operate with others; in fact, I have always stated that I have been prepared to co-operate constructively alongside other members of Parliament for good government and legislation, and to speak and vote against sectional enactments and encroachments on liberty.

I have always voted in the Legislative Assembly on the merits of legislation, and not at the behests of the party whip who over-rides consideration of either measure or conscience. I have never voted for Government or Opposition as such, which is the automatic requisite of the party cypher. Surely there must be some good in government legislation, and that is why I found it possible to support Government legislation on 25 occasions in the September-December session, whilst I opposed such legislation 23 times.

I will continue to support good government and legislation, and oppose strenuously all forms of machine party government, whether they be Labor, Liberal or Communist. —Yours, etc.,

IAN MCLAREN, M.L.A.

COMRADE RUDKIN AND ATOMIC BOMB

By "Ek Dum" in Sydney "Bulletin," April 23.

Recent debates in the House were sufficient to raise uneasiness in the public mind about the safety of scientific secrets on which the security of this country and of the whole British Commonwealth might depend. The case of Arthur William Rudkin, research chemist in the C.S.I.R., was mentioned last week by Mr. Abbott.

Mr. Dedman replied that Rudkin's appointment had been recommended by the C.S.I.R. executive, and that the Minister could not believe that Rudkin's record was as alleged by the member for New England.

Mr. Dedman obviously finds it easy to disbelieve what he wishes to disbelieve. It was here related (B. 9/4/47) how Rudkin, an immigrant chemist, who edited the Communist official organ in West Australia, was convicted in 1940 of white-anting the A.R.P. organisation in Perth at a moment of dire national peril; how the proof was obtained at the headquarters of the Communist Party in Perth; how Rudkin was sentenced and recommended for internment for the remainder of the war; how leading Communists rose and reverently gave him the clenched-fist salute after he left the dock under sentence and how the Communist Party was suppressed throughout the Commonwealth a day or so after his trial and that of his fellow-conspirators.

That a man with such a record should be employed as a research chemist by the country at whose instance he was convicted, in a position in which war secrets might be obtained and from which other branches of the C.S.I.R. might be red-anted, would, in the light of the Canadian spy-plot disclosures, be unbelievable in any other country but Australia, even if Comrade Rudkin had disavowed his principles. But he has not disavowed his principles. He still crawls to Russia, the only country from which civilisation is today in danger.

He is, *inter alia*, the writer of the Melbourne letter in a publication called "Focus." This paper boasts as its editor-in-chief a Mr. Mendelsohn, "a Melbourne man of science," and has in Hobart a Hungarian who is lecturer in organic chemistry; a Perth representative named Rosendorff; a New York agent named Nemkov and a Tokyo correspondent named Roskolenko.

THE "BRITISH JACKAL"

Comrade Rudkin, apart from his efforts to picture the life of Melbourne, devotes himself to the study of the atomic bomb and the rocket. In September last he wrote:—

The only industrial countries one can safely say are not capable of producing the atomic bomb are Britain and Canada, which have introduced so much restrictive legislation to preserve the secret they haven't got (Truman accepted all the help he could get from British Empire scientists, but was very careful not to let them into any of the engineering secrets) that they have brought atomic research practically to a standstill in their own territories. This amazing metamorphosis of the British lion into a sneaking jackal, humbly accepting whatever scraps the lions of Wall-street like to leave it, must have made a profound impression on British scientists, who, unlike British politicians, retain some of the British pride that won the Battle of Britain and who would prefer to do their own hunting.

If America and Britain allow swashbucklers like Bevin and Byrnes to remain in positions of authority, scientific research in those countries will inevitably be shackled until British-speaking countries lose the small lead they have to-day in science and technology; and when their carefully-planned atomic war does break forth, other countries will probably be able to hit back so hard that the new Hitlers and Mussolinis will have to pull in their horns before they have time to smash up civilisation beyond hope of reconstruction.

FOR "BRASS HATS"

Again Comrade Rudkin wrote:—

Naturally politicians as dumb as Truman and Bevin are dumb enough to try to use compulsion on scientists, and in an attempt to terrise them have imposed heavy gao sentences on two leading physicists, Dr. Nunn May and Dr. Charles Boyer, for carrying out perfectly normal scientific activity of discussing their work with scientists of a nation to which Mr. Churchill, when Prime Minister, pledged all possible scientific and technical assistance (Dr. Boyer's case is still undecided). . . . Scientists are getting tired of churning out discoveries to be used by brass-hats, crooked politicians and mud-brained profiteers for their anti-social ends. . . .

Omitting the fact that Dr. Nunn May, so far from being convicted of discussing scientific facts in a normal way with friendly scientists, was actually convicted of selling secrets, which he had sworn an oath to hold inviolate, to the military intelligence officers of a foreign Power, to the danger of millions of his fellow-countrymen, the writer's loyalty to Russia and malice against the leaders of the British Commonwealth and the United States are evident in every word. It merely needs an article on the rocket-bomb convicted "fifth columnist" (Crown counsel's expression) to make his attitude clear. The article is headed "Rocket Bombs v. Science."

Here Rudkin says "the rocket-bomb testing scheme in Central Australia will undoubtedly lead to extravagant secrecy regulations and witch-hunts among scientists, of the type which are vitiating scientific research in the U.S. and Great Britain":—

The famous Liberal intellectual Archie Cameron has already set off on a preliminary campaign with a witch-hunt directed against C.S.I.R. executive member, Don Mountjoy, which, if successful, will no doubt be extended to cover all C.S.I.R. employees suspected of humanitarian leanings.

There is a lot more of the stuff. It all suggests a curious laxity in the regulations governing selection of candidates for posts in the C.S.I.R.

Even apart from the question of returned-soldier preference, there should be no room for a man with such a record, especially one engaged in such propaganda, in any public service in the Commonwealth.

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