

THE NEW TIMES

Registered at the G.P.O., Melbourne, for transmission by Post as a Newspaper.

VOLUME 14, No. 27.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1948.

SIXPENCE WEEKLY

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIERS STARTED POLICY OF WORLD (SOCIALIST) MONOPOLY

Radio Talk by ERIC D. BUTLER over 3CS Colac.

While it is fortunately true that there is a growing realisation of the fact that there is a conscious policy of complete Monopoly being imposed upon the peoples of the British Empire, preparatory to the absorption of the Empire into a World Monopoly, there are still many people who do not understand that it is the controllers of the international financial system who originated this policy. Socialism, Communism, and all other ideas of "State planning" have always had the support of the international financier.

Those who doubt the truth of this statement should direct their attention to Palestine, where the Jews have established in many centres a form of society, which is completely Communist.

Children are taken away from parents, while in one centre at least a human stud has been established to control breeding. The development of Palestine by the Jews has, of course, been made possible by the financial support of the Palestine Economic Corporation and similar organisations, which are controlled by the powerful international financial groups of New York.

Through their control of the Bank of "England," obtained during the First World War, these groups were responsible for the introduction of socialist planning in Great Britain long before the present Socialist Government was brought to office.

Cause of Depression

There is no longer any argument about the fact that the cause of the Great Depression was financial.

It is true that some argue that as far as Australia was concerned, it was the collapse of export prices overseas which was solely responsible for the depression in this country.

Even assuming this to be the whole truth, which it is not, it does not explain why export prices collapsed.

The collapse of prices in America was the direct result of a financial policy of credit restriction.

Referring to the start of the Great Depression, Mr. Louis T. McFadden, ex-President of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, and for twelve years Chairman of the U.S.A. House of Representatives' Banking and Currency Committee, speaking in the American House of Congress on December 15, 1931, said:

"It was not accidental. It was a carefully contrived occurrence — the International Bankers sought to bring about a condition of despair here so that they could emerge as rulers of us all."

Mr. McFadden made it clear time and time again that it was his opinion that the Great Depression was brought about for the specific purpose of fostering Socialist planning schemes.

The New Deal

The easing of the depression in America was directly related to the New Deal schemes of President Roosevelt. Finance was made available for these schemes, demonstrating that the controllers of the financial system were prepared to make finance available for Socialistic planning, but not to enable genuine free enterprise to function satisfactorily.

Fenner Brockway, the famous English Socialist, has related the story of a Communist holding a key position in the New Deal administration saying to a visitor from Great Britain: *"This is better than talking Communism. We are acting it."*

P.E.P.

In 1934 Mr. McFadden made a speech in the American Congress in which he said that there was a Foreign Policy Association in America closely connected with the famous Socialist Political and Economic Planning organisation in Great Britain.

In recent times Political and Economic Planning, or, as it is usually termed, P.E.P. has been dominated by Mr. Israel Moses Sieff, of Marks and Spencer, "British" chain store monopoly.

After saying that the American Foreign Policy Association had been sponsored by Paul M. Warburg, of the international financial group of Kuhn, Loeb, and Co., Wall street, New York, and by Bernard Baruch, notorious Jewish financier, Mr. McFadden went on to say how, soon after the New Deal had been got under way in America, Mr. Sieff had been urged by a member of P.E.P. to show more activity. Mr. Sieff replied: *"Let us go slowly for a while and wait and see how our plan carries out in America."*

P.E.P. was brought into being in Great Britain in 1931. The fact that it was brought into being in the middle of the Great Depression is very significant. If it had not been for the appalling depression conditions it would have been impossible to get people to accept the Socialist planning advocated by P.E.P.

Sir Basil P. Blackett, director of the Bank of "England," was the first chairman, a most interesting fact.

The Big Idea

The Big Idea preached by P.E.P. was that all activities should be run by State Trusts. Primary Production Boards were brought into existence to control the farmer. In 1934 Lord Melchett, of

(Continued on page 2)

OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups which attack that sovereignty.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
5. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
6. The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits; (b) result in no further increase in the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt.
7. Recognising that the basis of any sound economy to agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies which will ensure the preservation and building up of soil fertility by organic farming and gardening; and the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of forests and watersheds.

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

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIERS STARTED POLICY OF WORLD (SOCIALIST) MONOPOLY

(Continued from page 1)

Imperial Chemical Industries, the international chemical monopoly, and a member of P.E.P., introduced a bill into the House of Lords, the purpose of which was to further monopoly in industry.

Melchett sponsored the idea of what came to be known as rationalisation: the amalgamation of a number of smaller industrial units into large corporations.

The declared Socialists and Communists said that this idea was a step in the right direction.

Giving evidence before the Macmillan Committee, a committee set up by the British Government to investigate finance and banking, Montagu Norman, at that time governor of the Bank of "England," said that his belief was that *"the salvation of industry in this country . . . lies in the process of rationalisation. . . ."*

Bank of "England" Policy

It was the financial policy dictated by the international financiers through the Bank of "England" which reduced British industry to the plight where it was forced to accept increased centralisation. The policy of gradually squeezing out the small man and of building up monopolies, which must lead to eventual State control, is directly connected with financial policy.

Speaking of this matter before a large meeting in the Melbourne Town Hall on January 22, 1934, Major C. H. Douglas, famous British engineer, and founder of the Social Credit Movement, said: *"The form of the attempt at a comprehensive centralised monopoly in Great Britain and the British Empire is something which is called rationalisation, and it is being carried on under the direction at any rate, the ostensible direction—of the Bank of England."*

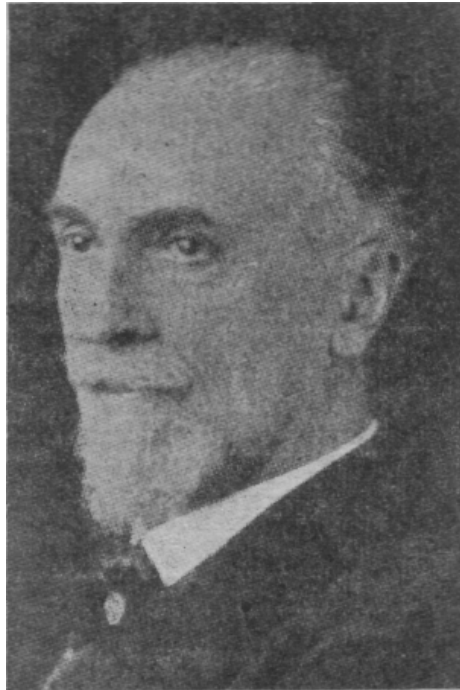
"Rationalisation is claimed to be the supersession of small and so-called inefficient undertakings by large trusts, and this is being achieved by a number of methods and in a number of ways. One interesting example of how the mechanism works came into my experience as an engineer and company director. . . . We found that in competing for a certain class of work we were always amongst a few high tenderers, and those high tenderers with us we knew to be practically the only solvent firms in that particular business. . . ."

Insolvents Get Business

"But we found that firms which were notoriously insolvent, owing enormously large sums of money to banks, were quoting prices for particular types of work which were sometimes half the prices we could quote. Of course, no explanation was given, but there were only two possible explanations of this. One was that these inefficient firms,

being completely in the hands of financial undertakings, with their shareholders having no hope of ever obtaining any money or anything else, instructed their estimating staffs and operating staffs to quote any price which would get the work, because they knew that would merely have the result of increasing their overdraft with the bank, and that the bank could not shut them down, because they had no value as a scrapped concern, whereas they had a value as a going concern.

"The result of that state of affairs was peculiar, and it was that all the work went to the most inefficient firm, or a considerable amount of it did, and the result of that . . . has been to put all except a certain selected number of firms out of business.



Montagu Norman

"Those firms are amalgamated, and they form the nucleus of a trust. . . . That is one form that this centralised monopoly takes with rationalisation in a country. . . . This rationalisation into a series of trusts, all controlled at their apex by banking concerns, is the form which the monopolistic idea is taking . . . in the British Empire."

Function of Banking

Since Douglas made these observations, the monopolistic idea has been considerably extended.

Now, although we have pointed out how financial policy has been used to further monopoly, we do not desire it to be inferred from this that we hold the local bank manager responsible for this policy. Banking has also become highly centralised; during the Great Depression the number of banks was drastically reduced, and today there is a skilful propaganda which urges the complete centralisation of credit policy under a nationalised banking system.

The major function of the banking system is the extension of financial credit for the purpose of production and consumption.

Even now the credit policy of local banks is governed by the policy of the central banks, which, in turn, are part of the worldwide system of central banking.

The Real Credit

The real credit of the people is their capacity to produce.

It can be seen, therefore, that those who control the issue of financial credit are in the position to dictate how the real credit of the people shall be utilised—whether it shall give the individual a system of genuine competitive enterprise which he can control and use to provide him with his individual requirements, or whether it shall be used for the extension of Socialistic schemes which will keep the individual firmly enslaved under a policy of "Full Employment."

There is no denying the fact that the Great Depression was an important part of a long-range plan to build a complete World Monopoly.

Even Professor Copland, the principal local "expert" responsible for the depression policy in this country, has openly admitted that the financial policy imposed was a great mistake.

This policy destroyed hundreds of small businesses, plunged farmers deeply into debt, created tens of thousands of unemployed, and drove hundreds to commit suicide.

A fertile breeding ground was created for Socialists and Communists, and the way was paved for Government "planning."

Policy of Monopoly

Deliberately exploiting the people's fear of a return to the conditions they experienced during the Great Depression, the "planners" and power-lusters stress the fact that we must have more and more centralised control.

No longer are we told about a shortage of finance; we are told that only big "planning authorities" can get adequate access to finance.

Rather than put forward a constructive financial policy, which would permit free enterprise to distribute its production to free individuals, the "anti-Socialist" parties are now preaching the same basic ideas, which they claim they are opposing.

All parties are furthering a policy of Monopoly, and, until such time as sufficient people realise that the principal sponsors of Monopoly are the controllers of the international financial system, and take action to expose and oppose these dangerous power-lusters, we can look forward to further centralisation and more progress towards the Communist State.

The Issue Which Divides

The British Empire is an organic federation. Only ordinary intelligence, together with some considerable attention to the evidence, is necessary to become assured that the substitution of a real, organic federation-by-growth by a deliberately false federation-by-rationalism, is the issue which is dividing the world today.

—*The Social Creditor* (Eng.), June 12.

CRIPPS TALKS NONSENSE

(From "The Social Crediter," June 5)

We have considerable difficulty in deciding whether Sir Stafford Cripps is just a clever lawyer speaking to a brief, or whether he is so abysmally ignorant of the elements of political economy that his own inconsistencies seem reasonable to him.

So far as we can obtain any grip of Socialist theory—its elusiveness has baffled more agile brains than ours—it is an absolutist system, not a competitive one. That is to say, its essence is Plans, not exploitation—economic adventure. Very well, then.

Speaking at Glasgow on May 21, Sir Stafford said: "Our whole future depends . . . on applying new ideas to the deployment of machinery and labour . . . not in a few years time, but here and now. . . ." What does the man mean? Is it suggested that *absolutely*, our methods and machinery are less capable of sufficient *absolute* output than they were, say, fifty years ago, when we were prosperous? Or does he mean, what he appears to say, that it is our *competitive* power which has to be stepped up, that we have to give more and more for less and less?

If the latter meaning is correct, will Sir Stafford Cripps answer a plain question: Does Socialism mean intensified competition under severe controls, coupons, grinding taxation, alien legislators, bad housing, poor quality goods? Because that appears to be the kind of civilisation he wants intensified.

When he has answered that one, will he kindly say how much of our annual production do we have to give away in exchange for sterling balances held

abroad? How is it that we have made such abysmally incompetent financial arrangements that we emerge from every war a huge debtor and Wall Street emerges a huge creditor?

What assets and credits have we abandoned in India, Burma, and Palestine? The whole of our policy is being conditioned by the existence of debts (debits) the origin of which is obscure. The excuse for the maddening controls and prohibitions, which are essential to the slave state designed for us, is "austerity." How long is "austerity" to go on if we have to work for a long term of years to pay off debts for which we never received value?

And to take the case of India, are we to build up Birla and Tata industries for the benefit of the U.S.A. with huge sterling *balances*, which ought to be *liabilities* of the Indian Government?

Then perhaps Dr. Edith Summerskill (Mrs. Samuel) will tell us why we are importing considerable quantities of inferior continental "Processed" cheeses and are forbidden to make and sell the immensely superior genuine Stilton, Cheshire, and Wensleydale?

Finally, and more in hope than expectancy, could we be excused from the further invocation by Sir Stafford Cripps of Christianity as a necessary ingredient of the successful slave state?



Sir Stafford Cripps

Russia and the Middle East

Without even appearing on the scene, the Russians are making progress in getting their ideas planted in the Middle East, where U.S. and Britain (*sic*) have valuable and strategic oil holdings. Russian spadework in the Middle East countries is being done by staffs of Marshal Tito's Yugoslav embassies, all with Moslems on the payroll. —*U.S. News & World Report*, April 23, 1948.

'Our Sham Democracy'

AN OUTSTANDING BOOKLET

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

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David Eli Lilienthal

LILIENTHAL AND ATOMIC ENERGY

Senator Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire, declared of David Lilienthal's appointment:

"Only a change in administration can do anything about changing the direction of our course in atomic energy, and my only hope is that it will not come too late to avert the disaster to the nation that might be done.

"Why could we not have it placed under the direction of someone in whose care we could have committed it without apprehension? Several Senators who voted confirmation have since confided in me that they regretted having so voted. One of these in particular is greatly disturbed because he was one of the leaders for confirmation. He has watched with apprehension the advance to positions of influence of an element whose loyalties to this Government may be divided."

In an article published in *Plain Talk* for February 1947, the following statement was made concerning Nancy Lilienthal, the daughter of David Lilienthal:

"His daughter, Nancy, an employee of the Department of Labour and a member of the United Public Workers, a Communist-dominated union, only recently displayed her strong pro-Soviet attitude. At the beginning of December 1946, at a meeting of her local, a proposal had been made to endorse the resolution of the Atlantic City CIO convention condemning Communism. The fight against the endorsement was led, with success, by Nancy Lilienthal. It may be that Nancy's outlook has been conditioned, not by her father, but by her mother. For Mrs. Lilienthal is reliably reported to

have belonged in the middle 30's to several 'front' organisations."

Republican Representative Fred E. Busby, of Chicago, addressing the House of Representatives, April 15th, 1947, said:

"I wish to call attention to a brief but important fact. Nancy Lilienthal, an active and sympathetic pro-Communist leader of the United States Workers' Local 10, in the Department of Labour, which local has been actively opposing the President's loyalty programme, is about to leave the Department of Labour to work privately on confidential matters with her father, David Lilienthal, the newly appointed head of the Atomic Energy Commission."

Palestine Immigration

The number of Jewish illegal would-be immigrants to Palestine carried on ships from January 1946, to 10th March 1948, is 63,500. Nearly all these attempts were organised by Haganah. This information comes from a House of Lords sitting on 10th March. Some idea of Jewish power for underground activities in Europe may be gleaned from it.

OUTSTANDING SPEECH IN CANADIAN HOUSE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

BROADCAST—By Canadian NORMAN JAQUES, M.P., May 5, 1948.
The long awaited debate on External Affairs began last Thursday, April 29th. This important discussion had been held up for several weeks by a political debate on freight rates, a needless repetition of statements by one speaker after another. These statements were thoroughly publicised by the Press, and so I shall devote this broadcast to the debate on External Affairs.

Mr. St. Laurent, the Minister for External Affairs, led off in the afternoon with a prepared statement which took nearly two hours to read. As might be expected, Mr. St. Laurent devoted much of his time to the Communist threat to world peace, pointing out that in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, only Greece and Turkey were free from Communist domination. At the moment, he said, Greece is a key point in the struggle against aggressive, Soviet-inspired Communism, and is recognised as such by the British and United States Governments.

Dealing with Czecho-Slovakia, the Minister said that that country had deserved a better fate. In a few days the people of Czecho-Slovakia were robbed of their hard-earned freedom by Communists.

Familiar Method

The methods are familiar enough. The Communists, though a minority, were able to obtain in a national government the Ministries of Propaganda, the Police, and the Army. They then consolidated their position by appointing Communists to key posts in the police, and gaining control of the trade unions by infiltration.

Then through the radio and controlled Press they discredited and undermined the influence of their chief opponents by falsely accusing them of treasonable activities. A political crisis was next brought about. The Communists then demonstrated beyond all doubt that they were willing, and able to use force, to solve this crisis by seizing power themselves.

The Democratic parties, so-called, were faced, as they thought, with a choice between chaos and submission. In reality, without control of propaganda, the Press, and the police, the people had no choice in the matter.

Then the Communist Action Committees, organised well in advance, took charge of all activities, both national and local, from Government Ministries, and the law courts, to factories and football teams.

All the grim mechanism of the totalitarian State was swiftly brought into play - arrests of political opponents, prostitution of justice, control of the Press, and intimidation of all non-Communists. Wholesale purges of civil servants, editors, teachers, managers, and all persons of influence or responsibility were carried out.

Election Farce

Having gained power, the Communists then planned an election, an election in which all vote "left"—or else.

The fate of Czecho-Slovakia is indeed a frightening case history of Communist totalitarianism in action. It is worth careful study.

As Mr. St. Laurent said, to understand the shock produced by the complete extinction of Czech democracy, *it is necessary to remember the length and the strength of the Czech democratic tradition.*

Nowhere has the struggle for human freedom and liberal democracy been carried on more valiantly or more persistently than in Bohemia. The people were a threat to no one.

They were steadily and sturdily rebuilding their economy on a basis of democratic socialism. Yet their liberties have been ruthlessly wiped out by a Soviet - inspired Communist Fifth Column.

Impossible to Co-operate

That lesson is that it is impossible to co-operate with Communists.

They do not want co-operation, they want domination. Once they are in a position to seize power they will seize it, and will then discard or destroy their Socialist allies.

The people in Canada, the United States, France, Italy, and other countries have been long in learning this lesson. Let us hope they have now learned it well, concluded Mr. St. Laurent.

But have they, or we, learned the lesson? Speaking in this debate on the following day, I said—"The real threat of Communism at the present time does not come directly from Russia, nor does it come from outside the country, or from the members of the Communist Party within the country. It is not the Tim Bucks who constitute the real threat to the country. Everybody knows who are the Tim Bucks, and what they stand for.

The Real Threat

The real threat and danger to Canada, and to those other countries which still preserve their freedom, come from those people who talk about democracy when they are secretly planning to bring about the tyranny of Communism.

No shopman puts all his goods in the window. He merely shows a few samples to attract the public, but his real stock is in the warehouse at the back of the store.

Now, the real Communist salesman is Karl Marx, and his warehouse is full of Marxist Socialist goods, which, in his

shop window, are labelled Democratic Socialism. Just ask yourselves where pink Socialism ends and Red Communism begins.

Mr. Coldwell followed Mr. St. Laurent, and, in the course of his remarks, he said:—"Recent events in Czecho-Slovakia show clearly that political freedom and liberty are completely extinguished in any country which comes under Communist domination. In all these countries, the free democratic Socialist parties have disappeared."

Socialists Pave the Way

Of course, all democratic Socialist parties have disappeared; just as the scaffolding disappears when any building is ready to be occupied.

Socialism and Communism are inspired by Karl Marx, and all Communists are Socialists.

Karl Marx was the author of the Communist manifesto of 1848, and the Communist State is the last state of Socialism.

That is why Communists back the Socialists until they are ready to take over—then the so-called democratic Socialist parties disappear. In all countries Socialists have paved the way for Communism.

That has been the result of Socialist Governments, and that is why the Communists always support the Socialists until they are ready to take control.

Communists are internationalists, so are the Socialists, and the three great forces of internationalism are Marxism, Zionism, and Financism. There is no quarrel between these, and all three support and are supported by Communists and Socialists.

(Continued on page 5)

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[Regd.]

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FOR IT**

Outstanding Speech in Canadian House on External Affairs

(Continued from page 4)

Two Loyalties

As I said in my speech, there are only two kinds of people with regard to external affairs.

There are those people whose first loyalty is to Canada, a sovereign nation within the sovereign nations of the British Commonwealth, and there are those whose first loyalty is to something outside Canada, and outside the British Commonwealth.

Now, whether these internationalists like it or not, all Communists and pink Socialists are among those whose first loyalty is given to something wider than the country in which they happen to live.

I do not say that all internationalists are Communists, but I do say that all Communists, and Socialists, are internationalists.

And so it is with Zionism; all Zionists may not be Communists, but all Communists and Socialists back Zionism. It would seem that the education of our internationalists has exceeded the scope of their intelligence.

Secret Agreements

Communism has been spread internationally by the secret agreements, which were made during the war at Yalta, Teheran, and Potsdam.

By the first two of these secret agreements the greater part of Eastern Europe was handed to Russian control, while at Potsdam Germany was condemned to starvation, a policy guaranteed to kill recovery of Western Europe, and thus to pave the way for Communism.

If any of my listeners are in doubt about this, let me quote from the recent disclosures by Mr. Cordell Hull, who was the American Secretary of State.

"I said bluntly to the President that the Morgenthau plan was out of all reason. Morgenthau's plan would wipe out everything in Germany except the land. This meant that only 60% of the German people could live on the land, and the other 40% would die. I concluded I was satisfied that the British had joined on this extreme starvation plan in order to get Morgenthau's help in obtaining the six billion dollar credit proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

Morgenthau Plan

That was the Potsdam plan at the Quebec conference in September 1944. Mr. Morgenthau, the originator of the plan, was Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, and he forced the British to agree to the Potsdam plan as a condition of obtaining necessary financial credit.

Morgenthau is an international financier and Zionist; he is no longer Secretary of the Treasury, but his Potsdam plan has done incalculable harm by preventing European recovery and thus encouraging the spread of Socialism and Communism.

When you hear hardship blamed for the spread of Communism in Europe, remember many conditions of hunger and hardship were deliberately and designedly brought about by international agreements.

British Troops In Palestine

During this debate I was glad to pay my humble tribute to the British soldiers and policemen in Palestine, who, through all these years, have borne the brunt of savage Zionist gangsterism; shot in the back, even hanged, and turned into booby traps.

That has been their lot, and their reward has been to be smeared as brutally anti-Semitic as the Germans.

In my opinion, no soldiers or policemen have ever acted in a better or more humane way than have the British in Palestine.

It is significant that mine is the only tribute paid in the House of Commons to these British soldiers and policemen, more than two hundred of whom have been murdered in Palestine.

Partition means the use of force; there is no doubt about that. Even those who favour partition admit that it cannot be

carried out without force, without starting another war: in fact, the threat of partition has already started a war in which several thousands have been killed.

It is admitted that the policy of partition was forced on the United Nations, just as was the Potsdam plan.

U.N. Making for War

I maintain that, as a consequence of its methods, the United Nations, instead of heading us to peace is bringing war closer and closer.

Instead of a world of nations united for peace we have a world divided into halves, each half gathering its forces against the other.

We must stop deciding international questions at the dictation of powerful minorities, for purposes of vote catching, or for economic advantages.

We all desire prosperity. Prosperity depends on peace, and lasting peace can be secured only by the impartial application of justice to the settlement of national and international affairs.

LECTURE ON BRITISH EMPIRE

By ERIC D. BUTLER

At the rooms of the Combined Old Girls' Club, 4th Floor, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins street, on Wednesday, July 14, 8 p.m., Mr. Eric D. Butler, campaign director of the Victorian League of Rights, will give the first of a series of special lectures. This series of lectures will cover various aspects of the subjects being dealt with by the League of Rights. All New Times readers and their friends are invited to be present.

On next Wednesday evening Mr. Butler will deal with the British Empire's contribution to civilisation, why a strong and sovereign British Empire is necessary, the principal anti-British arguments and how they can be answered. A Brilliant and stimulating lecture is anticipated, and as many responsible electors as possible should hear it.

Authorised by J. R. Johnstone, Sec. Victorian League of Rights.

Communist in Munitions

House of Representatives, May 5, 1948.
MR. RYAN. —I ask the Attorney General whether a man named James Noonan is employed as a bookbinder in the No. 3 drawing office at the Maribyrnong munitions factory?

Is he a well-known Communist?
Has he publicly debated Communism on several occasions and publicly expressed his pride in his membership of the Communist Party?

Is the No. 3 drawing office responsible for some aspects of the guided weapons testing range project?

If those are facts, what action does the Attorney General propose to take to safeguard the security and secrecy of Government projects that are being handled at the establishment?

If the Attorney-General is not aware whether those are facts, will he have an immediate investigation made with a view to any necessary corrective action being taken?

DR. EVATT— I am not aware that any of the statements made by the honourable member are facts, but I shall refer

the substance of his question to the Commonwealth Security Service.

Value Of Upper House

The following is an example of the value of Upper Houses:

In 1911 the John Verran (Labor) Government in South Australia passed an Appropriation Bill for (£3,307,816) three million, three hundred and seven thousand, eight hundred and sixteen pounds. This Bill was passed in the House of Assembly 6-12-1911, but rejected three times by the Legislative Council, which brought about a double dissolution of both Houses. *The result of the Elections was a complete vindication of the action of the Legislative Council, as the Verran Government lost the election.* This proved that Upper Houses help make real democracy function by passing contentious legislation back to the electors for their verdict.

THE NEW TIMES

Established 1935

Published every Friday by New Times Limited, McEwan House, 343
Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

Postal Address: Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU2834,

Vol. 14

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1948

No. 27

CENTRALISED POWER CONTROL

Our regular readers will recall how when the Combined Coal Board was created, we predicted that it would be used as an instrument to help destroy the States. This is exactly what is happening.

The drastic rationing of electricity for domestic use in Victoria could easily have been avoided, because most of the power is generated with brown coal. But this rationing has been imposed in the middle of one of Victoria's coldest winters at the specific direction of the Combined Coal Board. When an outside body can dictate to the allegedly sovereign Government of Victoria, and force that Government to impose certain hardships on the people which elected that Government, it is surely time that we realised that the menace of complete centralised control in Australia has been far from averted. We are pleased to note that Mr. Playford, Premier of South Australia, has made it clear that his Government will not accept any dictates from the Combined Coal Board.

The only way to break centralised control is to decentralise power as far as possible. Victorians must take immediate steps to free themselves of domination from N.S.W. It is not often we agree with the Melbourne "Argus," but the following extract from its editorial of July 5 is some of the most realistic comment on the position we have yet seen:

"However responsible the Chifley Government may be for our troubles, all the stoppages in the world will not help us solve our problems in Victoria. In fact, the more inefficient the Federal Government shows itself to be, the more efficiently we must set about achieving independence from our fragile sources of coal supplies from New South Wales."

The function of the State Government is to ensure that individual initiative and free enterprise is allowed the greatest possible play in obtaining sufficient brown coal, and the production of grates in which this coal can be used without refining.

The States must understand that they are fighting for survival today, and that drastic action is necessary. Now is the time for the States to challenge every form of centralised control: financial and otherwise. The States are, of course, most seriously, hampered by lack of control of financial policy. If the Hollway Government wants to get to grips with the real Socialist-Communist menace, it must face up to this issue immediately. The first step is the complete abolition of Uniform Taxation.

Jews Appeal To Russia

According to an A.A.P. cable, dated June 2, Irgun Zvai Leumi (Jewish force) has appealed to Russia for help.

An Irgun broadcast to the Soviet said: "As a country, which has recognised the new State of Israel, we ask you to help liquidate the Arab-British aggression."

In Paris, Raanan Weizman, European representative of the Israel Army, said: "Israel will get arms from Russia if she cannot get them from the United States."

—Sydney New Era June 25

Trouble In Malaya, Singapore

With the increasing threat of war with Russia, the Communists are playing their part by fomenting trouble in Malaya and Singapore, the object being to disrupt oil and rubber supplies to Britain.

It is more than a coincidence that the General Secretary of the Communist Party, L.L. Sharkey (who seems to have no trouble in obtaining passports), has just returned from Singapore, and that Mr. Calwell and Mr. Macmahon Ball both seem to have gone out of their way to cause more ill will.

ZIONIST AGGRESSION

In 1945 (in the U.S.) a poll taken by *Fortune Magazine* showed that 18,200,000 Americans were "more or less alert to the seriousness of Jewish aggression"—or, as others would describe it, tinged with anti-Semitism. A similar poll conducted just recently declares the number has gone up to 51,100,000—which is an increase that will be most alarming to some people.

It would appear that no one is seriously concerned about the fact that the Jews have freedom of religion and the same liberties as everyone else. They are concerned over the fact that Jewish leaders are frightening their followers into support of Communism and political Zionism.

If any testimony need be given of the two latter statements, let these leaders explain:

(1) The ousting of Rabbi Schultz, of the Temple Emanuel, of New York City, after that courageous man had scourged Communism mercilessly for three weeks. The board of trustees, apparently, would not even let him return to the Temple to speak in his own defence.

(2) The smear campaign and "war of silence" launched against that eminent New York Jew, Benjamin H. Freedman, who is exposing the aims of political Zionism, especially in the Palestine dispute.

The ordinary Jew should be a little more courageous in following the lead of kinsmen like Rabbi Schultz and Mr. Freedman.

—"Social Credit Challenge" (Canada), May 13, 1948.

D.S.C.M. WOMEN'S GROUP

The next meeting is on the third Thursday of the month, July 15th, at half-past two.

Each month 4 Food Parcels are sent to members of the Secretariat. Miss Greig's letters from England tell us of the Social Crediters she is meeting, and her descriptions of the places she is visiting are very enjoyable.

In June, the Group read "The Winning Way," an article from "Reality," stressing the success that accompanied the mental attitude of "I can and I will." Members are trying it for their objectives.

All ladies interested are invited to come to our meetings.

Paying To Give Money Away!

According to the Washington (U.S.A.) *Times-Herald* of June 2, 1948, "A selected few American (*sic*) newspapers and magazines, which shouted the loudest for the \$6,000,000,000 Marshall Plan, are to share approximately \$5,000,000 a year, it was learned yesterday . . . Another \$10,000,000 annually is to be divided between book publishers and motion picture producers who similarly were active in the propaganda campaign . . ."

Odd, isn't it, that someone should be willing to distribute \$15,000,000 per annum to popularise a proposal to give money away?

—*The Social Creditor* (Eng.), June 19.

WILL 'WHITE' AUSTRALIA BE DECLARED 'BLACK'?

By FOOTLE

Isn't it simply wonderful how these downtrodden Eastern peoples take to democracy? They may have writhed voicelessly beneath the heel of the Western oppressor for centuries, but remove the heel and they spring to new life, yearning beyond their teeming motherland to the wide open spaces of the great white Raj. Or so they say.

One of the by-products of this yearning is a newcomer to the news, one Tengku Dzulkarnain, Secretary of State for Justice and Immigration of the Dutch Non-republican Indonesian Provisional Federal Government. This Mr. T. Dzulkarnain, this S.o.S. for J. & I. of the D.N.I.P.F.G., is reported to have delivered himself as follows:

"Every sovereign country has a right to make its own laws about immigration. For Australia a White Australia policy is perhaps right, but if it were continued in the future it might be difficult for relations with neighbouring countries."

That, of course, is a harmless academic statement. Sovereign countries certainly are supposed to have rights. More than that, they are supposed to have sanctions. We also find ourselves in agreement with the S.o.S. for J. & I. of the D.N.I.P.F.G. in the matter of the rightness of the White Australia policy, but I fear we cannot so far claim to have shown a disposition to share his concern for our neighbourly relations. I doubt whether we have given enough consideration to the question of neighbours to be able to name them, much less to apprehend the significance accorded by Tengku to, for example, the D.N.I.P.F.G.

As to whether Australia continues its White Australia policy in the future all I can say is that if Australia does so continue it will certainly have to be in the future.

In Northern Parts

The S.o.S. for J. & I. goes on to say, "Australia is a big land and the Indonesians would, I think, be interested in its northern sub-tropical parts." Once again the S.o.S. avoids controversy in his allusion to the size of our land; in fact some might accuse him of elucidating the obvious, but one feels that his next remark is leading up to something. I mean that bit about the Indonesians being interested in Northern Australia. It may be connected with the two million Japs a year who are said to be yearning for Indonesia.

But I don't think we need to get busy on conducted tours in the Northern Territory for the benefit of the inhabitants of the D.N.I.P.F.G. I fancy they haven't any cash for one thing and for another I'm not convinced they have any knowledge concerning us. If they have they must be cuter than our own overseas kinsmen.

There certainly seems to be a very lively desire on the part of some person or persons unseen to make a gift of Northern Australia to our coloured brethren. These persons are apparently much more worried about the question than either Australians or the said coloured brethren.

I don't think the idea should be encouraged. Northern Australia, being a frontier and the gateway to our con-

tinental from the air, would most likely become the subject of bombings and strafings, and the coloured brethren might not like that; they might even accuse us of misrepresentation. At all events I think this aspect should be explained to them. I don't think they would be very hard to swing off, for the report goes on to say that the S.o.S. excluded Sumatra from his choice for Indonesian transmigration areas. He said he felt it would be difficult for Indonesians to settle there.

Way is Clear

The way is clear, therefore. All we have to do is to appoint a Royal Commission to discover what's wrong with Sumatra, and when an Indonesian invasion appears imminent, to make the N.T. as much like Sumatra as possible.

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The inhabitants of the D.N.I.P.F.G. will then breeze off home and leave us once again to the enjoyment of our wide-open spaces.

I am supported in my optimism regarding this breeze by the *Nieuwsdier*, Dutch Batavian morning paper, which comments as follows:—

"When the tremendous problems raised by the previous transmigration of Javanese to Sumatra were considered, it needed little imagination to realise that the chances of Australia being swamped with Indonesians was non-existent."

I feel intrigued, relieved, and resentful; intrigued by the mysterious power of Sumatra to repel Indonesians; relieved that N.T. may also have this repellent power; resentful that anything in our island paradise should be deemed to keep people away in their millions.

As I have hinted before, the idea of presenting chunks of our homeland to the teeming Asiatics has already exercised the benevolence of some large-

hearted individuals with no particular interest in our homeland. I lament the absence of some Abe Lincoln who might invent some undying rebuke to the benevolent ones such as that administered to the "patriotic" northerner who could not understand President Lincoln's habit of counting the casualties of both sides. "I perceive, sir, that the world is a larger place than your heart." All you have to do is to substitute "head" for "heart" and you have the perfect rebuke ready-made.

Obdurate Tendency

But in spite of the benevolent busybodies there seems to be an obdurate tendency on the part of the teeming millions to go on teeming just where they happen to be. Teeming millions aren't really interested in wide open spaces*; the latter have nothing matey or cosy about them; they don't teem enough, so until you can make the open spaces teem they will in my view have no attraction for the teeming millions.

I consider this sociological fact a biological boon. We might otherwise be compelled to consider here and now whether fruitfulness is of itself an entitlement to the whole earth.

I would hate to appear unsympathetic but I have no faith in numbers—especially large numbers—and find it hard to escape the feeling that once we admit the principle of self-propagation as constituting the first title to a place on earth, we should resign immediately in favour of the rabbit.

In this connection the following report by Peter V. Russo, in the Melb. "Argus," June 23, is of

FURTHER shudders have been caused by a recent report from Tokyo that 20 million Japanese should be permitted to migrate to "the world's sparsely populated areas." The *Oriental Economist*, one of Japan's most influential periodicals, sees in this mass migration the obvious solution to Japan's population problem.

Those of us who lived in Japan before the war and studied Japan's problems and ambitions are fairly unanimous on the question of Japanese migration. Even disregarding the matter of transport for 20 million people, which would probably tie up the world's shipping facilities for 50 years or so, there remains the vexatious difficulty of finding 20 million Japanese who would be willing to leave Japan. Manchuria, almost the size of France and Germany together, and one of the most valuable undeveloped regions in the world, could accommodate not 20 but 50 million Japanese migrants.

For years the Japanese Government conducted an intensive "Settle in Manchuria" campaign. It offered free land, free equipment, even free wives, to Japanese subjects who would make their home in Manchoukuo.

The few thousand Japanese who accepted this liberal offer were mainly of the type who sought quicker returns in the narcotics and kidnapping business. The farmers, peasants, and artisans, the only worthwhile immigrants, clung steadfast to the patches of ground they knew and cherished to their earthquakes, and the mountain god of Fuji-yama.

Brazil then opened vast tracts of her uncultivated land to Japanese settlement. Some thousands of Japanese migrated, founded Brazil's cotton industry and became model citizens. They pleaded in vain however, for more of their brethren to join them and share in the unaccustomed prosperity.

The Japanese had full control of the Pacific mandates for a quarter of a century. Officialdom bullied and cajoled in order to establish a solid core of Japanese population in these islands. ...

But What of the Minority?

Mr. Dedman, our Minister for Defence, when defending the Communists, stated in the House that "the great majority of them hold positions which they could not possibly use in order to betray defence secrets." This may be so, but he didn't say anything about the minority who therefore must be in a position to betray official secrets.

THE PROBLEM OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

In view of the present controversy about "Free Medicine" we are reprinting some valuable extracts from "The Problem of the Medical Profession," by B.W.M., and bearing on the whole question of State Control of Medicine and Medical Services.

There are a number of fundamental conceptions on which British medical practice has been built up, and these are so important that even the veriest amateur among the planners usually feels that he must at least pay lip service to them. There are so many planners about these days, all using the words standing for these conceptions in their own ways, that probably few people have much idea of what is really meant by them. But the words do stand for something, and for something so important in the British way of life that it is necessary to define these conceptions carefully before proceeding to an examination of the problem of general medical services.

THE DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP. — This is probably the most important conception of all. It is essentially a relationship between two individuals, and it has complementary aspects. The basis is: —

- (a) The desire of the patient to be relieved of some form of ill-health, or to obtain advice which the medical practitioner by reason of his special training and experience is able to tender; and
- (b) The desire of the doctor to obtain a suitable reward for his services and to exercise his special ability and skill.

There is a natural unfolding and extension of this relationship, on the one side into the family, so that we have the conception of the family doctor; and on the other to include the services of specialists and consultants, and the use of certain technical resources such as laboratory investigations, and hospital accommodation. These extensions are, however, quite limited, and depend on the initiative of the parties to the primary contract.

Many writers on medical problems seem to assume that there is no organisation in the medical profession and medical services. But in fact these services are very highly organised, with the complexity of the living organic structure, the multiplicity of connections, which arise from continuous acts of free choice. There are general practitioners, who enter into the basic, doctor-patient link; and a link further on, the consultants, a number of whom are chosen by the general practitioner, each for the particular needs of his individual patients, and to some extent guided by each patient's choice. The consultant in turn is linked with particular hospitals, whose traditions he has absorbed, and whose ways perhaps he has influenced. And thus the complexity grows, made more complex still by further cross-links between various parts of the whole. It is a wonderful organisation, flexible and adaptable to the myriad personal

needs and desires of individuals.

FREE CHOICE OF DOCTOR AND PATIENT: This means the right of each patient to choose or reject any doctor, and the right of each doctor to accept or reject any patient. As such, it is part of the conception of liberty, and, like liberty, an important and unobtrusive background of life. The emphasis is on the word "right": for its existence as a right does not imply anarchy: it implies respect for and recognition of, individuality. With that right as a background, the status of both patient and doctor is enhanced by the recognition in each of that right in the other. There is no free choice in the Army, and both doctor and patient are degraded thereby; the system has sacrificed the status of both.

PRIVATE PRACTICE: The essence of private practice is its privacy. It means the right of the patient to a completely confidential relationship with his doctor, secure in the knowledge that a doctor's lips are sealed, that any medical records

made are solely for the guidance of the doctor, to be seen by no one else. And it means too that the patient brings to the doctor the problems that are in the most intimate sense his own problems, and that he brings them of his own choice and on his own initiative. This initiative again is a manifestation of his essential individuality. The normal, happy, human being quite naturally wishes to be healthy; to him ill health is a nuisance. On his own initiative, therefore, he will seek to be made well when he ails. But the unhappy, under-nourished, ill housed, and over-worked express these disabilities in disease, physical and mental, and every doctor knows that only its grosser forms can be alleviated, and that otherwise the cure of one disorder merely prefaces the onset of another. Misapprehension of that fact is the great fallacy of so-called "positive" health. There is either normal health or lack of it; most ill health is a deficiency disease in the wider sense. And when the crude deficiencies in homes, food, and joy are made good, the doctor becomes a minor part of the pattern, concerned then with those personal problems, which the patient brings on his own initiative.

With these basic conceptions in mind, we may make a general survey of the medical problem, and the proper starting point would seem to be the question, "What do patients want from doctors?"

(Continued on page 9)

Sterilising Genuine Reform

(From "The Social Creditor," June 5)

It is doubtful whether many people realise what a turning-point in British history is marked by the dual relinquishment of the Palestine Mandate and the re-orientation of Foreign and Colonial Office policy, if not openly in favour of the Arabs, definitely away from the Jews.

Without the over-simplification against which we are so often warned, English history, which is the determinant history of these islands, can, like Gaul, be divided into three parts (English history is not Anglo-Saxon history).

The first period extends from the Conquest to the partial expulsion of the Jews and the apparent suppression of the Knights Templar by Edward I; the second from the beginning of the fourteenth century to the Civil Wars of the seventeenth (a period which includes the Wars of the Roses in which most of the original and feudal aristocracy were eliminated and the Medieval Church corrupted and dethroned); and the third, from the Hanoverian succession to the present time, which covers the return and the subsequent rise to almost complete power of the Jewish Financial Hierarchy.

If we were to say that for nine hundred years, the corporate fortunes of these islands have been swayed positively or negatively by an alien body of Oriental and Tartar outcasts moulded into a race by a religion, it would in the first place sound fantastic, and, in the second, it would not be true without considerable elaboration. But such is the conditioning of our minds that it would not sound unreasonable to claim that the power of gold had ruled us, and the modern historian, while, perhaps rightly, objecting to so simple a thesis, would not deem it

ridiculous. And if we acknowledge the supremacy of the Jew, not merely as a bullion-broker but as a master of the techniques for manipulating the intangibles associated with gold, we arrive at much the original conclusion by an alternative route.

It ought to be emphasised that, if we accept this statement of the determining power of finance (always admitting the existence of factors which have modified it profoundly), it still does not provide a legitimate indictment, of the Jews.

Except under duress, the Jew has never denied his separateness, and has asserted his superiority. If it were true, which of course it is not, that it has taken nine hundred years for the English to learn that bankers create the means of payment out of nothing, while simpletons produce the things paid for, it would merely prove that the English were born to be ruled by Jews.

The true case against the Jew is one, which can be laid against many Orientals — the systematic and continuous use of bribery and corruption to sterilise genuine reform and to popularise error and degradation. As the Jew, Dr. Oscar Levy, wrote: "We Jews are the world's deceivers."

That is what has made these islands, first a tool, and now a scapegoat, and the end of our mandate is our chance to put our house in order.

PROBLEM OF MEDICAL PROFESSION

(Continued from page 8)

In a speech, which the late Secretary of the British Medical Association delivered in 1943 in a number of centres, he stated that under a comprehensive medical service most of the people who would not wish to take advantage of their benefits under that service would belong to the highest income groups. In other words, those who could afford it would prefer to have what private practice provides today.

It can hardly be supposed that the desire for that particular type of medical attention is confined to those in the highest income groups—indeed I would say that practically all those who have experienced that private relationship would prefer it. The explanation of Dr. Anderson's statement is simply that people with the money to pay for it in this way express their natural preference, which is probably nearly universal. The tragedy is that more people are unable to do so.

Doctors individually know quite well that their patients prefer private practice; but nobody officially seems to have taken the trouble to find out what the people want. The public does not now demand, and never has demanded, "organisation" of the medical profession, as such. On the other hand, there has no doubt been a widespread feeling that medical attention should be more readily available. Dr. Anderson's statement reveals clearly enough that the lack of availability is simply a lack of money to buy the existing services.

Approached in this way, it can be seen that the true problem of medical services concerns the availability of those services. One solution, but not the only one, is to reorganise medical services. This is the sort of answer that appeals to the Planners. And if there is reorganisation to be done, it is only natural that Government bodies should see themselves carrying out this reorganisation, and that they should visualise the machinery of a State Medical Service conforming to the prototype of any State Service. Medical bodies, on the other hand, see what they call the Corporate System, on the lines of the B.B.C. Amateur Planners, of whom there are many, have various other schemes.

What is important is that basically all these schemes are similar; only the administrative personnel differ. And none of them meets the true wishes of patients and doctors. All of them involve a Central Authority, which controls the purse, and Corporation control of the purse is not fundamentally different from State control.

When a patient spends his money on a doctor, he buys private medical attention. What he gets out of it is his own affair, and if he doesn't like it he spends his money elsewhere. But the State or Corporation, when it spends its money, buys organisation. It is not a customer for its own services.

Although perhaps some Government departments and business monopolies lose sight of the fact, the reason for their existence is to provide services to the public. Let us assume that they have the worthy intention of pleasing the

greatest number. The more standardised the demand, the easier it is to meet it. The demand for postal facilities is about as standardised a demand as any human demand can be, and the Post Office seems to meet it reasonably well, though there might be improvement.

But medical demands are quite extraordinarily subtle and individual. More than that, they are intensely personal. Going to a doctor is not like posting a letter. One of the effects of turning the medical profession into an "organised"

public service under an authority would be very similar to the effect of instituting censorship of mail. Even though we know that the censors are impersonal in their job, the mere knowledge that what we write will be read by alien eyes subtly alters what we say. And since a necessary consequence of organising the profession under a central authority is that the patients pay their "fees" to this authority, which thus becomes responsible for the service rendered by each doctor to each patient, it must be concerned with personal medical records, so that it can judge the service being given. Thus in

(Continued on page 10)



Molotov Signing Russo-German Pact, 1939

SECRET MEMORANDUM ON RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS, 1940

An informative and revealing extract from the book "End of a Berlin Diary" by William L. Shirer, P.309.

This may be the place to bring up the question: how much did Russia know of Hitler's real intentions? There is an interesting document here in that connection which undoubtedly will not be admitted into evidence at this trial (Nuremberg), since we have both a Russian judge and a Russian prosecutor.

It is a secret German memorandum on the conversation between Hitler, Ribbentrop, and Molotov in Berlin on November 12, 1940.

Nazi Germany and Communist Russia were allies then, and though even the German minutes of the meeting show that a definite coolness had developed in their relations, they also show the Soviet Union begging to be allowed to become a partner in the tripartite alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan, which, in reality, was directed mainly against the United States.

The German memorandum on that point reads as follows: "Then he (Molotov) spoke of the significance of the Three Power Pact. What was the meaning of the New Order in Europe and Asia, and in what respect could the U.S.S.R. be a participant? Questions with regard to Russia's interests in the Balkans and the Black Sea would have

to be cleared up. In relation to Rumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey, it would be easier for the Russian Government to take a definite position if they were given explanations. They were interested in the New Order in Europe, particularly in the tempo and form of this New Order. They would also like to have some idea of the New Order in Asia.

"Hitler answered that the Three-Power Pact would arrange matters in Europe in relation to the natural interests of the European States, and that Germany would consult the Soviet Union before a settlement was reached. This was also true for Asia, where Russia would take part. Hitler thought it possible in conjunction with Russia to raise the question of the Black Sea, the Balkans, and Turkey. The crux of the matter was to prevent all attempts of America to dominate Europe.

"Molotov said that he was fully in agreement with Hitler's remarks about the roles of the U.S.A. and England. He thought that Russia could take part in a Three-Power Pact on the condition that she came in as a partner."

PROBLEM OF MEDICAL PROFESSION

(Continued from page 9)

each case we have an intrusion into a peculiarly unique, private, individual, and personal relationship.

Since it seems indisputable that both doctors and patients would prefer an extension of private practice rather than its diminution, it is time that some exhaustive investigation was made into possible methods of extending this facility as widely as possible. This of course does not in the least appeal to the Planner, for it leaves him less to organise, and leaves the head of the organisation less to control. That is why, so long as Collectivism appears to be in the ascendant, the State advocates a complete State Service, and the B.M.A. a ninety percent service—the odd ten percent of private practice being left temporarily to salve its conscience and to meet the demands of those who are still in a position to buy what they want. Unhappily, the B.M.A. too has its Planners, who at present hold the reins of government.

Democracy for Doctors

While the patient is interested in results, and not in methods, the doctor is primarily a technician; he is an expert in methods of getting results. This brings out clearly a difference in the two sides of the doctor-patient relationship, which will repay examination as illustrating the distinction between policy on the one hand, and method, or technique, on the other.

The doctor is a technician; he is an expert in ways, of doing things in a particular field, that of health. His business is to apply his technical knowledge to produce results required by, or for, the patient. The patient, for example, may have an abdominal pain, and go to the doctor to get it relieved. That is the result required by the patient, and the doctor's part is to apply his technical knowledge of method to relieve the pain. It may require a dose of medicine, an operation, or merely advice, so that the doctor must make a choice of the correct method. His expertness lies both in his ability to select the correct method in the particular case, and in his ability to apply the method effectively. His expertness is to be judged by his patient's satisfaction with the result.

It can be seen at once that it would be quite improper for the doctor to decide on the result to be obtained, or for the patient to decide on the method. Thus, if the patient said that he wanted to be relieved of an abdominal pain, and the doctor said no, he would like to try out a new operation on the nose, quite naturally the patient would exercise his right of free-choice and go elsewhere to get the result he really wanted; and equally, if the patient had a pain in the stomach and said he wanted the doctor to cure it by amputating his toe, the doctor would think him mad. In point of fact, of course, the patient goes to the doctor in the belief that the latter knows the correct thing to do and is competent to do it—a matter, which he judges by the satisfaction the doctor, has previously

given to other patients, or to himself—while the doctor accepts simply the desire of the patient to be made well as the result he is to obtain. He takes orders from the patient as regards policy, and gives orders in regard to method.

This is a special case of the general relation that always holds, in a true democracy, between the individual who wants something, and the expert whose business it is to produce the results required in his special field. It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of a thorough comprehension of this relationship. It is the business of experts to take orders from those requiring results, but it is none of their business to choose the results. The totalitarian conception, on the other hand, is that experts should decide what everyone should have, either "for the good of the nation" or "in the public interest." The expert plans a happy "society," and the statistician divides the result by forty-four million, and there you are—forty-four million happy individuals! Or, again, Hitler decides that for the good of the

CORRUPTION OF LIBERTY

"A principal sign of it (the corruption of liberty) is a respect for uniformity. There are, Montesquieu says, certain ideas of uniformity, which infallibly appeal to little minds. They find in them a kind of perfection."

The Liberty of Thought and the Separation of Powers. Zaharoff Lecture, Oxford, 1948. Charles Morgan, M.A., LL.D.

Aryan race everyone should have guns instead of butter. In totalitarian medicine, the chief of the health service says what sort of health is good for people, and also why it is good for them: it keeps them "fit for employment."

But in a democracy, it is the fate of the expert to render his services to the order of others. He does not have the fun of telling others what they "ought" to do or be. He is the servant of democracy. In his functional capacity he is absolutely excluded from a voice in policy. But it is also true that the majority of experts are excluded from decisions of policy in the totalitarian organisation, for only the fuhrer-experts have this power. What, then, is the difference in the position of the expert in the two systems? The difference is decisive, and it has two chief aspects.

First, under democracy the expert is at the service of, and solely responsible to, the individual who employs him. The doctor is directly responsible to each patient individually. But in the totalitarian system the doctor, or any other expert, is responsible through his immediate superiors to the Central Authority, and the Central Authority assumes all responsibility to the individual patients. If doctor 7439 makes a mistake the Central Authority is blame-worthy. It recompenses the patient (perhaps), and punishes the doctor (for certain), either by sending him to one of the less popular

Health Centres, which have to be staffed somehow, or by retarding his promotion. The second difference concerns the freedom of the doctor. The primary business of the doctor is to render to persons who seek it, advice and services in connection with health. In return for this he receives money, which is a general claim on goods and services provided by other members of the community; in the absence of any other source of income he is dependent on his ability to exchange his services for money. To maintain himself and those dependent on him, he must devote a proportion of his, time to rendering those services, and during that time he is not free. Therefore, for a given, income, his freedom is diminished by any of the following:—

(a) Lowering of income per unit of service—e.g., lowering of the capitation fee. In order to maintain his income, he must give up to work time in which previously he could please himself what he did.

(b) Unremunerated services required in addition to purely medical services—e.g., filling in and returning forms, keeping additional records, etc.

(c) Increases in medical work per unit remuneration—e.g., increased medical service per unit capitation fee.

(d) Increased cost of living, including taxation. Since the purchasing power of money is constantly falling, a fixed rate of remuneration per item of service entails a loss of freedom. Panel practitioners must either take more patients, which diminishes their freedom, or suffer a loss of purchasing power, unless the capitation fee rises steadily, which it doesn't. Loss of freedom is thus automatic.

(e) Fines for breaches of Regulations—e.g., "excessive" prescribing.

Panel practitioners are thus controlled by central control of their income, a control that increases automatically because the purchasing power of money falls continuously; and also by the network of Regulations issued by the Central Authority. The two forms of control are

(Continued on page 12)

Furniture News ... !

Beautiful 4-piece and 5-piece Bedroom Suites, featuring large three-door lady's robe, fitted if desired; gent's robe, fitted with 3 drawers or shelves; a choice of several attractive dressing tables; vanity stool optional; and a double or two single beds, complete with fittings.

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STRONG VIEWS ON SOIL FERTILITY BY SEEDSMEN

In a recent circular, the Auckland (N.Z.) branch of Arthur Yates & Co. stated some blunt facts about soil fertility of interest to all farmers and gardeners. This is what the firm said:

You as a gardener are interested in the cycle of life and the food you eat because you are what you eat.

The next time you are in the garden, take a handful of soil and look at it; not just dirt, but as a living body.

You are healthy, full of life and vitality only if your food is healthy, so with your soil life.

Soil is fine particles of rock glued together with humus, which has been formed by the decomposition of organic matter to make it dark in colour, warm in winter, and cool in summer—the natural food of the earthworm.

If you liken the bony structure of your body to the mineral constituents of the soil, and your flesh to the humus, you will appreciate what happens when you or the humus is exhausted.

You would become a bony skeleton and your soil a barren desert. A grim comparison, but the truth.

Lesson For Man

Today's starving, sick, and half-mad world is the result of the depletion of the soil of its humus and the health-giving contents, which points a lesson to modern man to maintain his soil in a healthy state.

A healthy living soil can only be maintained by feeding your garden soil with carefully balanced fertiliser and compost.

A guide to the state of your soil's health is the earthworms — lowly creatures—without which life cannot exist.

If you do not dig them up in numbers with each spadeful, or if they are present but yellowish and sluggish—beware.

The problem, however, can be rectified by avoiding artificial stimulants and introducing humus and using organic and non-acid fertilisers only, and by growing green crops, making compost, and burning nothing, while making sure that your soil's drainage and aeration are good to allow the soil life to breathe.

Should your soil contain an abundance of pink, healthy worms, it is a healthy, living body, capable of producing healthy crops, to maintain healthy human beings.

Any upset in this cycle will result in disease, rife today in spite of our vast

knowledge of surgery, medicine, and dietetics; rife because man has had the audacity to squander Nature's capital, "the fertility of the soil," with chemical stimulants and over cropping.

"The Bank of Fertility" has been overdrawn, and Nature's refusal of an overdraft is now with us in the form of deficiency diseases in the man and his plants and animals.

Dread Diseases

Most of us are familiar with Cancer, Tuberculosis, Anemia, Dental Decay, &c., also crop blights, eel worms, and other garden pests, none of which would be present if all soil was healthy and well drained to produce only healthy food.

World-famous scientists and primitive people have proved this.

We hope you will appreciate the fundamentals of a healthy cycle in plants, man, and animal, and do your part as a

gardener, to grow healthy crops on the plot that you work.

As everything starts in the soil, it is very important to feed and treat it properly. *Disease is only Nature's verdict of a system of soil mismanagement.*

By adding compost and carefully balanced fertilisers you can build up the soil's population of living fungus, which is the bridge between soil life and healthy plants.

Penicillin is a fungus, the value of which is undisputed today. Imagine a doctor prescribing its uses and then killing it with acids. This is what you do when you use acid stimulants in a healthy, living soil.

Care For Soil

We, as seedsmen who know, appeal to you to take heed of the warning to feed, cultivate, tend, and watch over your soil, because it is more precious than gold. Leave your soil each season the better for your care.

Although we sell and supply what our customers demand, we have formed our own ideas by generations of experience of the workings of Nature, and we have taken the liberty of expressing some here.

—Reprinted from *The North-East Review*.

THE BALANCE OF 'SWEET CONFUSION'

Monoculture is considered by many husbandmen to be an unbalanced use of the soil. They attribute the spread of pests and disease to the absence of this beneficial influence.

It has been found that herbs grown among vegetables, or in orchards, make good ground cover, attract useful and make harmful insects; also that they yield properties which improve growth and flavour of fruit and vegetables.

All vegetables are improved by proximity to aromatic herbs such as Hyssop, Borage, Dill, Lovage, Tansy, Yarrow, etc., either set among the crops or as borders.

It was an old belief that nasturtiums grown under apple trees were beneficial. Research has shown that their roots excrete a substance, absorbed by the apple tree, which checks woolly aphis. Spraying the tree with an extract of the herb, or even by rubbing the branches with its leaves is said to have the same effect.

Another traditional belief was that horseradish, grown among potatoes, resulted in bigger and better crops. This herb provides calcium, phosphoric acid, and sulphur, which improve potato growth.

A classical case of mutual benefit is that of Herb Trinity (*Viola tricolor*) and Rye. Grown by itself, the *Viola* has a low germination count, but grown in a

Rye field it germinates up to a hundred percent.

Chamomile was called the "plants' physician" because sickly plants recovered when a plant of it was set near them.

It has recently been shown that set among onions (one plant in four yards) it improves the crop, but in too great a quantity it is harmful.

According to Lippert, Stinging-nettle (rich in calcium and silicic acid), planted among medicinal herbs, raises the content of etheric oils.

The aromatic quality of all herbs is increased by nearby plants of the nettle. Grown with peppermint, it nearly doubles the oil content.

Shakespeare knew something of mutual benefit among plants: —

"Wholesome berries ripen best when neighboured by fruits of a baser kind."

(Continued on page 12)

THIS IS IMPORTANT!

The following are a few brief comments on our circulation drive. Unfortunately the offer of excellent cash prizes for readers obtaining the greatest number of subscribers by September 10 has not resulted in any great response.

The offer of cash prizes was, of course, an experiment. At the time of going to press we have only heard from several Melbourne readers.

Would any other readers who have obtained readers or are intending to get readers please communicate with us immediately in order that we shall know whether to continue the competition as a worthwhile avenue of activity for, obtaining new readers.

We desire to impress upon our readers the great importance of the circulation of *The New Times* being increased by at least 500 in order that with the present sized production we can pay our way without a subsidy from share capital and donations. Surely it is not beyond our thousands of readers to obtain

this limited objective of 500 new readers within a few weeks.

We urge every reader to make a determined effort to get at least one new reader over the next few weeks. The improved quality of *The New Times* has been commended by readers from all over Australia.

Now is the time to introduce it to all responsible members of the community.

Melbourne readers can make a worthwhile contribution to our circulation drive by forwarding us the names and addresses of likely subscribers to *The New Times*. We shall then make arrangements for these prospective subscribers to be called upon.

SIR FRANK SOSKICE

Sir Frank Soskice, the "Labour" Solicitor-General, who has been made a member of the Privy Council, is a Jew, born in Russia 46 years ago. His father, David Soskice, was a Russian Jew, secretary to Kerensky, the titular leader of the Russian Revolution, which, it will be recalled, was heavily financed by New York Jews.

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Problem of Medical Profession

(Continued from page 10)

clearly inter-related, and, in fact, the former provides a transition to the latter. It is sometimes thought that if doctors are not controlled by a Central Authority, they are not controlled at all. In fact, however, doctors are most effectively controlled, and with the most marvellous flexibility, directly by their patients. If a doctor needs a certain minimum income to maintain himself and his dependants, he will require a certain average number of patients to provide that income. This means (so long as he does not possess a monopoly) that his services must satisfy the required number of patients—we saw previously that the criterion of an expert's competence is the satisfaction of the recipient with the result. That is one reason more for the fundamental importance of free choice. Now although the doctor is dependent on, and therefore controlled by, all those patients, he is dominated by none of them. It is a beautiful system, and perhaps the essence of what democracy means to doctors.

Under the totalitarian system the doctor is controlled by the Central Authority. There are two forms of this control. The first form is exemplified by the Panel System with its capitation fee. Here the doctor is controlled democratically by his patients, in that his fees are dependent on their choice of him. The interest of patients is therefore in the retention of the capitation system as against the salary system. But it also gives the Central Authority an interest in keeping the fee as low as possible, and in bringing as many people as possible within the scope of the system and thus

Printed by Academy Printing and Publishing Co., 95 Brunswick St., Fitzroy, for New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Melbourne, on whose authority these articles appear.

under its control. This, of course, is exactly what has happened.

The second form is payment by salary. This places all control in the hands of the Central Authority, and it is exercised by the seniority, or rank, system. Each doctor is responsible to his next senior, and for those below him. It is a vicious system, destroying initiative and personal responsibility, since each man is thinking of what his senior will think of anything he does, and of what effect that will have on his advancement. Responsibility for patients, however, is borne by the Central Authority. But if the Central Authority is a Minister responsible to Parliament, then Parliament is ultimately responsible to the individual patient. If an injured patient does not agree with the compensation provided for him by regulation, the procedure would be for him to write to his Member, who will ask a question in the House of Commons, and on a really serious question a debate may take place, culminating in rare cases in the transfer of the Minister to another department. In less serious cases, the complaint could be dealt with to the satisfaction of the authorities simply by issuing a fresh batch of Regulations, designed to prohibit practitioners from such medical procedures as might result in the asking of these embarrassing questions.

We see therefore that there is a very real difference for the expert in being a servant of democracy as against being a servant, or employee, of a Central Authority, and that this difference is concerned with his personal freedom. In brief, freedom is time in which one can do what one likes. Time expended in earning a living is surrender of freedom—for a specific and necessary purpose (and the interest of individuals, whether experts or others, must surely lie in reducing this loss to the decreasing minimum which modern technical resources make possible). Time expended in earning income over and above the cost of living is present freedom exchanged for future freedom; but that is a matter of individual choice. Independence of income confers independence, exactly as dependence of income on a single authority brings subjection to that authority. And income derived from many different sources, direct, gives a flexible independence subject to true democratic control. The interests of patient and doctor are thus once more seen to be complementary within the framework of the doctor-patient relationship, privacy, and free choice.

Balance of Sweet Confusion

(Continued from page 11)

He knew that Strawberries were never so sweet as when the runners strayed among the nettles. All of which justifies our growing the herbs in sweet "confusion." Those who grow long lines of one kind will never achieve the luxuriance of mixed cottage flowers. For 40 centuries the Chinese have known the wisdom of mixed culture, a subject bound up with healthy crop rotation.

—An extract from "Mystic Associations," an article by Edith Coleman, in *Your Garden*, February, 1948.