

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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"NEW TIMES" SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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Canberra's "Organised Marketing

Apple and Pear Board Outrage

Shocked by the Apple and Pear Board's wicked waste of enormous quantities of apples denied to the apple-hungry public, even in apple-growing Tasmania itself, an Independent Member of the Tasmanian Legislative Council, Mr. W. G. Wedd, recently made a dramatic stand against the Board's persistent policy of deliberate sabotage. He took quantities of "surplus" apples, had them transported to Hobart, and publicly made a free distribution. He was assisted by his colleague, Mr. Lonigan, M.L.C. Subsequently Mr. Wedd spoke at length about the matter in a broadcast from 7HT and 7EX. Extensive extracts from his broadcast are printed hereunder:—

I am not going to waste time telling you about how I procured and distributed free those apples in Hobart. You have read the story in the newspapers and are well conversant with what has taken place. Those who really desire to see what took place at that distribution will be able to do so when the newsreel, taken by Cine-sound, is shown on the screen in this and other States. Not only will the distribution be shown, but pictures of the terrific waste will also be shown.

I make not the slightest apology for the action that I have taken. Any qualms that I may have had previous to that distribution were wiped out on seeing the eagerness with which those kiddies especially, and also many adults, took part in procuring some of those apples. If ever I have enjoyed doing something it was on last Saturday morning. The newsreel camera will tell the story which would be hard to describe.

I realise in full the seriousness of the action, which I took. I realise that all sorts of repercussions may take place, even including my own dismissal from Parliament, if the Apple and Pear Board prosecute and I am found guilty of the offence. But I took this action with my eyes full open.

As a legislator who assists to make Laws, I know that the breaking of any of these laws can be considered in very serious light; but my own outlook is that in this case something much greater than man-made laws is at stake, and it was morally wrong to stand aside and see this huge apple waste taking place without strong protest.

BUREAUCRATS AND PARTY HACKS

I gave the Apple and Pear Board plenty of warning; they were told in the Legislative Council that unless something was done to get this waste fruit to the public drastic steps would be taken to force the issue. I gave them many weeks' opportunity to do something, but all that was received were humorous remarks about something that was far from being humorous.

As talk did not seem to do the job, I went forward and carried out what I had

said I would do, that is, bring some of those apples to town and distribute them free to the public, and thus bring publicity to bear on the matter.

Publicity was brought to bear, and the result was that the comment forthcoming from the Premier of this State and the Federal Minister for Repatriation, Mr. Frost, who were elected by the public of Tasmania, to look after the interests of the people, was that this was only a publicity stunt. It is a pity they did not see the way the public went for those apples—did not see the under-nourished looking kiddies who eagerly grabbed that fruit as if they had not had a decent feed of apples for years. They might then have changed their minds about calling it a publicity stunt, and called it the rightful distribution of fruit which these kiddies require to keep them healthy, and the rightful distribution of fruit grown by Tasmanian growers, and helped to be paid for by Tasmanian people—who also help to pay the large administration expenses of the Apple and Pear Marketing Board officials.

It is about time we instilled in our minds that the people of Tasmania should have prior right to those goods which they produce; and instead of a so-called workers' Government, conditioning such restriction of goods, which are in plentiful supply, they want to get down to earth and see that our people get at least sufficient of those goods to meet their requirements.

THE GROWERS' INTERESTS

As far as the acquisition scheme is concerned, I realise the benefits that have accrued to the growers, and we do not want to upset the growers getting a fair price for their labours. But this also I know (and in the last few weeks we have had occasion to speak to many growers), that the scheme although acceptable to the growers as far as money returns are concerned, is not very acceptable as far as administration is concerned. I have received letters from many growers, complaining that they cannot get any satisfactory direction with regard to their crops; they are left up in the air, often till the last minute, before being told whether or not their crop

is to be taken. Not one, but dozens have made such complaints.

Another thing that the growers want to understand is this: The future of their industry depends on markets. To my way of thinking the best markets are those closest to us. In pre-war years, the growers were taken down right and left by this export system. If this is so, isn't it reasonable to suggest that a home market wants to be built up to the greatest extent possible? Let us think of Tasmania: the figure supplied to me by the Agricultural Department is that 150,000 bushels of apples only will be marketed in Tasmania. If there are only 450,000 people in Tasmania, it means that only a small proportion of one case per person will be marketed in Tasmania from that 150,000 bushels must be deducted a large number to be processed.

In the war years, when so much waste has taken place, it means that much fruit could have been distributed to the people of this State in quantities at a minimum price which would enable them to create the very good habit of eating fruit. If once you get the public to acquire this habit, it will be found that they will continue to eat fruit year in and year out, and you thus create an assured market. I say without fear of contradiction, that if the waste apples had been brought to Hobart and distributed properly at cheap prices throughout the small shops in each centre, or direct distribution, that it would have been possible to have built up a market in Tasmania not of 150,000 bushels of apples, but at least 500,000 bushels. If this had been done we would have found in the post-war years that a market would have been built up that would have been of outstanding benefit to the orchardists of this State, and the people would have acquired the habit of continually keeping a supply of fruit for the sake of the health of their kiddies.

FRUIT KEPT FROM PEOPLE

This argument can be borne out by the orchardist who called to see me last week. He said that he had been selling his hail-marked fruit at 3/9d per case. On the day he called to see me he had sold 56 cases in three streets only. Yet if he had not called on those housewives, no doubt those 56 families would not have had that fruit to eat



Mr. W. G. Wedd, M.L.C.

The figures given by the Agricultural Department are that the crop will be 7 million bushels. Of this, one million will be exported overseas; 1½ million will be sold inter-State; and, note here, only 150,000 bushels went to the schools. I think this 150,000 in Tasmania out of 7 million. That is about 1-40th of the whole crop.

According to the Premier, some 70,000 bushels went to the schools. I think this 70,000 bushels was the amount over a number of years. And, by the way, a sample from the Technical School, distributed free the other day, made me shudder to see—it

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NOTES on the NEWS

The Federal Government's new Trans-Australia Airlines could not legally ban competition, so they now seek to use the taxpayers' money to undercut the privately owned A.N.A., thus getting around the law. The Civil Aviation Department is the authority which sanctions the fares charged for air travel, and it recently refused A.N.A. permission to reduce fares, but T.A.A. announced cut rates without the Department's O.K.

Another aspect is that if A.N.A. wants to buy 'planes, it has to get a permit from the Civil Aviation Department and then get from the Treasury a permit to spend money overseas; thus the plans of the private company are known and can be frustrated.

Here we see methods of a very questionable character peculiar to Government monopolies. Needless to add, this Labor move is of no benefit to workers, most of whom will never use the new airlines; but they will have the pleasure of helping to pay for them via taxation.

POWER POLITICS: The recent propaganda by Henry Wallace for an American line-up with Russia is construed by overseas commentators as meaning a carve-up of the world into three spheres, under which 'America would dominate Greenland-Brazil in the Atlantic and Kuriles-Manus in the Pacific. Russia would be given a free hand to dominate Eastern Europe, while Britain would become a mere outpost in a political no-man's-land of Western Europe. In the Middle East she would be outweighed militarily by Russia and in the Far East she would be outweighed commercially by America. Thus the world would be ruled by the Big-Two-and-a-Bit.' Later, no doubt, either by fresh hostilities or secret agreement, world domination would be reduced to the "Big One," and that would be The One—what the Herrenvolk Hebrews call "Our Kingdom" would have arrived.

FARMERS' FOES: Giving evidence before the Arbitration Court in the 40-hours' case, Professor Wadham said he thought, "5/2 a bushel would be a reasonable paying price for wheat." In answer to Judge Kelly he said: "This price would provide the basic wage plus something for managerial skill." He agreed that the average farmer's production would be about 4000 bushels, and that, on this basis, his allowance for managerial skill would be about £20 a year. (Melbourne "Herald," September 11.) Here we see the attitude of officials who are selected to advise "The State"; it illustrates the mental attitude of these theoretical

Professors who would be very indignant if their own margin for skill was rated at £20 per annum. Industrial workers are allowed margins for skill far in excess of this niggardly sum. Prof. Wadham's statement will help farmers to distinguish their foes from their friends.

THEATRE TALK: Commenting on the decline of the theatre in Australia, Cyril Ritchard is reported as saying that he did not think that talent had declined, but that opportunities for Australians had diminished—chiefly because of the decline of bricks and mortar and directors. He suggested more theatres, and then went off the deep end by saying that "the theatre should be national and the Government should have some say in it." Here we have the subtle Communist twist, perhaps unintentionally; but that is the way that the dangerous idea of "The State" as the fairy god-mother is propagated. We can imagine the theatre under Government influence, especially during election or loan-raising periods. The spotlight might even be taken by Menzies or Chifley or the publicised Party hack of the moment. The abuse of the "national" radio at the present time illustrates the point very well.

MONOPOLY MOVE: In Great Britain the "closed shop" Union monopoly move is being strongly opposed by the London Transport General Workers' Union on the

(Continued on page 4.)

Irrespective of the Election and Referendum results, the task of social crediters is clear: To push on rapidly with the campaign of exposure of the evil forces working to destroy our civilisation. The decisive crisis has not yet come, but no effort should be spared in ensuring that as many people as possible are prepared for the battle of the ages.

We must face the fact that we are fighting in the last ditch, and that social crediters alone have the knowledge, which can carry the day. Reports from all over Australia indicate that the social crediters have dominated the Referendum campaign, and that, even should one or more of the Referendum proposals be carried, the work done is some of the most important in the history of the Social Credit movements of this country. Sooner than many people realise, the results of the work of the past few months will make itself apparent.

The writer of these notes believes that the most favourable political situation as a result of the Federal elections would be the return of the Labor Government with a very much-reduced majority.

"Keep them there and give them hell," as the English "Social Crediter" recently said about the Socialist Government in Great Britain.

"Nationalisation is supply monopoly. If we have not learnt how to control a State Government, how do we propose to control a World Government?"—C. H. Douglas.

It has been stated in this journal from time to time that the world planners are working to create monopoly control of all natural resources in all countries as part of the Big Idea. A recent report from America is indicative of the shape of things

to come—unless the peoples of the British Empire bestir themselves.

It is stated in the report from America that it is proposed there to "annex" by proclamation 750,000 square miles of sea and sea bed under it, out from the coast in parts to 250 miles and down to 600 feet, in order to control the warming Gulf Stream at its source.

Those who remember the geography they learnt at school will recall that life as known in the British Isles—particularly the agriculture—is made possible by what is known as the Gulf Stream, which has its source in the Gulf of Mexico.

A Doctor Frederick Lee, one of the leaders of the annexation idea, says "If the Gulf Stream were diverted from the Straits of Florida we could do as we liked with the climate of Europe."

Do the world planners propose to freeze the British out?

Those naive people who believe that the nationalisation of the Australian coal mines would benefit the coal miner, would be well advised to examine what is happening in Great Britain, where Commissar Emanuel Shinwell has control:

"Miners between the ages of 18 and 50 . . . will from September 1 next, not be free to take employment outside the industry . . . Every effort will be made by officers of the two Departments concerned to overcome by the persuasive means the objections of men

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BUREAUCRACY AND THE REFERENDUM

(An E.C. Broadcast by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc., from 7HO last Sunday.)

In discussing the three questions which are being asked at the Referendum next Saturday, we have not discussed the merits or otherwise of the questions themselves in any great detail. In following this procedure we have done so because the Federal Government has already tremendous powers which have not been used, and which it shows not the slightest indication of using, for the benefit of the people—why, then, give it more power?

In the Australian Constitution there is Section, No. 96, which states: "The Parliament may grant financial assistance to any State on such terms and conditions as the Parliament thinks fit."

Here, then, is the legal authority for the granting of money for assisting the States in any scheme the States wish to embark on, and of which the Federal Government approves.

Why, then, we may ask, does the Federal Government itself want to do every job in this country, and why does it object to anybody else doing a job for the people?

We ask this question because the Federal Government has so many jobs on its hands that it doesn't know which way to turn.

The Federal bureaucracy at Canberra is being swamped with problems; the planes come into Canberra loaded with letters from every part of Australia—every letter a problem, and nearly every problem a headache. The bureaucrats in Canberra are suffering from severe strain; they don't know which way to turn; they are becoming nervous wrecks. And how could it be otherwise?

These men in Canberra have taken on a job that is impossible; they are trying to run this country as a mass production factory, and it won't work—it can't work; it is breaking down. But, unfortunately, it will break us with it. If you were to examine the vast amount of correspondence required to get a small job done you simply wouldn't believe the evidence. Even in a small town like Hobart, the vast amount of labour and energy, correspondence, meetings, telephone calls, etc., etc., required to get a street lamp put up, or a gutter repaired is incredible. The town clerk's office in Hobart is the local bottleneck, which prevents the simplest job from being done. Even the Town Hall of Hobart, where the scope is limited, is a tragedy; but can any one imagine what a ghastly and terrible tragedy Canberra is, with almost unlimited scope to interfere in other people's business?

It appears that Australia has built up a very profitable and lucrative industry in an industry that is going to swamp all others. That industry is the production of bottlenecks.

PLANNED SCARCITY

It appears, too, that this new industry will not only give full employment to everybody, but it will keep everybody so busy that nobody will find time to do their own job. If a plan has not already been devised to prevent anybody doing anything, something very near to it has come into being. Before the war, people used to talk about "poverty amidst plenty," but I don't think they will be able ever again to use that slogan. The Canberra bureaucracy has discovered a means of destroying plenty. We are witnessing now an era of Planned Scarcity.

When we examine this aspect further we find this country is being socialised. Socialism is not a productive system; it is a police system; it is a system of permits; nothing is legal without a permit. Where there is a permit system there must be a large bureaucracy to deal with it. The permit system, being a very artificial and difficult system to work, creates many problems, which demand new regulations to deal with them—and Parliament never fails to churn out its annual quota of new regulations. These regulations require more bureaucrats to police them—that is, to police you—and inevitably you must come to the Police State, which we discussed last Sunday, where to live at all one must kow-tow to the bureaucracy. This, then, was the road along which the German and Russian people were led;

LETTER FROM AN M.H.R.

The following letter from a Federal Member to a "New Times" actionist indicates that some elected representatives can be kept informed on essential matters and thus more readily used as true representatives of the people:

"Dear Sir,—I am sorry I have not written to you before, but as you can appreciate, this is an extremely busy time for me. Thank you very much for your two letters and the information which they both contained.

"Unfortunately, there is not a great deal which can be done about this question until the House meets again. As you are well aware, the newspapers are most reluctant to publish any criticism of the Jews, and though I have made several public statements on the question of Jewish immigration, it has achieved no publicity at all. [Our emphasis.]

"However, thank you for your information, and I hope you will send me more of it from time to time. I shall certainly air the question thoroughly when the House meets again, and you may rely upon it that I thoroughly share the alarm you express at the unchecked increase of these people. I shall do everything in my power to bring it to an end, and I shall write to you more fully about this and about the Bretton Woods question as soon as the elections are over and I have more time.

Yours sincerely,

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and that road leads to the machine-gun and the concentration camp.

The concentration of all social, political and military power in the hands of a few planners at Canberra appears attractive to some people; the organisation of the whole community to some plan, fascinates certain types of minds. Socialism is a paper plan, and it attracts many young men and women. But plans, like everything else, have to conform to certain principles—principles of human behaviour.

SHAM DEMOCRACY

In the Federal Constitution was embodied these principles of human behaviour. West Australia, Tasmania and Queensland were separated by great distances; they had different climates, and, therefore, different outlooks. These and other States had complete powers to carry on under the control and guidance of their own people. It was the States that built the roads and railways, which developed the country; it was the States that built the schools and hospitals and electrification schemes, and which ran the police force; and it was the States, which found the money for all these things. Why, then, does the Commonwealth Government wish to destroy this logical and natural development? This is a pertinent question, and its answer requires some knowledge of what is happening behind the scenes. This is where we start to get a shock.

It has become obvious to an increasing number of thinkers that the people exercise very little control over their Governments and

that Governments can victimise one section after another, and the people have no protection under the law. It has become obvious, too, that the laws protecting the common man against his rulers are being systematically wiped out. We have found out that it makes very little difference which Party holds office: the new Government does not remove the laws enacted by the previous Government, and of which they themselves have complained. We find, too, that most of the government of the country is carried on by permanent officials who remain in office whichever Party is in power. In my booklet called "Our Sham Democracy" I have described these permanent officials under the heading of "The Army of Occupation" because most of our chief bureaucrats have been trained abroad and owe allegiance to a foreign culture and to a foreign philosophy; they have been trained at the London School of Economics.

THE FIFTH COLUMN

London, of course, was merely a convenient vital spot selected for fifth-column activities, and the students are now in key positions in every part of the British Empire; and the British Empire, at the present time, is threatened with another war—a war of annihilation. The international position is so bad that it could hardly be worse, and just as the regimented Socialists of Germany were used and financed to provoke the last war, and England was prevented from rearming, so the regimented Socialists of Russia are being used to provoke a third World War, and this time England is being starved into dull stupor—and with the help of the Communists.

There is not much we can do about it other than prevent Australia being handed over to the totalitarians in Canberra. If the States remain strong, we can build up healthy strongholds; but if Canberra obtains all the power through this Referendum, then every State will be helpless to resist. Every intelligent man and woman is therefore bound to vote "No," by placing the figure 2 against "Yes" and the figure 1 against "NO" for each question.

CANDIDATES WHO SAY THEY WOULD OBEY WILL OF ELECTORS

Hereunder is the final list of those Federal election candidates who have signed the Candidate's Undertaking (see below) which, together with a suitable covering letter (published last week), was sent to all candidates by the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. Electors in each electorate, with knowledge of other relevant factors, will be able to place their own valuation on this information:

CANDIDATE'S UNDERTAKING

Dear Sirs,—I have your letter of the.....and wish to inform you that I quite agree with the contention that Members of Parliament are sent there for the express purpose of giving effect to the will of the people. This being so, I have no hesitation in undertaking to give effect to the wishes of the majority of electors for the Division..... of as manifested to me as a Member of Parliament; provided only that the carrying out of such wishes is physically and constitutionally possible. —Yours faithfully,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Victoria:

Bendigo: Rankin, G. J.; Duus, E. H.
Bourke: Blackburn, Doris; Brand, H.
Corio: Wallace, F. H.
Fawkner: Rettig, H. S.; Rourke, W. M.
Gippsland: Williams, W. T. G.
Indi: Chanter, J. E.
Melbourne Ports: Holloway, E. J.
Kooyong: Laurie, E. A. H.
Wannon: Rodda, L. R.

New South Wales:

Barton: Hohnen, G. A.
Calare: Howse, J. B.
Cook: Fairbrother, F. G.; Preacher, F. S.; Brittain, A. A. Dalley; Webster, L.
East Sydney: Dougherty, I. N.
Lang: Paget, J. R.
Macquarie: Sutton, J. L.
Martin: Jacobs, F. M.
Newcastle: Dark, E. C.; Clarke, A.
North Sydney: Hughes, W. M.

Reid: Blaxland, J.
Robertson: Grant, I. R.
Watson: Knox, W. A.
Werriwa: Watson, R.
West Sydney: Ivey, M. A.; Sarina, R. G.
Warringah: Godfrey, G. F.

South Australia:

Barker: Eddy, D. R.
Wakefield: Rieck, F. W. C.

Tasmania:

Bass: Orchard, J. R.
Franklin: Falkiner, C. W. J.

Queensland:

Brisbane: Ward, G.
Griffith: Chresby, A.
Lilley: Mocatto, G. H.
Wide Bay: Julius, M. N.
Western Australia: Fremantle: Henderson, C. A.

THE SENATE.

Victoria: Brand, C. H.; Devlin, J.; Sand-ford, C. W.
N.S.W.: Arnold, J. J.; Alexander, A.
W.A.: Swaine, F. C.
Queensland: McEachern, C. A.; Payne, Winifred.
Tasmania: Bunbury, N.; Ritchie, W. I.

Borderline Reactions:

The following candidates have expressed themselves as being in sympathy with the principles contained in the Candidate's Undertaking, but have not signed same: — Gullet, H. B. (Henty, Victoria). Duthie, G. W. (Wilmot, Tasmania). Grayden, W. (Swan, W. Aust.). Ashley, W. P. (Senate, N.S.W.).

BRETTON WOODS AND LABOR PARTY

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I enclose copies of some recent correspondence which is self-explanatory. You may consider that Mr. Quirke's letter merits publication. I will send you a copy of Mr. Chifley's reply when it comes to hand. —Yours faithfully, L. S. Bull, 6 Banna Road, Lane Cove, Sydney.

Parkes: Richardson, A. R.

Parliament House, South Australia.
28/8/46.

Mr. L. S. Bull,
6 Barina Road, Lane Cove, N.S.W.
Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your publication, "Will Menzies Ratify Bretton Woods?"

As a member of the Parliamentary Labor Party in S.A., I desire to inform you that I am an implacable opponent of the Bretton Woods Agreement.

You are somewhat astray in your estimate of the opposition to the plan within the Party. Bretton Woods will never be ratified by the Labor Party.
—Yours faithfully (Sgd.) P. H. QUIRKE.

6 Barina Road, Lane Cove, Sydney.
3rd September 1946.

Mr. P. H. Quirke, M.H.A., Parliament House, Adelaide, S.A.
Dear Mr. Quirke,—Many thanks for your letter of the 28th ultimo acknowledging receipt of my brochure, "Will Menzies Ratify Bretton Woods?"

Current Comment

By JOHN WELLER.

When Lord Acton, that Englishman wise in political experience, observed as a matter of fact — not theory — that "All power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely," he was indicating that not only is the wielder of power corrupted, but they who are subservient to power are corrupted also.

What struck the occupying forces in Germany was the completely servile attitude of large sections of the population who, indeed, were incapable of acting without orders. Whether those orders were issued from Allied or German sources did not appear to be of any consequence. Personal initiative had been extinguished. In return for "Full Employment," "Security" and "Social Benefits" the "State" had demanded its price: the human soul. Having accepted what Bismarck had once accurately described as the "Golden chain around the workers' necks," they had paid the price in full.

One can scarcely help observing that here in this country the power of the Planners is providing its natural corollary, the servile-mindedness, which, it must be admitted, is afflicting an alarming proportion of the native population. The technique here, as it was in Germany, is to make the individual increasingly dependent on "the State" by so arranging matters that he can only get a fraction of what is his as of right, by accepting the conditions laid down by the Planners and under threat of ferocious penalty for disobedience.

But we have not succumbed yet. The task of the social creditor is to make the individual secure within his rights in order that that which is legitimately the individual's shall be inviolable and not conditional upon subservience to the arbitrary and corrupting power of the bureaucrat.

An "international" food conference is being held in Copenhagen, Denmark. There is, of course, no food problem there.

(1) "Youth movements are an old evil in Europe. The subordination of young people to an idea, to a political party, or to the State is one of the most repellent features of modern collectivism, whether it be Socialist, Communist, Fascist or National Socialist. . . Youth movements are destructive of all inwardness. . ." — F. A. Voigt in "Nineteenth Century."

(2) The evidence that it was largely trigger-happy youths in their teens who, acting under Communist control, carried out the reign of terror in fallen France is not surprising.

(3) In Java and Sumatra a Dutch doctor records that "it is just a case of a handful of 'hotheads, 16 to 20 years old, dominating the masses.'" This is the "democratic" struggle for a mythical Indonesia, which covers an area comprising at least 70 mixed races.

(4) Here they would give the political vote to the eighteen-year-olds, the easily manipulated bobby-sox vote, which can be used to destroy our last remaining vestiges of genuine democratic control in the name of "progress."

Recommendations:

"Denouncing U.N.R.R.A. as the 'biggest racket in Europe,' Cyril Osborne, Conservative M.P., of Louth, declared that the sooner it was closed down the better it would be for the people of Britain. . . More than two billion dollars contributed by the U.S. through U.N.R.R.A. had been used to finance Governments and not to feed the hungry," said Senator Butler, one of a party of five members of Congress returned from a visit to 33 countries. "Little or none of the material which we thought was for the hungry and the needy actually went to such persons. It was used, and is being used, to raise money for Governments. When thousands of motor vehicles were sent to China the Government promptly slapped an embargo on imports of trucks and cars until it could sell what it got from U.N.R.R.A. The money thus raised didn't go to the needy. It was the same in other countries benefiting from the American taxpayers' money." — Chicago "Tribune" report, quoted in the Sydney "Bulletin" of Sept. 13.

And how many U.S. Americans contributing to U.N.R.R.A. funds realise that on the European continent U.N.R.R.A. is being used to build up the economic and military power of Russia, while their recent allies, the British, are being deliberately starved into the condition of a C3 nation as a prelude to the Third World War?

ton Woods Agreement. . . . Bretton Woods will never be ratified by the Labor Party."

His personal opposition to the Bretton Woods Agreement has my unstinted approbation, but I would feel more assured to have your affirmation that "Bretton Woods will never be ratified by the Labor Party."

I am "freelance" campaigning extensively at the present time, and it would assist me to do justice to your candidates if you would be so kind as to let me have your affirmation in this regard.

—Yours faithfully, L. S. BULL.

[Just before this issue went to press, we received a telegram from Mr. Bull stating that Mr. Chifley, through his secretary, had replied that no decision had yet been made by his Government and he was consequently unable to answer the question. — Editor.]

DON'T WASTE YOUR VOTE THIS TIME!

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

Sir, —Rarely has there been a more unsatisfactory election campaign than that which terminates on the 28th September. In my view it has a sinister atmosphere, not because of anything the candidates are doing, but rather because of what they are NOT doing and of the evil influence at work behind all Parties.

This has presented me with a personal problem of deciding how to cast my own vote.

The Hon. Arthur Calwell is the present representative for the electoral division in which I reside but by his actions he has forfeited his claim, to my trust. I listened carefully to the broadcast speech he gave at the Melbourne Town Hall, when he was accompanied by Mr. Ward, and was sorry to observe that he was more concerned with a personal attack on Mr. Menzies than with the vital affairs which control our general living conditions.

That, however, was only one aspect. In the matter of centralisation of power his actions seem to me to be in conflict with his words. He publicly opposes the Bretton Woods plot (for which I commend him), but works for the same end in another way. He is a keen supporter of the Referendum proposals and has declared his intention of seeking the abolition of State Parliaments. On top of this, he obtained private assistance from a Jewish organisation to facilitate the entry of a great number of aliens whose religion is anti-Christian and whose political objective is World Government under Jewish direction. That is also the objective of the Bretton Woods plot. Centralisation of power is a dreadful menace, and anyone who works for that automatically excludes himself from my support.

NO BETTER THAN CALWELL!

Is the candidate of the other Party any better? He is not. I called upon him personally and attended his public meeting in the district. In financial matters he appears to be very poorly informed, and gave me the definite impression that if he were elected he would be what is loosely called "a party hack." Already he shows himself to be a slave in that way, for he informed me that he could not commit himself or his Party to any opinion on the Bretton Woods question, and that his instructions were that the Party would make up its mind at a later date.

At his public meeting he went so far as to suggest, in reply to my question, that he would not attempt to "buy" my vote by declaring himself on this vital question. Obviously it is a question of loyalty to an Oath of Allegiance, not a question of buying a vote; and apparently he does not yet know whether he will defend our sovereignty or work with those who are trying to undermine it.

The same applied to the questions to be put at the Referendum. He did not discuss them in his public address, and at question time explained that it was the policy of the Party to omit them from can-

didates' speeches. Here, again, is a matter of the utmost importance to the welfare of the Australian people, and yet we find a supposedly new Party deliberately refraining from taking its proper part in protecting the people from a move to bring about economic crucifixion. That is what a "Yes" vote would mean, for all our economic activities would be made to fit into the existing financial policy. What we need is that the financial policy shall fit into our economic activities.

It is thus clear enough to me that if I vote Labor I vote for Socialism on an international scale, which means that men and women will be required to serve the State, whereas under Christianity the State should be required to serve men and women. One is diametrically opposed to the other. It seems to me that the Labor Party professes a Christian objective but works for a Judaic objective, and all too frequently lends itself directly to attempts to protect the Judaic objective from open criticism.

THE PARTY DILEMMA

If I vote Liberal I also vote for Socialism, for Mr. Menzies has himself said that he has been a more practical Socialist than the Socialists themselves. Not only so, but Mr. Menzies has advocated greater centralisation of power at Canberra, and by his public utterances has given the impression that he will vote for the ratification of the Bretton Woods plan, under which Socialism would be IMPOSED upon us whether we want it or not. Those of us who have studied this particular plan are quite satisfied that anyone who supports it commits an act of treason against Australian sovereignty, to say nothing of a breach of their oath of allegiance on the part of Privy Councillors and members of Cabinet who advocate such surrender.

And so I am forced into the position that if I vote for EITHER Party candidate I vote for things I do not want, and against the things I do want. Labor favours a Social Security levy. I am against it. The Liberals favour compulsory National Insurance. I am against it. I want security to be guaranteed by a DIVIDEND on a rising standard, not by levies or calls for a falling standard.

In the light of the foregoing I cannot vote for either of the candidates in my electorate and intend to say so.

All of us, however, can take an effective part in opposing the centralisation of power by voting solidly "NO" to each of the three Referendum questions.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2. 22nd September 1946.

SCIENCE OF SAYING IT WITH FIGURES

By "FOOTLE"

We will now apply a little science to the ballot box. The experiment consists in regarding positive and negative not as opposite poles but as functions of one another or something like that. You don't know what I mean? It's quite simple really. "No" isn't really "no": it is a kind of degree of "yes."

This isn't easy to explain. It is a similar sort of mess to mnemonics. You don't know what that is either? Well, you have to start somewhere!

Mnemonics is not a disease of the lungs, nor is it a sound vibration. Mnemonics is the science by which we remember a thing by calling it something else. For instance, if I wish to remember the colour "heliotrope," all I have to do is to think of sun-stroke whence "helios"—"troppo." Simple as that, it is. It's not a bit scientific to remember a thing as such. The unscientific attitude is at the bottom of half the unsatisfactory conversations in which you say something like this: "I saw old—er—whatsisname the other day. You know the bloke I mean: his wife was—er—bless me!—what was her maiden name? Well, anyway, they live at number something or other Thingummy street near the oosis school." And so on. If you happen to notice the paucity of precise detail you undertake to phone your hearer when you can fill in the blanks. And it's odds on you phone the wrong chappie.

Of course, I know the more civilised you become the more complicated your method has to be. It was all right for our rude ancestors who managed by grunts and gestures to signal their approval or otherwise of their witen-gemot, but their method is not for us. We must dissemble; politeness demands it. We must invent rules of conduct so that we may recognise the elect. The rules, once invented, achieve a sort of sanctity, like tilting your soup plate away from you or consuming green peas from the back of the fork instead of from a ladle, which to the primitive minded seems to be indicated. Thus we arrive at nuances and niceties in which "legs" differ from "limbs" as "tummy" differs from "abdomen" or "aldermanic regions."

It was therefore only to be expected that the time would come when the rude and ancient "yes" or "no" should be accounted unnecessarily coarse. The plain answer of the plain man is apparently no longer desirable. And we arrive at a milestone where we are exhorted to inscribe on our Referendum paper an integer "1" or "2" as the case may be. If you put "1" in a "yes" square you mean "yes"—but only if you put "2" in a

"no" square. Conversely "1" may represent "no" and "2" may represent "yes."

There are rude people who may imagine that the object of the whole business is not to discover what we think of the Referendum proposals, but to see what can be done to prevent us from making it known. They want to know why, if you give one vote to "no" you have to give two votes to "yes," and go on to point out that if everyone votes "no" 1 and "yes" 2, the yes men are sure to win and it isn't fair. But, of course, everybody won't do anything of the sort. Crowds of them will put a number against everything on the paper, starting from the top, thus: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6—just as they always do.

But it's no use talking science to people like that: they never seem to understand the simplest things. And after all the innovation is meant to assist the very people who can't understand the simplest things. It certainly cannot be denied that "yes" and "no" do not always mean, "Yes" and "no." For instance there is "yes" and "oh, yeah!" And we all know what the girl means when she says "no." Whereas "1" is always "1" and "2" is always "2"; I will say that.

All the same I haven't discerned any great advantage in the proposed arrangement so far, although no doubt a judicious use of numbers could conceivably be an advantage. For instance, you could by a simple multiplication convey an emphatic "yes" or "no" without resort to extravagant phrase. You wouldn't have to say—like the song—"No, no, a thousand times no, I'd rather die than say yes!" You'd simply write: "No, 1000; Yes, 0."

But, of course, if you do that on polling day when you are asked to vote on the Referendum, your vote will be informal, so the wheeze isn't to discover to what degree you are a "yes"-man. But you can take it from me that the blokes who pass legislation at the rate of a Bill a minute when they feel like it, and who can, on occasion, legislate for spiritual mediums, have something on their mind.

But don't ask me what it is. I'm not a vet.

Canberra's "Organised Marketing"

(Continued from page 1)

was about one-third the size of beautiful Cleo, and Delicious we saw under the trees in the Huon, and tasteless in comparison to them.

But here is another point: It is estimated that some two million bushels or so will be processed. These apples are sold to these process firms at approximately 3/4d per bushel, delivered. They are sold in open cases, mostly secondhand. If this is so, why not send the balance in open cases to the towns and cities in Tasmania, rather than let them rot under the trees? In a lot of cases they have to be picked and dumped; they would be better in the stomachs of the people than in the rivers.

And now let me quote from one of the many letters I received during the time since this apple question cropped up. It is from a small country school and here is the letter as received:

AN ELOQUENT LETTER

"Dear Mr. Wedd, —I should like to tell you a true happening here recently. A friend of mine sent me a case of apples—of course, this was an offence really. Well, my little daughter would have one for lunch and dinnertime each day. I was amazed and not a little taken back one day when, on going out unexpectedly, I heard a chorus of, 'You promised I should have the next one,' and 'will you let me have one tomorrow?' I investigated, and found that my young daughter had been coaxed into giving her apple core [and that is underlined] in turn to each of the forty odd children, and that sometimes they even broke the core in half to divide with sisters and brothers! Bar the pips, the skin was eaten and everything else. I spoke to the children about it, and had to stop it, but it made me furious to think these fruit-starved children should come to such a pass. This is perfectly true, and anyone can question the children if they in any way doubt it. We now have a free supply from the Department. If anyone could see these kiddies grab their one apple a day, and go to all kinds of ends to make it last, there would be no further wastage. It is a treat for them. I am asked whether I will allow them to sweep, to run messages, etc., for an extra apple. But for the fact that we are not allowed to voice our opinions in print, I would have written to the newspapers. — [Signed] . . ." In this world of freedom I must not mention the name because of victimisation.

This story should be sufficient to have any right-thinking Christian individual refuse to condone this waste. Instead of the Apple and Pear Board bringing two investigators (I understand from Melbourne) and running them through the Huon to investigate our activities, and calling upon us and trying to do some cross questioning, I think this large expenditure could be well used to get a few common-sense brains to work and get a scheme functioning that would give the people the right to those foods they produce.

AN UNCHRISTIAN POLICY

Again I say I have no apologies to offer, except to apologise for a dastardly system that starves our people of the required fruits while pigs and other animals are allowed to feed upon them at random. And I apologise for the Party system, and for politicians generally who think more of keeping the man-made laws, in preference to that law of morality and Christianity which should not condone food wastage. I took those apples and distributed them free. That is all those investigators should want to know, and I am glad I did it, and will, if given the opportunity, again, repeat the performance if this wastage is not stopped.

Already some orchardists have offered to make apples available to me. The other morning I could have procured some hundreds more cases of them, but I am not prepared to bring the orchardists into it, as it is possible in this world of so-called freedom that they will be victimised. But let me see any decent dumps off private property, and I will again do something about it.

Last Tuesday I brought the Cinesound Newsreel man through some of the districts. We took some photos of some of the dumps just started on private property. At one place there were at least 2000 bushels of Cleos., or New Yorks; on another some 400 cases, already picked, were photographed; they were to be tipped on to a dump on which some hundreds of bushels of Delicious were rotting. We photographed hundreds of bushels of Jonathans on another property—all rotting, all lying wasting. Ready to take thousands and thousands more bushels. One man said he would have to drop 17,000 bushels on the ground this year, and this applied to dozens of orchards that we visited.

Do you still think I should shut my eyes to these things? Do you think that any law that condones this should be upheld? If you do, then all I can say is it is no wonder we are getting into the mess we are in today. If you want to get into that mess, then I do not. And even if (as one person said to me) it does harm me politically because I dared to bring this fruit to town, all I can say to that is: If I didn't bring that fruit, then I deserved all the harm that might come to me.

Good afternoon, listeners, and thank you, and thanks especially to the many who have written and commented in support of this action.

Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1)

who do not wish to remain in the coalmining industry and to induce them to accept suitable openings in it. It is hoped that it will be necessary to resort to compulsion only in exceptional cases." — Mr. Ness Edwards, Parliament Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

Here are the results of coal production in Great Britain under nationalised control:

"Coal continues to cast its shadow over reconstruction and reconversion. The July figures make another poor showing and add to the cumulative evidence of recent months that no improvement or even prospect of improvement is yet in sight. The outstanding feature of the returns is the rise in the voluntary absenteeism at the coalface to a new all-time high record of 11.01 per cent. It is at least ominous that this should have happened in the month when the Bill nationalising the industry received the Royal Assent. In July, 1945, the figure was 8.24 per cent, so that the extent of voluntary absenteeism is now 33 per cent greater than it was immediately before the advent of the Socialist Government . . ."

— "Daily Telegraph" (England), August 26, 1946.

Those simple people who believe that once a Government obtains office, as a result of a majority of the people marking their ballot papers in a certain manner, it should be absolutely free to do as it likes, should examine what the "British" Socialist Government has done during its first twelve months of office. There is no written Constitution in Great Britain to act as a check on the totalitarians.

The following is from the "Daily Mail" (England) of July 8:

"It was Mr. Bevin who in those hectic days of last summer, said that 'Labour will protect your savings against rising prices'; and Mr. Attlee who backed him up by declaring: 'The Labour Party is determined not to countenance inflation.' We must take every step open to us," said Mr. Bevin, 'to see that the people's money can buy what it would have bought when they loaned it to the country.' Will it buy as much today as it bought five, three, even a year ago? It will not. Rail fares have gone up and bus fares will follow. Bread is dearer because the smaller loaf is sold at the old price. Coal and soap are dearer . . . The cost of building, decorating and repairing rockets upwards, and local rates continue to mount. . . . Mr. Strachey was not alone during last year's election to promise that 'a Labour Government is the only one that will get you a house.' . . . Last November Mr. Aneurin Bevin said, 'I think we are going to do the job in a way that will astonish the world.' Last year he said 'By the middle of next year (June, 1946) the Government will have confounded their critics and shown that the housing problem has been tackled as it should be.' Has it? Britain must have at least 4,000,000 houses. Mr. Bevin has provided fewer than 9000 of the permanent type . . . Mr. Herbert Morrison, when he was seeking the votes of the people, said: 'In Labour's full-speed housing drive, special attention will be given to the needs of the farm workers.' One of the Socialist Government's first actions was to kill the renewal of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, under which 23,000 farm cottages had been made fit to live in. . . . The British ration has been pushed down, and may go down farther. Yet it was the Labour Party manifesto . . . that said: 'the nation wants food, work, and homes. It wants more than that — it wants good food in plenty.' . . . If the British people can honestly say that their money buys more, that they are better fed, clothed, housed, that the outlook is brighter, and that they can more surely call their souls their own than was the case a year ago, then the Government have succeeded."

Yes, succeeded in imposing upon the British people the most totalitarian system of regimentation that the British people have experienced in the past two hundred years. The facts about the Socialist tyranny in Great Britain serve as a terrible warning of what we can expect here if we are deprived of Constitutional and other safeguards against the excesses of the totalitarians.

—E.D.B.

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"New Times," September 27, 1946 ----- Page 3

A FABLE ABOUT A "NEW ORDER"

A series of "Allsop's Fables" appears in "Design," the journal of the Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors and Draughtsmen of Australia, Sydney Branch. Hereunder we reprint No. 5 of the series, from the August issue of the journal: —

Once upon a time there was a King who lived in a beautiful palace with H. & C. water and refrig in every room and a beautiful view of the harbour, and he and his Ministers used to have "slap-up" parties every Saturday night.

Now, some of the King's subjects "Saw the Light." In other words, they "took a wake up to this King racket," and they told His Majesty they wanted a People's Government, to which he replied that he and his Ministers were people; but the subjects said, "Bah! We want workers." Later, the King heard that these Light-Seeing subjects planned to sneak up behind him and lop his bean off, and also the beans of his wife and children and his sisters and his cousins and his aunts for good measure. The King didn't fancy this very much, so he beat it one dark night for another country, where he became a member of the local Stock Exchange and lived happily ever after.

When the L.S. subjects found he had gone, they said, "Now we will have our People's Government," but the question arose—"Which people?" However, they settled this quite amicably with hand grenades and Tommy-guns, and the Government was elected by a most democratic method, which I will now describe, as it will prove a useful guide to other countries contemplating the adoption of this enlightened form of Government.

The Light-Seeing workers—that is, the ones with the most hand grenades and Tommy-guns—formed what they called the "Party," and they nominated one candidate for each post in the Government. They only nominated one, for obviously only one could get in and it seemed a pity to waste time, money and paper on a ballot. The people were, of course, free to nominate candidates, but if they did so, they were exterminated for being anti-social—working against the Party—which was the People's Party. After all, the Party would hardly nominate somebody who was not suitable, so why should he be opposed? It would not be efficient!

Now, when the Government was elected, the elected workers gave up work and moved into the King's palace, so that the people would know where to find them, and things went very smoothly and this form of government was most satisfactory, especially if one knew someone in the Government, such as a Deputy-Controller, or better still, a

Chief Controller, and, of course, best of all, the Chief Controller of Chief Controllers. For instance, if one wanted to throw a party (in honour of the Party, of course) one went to a friend who knew the Chief-Controller of Plonk, and said, "Say, old boy, I'm having a bit of a 'do' at my joint Tuesday night. Can you make it? Bring your pal, Bill What's-his-Name, C.C., of Plonk. He's such good fun!" and the friend says, "Thanks. How are you managing for prog?" and one says, "Well, now you mention it, it is a bit tough. Manpower need for more important things and all that, you know—very short supply," and the friend says, "Aw, well, I'll get Bill to send along a lorry load of sub-standard bottle stuff. It won't cost you anything."

Then, if you are not satisfied with your tenement (everyone lived in tenements, of course, and all had communal bathrooms and laundries and the Government made a regulation that everybody should take a bath at precisely 6 a.m. each day, so that people would see there was no favouritism or class distinction and that they would get to know each other and see each other as they really were). But, as I was saying, about your tenement. You looked about until you found a bloke who had a better one and then you went to your friend, the C.C. of Tenements, and you said, "Bai Jove, I wish I had that little dump that Mr. Peel lives in," and the C.C. of T. would probably say, "By the way, what does he do for a food ticket?" and you would say, "Works in the Canning Factory." "Well, that's a coincidence," says the C.C. of T., "The Canning Factory is opening at Alice Springs for the yam season. He's sure to be wanted there. I'll ask the C.C. of Manpower." And so you get his tenement.

Of course, Mr. Peel might object to the move and he had the right of appeal (any Peel), which he might make to the C.C. of Justice, who would take the matter up with the C.C. of Manpower over a game of billiards at the Palace, saying, "Brother Peel thinks he's being victimised over this move to Alice." "What rot, the fellow's got hallucinations. Better get the C.C. of the Insane to have him sterilised. We don't want that sort of thing spreading."

So you can see it was a perfect system. . . . But it's suffering a decline now. The Workers, who see the lights in the Palace every night, are beginning to realise why it was originally called "The Party."

"HIDDEN HAND" PROLONGED THE WAR

(To the Editor)

Sir, —The extract, enclosed herewith, from an editorial article in the May 16, 1946, issue of "The Electrical Times," England, quoting a report of the British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee should be of interest to those of your readers who may have been under the impression that the recent war was prosecuted with the utmost vigour with the intention of shortening its duration, saving lives and reducing suffering and total destruction.

It would appear, however, that hidden forces were at work prolonging the war. A too early ending would have given insufficient time for the mental and physical conditioning of the world's population in preparation for their supine acceptance of the conditions we have today—restrictions, controls, artificial shortages, debt and taxation, which before 1939 people would not have tolerated or governments dared to impose. All these things can be blamed on to the war, but too few people enquire who was to blame for the war and its prolongation. Wars are for the purpose of enslaving man, not freeing him.

It is indispensable to trouble in all countries the people's relations with their governments, so as to utterly exhaust humanity with dissension, hatred, struggle, envy, and even by the use of torture, by starvation by the inoculation of diseases, by want, so that the goyim see no other issue than to take refuge in our complete sovereignty in money and all else."

The foregoing quotation has been denounced as a forgery, but as a description of the world today it is remarkably accurate.

Yours faithfully, C. H. CHRISTOPHER,
5 East Cross, Yallourn.

A PUBLIC DEBATE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 8 P.M.

TALBOT HALL, FERGUSON ST.,
WILLIAMSTOWN
(Not Town Hall Supper Room as
previously advertised)

SUBJECT—

"SOCIALISM THE ONLY
PRACTICAL NEW ORDER?"

AFFIRMATIVE: DR. A. H. DOBBIN
NEGATIVE: MR. BRUCE H. BROWN

REPATRIATION AND MR. CHIFLEY

(To the Editor.)

Sir, —Mr. Chifley, in his policy speech, asked to be judged by his records. Here are a few records for electors to judge Mr. Chifley on, re ex-members of the Forces and their dependents: —

(1) Out of 5994 appeals for medical treatment and pensions to July 1945, for the 1939 war, 3850 were turned down, and Mr. Chifley refused to review the anomalies in the Repatriation Act.

(2) Mr. Frost stated in "Mufti" "many men only wasted time, money, and material." What an insult!

(3) A digger served four years, invalidated from New Guinea, refused treatment or a war pension, died in a pauper's home. (The old men's home Cheltenham—his age 29.) Is this what my son, and the sons of others died for?

(4) Dependent mothers of men killed in action receive 5/- less than so-called defacto war widows, who receive £2/10/. The Means Test is applied to the former, but not to the latter. The immoral woman is eligible for £75 gift for furniture denied to the good mother.

(5) Widows of many men who died whilst serving are denied pensions.

(6) Wives of invalid pensioners receive 15/-; this is denied to the wives of invalid service pensioners of the 1914 war married after 1931.

(7) War neurosis cases are dumped into civil asylums. This retards the chance of recovery in many cases.

The R.S.L. left much to be desired when they failed to question Labor Candidates re their attitude to have the Repat. Act reviewed.

Electors who waved flags to our sons when they risked health and life should take Mr. Chifley at his word on Saturday, and judge him accordingly.

—Yours faithfully, J. J. STANLEY
(Honorary Secretary, Dependent War Bereaved Parents' and Widows' Association; Service Pensioners' Association; and Unaccepted War Disabilities Association), 150 Tooronga Road, Glen Iris, Vic. 23/9/46.

A SPECIAL ADDRESS!

BY

ERIC D. BUTLER

at—

17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide,
Wednesday, October 2, 8 p.m. A complete survey of the Referendum and Election results and the outline of a plan of action for all actionists. No Adelaide 5 "New Times" reader can afford to miss Mr. Butler's most important message.

REFERENDUM DANGERS

(To the Editor.)

Sir, —The importance of retaining and extending self-government in Australia derives from the spirit of the Constitution, living in a free people as individuals. The powers of Parliament, however, are vested in the Representatives of the people "subject to" the Constitution.

All three Referendum Bills carry riders that are a definite menace to self-government. The social services Bill purports to disallow civil conscription; the Industrial Bill purports to disallow industrial conscription; and the marketing Bill proposes to set aside section 92, freedom of communications; "trade, commerce, and intercourse."

The Charter of the United Nations is itself now "subject to" the Constitution. Should the Referendum Bills or any of them be carried, those new powers and their riders would be added to Australia's overseas obligations without any further Act of Parliament. As all three Bills with riders change the powers incidental to all the other powers in Section 51, it is of first importance that Australians be warned against adopting into the Constitution any direct inference of powers of conscription.

What is the significance (in overseas arms and overseas debt) of the fine distinction between "civil" conscription and "industrial" conscription? And if these riders are intended to be safeguards of self-government, why allow the inference that present "subject" powers extend to military, industrial, and civil, conscription?

When one sees the movements throughout the United Nations Charter, conventions, and agreements, towards finance-dictatorship through debt-money, and the power-politics of the Security Council relying on Veto, Secrecy, and Arms, it is fortunate that Australians have the opportunity to say "No" to all the world pressure now being brought to increase the powers of representatives at present limited by safeguards of self-government in Australia.

—Yours faithfully, L. G. DeGaris, 266 Latrobe Terrace, Geelong, Victoria.

VICTORIAN COUNTRY MEETINGS

Owing to various difficulties in the organising of country meetings, the itinerary of Mr. John Johnstone, published recently in the "New Times," was altered.

From Monday, September 16, to Friday, September 20, meetings at Lockington, Kyabram, Tongala and Barham were addressed by Mr. Johnstone.

Thirteen new direct subscribers to the "New Times" were obtained, a fair number of booklets was sold, and "No" literature was distributed.

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1.)

ground that "it would lead to the danger of a 'British' variation of the Nazi Labor Front idea. It would lead to collaboration with employers who would then be used to collect Union subscriptions and levies from workers' pay envelopes." That's a healthy sign of realism and a sign that the Britisher's idea of freedom is still alive; it shows a realisation that many big-shot Union executives are prepared to unite with monopolists in an effort to compel workers to pay tribute "or else," other Unions are also known to oppose this closed shop move, and it is reported that the Trade Union Congress Conference in October will reject the proposal.

PROSTRATE POLAND: A London book entitled "The Dark Side of the Moon," written by an anonymous Polish woman, records the terrors under Hitler and Stalin, and recalls Stalin's telegram to Ribbentrop when the Red Army had shaken hands with the Wehrmacht: "The friendship of the peoples of Germany and the Soviet Union, cemented by blood, has every reason to be lasting and firm." The book then describes the advance of the Russian Asiatic horde, with its bashings, sadism and bullying by sub-human louts. The story is reminiscent of the Japanese tide from Asia with which Australia is more familiar. The Polish people have learned to their sorrow that there is no practical difference between German and Russian Fascism. It is to be hoped that this lesson will be learned elsewhere before it is too late.

SOVIET STRATEGY: Darrell Berrigan, New York "Post's" Far East editor, suggests that Russia destroyed factories in Manchuria to eliminate a possible U.S. war base in China. He also suspects that American "militarists" in Japan are really there to prepare a base for that "inevitable war with Russia." It seems to be a race to prevent Russia from establishing a puppet Government through the Chinese Communists: apparently America is trying to prevent a repetition of that Soviet technique.

BRETTON WOODS: Vigorous opposition to New Zealand ratifying the Bretton Woods plan was expressed in the House of Representatives by Labor Members ("Auckland Star," August 30.) Mr. Coombs in particular was most critical of linking up with U.S. inflated currency merely to bring to life gold buried at Fort Knox. At the same time "National" Party speakers, and the "New Zealand Herald," urged adoption of the plan, on the ground of preventing monetary and trade fluctuations. At the back of this propaganda for the Bretton Woods scheme is the attempt of international money manipulators to prevent countries operating their currencies to carry out local social experiments and upset international plans to impose trade sanctions through the money mechanism. Investors who think this would protect their assets don't understand the ulterior design, nor do they understand that our low price level would handicap us. The inflated U.S. price level is no accident—it is part of the Bretton Woods plot.

PREFERENCE POINTER: It is pleasing to note that the value of Empire preference is being realised. Mr. Withall, of the Associated Chamber of Manufacturers, defended it strongly in the press of August 29, and pointed out that while America was asking Great Britain to abandon Empire Preference, she herself had many preferential agreements: "She could apparently see no inconsistency in following a policy herself, which she was telling the Empire was wrong for British countries." This is a most important matter, which will need to be handled firmly, even to the point of telling U.S. that it is no concern of hers. Mr. Withall is to be commended for publicising this matter, and it is to be hoped that he carries on the good work of resisting this attack on the British Empire.

—O.B.H.

HOW TO VOTE "NO"

Indicate your vote in respect of EACH of the THREE proposed amendments to the Constitution—which will be separately submitted on one ballot-paper—by placing the number 1 in the square opposite the word "No" and the number 2 in the square opposite the word "YES."

**THE "NEW TIMES" IS
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ALL AUTHORISED
NEWSAGENTS**

SEWING-MACHINE REPAIRS

C. CHAPMAN

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