

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

Vol. 12, No. 40.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1946

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Our charges for supplying and posting the "New Times" direct to your home or elsewhere every week are as follows:

Three months, 5/-; Six months, 10/-; Twelve months, £1. HALF Rates for Members of the A.I.F., C.M.F., R.A.N., R.A.A.F.

Payments must be made in advance and sent direct to New Times Limited, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

After the Referendum and the Elections

A Brief Review of the Situation

(Radio Talk by ERIC D. BUTLER over 3CS and 3MA.)

Good evening, listeners. In this talk we are going to comment briefly on the Election and Referendum results. Taking the election results first, we find that, although the Federal Labor Government has lost several seats, it has not lost as many as was hoped and expected. The sponsors of these talks do not believe in Party Politics, but they feel that it would have been very unsatisfactory if the Labor Government had been replaced by a Liberal-Country Party Government. There was nothing in the statements of either Mr. Menzies or Mr. Fadden to indicate that they proposed any fundamental deviation from the policy pursued by the Labor Government.

That policy can be briefly stated as one of increasing Monopoly, not only industrial and financial Monopoly, but direct Monopoly of everything and everybody. This Monopoly policy openly manifests itself in the various Socialist and Communist movements.

As the people generally appear to be determined to accept increasing socialisation—or Monopoly, call it what you will—it is apparent that nothing less than demeritisation by hard experience will make them take more interest in looking after their own affairs. The electors of this country appear to be determined to learn the hard way—as the British people are now doing. This being the case, it is preferable that the present Government be kept in office and made to face the responsibility for its policies—rather than have it replaced by another Government, which, under different labels, would pursue exactly the same basic policies. A change of Government would have meant that many well-meaning but misled people would have sat back and expected the new Government to introduce the Golden Age we have been hearing about.

In case there are some listeners who imagine that there is any fundamental difference between the policies of Mr. Fadden and Mr. Menzies and those of Mr. Chifley, let us examine a few facts. Taking financial policy first, we find all three committed to the present policy of debt finance, which means an ever-increasing national debt created against the assets of the nation. The controllers of the debt thus have a powerful weapon in their attempt to impose debt Monopoly upon us. As a result of the Labor Government's 1945 Banking Legislation, control over Australia's financial system has been centralised even more than it was previously.

One of the principal local representatives of the international planners in Australia is Dr. H. C. Coombs, educated at the London School of Economics. He was on the Commonwealth Bank Board. When that Board was abolished by the 1945 Banking Legislation, Dr. Coombs was merely transferred to the Advisory Council of the Commonwealth Bank. Therefore, Mr. Menzies' statement, during the election campaign that he would, if elected, restore the Bank Board, meant very little. He even went so

far as to say that he did not propose to change the actual banking legislation passed by Mr. Chifley.

We have more than a faint suspicion that Mr. Menzies and Mr. Fadden know only too well that all Federal Governments are in the hands of the permanent bureaucracy controlled by planners such as Dr. Coombs, Dr. Lloyd Ross, Professor Mills, Professor Giblin and others. This being the case, we repeat that—until such time as there is a likelihood of electing to the Federal House members who will, with the backing of the electors, challenge the bureaucratic power-lusters and the interests they represent—it is preferable that the present Labor Government be kept in office and subjected to such pressure that its individual Members are forced in desperation to disclose to the public those whose policies they at present represent. Commenting on the present British Labor Government, the worst Government that the British people have had for the past two hundred years, the English "Social Creditor" recently said that the electors should keep them in and give them hell. We must do likewise in this country.

At this stage some listener may well ask: But did not Mr. Menzies and Mr. Fadden offer reduced taxation?

Taxation is a name used to describe one method by which electors have some of their money taken from them by Governments. Now, Mr. Menzies and Mr. Fadden did not propose to take less money from the electors than does Mr. Chifley. They proposed to also take money from them under the name of National Insurance. All compulsory Government insurance schemes have originated from such Socialist institutions as the London School of Economics. So Mr. Menzies merely sought to offer the electors even more Socialism than Mr. Chifley is giving. We therefore repeat: If we are going to have Socialism, then let us have it with the label on, and not as Mr. Menzies suggests, under the name of Liberalism.

Social creditors were far more interested in the Referendum than in the Elections. They pointed out that the Referendum proposals would change the entire basis of Government in this country and further the policy of preparing Australia to be fitted into the World State. If it had not been for the valiant efforts of the social



PRIME MINISTER CHIFLEY.

creditors in Queensland, Tasmania, and South Australia (particularly in South Australia, which was one of the two "Yes" States at the 1944 Referendum), the Marketing and Industrial Employment proposals would not have been defeated.

However, as was pointed out during the Referendum by social creditors, it is dangerous to think that the Referendum results on the two defeated issues will deter the power-lusters at Canberra. They can be confidently expected to push on with their plans and endeavour to find means to evade the Federal Constitution.

For example, Dr. Evatt contends that the Federal Government can override the Federal Constitution by entering into various international agreements and then enforcing these agreements in Australia in spite of the Constitution. Primary producers who think that Government control of the marketing of primary production is a good thing will learn in due course, unless there is strong opposition, that Government control of marketing can be used to fit Australian primary producers into the World State run by the international planners.

These planners are creating various in-

(Continued on page 4.)

Significant Political Pointers

Definite evidence that the international planners are preparing to take control of every country's education through the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, was brought forward at the recent New Educational Fellowship Conference in Adelaide.

According to the "Adelaide Advertiser" of October 2, a Professor Brameld from America said, "the first ideal of Unesco (United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) should be an international order with power to dominate the authority of an individual nation. Unesco should not remain merely an advisory body, but as soon as possible it should become an international authority in education, able to enforce its judgments."

Professor Portus, of the Adelaide University, complained, "the Australian State Governments have not, up to now, thought in terms of the responsibility of their universities to stimulate and cherish the spirit of internationalism, nor have they voted subsidies to promote international studies."

Already there is disturbing evidence that the Universities are being used to further anti-British ideas. If the internationalists have their way, the Universities will be merely staff colleges for the training of the local political and economic planners, who will, of course, take their orders from the international planners.

We have been warned. Those who understand the nature of the threat to our British way of life may have sufficient time in which to awaken their fellows to the necessity of correct action.

During the Referendum campaign the writer of these notes stressed the fact that the proposal to transfer power over "orderly marketing" to the federal bureaucracy was designed to bring Australian agriculture under the direct control of the international planners.

In one of the first reports from Canberra after the Referendum day, when it seemed that the Orderly Marketing proposal might be carried, it was blatantly and enthusiastically admitted that the fitting of Australian primary producers into an international plan was proposed:

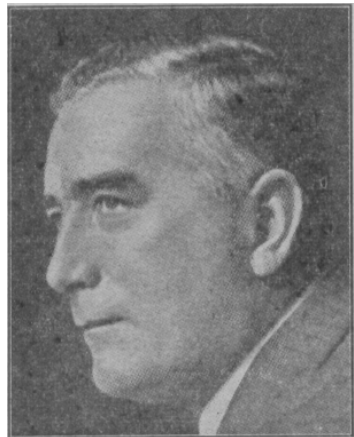
"The broad effect of the decision is that the Commonwealth Parliament will now have a clear-cut power to enforce on growers of primary products compulsory pools or other Commonwealth-controlled arrangements for the marketing of their crops. . . . it will considerably strengthen the position of the Commonwealth Government in participating in the pending trade and economic conferences, because the question of controlled marketing will be widely associated with any agreements likely to emerge from those conferences" (vide "Adelaide News," September 30).

The unexpected South Australian "No" victory on Orderly Marketing upset the planners' arrangements! But they will try again, even if by other methods than a Referendum.

"The social services power probably will be used also for a progressive expansion of Commonwealth participation in national education. The Commonwealth is already providing university subsidies. It is likely that an early extension of educational subsidies will be directed to enable brilliant but needy children to continue a post-primary school course to take advantage later of the university facilities."—"Adelaide News," September 30.

Government control of the German Universities was used to ensure that the Universities had no independence in matters of educational policy. It is not without significance that the Commonwealth Government has already appointed the Federal Director of Education. He is Professor Mills, educated, of course, at the subservient London School of Economics.

In commenting on the election results, Mr. Menzies is reported as saying that the



MR. MENZIES.

elections proved one good thing: that the electors have no patience with newly-formed small Parties which only obscure the real issues.

(Continued on page 3)

NOTES on the NEWS

Loan propagandists, economists, finance experts, etc., have been working overtime recently, telling us how wealthy we are by instancing the so-called huge deposits in the Savings Banks. The cold facts of official statistics, however, tell a very different tale.

The State Savings Bank in Victoria has 1,812,424 depositors in credit to the amount of £163,723,110, which represents an average of approximately £90 per depositor. This is a very small reserve for the proverbial "rainy day" just around the corner, and serves to show the distorted impression of financial security conveyed by the press and the propagandists.

TRANSPORT TEST: During the strike by employees of Melbourne's "publicly owned" trains and trams, private enterprise and personal initiative (with only a few hours' notice) organised an emergency service to keep the wheels of industry moving. Thus the people quickly overcame the inherent weakness and the threat of socialistic centralised control. Here is a practical illustration of the importance of resisting centralisation of control over public utilities; the strikers have unintentionally provided this lesson. They have also proved that socialisation does not avoid industrial strife, whilst the splendid voluntary co-operation of car, truck and bus owners debunked the inane theory that the hearts of the human species need renovating.

BRETTON WOODS: A section of the press of October 3, in its usual subtle manner, devoted free space to an endeavour to create a favourable public atmosphere for Labor to somersault on its alleged opposition to the Bretton Woods Gold Standard Plot. We were once again reminded that Mr. Chifley favours selling out to the big-gun international bankers. It was stated, "on the whole, the prospects of ratification are believed to have improved." It was asserted that Australia would benefit indirectly through the Anglo-American Loan. Of course all mention of the fact that Britain was blackmailed into accepting Bretton Woods as a condition of obtaining the American Loan was omitted. It was also inferred that in the Senate, the Labor Party, because of its overwhelming majority, could ignore objections from the smaller States. It is wise to anticipate another sell-out by Labor and to maintain pressure on

individual Members, insisting that they refuse to ratify the Bretton Woods scheme.

ELECTION ECHOES: Labor leaders say that the Labor victory is an assurance of free Trade Unions, and that the workers interpreted Menzies' proposals to outlaw strikes as a threat to Unionism. It will be interesting to note if politicians and Union executives are sincere on this point, or whether they will endeavour to further the plot to impose compulsory Unionism, which would, of course, constitute a similar threat to free Trade Unionism. Incidentally, Menzies' declared intention to suppress strikes in preference to being prepared to remove or remedy the causes certainly gave hundreds of thousands of votes to Labor, whilst Menzies, personally, was worth many more thousands of votes to Chifley and Co.

PRICES PLOT: Giving evidence at the 40-hour-week hearing, Mr. Colin Clark, Director of the Queensland Bureau of Industry, said, "Price control on a large scale should not continue. In Queensland it was bringing about a dangerous contempt of the law, and he believed the same applied to other States. If these effects continued, public law and order would be endangered." (Melbourne "Herald," September 24.) The "New Times" has been pointing out the evils of arbitrary price fixing for a long time; but it is only now that the dangers are being realised.

SOVIET SCANDALS: Revelation of widespread frauds in the administration of Rus-

(Continued on page 4.)

NATIONALIST NEWS FROM THE U.S.A.

(Mostly Missing in the Daily Press)

In the "Australian" daily press, practically all cable "news" from the United States is selected and/or "slanted" (before or after transmission, or both) according to the Internationalist, pro-Judaic viewpoint. Therefore, for the information of our readers, we publish the following exclusive items provided by the Nationalist News Service (but it does not automatically follow that we endorse all the persons and policies associated with the N.N.S. and kindred organisations): —

WASHINGTON, 29/7/46 (delayed). A campaign to impeach Attorney-General Tom Clark has been inaugurated by the national organisation known as the Lawyers' Guild. (Note: The Lawyers' Guild is a pro-Communist organisation of attorneys, which refuses to affiliate with the American Bar Association. The president of this organisation is Attorney-General Robert Kenny, of California, who was recently defeated for Governor on the Nationalist issue.)

H. L. Mencken, the eminent journalist and for many years the editor of the Baltimore "Sun," recently said: "This country was all ready for a quack in the White House when Roosevelt came along. We had had Wilson, Coolidge and Hoover, and then we got F.D.R. — the greatest fraud this country has ever known. An amusing and charming fellow, but a man entirely without a conscience. He convinced nine out of ten people that war was a great enterprise. He goaded the Japanese, into making war on us. If the true story of Pearl Harbour is ever honestly told, it will be the most disgraceful story you have ever heard. You can blame a lot of today's imbecility on Roosevelt and the New Deal."

J. B. Mathews, who was formerly director of research with the historic Dies Committee, is now doing research work on "radical" activities for a great newspaper syndicate. His work is strictly confidential.

Packages sent from the United States to relatives in Germany suffering from hunger are being delayed in delivery so that they may be searched for American newspapers. These newspapers are removed before delivery is permitted. Although we fought the war to establish the Four Freedoms, including freedom of speech and press, no one in Germany is even allowed to read an American newspaper. In the Russian zone, no one but a Communist is permitted to edit a German-language newspaper.

People with a conscience here in Washington are stunned beyond expression over the sentence of General Mikhailovich to death. They know that Mikhailovich is as innocent of any wrong as Eisenhower or Patten. His liquidation is based strictly on his opposition to Communism.

Dorothy Thompson, the noted columnist, seems to be getting her eyes opened. Her recent writings have been so much to the point in attacking Russian policy and Communists in general that a leading Nationalist there in Washington was recently heard to say: "I believe she's on our side." Typical of Miss Thompson's recent remarks is the following: "It is impossible not to feel an increasing dismay over the prospect of any enduring peace for the European peoples. Indeed, the century of the common man promises, as of the present outlook, to be an epoch of the most hopeless misery and oppression for the common people in whose name, to add hypocrisy, to injury, every thing nowadays is being done."

The Roman Catholic Cardinal of Poland made a statement explaining the recent Jewish pogroms. He said: "Public



CARDINAL HLOND.

officials in Poland who are Jews have attempted to force a form of government upon the Polish people which they refuse to accept." The Cardinal does not justify pogroms, of course. He merely explains the situations that created the terrible antagonism that now exists in Poland. Nevertheless, the "Daily Worker" and Left-wing propaganda machinery has been released, and the eminent Cardinal is due for a campaign of smear. The Cardinal's name is August Hlond.

President Truman, contrary to a report put out by John O'Donnell, insists that he has not seen or talked to Felix Frankfurter since he became President of the United States. He insists that Frankfurter has never been in the White House during his term as President.

Congressman Wat Arnold, of Missouri, in a speech on July 10, said: "It is difficult to distinguish between the New Deal and Communism. It is hard to tell where one begins and the other leaves off. The American people have been hoodwinked and caught napping. Under the Democratic Party label, subversive elements have nourished and are now wrecking our republican form of government."

Confidential reports reveal that we sent into Yugoslavia last year in U.N.R.R.A. supplies over 450 million dollars' worth of materials. This is an amount equal to



U.N.R.R.A. CHIEF LA GUARDIA

the entire income of the Yugoslavian people the year before the war. The most scandalous report lies in the fact that the Yugoslavs are selling our U.N.R.R.A. material and using the money to promote their Communist-controlled government.

Congressman Andrew J. May, of Kentucky, is in the limelight, and, of course, it could be possible that he is

VICTORIAN RAIL STRIKE BACKGROUND

Union Bosses Ignore Better Line of Action

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

Sir, —At the football in Melbourne on Saturday, October 5 [and elsewhere] copies of a leaflet entitled "Rail Service in Chaos" were distributed. This leaflet was issued by Mr. J. J. Brown, State Secretary of the A.R.U. Its contents were interesting, but the impression it made upon me was quite different from that which was intended.

The fact that workers' legitimate claims have not been met is, in my view, a direct reflection upon the understanding and ability of the Union leaders, and no cause whatever for an attack on the people in general.

The leaflet states that railway men [employed by the socialised Victorian Railways] are becoming increasingly restive for the following reasons:

1. Low rates of pay;
2. Bad conditions of work;
3. Excessive overtime;
4. Delayed annual leave;
5. Pin-pricking.

With the exception of Number 5, all these unsatisfactory features are fundamentally matters of finance, and responsibility should be placed where it rightly belongs, viz., on the dictators of financial policy.

Instead of doing that, however, the Union leaders continue to lead the trusting men up the garden path away from the true cause of their dissatisfaction.

WAGES' LOW BUYING-POWER

Rates of pay are low mainly because the cost of living has risen, and the cost of living has risen mainly because the Federal LABOR GOVERNMENT has imposed confiscatory taxation. The "boss" is slugged through income tax and the "worker" is slugged through indirect taxes.

This act of inflation was deliberately designed to rob the "workers," and there is plenty of evidence in "Hansard" to substantiate this charge. (It, of course, robbed the "boss" as well, but didn't hurt him so much.)

If rates of pay are now raised in the manner demanded, it will increase industrial costs, and prices must rise further UNLESS the Government extends the subsidy system.

And if the Government extends the system of subsidy from TAXATION, the rates of pay will continue relatively low in what they will buy, even though they may be increased by £1 per week.

BAD WORKING CONDITIONS

No decent citizen would favour bad conditions of work, but the leaflet does not indicate in what way they are bad.

Perhaps it is lack of amenities, protective measures, and the like.

If that is what is meant, then the "cost" is the aspect that frightens the Railways Commissioners.

If the State LABOR GOVERNMENT instructed the Commissioners to provide all reasonable conditions, and not to worry unduly about the deficit or loss at the end

of the year, I venture to think the conditions would be improved.

EXCESSIVE OVERTIME

Excessive overtime, necessary because of two things—either the staff is inadequate or the men are going slow. If the staff is inadequate then it should not be difficult to obtain additional help, provided the pay and conditions are sufficiently attractive as compared with other industrial activities.

This, however, would have an important effect on the profit and loss account, and, under present conditions, the Commissioners are required to obtain the most at the least cost.

Financial considerations are, therefore, more important to the LABOR GOVERNMENT than justice to its employees, or service to the community.

Delayed annual leave apparently comes into the same category.

POLITICIANS' RESPONSIBILITY

All these things come within the scope of the FINANCIAL POLICY in operation, and that is a matter, which comes, or should come, within the control of the several Parliaments.

The Members of the several Parliaments are mostly men who have been "trained" in the trade union movement, and in the past have been looked upon as "leaders" of the "workers."

These parliamentarians are the fellows who should accept responsibility for the unsatisfactory conditions, and there are the fellows who should be attacked by the unions.

Instead of this, however, the innocent members of the public are attacked while the responsible parties escape almost unnoticed. That seems hardly right to me, and I offer the suggestion that a change of tactics on the part of the A.R.U. and other industrial organisations would bring effective results in surprisingly quick time.

PERVERSION OF DEMOCRACY

Governments should be merely the executives of Parliaments.

In this relationship it is for Parliament to say what should be done, and for the Executive—the Government—to see that it is done.

What we have in practice is the very

Current Comment

By JOHN WELLER.

The Canadian Royal Commission's Report on "the communication by public officials and other persons in positions of trust, of secret and confidential information to agents of a foreign power" has placed on record the detailed technique of the revolutionaries. The Soviet Embassy was cloaking at least five separate spy organisations, unknown to each other, and with their lines of communication meeting only in Moscow.

It is important to grasp the fact that the avowed Communist is not of major importance in the Fifth Column. The great bulk of subversive and treasonable activities are carried on by the unavowed revolutionaries in high places. The Canadian Spy Trials made that clear.

But this does not, of course, apply only to Canada. This is World Revolution with which we are dealing, and its local agents are well entrenched. They must be exposed before it is too late.

"But Yugoslav girls . . . are having one especially curious idea drummed into them: to be seen dancing with a Russian soldier is the highest social distinction; to be seen dancing with a British serviceman is social disgrace."

—Melbourne "Herald," August 23.

In England Now: "We have abolished happiness. We are the dowiest people except for the beaten Germans, and we are about the most miserably fed of all the Western peoples, again excepting the shattered Germans. Britain is the one lance in Western Europe, excepting devastated Germany, where the ordinary man cannot walk into an ordinary eating-house and buy a good square meal."

"Up and down the continent, in liberated lands and conquered lands alike, a woman can buy chic clothes and as many good stockings as she needs—but in Britain women are warned that they must put up with darned stockings until 1948 at least."

"Even worse than the fact that we are living a drab, unsatisfactory life is the fact that we are coming to accept it as an inevitable thing. The chains have been riveted so thoroughly upon us that we cannot even shake them in protest."

—John Gordon, in the London "Sunday Express."

As Churchill recently pointed out, the Government had failed to reduce taxation, the coal output was falling, and bread rationing had been fastened on the people, although this had not been necessary in the two world wars.

At no time during those wars had there been so little food as now.

It is now quite blatant, that this condition is simply the result of a deliberate and ruthless policy, which has as its immediate objective the destruction of the British Commonwealth, as an essential preliminary to World Dictatorship.

"Relief supplies sent to Yugoslavia by U.N.R.R.A. are being used for military purposes, according to four U.N.R.R.A. representatives who have returned to the United States after six months there."

"Mules with a U.S. brand on them are being used by Tito's men to shift guns into position along the Morgan line, although intended as part of U.N.R.R.A.'s agricultural rehabilitation programme."

"American-made trucks with U.N.R.R.A. painted on the side have been seen dismantled and the wheels and rubber tyres used for ammunition carriers, and ten-wheeled U.N.R.R.A. trucks have been used in the mountains to transport Yugoslav troops."

"Goods they knew were shipped from Italy for the U.N.R.R.A. mission never reached it, although the ship's records showed they were delivered in Yugoslavia."

—Melbourne "Herald," October 4.

reverse of this—the Government giving the orders to Parliament!

This is a perversion of Democracy, and one of the strangest things about it is that those who shout the loudest for Democracy and against Fascism are the ones who accept and even stoutly defend this particular brand of Fascism in the silly belief that it is Democracy.

BETTER LINE OF ACTION

Seeing that the Unions have not achieved real success in the past, why not try a change of tactics? All that workers need to do is to make it clear to the Members of Parliament that they have had enough of the existing racket against wage earners and that it must cease. Ignore the "Government" and go straight to the Members of Parliament, telling them clearly that unless matters are put right with definite advantage to the "workers" within a given period they will not be supported at the next election. Also require them to introduce at once the "Initiative and Recall" so consistently attempted in this country by the late Dr. Maloney. This will enable the electors to sack an unsatisfactory "representative" at any time without waiting till the next normal election date.

On the floor of the House ordinary Members could exercise tremendous power — power that the Government could neither ignore nor flout.

If the Government falls back on its "advisers," then the Government should be directed to get better advisers or get out. If they can't produce the results required, then they should be obliged to make way for men who can produce them in a manner satisfactory to the employees and to the general public as well.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN.

189 Hotham-street, East Melbourne, C.2. 6th October 1946.

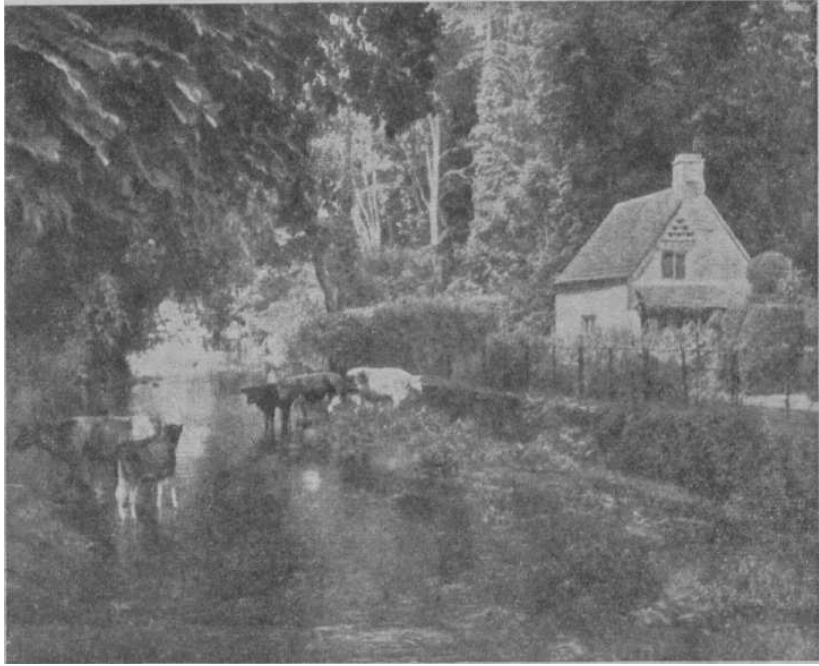
WRITER TAKES UP COBBETTS LANCE

A refreshing item from the book-publishing front is the following review of "The Wisdom of the Fields," by H. J. Massingham (Collins, London). The review is by Eric Forbes-Boyd, writing under the heading "Cobbett's Lance" in the "Christian Science Monitor": —

It is Mr. Massingham's contention that the wisdom of the fields reposes in the lore of our forefathers, particularly as this was summed up in the writings of William Cobbett. In Cobbett's day, this ancient wisdom was beginning to be disdained for new methods that he detested and that he prophesied would be the ruin of English agriculture. Those methods have persisted, have become orthodox, and Mr. Massingham holds that the results have largely justified Cobbett's fears.

So, in this book, the author picks up Cobbett's lance, and runs another tilt against modern theories and practice. Against the operations of an economic system in which money is used to breed money, and so is diverted "from irrigating the growing of crops"; against an outlook that fails to see the necessity for the farm being self-sustained and

the latter's ideas. Then comes what, to many readers, will be the most fascinating part: when he gives us a brief glimpse of conditions in the past, as these are revealed in the reminiscences of the old craftsmen who still survive here and there in England. He introduces us to these men, to thatchers and basket makers, to saddlers and wheelwrights and farm workers, and presents their history and background. It is sad, but it is inspiring; for one cannot help but see that here, in the attitude of these craftsmen, in their pride in and devotion to their work, is an element of the greatest value to human progress; one that, if the conditions that foster it can be restored even to a limited extent, offers new hope for the future. And Mr. Massingham, although he presents no comprehensive plan for such a revival, points to the way



A GLIMPSE OF RURAL ENGLAND

hence independent of market fluctuations; against the absorption of the small farmer, and, above all, against over-mechanisation and the elimination of the craftsman in the effort to reach an "armless and legless Utopia," that in the long run is neither Utopian nor efficient.

Mechanical and scientific farming, devoted to a purely quantitative production, has, says Mr. Massingham, defeated its own ends. It is expediency farming. The land fares ill and, if we are not to end by robbing it of its fertility, there must be a return to first principles.

It should be realised that Mr. Massingham is anything but a mere theorist: he is an authority upon the ways of the past, with a wide knowledge and experience of farming today.

He begins his book with a brief biography of Cobbett, and an outline of

in which much might be accomplished.

He takes us, in a series of "Rural Rides" of his own, up and down the country and shows us a handful of farmers who are still with immense success carrying on the Cobbett tradition. Farmers who see that the craftsmen and the cultivator are more important and more efficient than machines, that the land is not to be regarded as a speculation, but as material for the craftsman to work, with love and pride and a deep understanding gathered from the ages. The book impresses one by its calm and logical analysis, the profound knowledge that has gone into it; and, last but not least, by the pictures it presents of a rural England in which tradition is still honoured and men are still conscious of the dignity of their calling.

MY LIFE-STORY AND THE NEW ORDER

By FOOTLE.

I don't think I shall ever be a success in our Brave New World. For I've made a devastating discovery about myself. I might have gone on blissfully embracing the beginnings of one career after another without ever finding out my fatal deficiency; but, having filled in myriads of forms prescribed for our modern way of life, the truth has at last been pushed home. I can't be classified!

I'm not even a standard size, or constant at that. I don't go up and down, of course, but I do go in and out. Naturally, that doesn't matter a lot except to the jobbing tailor who endeavours to keep my wardrobe more or less adapted to my variable person.

The trouble usually comes in answer to the inevitable demand on those forms: "State your occupation." A man in his time plays many parts, but the Government Departments, such as the Bureau of Inefficiency and the Department of Exasperation, do not seem to realise this. They seem to think that a man's a plumber first and a man afterwards.

TWO ARMY EXPERIENCES

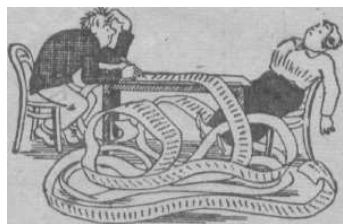
My first awakening came while I was in the Army. "Report to H.Q. at 0012 hours." I duly reported. "You will proceed to X forthwith for instructions." I duly proceeded. There was the usual by-play pretending no one knew who I was or what it was all about, and I was almost on the train en route back again to H.Q. when in the nick of time it transpired I was to broadcast on the Victory Loan. Then it dawned on me: I had written on some form or other that demanded to know "your present occupation," the slightly exaggerated information that I was broadcasting. (As a matter of fact, I had had to say "Yes, m'lady," in a butler-like voice because someone or other hadn't turned up. That

was in the good old days when the players all stood around the "mike.") What got me out was what I had to say about loans. It wasn't good broadcasting stuff from their point of view.

Another time I was peremptorily ordered to supervise the pay arrangements of a new depot. I must have put "accountant" or something on one of their inquisitorial forms.

MY MANY OCCUPATIONS

Then I began to get worried, and went over in my mind all the various callings I might have claimed during my form-filling career. The list was imposing, but misleading in these specialised days. I found I had been a photographer, wharf-lumper, auditor, teller, irrigationist, wool-grower,



Our artist's impression of Mr. Footle engaged in his future profession.

Commission agent, customs official, lecturer dairyman and trapper, all in the professional sense of bringing grist to the mill, as well as being other things which brought no grist at all. Between whiles I was mixed up in two wars, and, as it happens, have been a soldier longer than I have been anything else. But I don't feel like a soldier, and it wouldn't occur to me to describe myself as one.

So you can see what a spot I am in when I have to state my occupation. No one of my occupations gives the true picture. And no combination of them is convincing. For instance, "cavalryman with a taste for wool-growing" looks kind of silly, while "teller and bookie's penciller" is quite sinister. Besides, imagine the effect at the Bureau of Industry of a chappie rolling up for almost every vacancy on the board. No one would believe in him.

LACK OF SPECIALISATION

As I said, I am unclassified, unclassifiable, not wanted. The sort of man who is wanted is the expert: the Brave New World cannot function without him and the forms are made for him. The screw-on of nuts has a definite niche in the modern scheme, and he can fill in his forms without equivocation or brain searching. He is at any rate a screw-on of nuts, while I am nothing.

When you are seized of this idea you can see how wrong our family life is. It doesn't fit in anywhere, and it won't until we have specialist roles assigned to each member of the family. The family of the future will not tolerate the notion of the housewife cooking meals and making beds. The cooking department alone cries out for drastic specialisation—flesh, fish, fowl and vegetables claiming their several experts—while the laundry cannot claim to be perfect until there is a puller-out of plugs. This specialisation will also have the very desirable effect of expanding the family. White Australia will have arrived.

PROBLEM OF MY FUTURE

But I shan't have helped. I am the world's worst putter-on of nuts and puller-out of plugs. I have observed that these and similar occupations involve a static condition approaching immobility, which I find depressing to contemplate. The hymn I used as a small boy to sing, "Surely my Captain may depend on me, though only an armour-bearer I may be," is really not for me—though armour-bearing is better than plug-pulling, and an armour-bearer wouldn't bear armour 44 hours a week for 44 years.

It is the time factor, which is so daunting. For the Brave New World will have no shilly-shallying. No putter-on of nuts will be permitted to waste time becoming a brick-layer, and vice-versa. One thing at a time and one thing all the time. "Efficiency and the State" shall be our watchword, for "The game is more than the player of the game, and the ship is more than the crew," as Kipling says.

But I want to shout, "For Merrie England and St. George!" Isn't it hell? I don't know what I'm going to do about it. I've simply got to become an expert.

By gum! I believe I've got it! I'll be a professional filler-up of forms.

WON'T TAKE "NO" FOR AN ANSWER

When it suits them, the Labor Bosses pay lip service to "the will of the people." The extent to which they intend to respect the electors' verdict when it doesn't suit them may be gathered from the following report which appeared in the Melbourne "Sun's" special issue of Sunday, September 29 (the morning after the Referendum): —

Likely failure of the "Yes" vote to be carried by a majority of the States and a majority of the people on the employment question, was the greatest disappointment to Labor Ministers watching the counting last night.

Although little attention was paid to the questions during the election campaign, the Government expected the support for the social services question, with general polling for the Government, would mean a threefold affirmative referendum vote.

Ministers suggested last night that if the referendum fails, early Cabinet attention must be given to altering the Constitution by new consultations with the States after the forthcoming State elections in Tasmania and South Australia.

Labor Ministers, discussing the referendum informally last night, said that renewed discussions with the States would lead to constitutional reform if there were Labor Governments in all States with control of upper and lower Houses.

Constitutional alteration to ensure validity of social services, to implement the Government's schemes for organised marketing and to enable the Labor Cabinet to "streamline the Arbitration Court" is unlikely to be abandoned by the Chifley Ministry.

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Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1)

It is this type of arrogance, which has made Mr. Menzies the best asset the Labor Party, has ever had.

It might be pointed out that one of the small parties he sneers at, the Services Party was the only Party to state its attitude towards the Bretton Woods proposals. Dr. Watson Brown, in giving the Services Party's policy speech, said: "... it will oppose any international attempt to control the finance of this country. It will thus refuse to ratify the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank as formulated at Bretton Woods. ... The Services Party of Australia is unconditionally opposed to a return to the gold standard. ..."

Even though the Services Party did not poll very well in Queensland, it played a part in obtaining a "No" majority in Queensland on two Referendum proposals. And it did help to bring the menace of Bretton Woods before the electors, which is more than Mr. Menzies, Mr. Chifley, or Mr. Fadden did.

Following his recent visit to Stalin, Professor Harold Laski made the very significant remark that Socialism and Communism are distinct roads leading to the same ultimate objective.

This admission confirms what the "New Times" has been pointing out for years.

Will all those Socialists in the Labor parties, who are always bemusing the public with their statements of just how they hate the Communists, please take note?

Let there be no mistake about the present Prime Minister's attitude towards State Governments.

Speaking as "the president of the Federal Labor Party in New South Wales," on June 15, 1934, Mr. Chifley said:

"State Parliaments as at present functioning are an impediment to progress, and the sooner they are swept away the better."

And when the Federal Governments have swept away the State Governments, the International Government will sweep away the Federal Governments—and then we shall all live happily ever after!

From the Sydney "Bulletin" of September 18:

"Lang, though leader of a definite Labor group, was refused a nation-wide network for his statement of policy. A.B.C. gave preference to an insolent and badly-pronounced 'policy speech' by the Communist job Sharkey. Another of A.B.C.'s protégés, a Sydney University lecturer named Makinson, has admitted that he is a Communist—this at another meeting of the 'Australian Association of Scientific Workers'..."

"Twenty Jewish immigrants, including women, arrived in Australia by the Tai-pang, which called at Cairns today. Only 10 of them could speak English."—Adelaide "Advertiser," September 24.

And so a few more of the conditioned products of the European ghettos are exported to this country to further the policies, which turned Europe into a shambles.

In a recent Canadian "Gallup Poll," 61 per cent, voiced opposition to the admission of Jewish refugees, 23 per cent, only being in favour of the admission of Jews.

The socialist Trans-Australia Airlines announces in a full page advertisement in the Melbourne "Herald" of October 4, that T.A.A. is owned and operated by and for the people of Australia—T.A.A. is, in fact, your own airline. Sounds like a quote from some socialist textbook.

A report from Great Britain says that 67 of Professor Harold Laski's London School of Economics students now sit in the House of Commons.

"... With a great fanfare of trumpets the present Government has repealed the comparatively mild Trades Disputes Act, but at the same time by Rule and Order 1620 they have put on the Statute Book a curtailment of the rights of Trade Unionists wholly undreamed of under the Trades Disputes Act and unknown in this country since Huskisson repealed the Combination Acts 120 years ago. Under that Rule and Order every right of a Trade Union could be suspended at the whim of the Minister of Labor and without any consultation with Parliament, and not a single trade union leader in the House of Commons voted against that Rule and Order..."—Christopher Hollis, M.P., in the English "Evening Standard," September 3, 1946. —E.D.B.

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THE TRAGEDY OF HUMAN EFFORT

By C. H. DOUGLAS

(Notes for the address delivered at the Central Hall, Liverpool, England, on October 30, 1936.)

(Continued from last issue.)

Now, while no action involving co-operative effort can take place without the presence of these three factors of policy, administration and sanctions, and therefore they are all essential, and, in a sense, equally important, the first of them in point of time must be policy.

In reply to the objective of policy, as applied to human affairs, I can say nothing to you, which has not been better said by the great teachers of humanity. One of whom said, "I came that you might have life and have it more abundantly." So far as I am aware, no great teacher of humanity has ever announced that he came that we might have better trade or more employment, and I am wholly and irrevocably convinced that while we exalt a purely materialistic means into an end, we are doomed to destruction. In other words, the aim of the human individual is ultimately a totalitarian aim, a statement which, if it is correct—that is to say, if it is true that our debt interests are served by our ultimately taking a general and effective interest in everything—is, in itself, the negation of the idea of the totalitarian State. There is an old and very true saying, "Demon est deus inversus"—"the devil is God upside down"—and many phenomena in the world confirm it.

In regard to administration, I do not propose to say very much beyond the fact that it is and must be essentially hierarchical and therefore it is a technical matter in



MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS.

which the expert must be supreme and ultimately autocratic. There is more accurate and technical knowledge of administration in any of the great branches of scientific industry than there is in all the socialistic literature or bureaucracies in the world.

The foundation of successful administration, in my opinion, is that it shall be subject to the principle of free association, which will, in itself, produce in time the best possible form of technical administration. If the conditions of work in any undertaking, and the exercise of authority are ordinarily efficient, and there is in the world any reasonable amount of opportunity of free association, such an undertaking will automatically disembarass itself of the malcontent, while being obliged to compete for those whose help is necessary to it.

On the other hand, if there is no free association, the natural inertia of the human being and the improper manipulation of methods and aims will make an undertaking inefficient, since there is no incentive to reform. The idea that administration can be democratic, however, is not one, which will bear the test of five minutes' experience. It may be consultative, but in the last resort some single person must decide.

But, at the present time, there is no question that it is in the domain of sanctions that the human race is involved in its great difficulties.

Although the idea may be repulsive to many who have not faced the realities of life, physical force is the ultimate sanction of the physical world. Moral, intellectual, and emotional considerations unquestionably go to the determination of the use and direction of physical force, but, in the last resort, the last squadron of bombing aeroplanes will have its way when all the navies, armies, and aerial fleets of the world are destroyed, and in the last event the problem of sanctions is to obtain control of that last squadron.

So far as the present situation is concerned, the regular forces of the realm are the last sanctions of law and order within the realm, and law and order can be identified with the operation of the financial system, as it exists at the present time. There is no serious financial reform, which can be inaugurated within the framework of the present legal system, except by those in control of the existing financial system. There is no intention whatever on the part of those in control of the existing financial system to change that system, to their disadvantage, and there is no effective

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change to the financial system which can be made without depriving its present controllers of their absolute power. I believe the foregoing statements to be axiomatic, and any form of strategy or argument, which traverses any of them, would certainly seem to me to be lacking in realism.

The problem, then, is to obtain a change in the financial system of such a nature that it is bound to be against the will of those controlling the financial system at present, and such a change can be induced only by the possession of the ultimate sanctions of the realm, that is to say, control of the navy, the army, and the air force, now controlled by these same controllers of finance. The problem, in fact, is a problem of the victory of political democracy, that is to say, democracy of policy.

MEANS OR ENDS?

To understand what I believe to be the only effective strategy to be pursued, we have, first of all, to recognise that though we do, beyond question, possess the rough machinery of political democracy, we do not use it. It is not democracy of any conceivable kind to hold an election at regular or irregular intervals for the purpose of deciding by ballot whether you will be shot or boiled in oil. It is not democracy of any conceivable kind to hold an election upon any subject requiring technical information and education.

Nothing could be more fantastic, for instance, than to hold an election on, say whether aeroplanes or airships would be better for the purpose of defence, or for any other purpose. Yet, the information which is required to give an intelligent opinion on the use of tariffs or monetary policy is at least of as high an order, and is, in fact, in the possession of far fewer people, than the thorough knowledge of aerodynamics necessary for an election on aeroplanes versus airships. So that the first requisite of a political democracy is that its operation shall be confined to objectives, not to methods.

For instance, it is a perfectly legitimate subject for the exercise of political

democracy to decide by democratic methods a policy of war or no war, but it is not a subject for democracy to say how war should be avoided, or the means by which it should be waged. It is, however, a fit subject for democracy to remove responsible persons who fail to carry out its policy, and the responsibility for that action is on the democracy concerned. It will be seen, therefore, that the question of practicability is an essential part of a genuine democracy; that is to say, democracy should not demand something which cannot be done, and should be prepared to accept the consequences of what is done, and to assess responsibility for those consequences. Undesired consequences may result from bad technical advice and management, or they may, on the other hand, be inherent in the policy pursued.

In other words, a genuine political democracy must essentially be a device based upon trial and error. A political democracy, which will never try something, which has not been tried before, is useless, because things, which have been tried before, can be reduced to the routine of administration, and administration is not susceptible to the democratic principle, in which it is wholly out of place.

PRESENT OBJECTIVES

The problem before the world and, in particular, the problem before this country, therefore, is plain, though difficult. First, we have to know how to bring into our consciousness what sort of a world we want, and to realise that we alone can get it, not in detail, but in objective; and I might say at once that there is not one person in this room who is secure in the world that he now has.

In my opinion, we want, first of all, security in what we have, freedom of action, thought, and speech, and a more abundant life for all. Every one of these is possible, and every one of them in the present state of progress of the world can be reduced to the possession of more purchasing power, so that it is not too much to say, even though it may sound banal, that the first objective of a democracy should be a national dividend.

A second aspect of the problem has been clarified by the courageous utterance of the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Hewart, in his objections to the encroachments of bureaucracy. If I may restate them—the business of bureaucracy is to get us what we want, not to annoy and hinder us by taking from us by taxation and irritating restrictions those facilities, which we otherwise should have.

Thirdly, and most important, we have to obtain control of the forces of the Crown by genuine political democracy.

(To be continued.)

THE ANTI-REFERENDUM CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

At the 1944 Referendum, South Australia and West Australia were the only two States to record "Yes" majorities. It was therefore confidently predicted by the centralisers that another "Yes" majority could be expected in South Australia at the 1946 Referendum.

However, in spite of the swing towards "Yes" in Victoria and New South Wales, both strong "No" States in 1944, the vigorous campaign conducted by the South Australian social crediters in co-operation with other groups was responsible for "No" majorities in South Australia on two proposals. Even on the Social Services proposal the South Australian "Yes" majority was comparatively small, a majority which, as mentioned elsewhere in this issue, was only made possible by the support of a great number of "Liberals" and other so-called anti-Socialists.

The following extract from the Adelaide "Advertiser" of Monday, September 30, is part of a comment on the Election and Referendum results by Mr. Richards, Labor Leader of the State Opposition in South Australia: "The present state of the Referendum vote in South Australia . . . inclined one to the belief that the misrepresentation indulged in by the 'No' campaign committee had resulted in the defeat of the last two proposals."

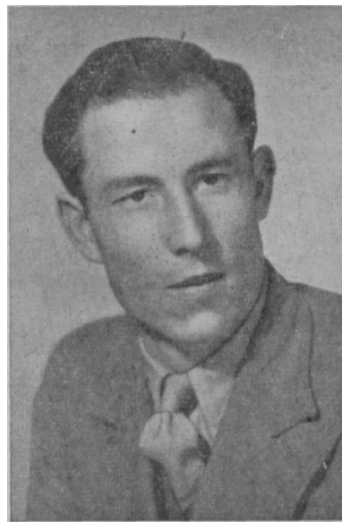
The South Australian anti-Referendum campaign really started during Mr. Eric Butler's first tour of South Australia early this year. The "1946 No Campaign" was the result of that tour. Arriving in South Australia early in September, Mr. Butler and Mr. Weller addressed just on 50 meetings between them before the end of the campaign. Although meetings were not big, they resulted in some excellent work. It was interesting to note that the biggest meetings were obtained in centres where Mr. Butler had previously spoken. Good publicity was given by all country papers.

The radio and press were used extensively in the campaign. Mr. Butler gave four five-minute talks over Adelaide stations. Mr. M. Dodd, Chairman of the United Democrats and Chairman of the "1946 No Campaign," also spoke over Adelaide stations. One of the highlights of the campaign was a radio debate on the Referendum—and Mr. C. D. Brock's excellent exposure of the international groups furthering centralisation of power caused widespread comment.

Apart from general activities, the "1946 No Campaign" financed the following: The distribution of well over 5000 special anti-Referendum issues of the "New Times"; the distribution of 50,000 of Mr. Eric Butler's brochures and leaflets dealing with the Referendum; and the posting of approximately 700 copies of Dr. Bryan Monahan's excellent booklet, "The Problem of the Medical Profession," to doctors and chemists throughout South Australia.

On Wednesday, October 2, Mr. Butler addressed a special meeting of social cred-

iters, members of the "1946 No Campaign," and businessmen and others who contributed financially to the anti-Referendum fight. In what was afterwards termed a "masterly survey," Mr. Butler dealt with the Election and Referendum results, the major immediate problem confronting the community, and then outlined a basis for an organisation in which he felt sure that all members of the public who were concerned at the increasing attacks upon the British way of life could come together to take democratic action. Mr. Butler's proposition was enthusiastically accepted and a Provisional Committee formed to draw up the objectives of the proposed organisation. We expect to have further reports about this matter within a few weeks.



MR. ERIC BUTLER.

Mr. Butler and Mr. Weller arrived back in Melbourne last Friday morning. In briefly reviewing the South Australian Referendum campaign, Mr. Butler said that he felt that a basis had been established in South Australia from which big developments could be expected. He pointed out that the major part of the campaign had been directed towards exposing the Referendum as merely one aspect of the international campaign against the British Empire. He contended that this was the most important aspect of the campaign. He also said that the result of the work he and others had done had greatly increased the prestige of social crediters in South Australia.

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1.)

sian collective farms was reported in the press of September 21. The biggest purge of officials in Soviet history is expected to follow these disclosures. This and other reports indicate the internal upheavals in the "workers' paradise," where everybody works for the corrupt officials. The following comment by the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" is also related to the above: "It is a common procedure in totalitarian countries to distract attention from internal troubles by adopting another-compromising foreign policy. Furthermore, a totalitarian system often solves its domestic difficulties by creating an imaginary threat from a foreign enemy."

INFLATION IDEAS: Back in the days of 1930 when Mr. Lyons and Mr. Fenton were Labor stalwarts and Mr. Scullin was Prime Minister, Caucus decided that the Commonwealth Bank be requested to create £20 millions (as a debt on the community) for the Conversion Loan then due. The declared purpose was to circulate more money in an attempt to ameliorate the depression. When Mr. Fenton (Acting Prime Minister) cabled these proposals to Mr. Scullin (overseas), Mr. Scullin replied that "he regarded it as unsound and inflationary and he expected the banks to reject it" (Melbourne "Herald," September 20). And so Mr. Scullin, the so-called "workers' friend," played his part in prolonging the depression.

CONTROL CONFUSION: A sudden nationwide electricity cut caused widespread confusion in London, where the centralised Grid system makes possible the one-button control, and there are no auxiliary means of supply. Trains were delayed for half an hour, traffic lights failed, dinners were spoiled and sixteen thousand people at Croydon were without light. The cuts were made without warning. That's what can and does happen when the centralisers take control. It is a very good reason why the idea of centralised electric power control should be resisted. As far as possible, local authorities should control their own generating plants instead of selling them to the State Electricity Monopoly. The war illustrated the danger of centralised production; but apparently that lesson has been quickly forgotten. —O.B.H.

After the Referendum and the Elections

(Continued from page 1.)

struments to impose their policy of World Monopoly upon the peoples of the world. If they cannot force Australia to obey their dictates as a result of international control of food, or international control of employment policies, they may use the international financial system. Australia has not yet been committed to the Bretton Woods International Monetary Scheme, but it appears likely that Mr. Chifley's Government will now ratify this scheme unless the Australian electors immediately bring very strong pressure to bear upon the individual Members of Parliament. The most immediate and urgent task before Australian electors is to bring such pressure to bear and to bring to the notice of their fellow electors the evidence of the international plot against this and other parts of the British Empire.

Listeners may ask what will be the result of the Referendum decision in favour of the Commonwealth control of social services. We warn listeners that great numbers of those who were tricked into voting this power to the Commonwealth are going to see it used to introduce even more regimentation than we now have. As the power is used we hope that electors will assert their democratic rights and fight it through their individual Federal Member. This power gives the planners at Canberra the opening to socialise the medical, dental and pharmaceutical services of Australia. It means that an enormous bureaucracy can be set up to pry into the private affairs of the home—because, don't forget, once doctors become public servants, their reports on each family they have contact with in the course of their work will no longer be private. The present doctor-patient relationship and its privacy will be destroyed—that is, unless there is widespread public resistance.

The main fact for the electors to grasp about the granting of the social services power to the Commonwealth, is that it was the support of the big daily press and Mr. Menzies that made this possible. In other words, the monopoly press and the so-called anti-Socialist groups have played their part in furthering the policy of complete Socialism; complete monopoly.

If genuine democrats can grasp how they have been betrayed, there is yet time for the enemies of the British Empire to be brought to a decisive battle. Good evening.

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