

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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Who Are Enemies of Private Enterprise?

A Commerce Leader's Misleading Statement

(A letter to the Editor from J. Bradshaw, A.F.I.A.)

Sir,—The Melbourne daily press of November 21 contained a number of interesting and depressing items. These included a report of the "attack" on the "Chifley" Budget made by the Leader of the "Opposition" (Mr. Menzies), who complained, with justification, of the refusal "to give stimulus to production" by retention of high direct taxation.

The same note was struck by the President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce (Mr. Herbert Wilkins), who, however, further evidenced the confusion of thought existing among supposed champions of private enterprise by expressing gratification at the decision of a majority of the members of the Federal Cabinet to demonstrate that they have "a higher loyalty" than that represented by their Oath of Allegiance to the British Crown, by adoption of the Bretton Woods scheme.

(In the case of Members, who, like Mr. Chifley, are Privy Councillors, the support of this International Financiers' treaty with the world they have conquered by the promotion of two World Wars and world revolution represents an even more flagrant repudiation of solemn obligations.)

From his past statements and ACTIONS, Mr. Menzies has made it clear that he supports the principles of Socialism. Despite his attack on the "Chifley" Budget, Mr. Menzies' speech after presentation of the 1944 Budget will be remembered for the declaration it contained as to his complete agreement with the financial theories of the Treasurer (Mr. Chifley).

One is warranted, however, in assuming the intellectual integrity of Mr. Herbert Wilkins. This makes his statement in support of the Bretton Woods Plot the more deplorable.

INCOMPATIBLE STATEMENTS

On the one hand Mr. Wilkins declared, "Substantial taxation relief for industry and individuals was imperative early next year to stimulate production and to achieve a satisfactory living standard." He then said that the Associated Chambers of Commerce had urged the Bretton Woods Agreement "as essential to the solution of the world's economic problems."

To the vast majority of readers of the daily papers there would not appear to be any conflict between those two statements.

There can be no doubt that substantial taxation relief for industry and individuals is a pre-requisite firstly, to restoration of the pre-war level of production; secondly, to attainment of those higher levels of production which private enterprise is capable of attaining and which—provided they have

adequate purchasing power—will enable individuals to achieve individually "satisfactory living standards."

But, in view of the proven FACT that progressively increasing taxation is quite inseparable from operation of the prevailing financial system; and, having regard to the further FACT, ample evidence of which has been supplied in your columns, that one of the principal objects of the originators of the Bretton Woods Plot is the buttressing with powerful international sanctions of the prevailing financial system, the incompatibility of Mr. Wilkins' two statements herein quoted will be obvious to any person of average intelligence and unprejudiced mind.

INTERNATIONAL TAX CONTROL

Although, as stated, Mr. Wilkins undoubtedly is correct in stressing the need for substantial taxation relief as an indispensable stimulus to production, he cannot have made a study of the Bretton Woods scheme. Had he done so, it is inconceivable that he could have failed to observe that, under its provisions, governments may be obliged to maintain high levels of taxation.

Only a person of the meanest intelligence could study the scheme without recognising that it envisages continuance of the conditions which, in the past, have led to competitive currency depreciation, high tariffs, and other devices adopted by countries in

order to protect their own economy. These conditions are not causes: they are effects—effects of a defective financial system.

The scheme also contemplates continuance of foreign investments and international "lending." Its provisions are such as will immeasurably increase the power of creditor nations over debtor nations, make it impossible for the latter to get out of debt, thereby inevitably bringing about abject economic servitude and political subservience for debtor nations.

The authors of the Bretton Woods Plot are no friends of private enterprise—they are promoters of International Monopoly, which is of a totally different character to private enterprise.

INTERNATIONALISTS' CANDOUR

That the foregoing sentences are not figments of a vivid imagination will be evident from a consideration of the following extracts from an article published in August 1941, in "The Voice of Austria," a New York journal:

"... The new covenant of the League of Nations will therefore have to include a rigid limitation on the sovereign rights of every nation, which intends to borrow abroad or to obtain foreign investments. Unilateral measures, which affect the essentials of the contractual obligations, the currency system, TAXATION, and other important measures, have to be rendered unlawful... All these provisions will have to be efficiently enforced by international tribunals and by sanctions, which the League must apply with a greater measure of success than in the past. Without some kind of international police power, such a plan could not be carried out. Coercive measures are indispensable in order to make reluctant debtor countries pay..."

The author of the foregoing was described, in the publication quoted as "recently Professor International Studies in Geneva."

Two months earlier—June 19th, 1941—the



"Glasgow Herald" quoted Sir Victor Sassoon, referred to as "British merchant banker," as declaring, "the United States needs Britain, Australia, and Canada to consume the exports of South America." He also was reported as saying, "Britain must come into the democracy of the United States," and that under this arrangement "Britain would relinquish her traditions and institutions of government."

As has been pointed out in the London Chamber of Commerce Report, default on the part of debtor countries has not come about because of their "reluctance" to pay, but because creditor nations have been unwilling to accept payment in the form of imports. A further disturbing factor has been the manipulations in the volume and purchasing power of money, for which international financiers have been responsible, and which have multiplied the burdens of (Continued on page 4)

Mr. Gardner and the Gas Grab

The following letters to the editor of the "Heidelberg News," Melbourne, are very interesting. In his letter, Mr. Gardner, M.L.A., now shows his true colours all too clearly. Apparently he finds Elective Dictatorship more to his taste than Democracy! This correspondence raises vital issues, which demand the active attention of every true democrat:

Sir,—As one who voted and worked for Mr. R. Gardner, M.L.A., at the last Victorian State election, I desire to protest publicly at Mr. Gardner's arrogant and irresponsible attitude on the proposal of the Victorian State Government to socialise the gas industry. Through your columns I should like to ask Mr. Gardner the following questions. Simple, direct answers are required:

(1) Has Mr. Gardner been given an electoral mandate to support the nationalisation of the gas industry? If so when and how?

(2) Will Mr. Gardner give a written assurance that, if the gas industry is nationalised with his support, he will accept some personal responsibility for his actions by resigning from Parliament if (a) the price of gas to the consumer is increased above existing prices, or (b) the industry has to be subsidised out of revenue?

I have no interest in the controllers of the gas industry as such, but in my opinion responsible Government has been destroyed when members of Parliament calmly gamble with the taxpayers' money and accept no personal responsibility for the inevitable disastrous results to the consumer. As a consumer I want Mr. Gardner to tell me what responsibility he accepts if his actions penalise me.

—Yours, etc., ERIC D. BUTLER, Rosanna.

M.L.A.'S REVEALING LETTER

Sir,—The simple direct answers to Mr. Butler's questions ("News," 8/11/46) are:

1. No. Neither did I receive any mandate concerning the Soldier Settlement Bill, the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Bill the Night Trotting Bill, and many other measures. I was, and still am, unable to forecast the legislation to be brought before the House.

2. The electors of Ivanhoe will have their opportunity of deciding whether my vote on this measure, and every other measure

brought before the House, met with their wishes, and to replace me at the next election if they so desire. In the meantime I will continue to do what I conscientiously believe to be in the interests of the community as a whole. If this is "arrogance and irresponsibility," then I plead guilty to Mr. Butler's strictures.

—Yours, etc., R. A. GARDNER, Parliament House, Melbourne.

AN APPROPRIATE REPLY

Sir,—Mr. Gardner's replies ("News," 15/11/46) to my questions asking what personal responsibility Mr. Gardner is prepared to accept in connection with his support for a socialised gas industry, are most unsatisfactory. They demonstrate very clearly the urgent necessity of some mechanism being devised which will severely penalise Mem- (Continued on page 4)

Keep Up the Pressure

The following political comment appeared in the Melbourne "Argus" of last Saturday, November 30:—

"Opposition acceptance of the Bretton Woods Agreement is still doubtful.

"Non-Labour members say that they haven't had an opportunity of studying all the data on the agreement, because much of it has not been made available to them. They are inclined to agree with many Labour members that any return to anything resembling the gold standard is undesirable. "What may greatly influence many members against Bretton Woods is the stream of letters from electors protesting against Australia's acceptance of the agreement."

It is encouraging to know that the electoral campaign against Bretton Woods, initiated by social creditors, is having effect. But many more letters and telegrams are urgently necessary.

Significant Political Pointers

Speaking at Canberra last Friday, Mr. Archie Cameron, M.H.R., in criticising the appointment of Mr. Mountjoy to the executive of the C.S.I.R., mentioned the Canadian spy ring. He went on to say that he had previously asked the Attorney General the number of members of the Soviet Legation in Australia. The reply showed that there is the astounding number of 84.

Mr. Cameron complained that the reply to his question had NOT been published in "Hansard." This is a very serious matter, and some searching questions should be asked by electors.

The Canadian Royal Commission Report on Communist espionage activities in Canada revealed that the large Russian Embassy in Canada camouflaged the activities of five separate organisations, the members of which were actively engaged in fifth-column work on behalf of Soviet Russia.

In view of the lavish praise heaped upon Mr. Henry Wallace by some money reformers and other misled dupes, the following comment upon this American admirer of the "cahmon man," by Mr. E. G. Hansell, Canadian Social Credit M.P., in the "Can-

dian Social Creditor" of October 3, will prove interesting and instructive:—

"Mr. Wallace was one of Mr. Roosevelt's right-hand men whose heart throbbled for 'social justice.' He derided the cutthroat competition of the capitalist system, and so forth and so on. It is interesting to note that he made a failure of his own inherited business, and, according to the 'Chicago Tribune' of August 12, 1935, it was sold for a mortgage of about two and a quarter million dollars. He, together with his business colleagues, were found guilty of monopolistic trade practices in violation of the anti-trust laws, and ordered to pay damages to the tune of \$37,000. What a man!"

"How the German-Jewish financiers helped Hitler:—

"On December 29th, Goebbels entered a hopeful sign in his diary... (an) interview... in the house of the banker Schroeder in Cologne... devoted mainly to the problem of financing the Party. The banker had succeeded in raising credits to tide Hitler over... In addition, money

(Continued on page 2)



WALLACE AND TRUMAN

SOCIAL CREDIT VICTORY IN QUEBEC

Electors' Candidate Beats Party Hacks

Detailed information now arriving from Canada reveals the full significance of the previously reported Social Credit breakthrough in the Pontiac by-election in Quebec. The "Canadian Social Crediter" carries the very appropriate headline, "Shocked Press Comments On Recent Pontiac Victory." The victorious candidate, M. Real Caouette, has commented, "When I go to the House of Commons, I am not going to serve a political Party, I am not going to serve a political chief. But I am going to serve my electors, and all the electors of Pontiac."

The following important article on the Pontiac by-election is reprinted from the "Canadian Social Crediter" of September 29: —

The Pontiac federal by-election may well prove to be the Waterloo of party politics. The spectacular victory of the Union of Electors' candidate was a nasty shock to the Liberal and Conservative Parties. That is all too plain from immediate reactions in so-called "high political circles." But the repercussions of Pontiac are likely to be a great deal more far-reaching than they imagine.

The Quebec by-election was staged by the brain trust of the Liberal (i.e., Liberal-Socialist as opposed to C.C.F.-Socialist) Party to test the Government's strength, in terms of the efficacy of its Party machine, before Prime Minister Mackenzie King revamped his cabinet and rewarded the faithful by seats in the political Valhalla known as "The Senate." (It is becoming known



REAL CAOUCETTE

more popularly as "The Senilate.") Pontiac has been a Liberal stronghold since away back, and machine politics in Quebec—particularly of the Liberal branch—has established a reputation, which even a Chicago gangster king would envy. Hence the choice.

For the Quebec Social Crediters, the Pontiac by-election was the first test of the new non-partisan strategy of action upon which they are engaged. The Social Credit movement in that Province, in adherence to Social Credit principles, discarded party political action, and is concentrating on mobilising the people into a non-party Union of Electors.

THE TECHNIQUE

This Union of Electors in each constituency endorses a general policy—a definite statement of the RESULTS they want in common. As electors, they do not concern themselves with METHODS, and as a consequence they find that the differences, which kept them divided into opposing Party camps are being swept aside.

Having decided on a general programme of RESULTS, the electors then come together in conventions to nominate candidates to represent them. These candidates must undertake to obey the wishes of their electors, serve their electors and represent their electors. Unlike the party politicians, their pledge to their electors precludes them from representing a particular Party or taking their instructions from any Party machine.

Significant Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1)

had been found to finance the next election . . . Schleicher's 'socialist' speech of December 15th had moved heavy industry and the banks to put a last stake on Papen-Hitler."

—Dr. Otto Strasser, in "History In My Time," page 245.

Strasser was closely associated with the National Socialist Party during its early control of Germany.

It was alleged in the Victorian Parliament last week, by Country Party leader McDonald, that the action of the Communist Secretary of the A.R.U., Mr. J. J. Brown, in preventing harvesting and other machin-

UNOFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE

Until a general election, these candidates stand for election as unofficial representatives of their constituents. When elected to serve in this capacity, it is their duty to bring pressure to bear on the official member in Parliament or in the Provincial Legislature to carry out the wishes of his constituents. If the sitting member refuses, then the unofficial representative reports back to his constituents' organisation—the Union of Electors in his constituency—and carries out the instructions given to him.

Now the sitting members in Parliament or in the Provincial Legislature are eligible as candidates for election through the Union of Electors—irrespective of their previous Party allegiance—but in order to qualify, they must repudiate Party control and pledge themselves to obey only their constituents through their union—the Union of Electors.

It will be plain that the Union of Electors is thus cutting across Party politics, and, as it unites the people, it will progressively eliminate Party politics. It provides a basis upon which all electors may unite to establish a genuine political democracy as an essential preliminary to the establishment of an economic democracy.

The Pontiac by-election provided the first test for this new strategy. In the election Real Caouette, the Union of Electors' candidate, stood alone against the candidates of four political Parties—the Liberal-Socialist Party, the so-called Conservative Party, the C.C.F.-Socialist Party and the Communist Party. These four candidates told the electors what their respective Parties would do for them (or, rather, TO them); they promised to obey the dictates of their respective Party machines. The Union of Electors' candidate pledged himself to carry out the policy endorsed by his constituents and to obey only the dictates of his constituents. On these terms only would he work with the Social Credit group in the House of Commons.

Despite the novelty of the issue, despite the strength of the Party machines which opposed him and despite the confusion introduced into the campaign to obscure the real issue involved, the electors of Pontiac rejected Party politics in favour of genuine democratic representation, and elected Real Caouette by a substantial majority.

When the people of Canada realise more fully the real significance of the Pontiac by-election, the Union of Electors will grow from strength to strength. And in the meantime Social Crediters everywhere should ponder the result of Pontiac and contrast it with the abortive efforts that have been made from time to time in attempting to reconcile Social Credit principles with the Party problems.

Social Crediters in Quebec have won the gratitude of freedom-loving people everywhere. The Pontiac result has been a resounding victory for genuine democracy as opposed to the sham democracy, which is leading us towards dictatorship and disaster via Party politics.

Congratulations to Mr. Real Caouette. Congratulations to Professor Gregoire, Mr. Louis Even, Mme. Cote-Mercier and to all the stalwarts of the movements in Quebec whose devotion to duty has been responsible for this great victory.

ery from being transported to the wheat belts, was going to prevent the harvesting of some crops.

The Communists want a food shortage.

There were some ugly incidents during the recent transport strike in Victoria. The following item, entitled "Upholding the Law In Alberta," from the "Edmonton Journal" of September 10, is appropriate: —

"The Government of Alberta has acted promptly to uphold the law against violence in picketing by Alberta Farmers' Union strikers. Two of the group that stopped cream trucks at Wetaskiwin, and that went so far as to dump cream off one truck, have been arrested, tried and found guilty on charges of injuring property? They have each been fined fifty dollars and costs.

"The Government is to be commended

for its prompt action. As Premier Manning pointed out last week, 'the Government's duty and responsibility is to see that the equal rights of all citizens are respected. No man has the right to force another, by threat, intimidation or molestation, to a course of action to which he is opposed.

"The men who dumped the cream, at Wetaskiwin were no better than highwaymen in their act. Had the incident occurred when no 'strike' was on, had the cream been destroyed as an act of revenge or spite, it would have been very hard to find in all Alberta even two or three who would defend the culprits.

"A striker or a picket is no more exempt from the law than is any other citizen."

"Honorable members opposite are in the habit of referring to the terrible monopolies that exist in this country. I was interested recently to see that the Commonwealth Oil Refineries Limited, more than half the shares of which are owned by the Commonwealth Government, had paid a dividend of no less than 12 per cent."

—Archie Cameron, M.H.R., vide Federal "Hansard," November 7.

The "News of the World," which claims the largest international circulation in the world, contained the following in its issue of July 28: —

"The truth is out; the same truth that this paper has been printing for two years. A Government White Paper has demolished the popular editorial view that Zionist terrorism was the 'misguided action of a few fanatics.' It has proved the responsibility of a Zionist army, conscripted, trained and equipped by leaders of the Jewish Agency.

"Their formal expression of regret after the outrage in Jerusalem was but a mockery of the men who were killed. The underlings are behind barbed wire; but, what of the bosses? . . .

"This paper can do no more than state once again the truth: Zionism is a political movement, and the leaders have as little compassion for the too-old-to-fight Jewish wrecks of Europe as concern for the Englishmen they kill. Their policy has had one—and only one—aim since Balfour was duped in 1917: the creation of a Palestine Jewish State. No other country than Palestine was acceptable, for their State had to straddle the narrow bridge between East and West and be in a position to change will the balance of power—in fact, to dominate, the world."

There is considerable difference of opinion amongst Australian wheatgrowers concerning the Labor Government's Stabilisation Scheme. Some of the Wheatgrowers' representatives favouring the scheme are adopting a most undemocratic attitude concerning the demand for a ballot of all growers. The "West Australian Wheatgrower" of October 30 quotes a Mr. Chapman from South Australia as saying: 'Others have said they are not afraid of a ballot, but frankly I am. I would not be afraid if the farmers could express their own opinions, but I am afraid of what money might do.'

Hear! Hear! Mr. Chapman, you must save the wheatgrowers from themselves. Why should they have a ballot?

Some farmers may be surprised to know that they are organising on a "world basis."

The "West Australian" of October 30, in a report on the formation of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, gives this information. I.F.A.P. was formed in London during May of this year. A Mr. Gibson, Chairman of the Primary Producers' Council of Australia, is reported as saying upon his return to Australia "that no one country could be secure and prosperous very long unless the world as a whole was secure and prosperous." If Mr. Gibson means that we cannot be prosperous in Australia unless the Chinese, Japanese, Russians, Hottentots and others are also prosperous, he is talking dangerous nonsense.

All the international organisations being established today are designed to bring primary producers and others under one central international control.

The only answer to the international planning menace is for the citizens of every country to put their own affairs in order by taking effective control of their local Parliaments. The writer will be interested to hear of any problem relating to primary production, which cannot be solved by Australian primary producers and the rest of the Australian people. No doubt we can learn much from other peoples, but there is no necessity for centralised international planning in order to do this.

How "capitalist" America helps European Communists:

"U.S. help of many kinds is still going to Russia, Yugoslavia and other countries in the Russian orbit, though Tito's thugs have downed U.S. planes and Stalin is promoting anti-U.S. sentiment wherever he can. The latest shipment to Yugoslavia carried U.N.R.R.A. food, farm equipment, medical supplies, including 5,000,000 units of penicillin and thirteen cases of whisky, damn it. During the war the U.S. shipped Russia more than 11,000,000,000 dollars worth of lend-lease materials, including trucks, jeeps, locomotives and aeroplanes. Russia didn't shoot away all this stuff in the war. Since V.J.-Day the U.S. has sent Russia another 290,000,000 dollars worth of lend-lease goods. Via U.N.R.R.A., the U.S. has given Russia 175,000,000 dollars worth of food, clothes, farm animals and machines. The American Society for Russian Relief is still in business. Altogether, since the war ended and Stalin turned on the U.S. as if it had been his enemy instead of his ally, Russia has received more than 466,000,000 dollars worth of help. Since V.J.-Day U.N.R.R.A. has sent to Tito's country 235,855,000 dollars worth of supplies. At least 5,000,000 Yugoslavs, according to U.N.R.R.A.'s Yugoslav agent, are living on U.S. food and could not live without it. The U.S. has also sent 32,000,000 dollars worth of lend-lease materials, including food, tanks, aircraft parts and other war gear. U.N.R.R.A. contributions to Poland have amounted to 262,000,000 dollars. Poland got 17,000,000 worth of lend-lease goods from the U.S. during the war, and has got another 15,000,000 dollars worth since. The Red Cross has given Poland about 5,000,000 dollars worth of clothes, medicines and food. Yugoslavia and Poland are the biggest nations in the Russian orbit. Smaller ones are Hungary, Roumania and Albania; and all three are still benefiting. The Governments of all three, meanwhile, are busily doing their little best to undermine American influence and blacken the name of the U.S. The grand total of U.S. help to Russia and Co. since the war is 1,120,000,000 dollars. That is the picture of Uncle Sap in some of his post-war activities."—New York "Daily News." —E.D.B.

PROGRESS OF FINANCIAL APPEAL

MANY MORE DONORS REQUIRED

The Social Credit Action Group reports a fair response to the appeal for £2500 launched on November 5. The total amount subscribed will govern the rate at which an eight-page illustrated "New Times" every week can be attained and the circulation more rapidly expanded. Not only is it desired to keep Mr. Eric Butler campaigning full-time, it is also desired to have several other full-time campaigners.

By contributing regular amounts ranging from 3d to 5/- per week, 1575 actionists could easily contribute the £2500 being sought. The table below sets out how many donors are being sought to contribute various weekly amounts, and progress results: —

Weekly Amount	Donors Required	Donors Obtained	Donors Needed
5/-	25	11	14
4/-	50	4	46
2/-	100	22	78
1/-	200	10	190
6d	400	35	365
3d	800	49	751

Previously acknowledged 11.
Previously acknowledged 4.
Previously acknowledged 18; G.E.S., Murtoa, Vic.; Miss G.F.G., Rosebud, Vic.; R.D., Murrumbidgee, Vic.; N.W., Kew, Vic.
Previously acknowledged 8; V.S., Irook, Vic.; C.A.McI., Brunswick, Vic.
Previously acknowledged 27; R.W.F., Tennyson, V.c.; D.C., Umbriam, Qland.; D.E., Newcastle, N.S.W.; M.G.C., Glenferrie, Vic.; J.W.D.MacL., Shannon, Tas.; O.C., Donald, Vic.; A.M., Balwyn, Vic.; Mrs. W.J.T., Charlton, Vic.
Previously acknowledged 36; Anonymous, Glenorchy, Vic.; H.E.B., Melbourne, Vic.; K.S., Berri, S.A.; J.S.M., Murgon, Qland.; W.A.C., Strathmore, N.S.W.
The following person has given 5 threepences weekly: J.D., Melbourne, Vic.
The following person has given 3 threepences weekly: R.R., Donvale, Vic.

The guarantees of the donors acknowledged above total £402/7/- per year. The fact that only 131 people have guaranteed this amount should stimulate others to make their contributions. Many more donors are still required, if the goal of £2500 is to be attained.

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

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

NATIONALIST NEWS FROM THE USA.

In the "Australasian" 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. or kindred organisations): —

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (delayed).

Authenticated scandalous report: Samuel Untermyer, now deceased, credited perhaps as no other single individual on earth for having started World War II, is alleged to have paid 150,000 dollars to get his nephew, Mr. Steinhart, appointed Ambassador to Russia following the expiration of the term of Ambassador Davies. This money was paid directly to F.D.R. It was supposed to go into the Democratic National Committee Campaign Fund.



LAURENCE STEINHART

F.D.R. pocketed a large slice of it. The source of this information is a very prominent Democrat, high in political circles in Washington.

Pressure is being brought on President Truman to appoint a woman as special assistant to the President. Eleanor Roosevelt is angling for the job. President Truman is believed to have turned "thumbs down" on the idea.

Benjamin Cohen, formerly of the notorious White House cabal of Corcoran and Cohen, is the chief assistant to James Byrnes, our Secretary of State, in his functions at the Paris Peace Conference. Cohen is generally believed to be pro-Russian. There is a fear in some quarters here in Washington that our affairs in Paris are being sabotaged in behalf of Soviet Russia.

Elliott Roosevelt is expected to make one-half million dollars out of his new book dealing with reminiscences about his father and Winston Churchill. If Elliott's accounts are correct, his father was very much opposed to British imperialism, but very much in favour of Russian imperialism.

Russia is so hard up for intelligent scientists that she is offering German scientists as high as 35,000 dollars per year to come to Russia and work. Even with this offer she is having difficulty in getting competent scientists. This is easy to understand. The scientists fear that the big salary will be used as a seductive offer, long enough to get them into Russia. Then once they get into Russia, they will be reduced to bondage and slavery. If they resist this, they will be liquidated.

Russia controls her politics in Germany by the rationing of paper. Prior to the

recent election in the Russian-occupied zone of Germany the anti-Communist faction was granted 800 tons of paper on which to print campaign propaganda.

A plot has been uncovered—a plot on the part of the Russians and the Bulgarians to seize the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. Should this happen, it could easily be the beginning of World War III.

The Communist Party no longer pretends to be a friend of the Church, either Catholic or Protestant. In their issue of September 3 they carry, in their official daily paper ("Daily Worker"), a vicious attack on Cardinal Spellman. Protestants who view this as merely an anti-Catholic article are indeed superficial. The same venomous Reds are organising a nationwide campaign against Fundamental Protestant clergymen and their churches.

The New York City C.I.O., the B'nai B'rith, the American Veterans' Committee, and the so-called Friends of Democracy, have organised a joint campaign to drive Upton Close off the radio.

Here in Washington, as well as elsewhere in the United States, Communist white girls make dates with coloured young men. This they do under instructions from Communist Party headquarters in order to stimulate the growth of their revolutionary party among Negroes.

In his campaign for election to the U.S. Senate, Edward Martin of Pennsylvania is being opposed by certain elements because of his alleged anti-Jewish attitudes and associations.

Henry Wallace and U.S. Senator Claude Pepper are teaming up to seize control of the pro-Stalin elements within the Democratic Party. They hope to succeed Sidney Hillman in left-wing political influence.

The recent report made by Donald Nelson has shocked all Washington. In his book, "Arsenal of Democracy," Nelson boldly asserts that in 1944 (while F.D.R.



DONALD NELSON,

Coordinator of war-contracts under the Roosevelt regime.

was still alive) an attempt was made to establish a military dictatorship in this country under the authority of President Roosevelt. Bernard Baruch was to have been the chief advisor, instigator, and enforcer, of the plan.

ONCE UPON A TIME—AND ALL THE TIME

By "FOOTLE."

Once upon a time there was a king who wanted everyone to have a good time. This was frightfully decent of him, as his queen frequently pointed out; in fact, she was of opinion that not-so-good times were plenty good enough for anybody but kings and queens. But the king was a bit of a nut when he got an idea, especially when it got on the queen's works. So he sent for his chancellor.

"Chancellor," he said, "I suppose you like having a good time?"

"Sire," replied the chancellor, "my first thought is always for your majesty: your majesty's pleasure is my good time. I would no other."

"Yes, yes!" replied the king, testily, "but I am not speaking as king and chancellor, but as man and man. Suppose you were a tanner or a charcoal burner or a swineherd, would you not like to have a good time?"

The chancellor paled beneath his whiskers. What was behind all this? "Sire," he replied, "I have never been any of those things, but I cannot conceive of a good time which does not spring from service to your majesty. I am sure your majesty's subjects have every freedom."

"Well, I don't mean that sort of a good time at all. Our subjects have, as you say, every freedom, but we are pestered with hard-luck stories and we're getting a bit fed up with them. We have had a run of

good seasons, yet there are those who say they eat not nor yet are clad against the winter; they grow turbulent. What say you, Mr. Chancellor?"

"Sire, they will repent their turbulence!" "Listen, chump—I mean chancellor" breathed the king sibilantly. "It is our will that all shall be fed and sheltered. This I know to be possible. See to it!"

The chancellor retired saying all sorts of things under his breath that would have surprised the king. Or would they?

The chancellor called together his chamberlains.

"Attend to me!" he admonished them. "His majesty hath laid a very difficult charge upon me. It is the royal wish that everyone have a good time. Everyone. No one is to hunger or want for shelter. Blest if I know what kingdoms are coming to now-days! Well!"

Then one dour-faced chamberlain spoke. "My lord," said he, "it is plain we shall

have to seize the herds and chattels of some of our noble lords."

"And of the merchants," added another with relish.

The chancellor shook his head. "Pure socialism," he objected. "Bad for kings. No. What we have to do is to preserve our great and glorious freedom and get the boodle at the same time."

The chamberlains weren't very helpful. It's a wonder the chancellor bothered with them at all, for it was the chancellor who evolved the IDEA. He sought audience with his majesty.

"Sire," he said, "touching this good time business, the snag is that we have to increase our revenue while retaining the voluntary principle. I therefore suggest to your majesty that owing to the contrariness and even threatening attitude of certain neighbouring States we call for a greater title of industry for the purpose of defence. This will give us the wherewithal to give the poor a good time and at the same stroke, preserve our voluntary system."

"Sounds all right," the king agreed. "Try it."

"But," added the chancellor, "we will call for title on a sliding scale, so that the burden will rest heaviest where most wealth is."

"First rate," agreed the king. But because they were dealing with people there was trouble. The sliding scale wouldn't slide. The wealthy ones found that by being not so wealthy they got along and didn't have to spark up so much of their property. They ordered diminished production. Even the royal table was affected. The nightingales' tongues disappeared from the menu; then the larks faded out of the steak, kidney, lark, and mushroom pie. It was a bit thick considering how decent his majesty was. The king rang for his chancellor and didn't take his hand off the bell until that worthy appeared.

"How now?" demanded his majesty. "Sire," said the chancellor, humbly, "we have chosen an unfortunate time for our altruistic experiment. There are shortages of everything everywhere: it is inevitable that we impose rationing."

"Will that give the people a good time?" demanded his majesty sourly.

"Sire, they will be told of the good time they are going to have in the future. That will keep them quiet for ages: it's marvellous how decent they are. Besides, we can always increase the police force."

"And when will they get their good time?" demanded the king.

"Alas, Sire. That is beyond me," sighed the chancellor. "I see no light at the end of the tunnel."

"Begone!" roared the king. "Art nought but a dirty great big economist!"

I would like to bring this tale to a happy conclusion and proclaim that a good time was had by all, but, unfortunately, history will not bear with me while I do it. The fact of the matter is that one of the covetous and threatening neighbours invented for internal purposes, took umbrage at the announcement and became an external reality. He marched into the benevolent kingdom, and the king who wanted everyone to have a good time was soon no more.

But his chancellor got a job with the new management.

ON THE RECORD

(To the Editor.)

Sir, — Following our interview today, below is a copy of the letter for which I have received the Hon. E. J. Ward's permission for you to publish.

—Yours sincerely, L. RAFFERTY, 10 Gladstone St., Sandringham, Melbourne, S.8, November 29, 1946.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Minister for Transport and External Territories,
Canberra, A.C.T.

5th November 1946.

Dear Mr. Rafferty, — I have your letter of 1st November, and desire to thank you for forwarding the newspaper enclosed with your communication, which I have read with great interest.

Many thanks also for your expression of approval of my views concerning the Bretton Woods Financial Agreement.

You may be assured I am watching the position very closely, as it is my conviction that it would be a tragedy of the greatest magnitude to Australia if we ever permitted questions affecting our domestic policy to be determined by an authority outside this country.

—Yours sincerely, (Signed.) ED. J. WARD.

[The newspaper "read with great interest" by Mr. Ward was our special Bretton Woods edition of November 1. — Editor, "New Times."]

AN IMPORTANT NEW BOOKLET "OUR SHAM DEMOCRACY."

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NAMES AND ADDRESSES REQUIRED

Mr. Eric Butler desires to thank those readers who have sent him names and addresses of people to supply with specimen copies of the "New Times." But much more co-operation is required before his proposed scheme to help to increase the circulation of our journal more rapidly can be tried on a worthwhile scale.

All that readers are asked to do is to select the names of any people they think may be interested in the material appearing in the "New Times," and, together with addresses, forward to Mr. Butler, c/o Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

At least 500 names are required for the scheme. Eight specimen copies of the "New Times," together with a suitable covering letter, will be sent to each person. Surely every present reader knows of at least one or two people likely to be interested in the "New Times." Send in their names and addresses immediately. No payment is required, although some readers may care to enclose a small donation to cover at least some of the cost of postage to the people whose names they submit.

As soon as sufficient names have been forwarded, the scheme will be started. It is hoped to start early in the new year. If the scheme proves to be self-financing, it may then be expanded.

All readers are urged to give this important matter their immediate attention.

CHRISTMAS CHEER IN BRITAIN

In the Melbourne "Age" of October 25, its Special Correspondent in London reports as follows: —

While the Food Minister (Mr. Strachey) was deploring the fact that whisky, gin and wines will be very scarce for the Christmas season, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Dr. Hugh Dalton) told the Commons that the Government's "hospitality cellar" was stocked with sufficient wines and spirits to last for three years at the present rate of consumption.

Mr. Strachey said that one reason for the scarcity of imported wines was a shortage of bottles.

THE NEW ORDER

(To the Editor.)

Sir, — Through a misleading advertisement in a daily paper, I received 29 letters of application for a house to let with option of purchase—which was what I required myself. The heart-breaking stories and beseeching applications made me very wrath with those sabotaging production—bureaucrats and trade union bosses whose first allegiance is given to a foreign dictatorship. Surely there are enough enlightened people to revolt against this tyranny and insist on their democratic rights. —Yours, etc., E.C.A., Kew.

JEWES AND ESPIONAGE

The Report of the Canadian Royal Commission on the Espionage Affair, page 82, serves the following warning:

"The evidence before us strongly suggests that anti-Semitism and the natural reaction of persons of Jewish origin to racial discrimination, was one of the factors played upon by the Communist recruiting agents. It is significant that a number of the documents from the Russian Embassy specifically note 'Jew' or 'Jewess' in entries on their relevant Canadian agents or prospective agents, showing that the Russian Fifth Column leaders attached particular significance to this matter."

"THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIAL CREDIT"

By Eric D Butler

Price 1/1d posted.

"The Truth About Social Credit" removes many misconceptions regarding Social Credit. It is a detailed exposure of how the Federal Labor Government's 1945 Banking Legislation, far from having any connection with Social Credit, was an important step in the long-range policy to impose complete serfdom on the Australian people.

"The Truth About Social Credit" states clearly what Social Credit is and what it is not.

No social creditor can afford to be without this booklet. Order now from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

Who Are the Enemies of Private Enterprise?

(Continued from page 1)

debtor countries. If, therefore, "coercive measures" are called for, their application to enforce acceptance of imports by creditor countries would be more appropriate.

BRETTON WOODS AND DEBTOR NATIONS

In view of the statements of the writer quoted from "The Voice of Austria" and of Sassoon, is it mere coincidence that the Bretton Woods scheme, so far from recognising the rights of debtor countries who are debarred from making payment by reason of the refusal of creditors to accept imports, provides for the enforcement of severe penalties against the debtors; so far from attempting to rectify a defective financial system, which is undermining genuine private enterprise, establishes a comprehensive scheme of control whereby rigid adherence to the irrational principles of that defective system, is to be enforced?

It should be remembered that Britain is now, like Australia, a debtor country; that Britain, Australia, and Canada (according to Sassoon), are needed as consumers of American exports; that Bretton Woods (Article VI, Sections 1 and 2) provides for the application of their surpluses by countries having a "favourable" balance of payments, to purchase of the fixed assets of countries with "unfavourable" balances.

The Report of the London Chamber of Commerce sums up its cogent arguments against the Bretton Woods scheme in the following sentence: "It is the gravamen of the Chamber's criticism that the International Monetary Fund does, in fact, seek to deprive the nations of their defences whilst failing to remove the perils which called them into use."

WORLD BANK BOSS VERSUS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

As further proving that there is no affinity between private enterprise and those by whom the scheme was concocted and is directed, the following facts regarding the record of Eugene Meyer, who is president of the World Bank, are important:

Early in 1930, Eugene Meyer was appointed Governor of the Federal Reserve Board by President Hoover. Following the action of the New York banks, at the end of October 1929, in calling in without notice practically every overdraft, catastrophic conditions had descended on the country. After large parcels of securities had been thrown on the collapsing market, after American business had staggered further and further down the slope, Mr. Hoover dictated an official memorandum to Eugene Meyer drawing his attention to the disastrous consequences of the Board's policy, and requesting reconsideration of it. Mr. Meyer acknowledged the memorandum and took no action!

Since the early days of the Roosevelt regime the same Eugene Meyer has been the owner of the influential newspaper, the "Washington Post," which supported the Socialistic policies of the New Deal.

Mr. Herbert Wilkins and other Australian commerce "leaders" should realise that Mr. Eugene Meyer is not at all likely to be actuated by any regard for their interests.

When it is pointed out that the Bretton Woods scheme, amongst other provisions, requires that the local currency assets of the Bank are to be guaranteed against any depreciation in their value in terms of gold, that payment of interest and principal of any loan made by the Bank is to be fully guaranteed by the national government of the country concerned, the significance of the declaration of the writer in "The Voice of Austria" that "unilateral measures which affect . . . TAXATION . . . must be rendered unlawful . . ." will be apparent.

Apparently, men like Mr. Herbert Wilkins delude themselves with the idea that, in the frenzied competitive struggle for new and bigger export markets, engendered by an insane financial system, Australian interests will be able to outstrip their powerful overseas competitors. Even should they succeed in doing so, the principle of sacrificing the health and happiness of human beings to the demands of an inhuman system is indefensible.

ENLIGHTENED LEADERS OF COMMERCE

Finally, lest Mr. Wilkins and/or his associates should dismiss what I have written as the vaporous outpourings of "a currency crank," I quote briefly from the Report of The Economic Crisis Committee of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce. This body, like the London Chamber of Commerce, appears to be composed of men of far broader knowledge and greater wisdom than are similar bodies here. I commend the following extract from the Report to Mr. Herbert Wilkins and his associates:

"... It has been shown that the defect in the [financial] system renders it impossible for industry to recover its costs of production and liquidate its debt obligations. It follows that the weaker units of the industrial system must become eliminated or absorbed by the stronger units. These stronger units are stronger by virtue of their ability to eliminate their competitors. Thus a process of centralisation develops quite naturally in both the industrial and financial fields. Because the control of financial policy must carry with it the control of all economic activity, it would seem that the powers of government must pass into the hands of the most powerful financial group as financial power becomes centralised internationally. That this is by no means an unlikely result is plain from the proposals being put forward for the centralisation of national central banks under an international financial institution. It is being further suggested that national central banks should be made completely independent of control by national governments, so that any such centralised world hierarchy of finance would form a World Government with complete power over communities. We view the progress towards such a state of affairs with alarm..."

Those words were written in June 1933. The economic crisis, which called forth the Report did not come about by accident. It was brought about, as the unimpeachable evidence shows, by the alien international financiers who, in order to advance their plan of "a centralised world hierarchy," have inspired two World Wars in addition to major and minor economic crises. The Bretton Woods Plot, together with the network of complementary international controls of which it is a part, represents the culmination, if not the consummation, of that plan. If the drift toward "World Government with complete power over communities," so clearly recognised in the Report, was such as to cause alarm then, it is infinitely more alarming now!

My earlier reference to the threat of International taxation control, if such is not already an actuality, should also be considered in conjunction with the plea made by Mr. Wilkins for consultation of the Chambers of Commerce by the Government in the matter of legislation for PRICE FIXING. There is evidence that this also is to be under International control.

I earnestly trust that some reader will bring this letter to the notice of Mr. Herbert Wilkins and to others associated with the Chambers of Commerce. Though past experience seems to discourage the belief that Australia's "leading businessmen," as a body, would be influenced by any evidence, however conclusive, as to the technical defectiveness of the existing financial system and the anti-social objectives of its controllers, there may be a dim ray of hope that some one or two will recognise the truth; and, realising the threat to themselves as well as to less fortunately situated sections of the community, will be jolted out of the smug complacency engendered by success in the business world. I have written this letter in the hope that its contents will be of some effect in arousing leaders of commerce and industry in particular from their Rip Van Winkle slumbering, because I know that the inspiration of the Bretton Woods and other international control schemes can be traced to one source—the inner circles of International Finance and International Socialism. These are the deadly foes alike of free enterprise and individual freedom.

I am, very truly yours, J. BRADSHAW, A.F.I.A., 169 Walsh Street, South Yarra. November 24, 1946.

ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

"The Truth About Social Credit." A clear and concise exposition of genuine Social Credit principles, with a complete answer to the popular idea that Social Credit has something to do with Socialism. Price 1/-.
"The Enemy Within The Empire." Already tens of thousands of copies of this revealing booklet have been sold in all parts of the British Empire. Reveals how the rearmament of Germany was financed and the role of Dr. Schacht, the German Finance Fuehrer found "not guilty" at Nuremberg. Price 9d.
"The Money Power Versus Democracy." A comparatively small quantity of this excellent handbook for all democrats is still available. Price 9d.
"Sack The Bureaucrats And Win The Peace." The bureaucratic menace has still to be fought and defeated. This booklet outlines how it can be done. Price 6d.
"The War Behind the War." Although written early in World War 2, this little booklet is still an excellent introduction to the Jewish Problem. Price 3d.

The above booklets are obtainable from all Social Credit movements or from New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne. Include postage (lid. per. booklet) when ordering.

ERIC BUTLER'S ACTIVITIES

Accompanied by Mrs. Butler, Mr. Eric Butler spent two weeks in Tasmania during the recent State election campaign. Mr. Butler gave two radio talks and spoke at several meetings for the Independent candidates.

Mr. Butler and Mr. John Johnstone left for Mildura on Thursday evening of last week. They spoke in Red Cliffs on Friday night, in Mildura on Monday night, and in Berri, South Australia on Tuesday night. The subject for these meetings was Bretton Woods, and a report will appear in our next issue.

Mr. Butler and Mr. Johnstone arrived in Adelaide by plane from Renmark on Wednesday, for the Town Hall meeting that night.

Although Mr. Butler's activities next year will depend upon the amount of financial support given to the appeal being conducted at present by the Social Credit Action Group, it is definite that he will be arriving in Queensland early in March of next year for a tour of that State.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FUNDS FROM PRIVATE FINANCIAL INTERESTS

Under this heading, the official Labor Party paper in Melbourne, the "Labor Call," published the following in its issue of November 21:—

Private bankers and financiers will put up eighty per cent. of the money for the International Bank. Governments will put up only 20 per cent.

These rather surprising figures are provided by the American Railroad Brotherhood's weekly paper, the conservative "Labor," with a circulation of half a million a week.

The first meeting in Washington of the Board of Governors of the International Bank was held last month.

High American Government officials met a committee of private industrialists and bankers, to pave the way for the International Bank and Fund meeting, says "Labor."

The committee (of private bankers) included representatives of Morgan, Rockefeller, Mellon and other big American finance houses.

Continuing, "Labor" says, "When the Bretton Woods Agreement was signed the American people were told that the Governments of the United States, Britain, and other countries would put up the money which the International Bank would lend to war devastated nations, to help them buy what they need."

"That is not the whole story," "Labor" adds.

"Of the 7,700,000,000 dollars capital, only 20 per cent. will come from Governments. The other 80 per cent. will be furnished by private banks and financiers."

"The meeting was held to find out, before the bank governors held their conference, just how the Morgans, Rockefellers and others propose to put up their share of the money."

"Most of the governors and top officials of the bank also come from influential business and financial circles."

"In view of these facts, some people fear the bank will give dangerous world power to private financiers."

BOOKLETS TO READ

"The Mysterious Protocols." The master plot related to present-day events. 2/7d. posted.

Federal Union Exposed." An outline of the steps toward the world Government. 2/7d posted.

The Answer To Tax Slavery." A way out of the debt system, 1/1d posted.

"Stop That Thief." An interesting collection of data on the money racket. 1/7d. posted.

Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

THERE IS A MOVEMENT IN YOUR STATE

Literature and Information relating to subjects dealt with in the "New Times" are obtainable from the following movements:—

The United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria.

The Douglas Social Credit Movement in Victoria, 1st Floor, The Block, Elizabeth St., Melbourne, Victoria.

The United Democrats, 17 Waymouth St., Adelaide, South Australia.

The Electoral Campaign, 101 Collins St., Hobart, Tasmania.

The D.S.C.A. of N.S.W. and The Electoral Campaign (N.S.W. Division), 3rd Floor, 2% Pitt St., Sydney, New South Wales.

The Electoral Campaign (Queensland), Room 14, 2nd Floor, 142 Adelaide St., Brisbane, Queensland.

Douglas Social Credit Movement of W.A., 544 Hay Street, Perth, Western Australia.

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Special Attention to Country Clients

Mr. Gardner and the Gas Grab

(Continued from page 1)

bers of Parliament when they pass legislation detrimental to the electors.

It is clear that Mr. Gardner is supporting legislation the effects of which he is not concerned about. If he would only give his opinion that the legislation will provide better, cheaper and more efficient gas service, and that he would resign if these results were not forthcoming, perhaps some excuse could be found for his support of gas socialisation. But he will not even do this. He says that, if not satisfied with him, Ivanhoe electors can remove him at the next elections. On present indications, I would say that Mr. Gardner may rest assured that he will no longer be a Member of the Victorian Parliament after the next elections, but this will be little satisfaction to Victorian electors if they have to bear for years to come the results of a policy imposed upon them by Mr. Gardner's support of a policy of socialisation.

I have no doubt that Mr. Gardner is sincere in his idealism. But, like most idealists, he tends to think that he knows what is best for "the community as a whole." Mr. Gardner may not realise it, but he has, by his support of gas socialisation, arrogated to himself the right to decide something, which the individuals in the community should decide. Thus my use of the term "arrogance."

What is urgently wanted in this and every other British country is a new Bill of Rights. This Bill should make Members of Parliament personally responsible for legislation such as the interference with the economic activities of the community. For example, if Mr. Gardner and his Socialist friends insist on socialising the gas industry, and that policy results in financial losses which have to be made up by taxing the entire community, they should either pay the losses out of their own pockets, or, failing this, be otherwise suitably penalised. Some such procedure as this would make the representatives of the people tend to do a little serious thinking before interfering with the people's rights.

The most distressing aspect of Mr. Gardner's support of gas socialisation is the fact that he has brought the idea of Independent Members of Parliament into disrepute with responsible members of the community. Mr. Gardner had a wonderful opportunity to use his strong position in the Victorian State Parliament to further the Independent idea, but, instead of doing this, he has furthered the idea that Independents are disguised Socialists and that, although elected as Independents, it is not long before they become independent of their own electors. I expected much better of Mr. Gardner, and I appeal to him to reconsider his position while there is still time.

Fortunately for Victorian electors, they have an Upper House. It is to be hoped that this House accepts its responsibilities and refuses to pass the legislation to socialise the gas industry. If Mr. Cain is so keen to push on with his policy of socialisation, he can take it to the electors. Their decision would surprise him—and Mr. Gardner.

—Yours, etc., ERIC D. BUTLER, Rosanna. November 28, 1946.

RECRUITING BASE FOR SPIES

"It became manifest at an early stage of this Inquiry, and has been overwhelmingly established by the evidence throughout, that the Communist movement was the principal base within which the espionage network was recruited; and that it not only supplied personnel with adequately 'developed' motivation, but provided the organisational framework wherein recruiting could be and was carried out safely and efficiently."

"In every instance but one, Zabotin's Canadian espionage agents were shown to be members of or sympathisers with the Communist Party."

"Zabotin found already in existence in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto numerous study groups where Communist philosophy and techniques were studied and where writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and later authors were read and discussed. To outsiders these groups were groups for discussing international politics and economics."

—Report of Canadian Royal Commission on Espionage. (Page 44.)

THE "NEW TIMES" IS OBTAINABLE AT ALL AUTHORISED NEWSAGENTS

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PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SUPPLEMENT

A CASE AGAINST NATIONALISATION

By Collin Brooks, in "Sovereignty," England.

A mass majority in the House of Commons supporting an Administration pledged to a Collective policy has tended to give to Nationalisation a savour of inevitability; not the Webbian "inevitability of gradualness," but that of abruptness.

Nationalisation must be accepted—runs the argument—because it is the "trend" of the time: nationalisation once accepted and achieved cannot be reversed.

These, of course, are twin heresies.

There is nothing in human organisation which must be accepted because it is the "trend" of the time, for "trends" can be ended and changed by the exercise of the human will.

There is no system which is not capable of being abandoned—and no system to which mankind, if it chooses, may not return.

* * * * *

This queer sense of fatalism, and the sectional self-interest, which concentrates upon compensation or purchase prices [to be paid for private assets when nationalised] rather than on principle, combine to dull in the public mind the significances of the policy.

* * * * *

There are many rational arguments against Nationalisation and one overwhelming emotional argument.

The only arguments, which seem to support it are either of sentimentality or corruption.

"EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS IS NOBODY'S BUSINESS"

The chief argument against Nationalisation is embodied in a folk saying as true as it is trite:

"Everybody's business is nobody's business."

That proverb is a frank acknowledgment that, whether we like it or not, the springs of human action are to be found either in self-interest or in the knowledge of overt responsibility. It is an acknowledgment that mankind responds to rewards and punishments.

Under any system of "public ownership"—that is, a single great unit operated from a centre remote from the majority of individual workers—rewards and punishments become arbitrary and do not follow swiftly enough upon the fault or the merit. Since both are administered, not by the public served, but by some official superior, punishments can be avoided by a sedulous cultivation of the good will of the awarding superior—and rewards attracted by the same belittling means. Broadly speaking, such a technique is not possible in small individual enterprises, for the enterprise itself is too vulnerable to permit either corruption or favouritism.

This aspect of incentives may seem to the superficial mind to be sordid and primitive. It is not really so. There is nothing sordid in an aspiration to improve one's material circumstances, for upon such an improvement a betterment of cultural circumstances must turn. There is nothing primitive in ambition: ambition is, indeed, the child of civilisation, not of barbarism.

ELIMINATION OF INCENTIVES

The elimination of age-old familiar incentives by Nationalisation has a dual effect. It retards industry and it debases character. A race of men destined by their evolutionary or mystic endowments to be pioneers and energetic explorers of new benefits for mankind are reduced to a race of functionaries.

If it be contended that the higher-level bureaucrat under Nationalisation may exercise all the exploratory and pioneering virtues of the private entrepreneur, the answer is that his duty prohibits him.

The test of enterprise is the readiness to assess and to take risks. Under private enterprise a number of persons voluntarily contribute to a common pool their present surpluses to be risked for future gain, and delegate with full powers some of their number to conduct the joint venture. The duty of those selected to direct is to weigh and take risks.

But the bureaucrat is in a very different position. He is in charge of the surpluses of all the citizens whose assent to any particular venture is not specifically given. By a "bad" risk he may bring the whole community to distress or even ruin. He is in a fiduciary capacity analogous to that of a trustee. His duty therefore is to guard against risks, not to seek them.

The difference can be envisaged if the natural approach of a Centralised Government control to some new departure in methods or technique be compared with that of private enterprise.

THE END OF ENTERPRISE

The possibility, for example, of finding a new food in the raw materials for such a

commodity as soap would have seemed to any government department so remote as to prohibit the expenditure of accountable public funds upon its exploration and development. To the shareholders of the companies, which did find a new food in such raw materials, it seemed a very natural extension of their business.

The "wild-cat" exploring for oil or minerals—done with the knowledge that few out of many ventures would be rewarded—in which private citizens may indulge at their own expense and risk, would for a State department be a highly criticisable gamble with public funds; and, indeed, would not be undertaken at all were the rewards of endurance and skill and patience not spectacular and invigorating—the very type of incentive not possible to the State.

Nationalised "enterprise" in such regard can only be limited enterprise, which means in practice not enterprise at all.

The loss to the community at large by the restriction of such risk-taking ventures would be enormous. Over the past generations it would have meant a complete failure of humanity to emerge from barbarism.

The patriotism of a civil servant may be great and admirable, but it would hardly rise to a pitch which would send men into lives of almost intolerable hardship if the only recompense were, at best, a "minute" of approval from a superior grade office, and, at worst, the ruin of an official career in the sense of a retarded promotion "with-in the grades."

CORRUPTION FOSTERED

Equally serious is another aspect of Nationalisation:

Private "enterprise," with all its faults, is at least honest in its motives. Nationalised enterprise cannot fail to be intermittently dishonest, for the ultimate control is in the hands of politicians, and the motives of politicians vary with the sway of the electoral tides.

Men would have to be of the angels to resist the menace of electoral defeat and their hurling from power when it might be evaded by some change of economic policy—wage policy, price policy or the like—since any loss caused by that change would be conveniently camouflaged in the complexities of national accounting.

Men would have to be supermen to resist the temptation to compose an awkward international relationship if it could be done by achieving conciliation, appeasement, by some convenient trade wangle.

The avarice of the private entrepreneur for money can be detected and dealt with: it can be limited by taxation. The avarice of the politician or of the bureaucrat—for power or place—is often not to be detected, and cannot effectually be limited.

A COMPLETE MONOPOLY

There is little need at this time of day to rehearse the objections to Monopoly.

Nationalisation is the apotheosis of Monopoly. It gives to the worker no alternative employer, certainly not the alternative of being his own direct employer. This means that free men become helots. It gives to the consumer no alternative source of supply. This means that the consumer becomes in effect the fed slave of a national compound, taking from the State what the State chooses to provide through the channels, which the State permits—and, incidentally, taking as consumer the wages earned as worker in the very way which caused the Truck Act to be placed on the Statute Book.

The effect of no alternative employer and no alternative supplier upon the representatives of the sole employer and sole supplier is familiar to us all—it is a degeneration of manners and a disappearance of civility.

The insolence of elected persons is proverbial. It is mild compared to the insolence of nominated and economically safe functionaries whose fiats cannot be challenged and whose lack of manners cannot be indicted.

SERVICE AND CIVILITY GO

Throughout the war the columns of the comic press and the radio humorous "acts" have echoed with jests about the rudeness of tradesmen no longer fearing loss of custom to a rival; of "clippies" and drivers no longer fearing either "the sack" or the ruin of their livelihoods through competition; of Jacks-in-office or Jills-in-office in labour exchanges and registration bureaux. Such jests may be an unjust libel on the

majority of public servants—but they could neither arise nor be applauded unless there were a great deal of truth to life in them. It is certainly no libel on any class of public servant to say that the treatment accorded to a customer at a private travel agency and that given to him at a passport office differs markedly in both efficiency and natural courtesy.

Man dressed in a little brief authority can be a terrible boor, and the female of the species is more deadly contemptuous than the male.

The transformation of a mass of civil traders, whose courtesy comes not only from the desire to retain a customer's good-will in the face of competition, but also from a direct personal and neighbourly relationship to the customer, into a mass of bureaucratic functionaries whose manners matter nothing to their security of tenure and personal reward, may sound the least of the effects of Nationalisation; in practice it might well prove the greatest.

RESPONSIBILITY AND PRIDE

But behind all other objections lies a more mystical one. When everybody collectively owns everything collectively, and all are functionaries tending each other, property is ended.

The personal ownership of property impels upon the owner a special kind of responsibility to be neglected at his spiritual peril. Good Franciscans may plead that property is something to be shed lest it become the owner of its owner—but there is a legitimate pride of ownership which increases and does not diminish the spiritual stature. It leads to pride of mind and pride of body—to a sense of "noblesse oblige"—which is not pride the sin; but its sister, pride the virtue; pride the outward symbol, paradoxically, of humility.

A man must tend his possessions, and in tending them he tends the community about him.

Few young mothers are free from pride in an infant daughter's adornment: few official custodians of other people's daughters

have anything of that same brave, self-sacrificing thought.

Few home owners are free from a pleasant pride in the home's amenities; nomadic tenants have been known to leave to rack and ruin the property they inhabit or even to destroy standing amenities, such as banisters, for the sake of present comfort, such as warmth or the celebration of a V-day.

These things are significant. By-and-large the owner of property, with his responsibilities to and for that property, is a better citizen than the proletarian who is property-less—he is more thoughtful, more stable, more anxious to improve his physical and social surroundings.

A thousand years hence we may have bred a race of citizens capable of feeling that same pride and responsibility vicariously for the property of the remote State: they are not yet walking the earth.

VAIN AND DANGEROUS HOPE

The hope that men and women as servants of the State will display an inhuman virtue because they no longer work for private profit has already in this country been exposed as vain. The soul-raising prospect of nationalised mines has made the miners neither more productive nor more eager to forego the profit-making activity of clamouring for higher pay. The Civil Service at large has not out vied the rest of the community in its desire to serve the State without grumbling, without rising monetary reward and without special privileges: it has, however, rivaled other workers in applying a trade union technique to the coercion of the paymaster.

The decline of enterprise, the decay of manners, the abolition of freedom—those terrible "no alternatives"—are the death of economic and social freedom—and a departure from every human tradition save that of the gaol and the compound: these are the inevitable results of Nationalisation.

It is difficult to discover any compensating benefit, save to those who, taking and exercising power, expropriate their fellows on the plea that, under the control of any hands but their own, "property is theft."

FACTS ABOUT SOCIALIST REVOLUTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

(Radio Talk by Eric D. Butler over 3CS, Colac.)

The Socialist Government in Great Britain has now been in office for well over twelve months, and the results of the policies pursued are a grim warning to all thinking and freedom-loving people. It is very significant that neither the Australian press nor the A.B.C. has made the slightest effort to inform the Australian people of the results of an openly declared Socialist policy. In this talk we propose to give our listeners some of the suppressed facts.

Before starting to give some facts, we desire to draw attention to a comment made on the French Revolution by the great English historian, Lord Acton. He said:

"The appalling thing in the French Revolution is not the tumult, but the design. Through all the fire and smoke, we perceive the evidence of calculating organisation."

In the revolution taking place in Great Britain and elsewhere today we can discern the same design and the same calculating organisation.

In 1933, Professor Harold J. Laski, international Communist and Chairman of



PROFESSOR LASKI

Executive of the British Labor Party published his book, "Democracy in Crisis," in which he outlined the manner in which a Socialist government, having obtained office, would eliminate Parliament's role of acting as a check on the unlimited power of "the State" over the individual. Laski said that a Socialist government would "take vast powers and legislate then by

ordinance and decree" and "suspend the classic formulae of normal opposition." This is exactly what the Communists also desire, and it is interesting to note that Laski, after visiting Stalin a few months back, made the statement that Socialism and Communism are merely two different roads leading to the same objective.

Upon obtaining office, the first major act of the "British" Socialist Government was to pass the "Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Bill." During the war years, the British Coalition Government only obtained its emergency powers from Parliament on a year-to-year basis. But the Socialists took the same powers for the first five years of peace.

Laski and his Socialist colleagues are introducing into Great Britain the same National Socialism that Hitler introduced into Germany. An enormous bureaucracy governs by regulation and decree. Under the powers taken by the Socialists in Great Britain, over 700,000 officials now order the lives of the British people. These officials can conscript the British people for any purpose they desire. The British workingman is beginning to learn that; Socialism in practice means slavery for him.

For example, Commissar Shinwell, who is the Minister in charge of the nationalised British coalmines, has threatened miners that he will draft them into the armed forces if they refuse to work, as he desires.

Speaking in the British House of Commons some months ago, Mr. Ness Edwards, the Parliamentary Secretary to the British Minister of Labor, said:

"Miners between the ages of 18 and 50 . . . will from September 1 next, not be

(Continued on page 3 Supplement)

ECLIPSE OF BRITISH "CONSERVATISM"

An Analysis of Causes Provides a Lesson For Anti-Totalitarians

The following review of the factors involved in the eclipse of the "Conservatives" at the British general elections last year, issued by the Medical Policy Association, Harley Street, London, can be profitably studied by all Australians—particularly the rank and file of the "Liberal" and "Country" Parties, whose leaders are compromising with Socialistic measures in exactly the same way as did the "Conservative" leaders in Great Britain:—

The results of the [British] general election of July 1945, cast a cloud of depression, which covered not only the United Kingdom but almost the entire world. It settled not only on the traditional supporters of the Conservative Party, but also on that floating mass of voters whose adherence at any period to a political group depends largely on apparent self-interest or on susceptibility to mass suggestion.

Although the actual result was both unexpected and unforeseen, largely because men of stability everywhere banked on the undoubted personal popularity of Mr. Churchill, and partly because of the prevailing view that concessions to an assumed demand for socialistic legislation would appease the electorate, nevertheless it is possible in retrospect to analyse the several factors that brought this result about.

The long term effect on the future of the Conservative Party, unless the latter at once realises its grave departure from the



MR. CHURCHILL

principles of sound democratic statecraft, is quite likely to be similar to the fate of the Liberal Party after its period of triumph ushered in by the general election of 1906.

The Liberals, too, in their day, thought to fight Socialism with Socialism.

So have the Conservatives in this, and the result may quite well be a speedy, perhaps permanent, eclipse. Whether this consequence is as serious as one might at first think will be considered and discussed later.

TWO GROUPS OF CAUSES

In the meantime, it is clear that the great turn-over was due to two groups of causes: (1) faults of the Conservative Party; (2) the effects of propaganda, particularly on factory women and on the men and women in the Services.

The Conservatives, including Mr. Churchill, to whom as to no other single individual we owe the protection and preservation of our country and ourselves, in departing from the traditional lines of Conservative policy and in entering into competition with Socialists by initiating measures of so-called social reform, not only betrayed their own supporters, but encouraged in the minds of the electors the false idea that Socialism in its entirety was the true solution of post-war difficulties.

The irrational and, as the sequel has shown, futile glorification of Russian achievements and Russian conceptions by our Parliamentarians, by almost the entire press, and, particularly, by the B.B.C., whose consistent endeavour has always been to belittle the extent of British effort, further confirmed the populace in an uncritical acceptance of Socialist propaganda.

Counter-propaganda was frustrated and, so far as the B.B.C. was concerned, completely suppressed. Even mild opposition to the prevailing spate of pro-totalitarian and especially pro-Russian propaganda was officially restrained by means of personal abuse from responsible and irresponsible Ministers and the less reputable type of Member, or even by threats on the highest level that instruments such as the infamous 18B would be invoked unless it ceased.

It is not untrue to say that during the war pro-British propaganda was forbidden in Britain. It is difficult, therefore, to avoid the inference that the war years were used

by very powerful interests inimical to the British cause, with the connivance of His Majesty's Government, to condition an unthinking electorate to the totalitarian way of life.

Confidence in Mr. Churchill as a statesman, in contrast with confidence in him as a great war leader, first appeared to wane when he began to combine academic denunciations of Socialism with practical support of Socialist measures, such as the Compulsory Insurance and State Medicine schemes.

This incongruity did not pass unobserved, and confidence further waned when his choice of colleagues in the so-called "caretaker" Government was revealed. For instance, Mr. Brendan Bracken, an authority on prostitution, at the Admiralty, and the notorious Mr. Hore Belisha, an "Independent" without any following, again recalled to office.

REMARKABLE BETRAYALS

No one man, least of all, perhaps, Mr. Churchill, is responsible for the faults of the Conservative Party. The propaganda against Britain and the freedom of the British people went on under the control and with the consent of a National Government, predominantly Conservative.

Either this state of affairs was part of a Conservative policy at the time, in which case Conservative leaders have only themselves to blame for the results of the general election, and all that remains for them to do is to confess their mistakes and to put their house in order; or this state of affairs was imposed upon them by extraneous interests, sufficiently powerful to wreck Britain's war effort if opposed, in which case Conservative leaders owe to the country an exposure of those interests and a detailed explanation of the nature of the pressure to which they were subjected and their reasons for submitting to it.

The leaders of the Conservative Party owe the body of their supporters and the people as a whole, all of whom they have betrayed, a candid confession of their grave lapse from democratic rectitude. Thereafter, it is the duty of adherents of the Party to determine whether or not confidence in them can again be restored. The electors in general have obviously withheld confidence at present, and the future, not only of Conservatism but of all anti-totalitarian endeavour is at stake.

Playing with Socialism, as the late Government did by supporting and introducing measures such as the recent Education Act, Compulsory Insurance, and the so-called Comprehensive Health Service, is as dangerous as playing with fire, and the Conservatives have had their fingers burned.

They have done this country an immeasurable disservice, which will require in the future the most transcendent gifts of statesmanship to rectify.

It will also require a political re-education of the British people to counteract the one-sided, ubiquitous and highly efficient propaganda that has been growing increasingly in strength and insolence for a generation and during the war years reached a peak of intensity never before attained outside the totalitarian States.

Almost the entire press, from "The Times" to the "Daily Mirror"; almost the whole body of politicians; many of the Ministries, notoriously the Ministry of Information; the quisling B.B.C.; the alien-owned cinema networks; and the so-called Christian churches and denominations, as well as sundry private individuals and interests, all lent themselves willingly to the task of glorifying a coming New Order, similar to the German New Order for Europe, but based more directly on the desolate doctrines of Karl Marx.

The wartime imposition of stringent control over the whole population rendered it possible to introduce new, auxiliary types of propaganda. Thus, the mass employment of women, mostly of the highly suggestible, unreflective kind, brought a new section of the population within the sphere of influence of the widespread network of shop stewards, who, almost without exception, are active agents of Communism.

THE "ARMY EDUCATION"

The triumph of contra-democratic propaganda, however, was the foundation of A.B.C.A. (Army Bureau of Current Affairs). This organisation, subsidised by the Government, distributed every week a pamphlet to every officer and every cadet in the Army and to every member of the Army Education Corps. It was an order that each recipient should read the pamphlet; that officers should hold discussions on its sub-

ject matter with their men; and that every N.C.O. from the R.S.M. downwards should attend an A.B.C.A. parade for one hour each week.

In addition, 100,000 copies of the pamphlet were sent weekly to the Royal Navy and the R.A.F. The latter also ran their own pamphlet, called "Target," apparently very similar in intention and type.

These pamphlets, which are illustrated so that their meaning is not lost even to the comparatively illiterate, are unreservedly Socialistic in tone and intention. They teach the philosophy of control and planning, extolling the efficiency of the State, damning private enterprise, praising nationalisation, the coming New Order, and the other familiar features of Socialist ideology.

The "Daily Telegraph" (9/3/46) quotes the following extract from the election address of the Socialist candidate for Billericay West division of Essex County Council:—"I have acted for 20 years in an honorary capacity as lecturer to the National Council of Labour Colleges. During the blitz period I was giving six to eight lectures a week to men on the A.A. sites."

During the years that this organisation has been in operation the cumulative evil effect on the uncritical minds of our youth must have reached immeasurable dimensions. One result has been the flood of young Service officers and men, who offered themselves as candidates at the general election, many of whom are now Socialist Members of Parliament. Another immediate result was the trend of voting at that election, constituting the single greatest factor conditioning the Socialist majority.

All this time the Conservative Party was in power and must take the blame.

Not content with the activities of A.B.C.A., the pro-totalitarian faction introduced a more intensive effort known as British Way and Purpose! Country mansions were selected here and there, and young officers of both sexes were invited to attend a residential course in these pleasant surroundings. Not only were they there subjected to a full series of subversive lectures, delivered by young Fabians, some from Balliol, whose Master has since received his reward in

WORDS OF WISDOM

"Until you can control your Government, it is your worst enemy."

—"The Social Crediter."

the shape of a Socialist peerage, many, of them conscientious objectors and others of a similar type, but they also lived and ate and spent their leisure in the company and were a prey to the constant and sustained propaganda of these carefully trained intellectoids, with the foreseen and inevitable result.

How many young Conservatives of alert intelligence and enquiring minds were intellectually and morally poisoned and ruined, probably for life, in these hothouses of evil, can only be guessed. It is impossible now to get at the facts, and even during the war the movement was not publicised.

But the Conservatives were then in power and they alone must bear the blame.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Can Conservatism be revived? If not, and its ultimate extinction as a political power is not improbable, is there an alternative, or must we reconcile ourselves to a permanent semi- or completely totalitarian form of government under single-Party control?

Here, as in every other problem of self-government we, that is, each individual citizen, must exercise his right to decide for himself what he wants. Each man and woman must realise that the possession of freedom confers on him or her, and not on State officials, the right and privilege of formulating policy. The difference between a free man and a Russian is simply this—that the formulation of policy is the natural right of free men, for whom civil servants exist in order to implement whatever policy the free men decide; whereas, the Russian has slavishly to conform to any policy formulated by and imposed upon him by officials of the State.

The most convenient way of wresting policy-making from Government officials and restoring it to us, the people, is by way of local Voters' Policy Associations. In each locality ratepayers can come together to form groups, which discuss and formulate policy and insist that the Member of Parliament shall support that policy in the Commons and no other. If he doesn't, he will be asked to resign or opposed at the next election. The formation of Voters' Policy Associations throughout the land would mean true representatives at Westminster, instead of the motley, alien or alien-minded, half-baked Yes-men, who are now energetically engaged in destroying their country. The disappearance of the Conservative Party would then prove not a tragedy but a gain.

"Survey of Medical Policy," part 5 published by the Medical Policy Association, 18 Harley Street, London.

THE PRIVILEGED CLASS

"There will be important omissions in the resoundingly titled Defence Transition Bill which the Attorney-General (Dr. Evatt) will present to Parliament this year to end about 100 remaining wartime controls introduced under the National Security Act and to continue 60 others.

"One of the quaint wartime infringements on citizen rights that should go



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA

now—but which will never be abandoned unless public opinion is very insistent—is the extraordinary right conferred on Federal politicians, senior Federal officials and not-so-senior officials to demand trunk telephone priority over the paying patrons of the Postal Department.

"It is such a delightfully simple racket. All that the favoured person has to do is to say when booking a trunk call, 'Government priority,' and, irrespective of merit or urgency, these magic words clear the lines.

"At 2.15 p.m. on Wednesday, a Canberra business man booking a call to Sydney was told the connection would be made in half an hour. Becoming impatient after half an hour's wait, he reminded the exchange of the promise and was told that a rush of Government priority calls had swamped the lines and he would have to wait another hour. He got his call about 4.30.

"Every trunk exchange in Australia holds up legitimate business calls for Government priority calls of dubious importance. There is no check against abuse.

"With the ending of the war there is no reason why politicians and public servants should not take their places in the queue. What about it, Senator Cameron?"

—"Capital Talk," by E. H. Cox, in Melbourne "Herald," 15/11/46.

MENACE OF NATIONALISED BANKING

"Perhaps the greatest disservice to struggling humanity which the past hundred years has witnessed has been fostered by those 'money reformers' who have supported the 'nationalisation' of the Bank of England. It is simply appalling in its implications that men, well educated in the everyday sense, should be so unconscious of the very roots of the democracy for which they profess such admiration that they cannot or will not grasp two elemental propositions. The first is that genuine control of genuine finance was the core of a genuine Parliamentary system, not its electoral devices, and that this involved getting the money from Parliament not from a Ways and Means Account, and that 'nationalisation' of the Bank of England has now made it quite unnecessary to bring financial questions into the House of Commons at all. So obvious has this become that the proposal to vote thousands of millions of pounds merely empties the House."

—C. H. Douglas, in "The Situation And The Outlook"

A POLITICAL GESTAPO

"But if the Budget was not spectacular, it has significant features, some of which at least the Opposition should want to know more about before the Estimates are passed.

"Of these not the least interesting is the disclosure that, more than a year after V.P. Day, the Commonwealth Investigation staff is being doubled.

"Early this year it became known that re-organisation and increase in the staff of the service were proceeding.

"The reason for the expansion was never explained, because the Government brushed aside categorical reports that the expansion was proceeding. These reports are now fully confirmed in black and white in the estimates.

"There have been persistent reports that over the last six years the service has been used to investigate the financial and other affairs of the Opposition parties, and the results of such an investigation were, on at least one occasion, quoted by a Federal Minister.

"There is ample justification for the maintenance under the Defence Department of an adequate service to combat espionage. But the enlarged service is under the control of the Law Department and within close direct reach of the Cabinet.

"Many Federal members—and they are not confined to the Opposition—fear that the 92 officers to be maintained this year may form the nucleus of a political gestapo."

—"Capital Talk," by E. H. Cox, in Melbourne "Herald," 15/11/46.

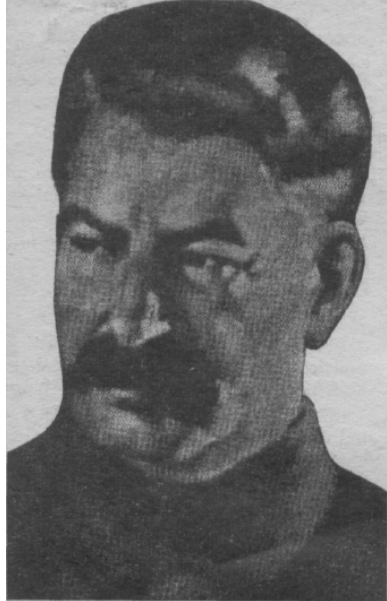
REAL NATURE OF THE RED MENACE

Those who can take their minds back to the years before the start of World War 2 will recall that almost right up until the outbreak of hostilities the British peoples were deliberately confused on the German menace. Mr. Douglas Reed and other famous British correspondents for the press have said that their warnings on German rearmament, etc., based on first-hand observations in Germany, were suppressed.

Now, there was nothing obscure about what the controllers of the German people desired. Their policies were clear enough to those who studied them. These policies were designed to give the controllers of Germany what all power-lusters have sought for centuries: World Domination.

Although the Germans were defeated, it was not long after the cessation of military hostilities that the peoples of the world began to discover that the controllers of Russia had the same objective as had the controllers of Germany. Unfortunately, the real Russian menace is being suppressed and distorted in practically the same manner as the German menace was suppressed and distorted.

No more fatal mistake can be made than to regard the controllers of Russia merely



STALIN

as Imperialists. Soviet Russia is the base from which is being operated an international conspiracy, which has as its major objective the disintegration of all countries from within. Communism is an international conspiracy, and the sooner the real nature of this conspiracy is made as public as possible, the sooner the peoples of the British Empire in particular will know what has to be done about the real Communist menace.

Real Russian policy, as dictated by the controllers of the Russian Communist Party, has been clearly laid down by Stalin himself in two textbooks, "The Problems of Leninism" and "The Foundations of Leninism." Stalin lays it down that the Communists aim at the creation of the World State and that the Communists everywhere outside Russia must do all in their power to destroy "their" countries from within. If this basic policy is clearly understood, statements by Stalin and other Russian controllers to newspaper correspondents will be disregarded. Stalin once said:

"Words must have no relation to actions—otherwise what kind of diplomacy is it? Words are one thing, actions another. Good words are a mask for the concealment of bad deeds. Sincere diplomacy is no more possible than dry water or wooden iron."

These words should be quoted to those Russian apologists who, while pleading that they are not Communists, urge that we must try and "understand" Russia and realise that she is only seeking "security."

At a press conference at San Francisco during the United Nations' Conference, Mr. Manuilsky, formerly head of the Communist Comintern, and now Foreign Secretary of the Republic of the Ukraine, said:

"We are political men, and at different times, and on different questions, we put forward different statements."

Words are regarded as weapons by the Communists, and anyone who places any reliance upon a statement by the Communists is a dupe.

The so-called "capitalist" press is playing a very dangerous game with the Communist question. While it consistently tells its readers that Russian policy is based on "Imperialism" or "security", a Russian in America who was a member of the Russian Communist Party for fifteen years informs us that the controllers of Russia are "conducting a policy of international Communism." This Russian's name is Victor Kravchenko, who escaped from Soviet control while in America in 1944. In an article published in the "News

of the World" of October 13, he made the following statements:

1. "Stalin, in fact, says the opposite of what he is working for."

2. "Not only does he believe in the threat of a new war, but he and the Government he runs are straining every nerve to get ready for it. Their whole foreign and domestic policy confirms this."

3. "Stalin's acts obviously bear no relation to his words. Their conscious purpose is to lull the vigilance of the Western countries."

4. "Stalin does not believe in prolonged collaboration between the U.S.S.R. and the Western Powers. This statement is based on the fact that the Marx-Lenin-Stalin theory is the mainspring which has motivated, and is still motivating, the actions of the Soviet Government."

As was proved beyond all argument in Canada, the known Communists in every country are an effective camouflage for the secret Communists who infiltrate into all Government Departments and the Universities. The sooner the Canadian Royal Commission's Report is given the fullest possible publicity in this country, the sooner the secret Communist menace will be driven into the open.

Just how many secret Communists work on the "capitalist" press it is impossible to say, but in view of the manner in which the Canadian revelations concerning the secret Communists was practically suppressed by the press in this country, and the manner in which Russian policy is consistently distorted, the following statement by Mr. Douglas Reed is most interesting. (It should be remembered that Mr. Reed has had considerable first-hand experience of the press, having worked on every major British paper except the Communist "Daily Worker.") Mr. Reed states:

"The mob is misled much more to the Left than to the Right. The reason for this is that news-distortion as a political science is deliberately taught and practised by the Communists, as part of their totalitarian creed, so that they are more skilled in it. The Socialists, being neighbours of the Communists, are infected by

Facts About Socialist Revolution in Great Britain

(Continued from page 1 Supplement)

free to take employment outside the industry."

And what about the right to strike? A Rule and Order has been put on the Statute Book curtailing the fundamental rights of trade unionists. Under that Rule and Order every right of a trade unionist can be suspended at the whim of the Ministry of Labor without any consultation with Parliament.

Not one trades union leader in the House of Commons voted against this Rule and Order.

It should be obvious to any thinking person that, if the State is going to run everything and control everybody, a great army of bureaucrats with far-reaching powers is required to compel people to do as they are told. In other words, Socialism in practice means the Police State. The Police State is being rapidly introduced into Great Britain, and it will be introduced into this country if we allow our political representatives to follow the policies of the people who are advising the "British" Socialist Government.

One of the most alarming aspects of the Socialist policy in Great Britain is its effect upon production. This can best be illustrated by a few facts about Great Britain's basic industry, coal mining. The coalmines have been under Government control for some time, but Commissar Shinwell has been forced to admit that production steadily declines. The following extract appeared in the English "Daily Telegraph" of August 26, 1946:

"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 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,

it; and the communist technique of 'infiltration' enables undeclared Communists who are sub-editors, reporters or leader-writers on professedly Socialist, Liberal or Conservative newspapers to work underground for their cause (this is the explanation for the Communist twist that readers often find given to the news in what they have been brought up to regard as 'Conservative' or 'Liberal' papers)."—"Tidings," August 10, 1946.

Greece is one of the countries in which the Communist agents are working hardest at present. A very good example of the Communist twist given to news is provided by the "Sydney Morning Herald" in an editorial on October 21. This editorial is entitled "Greece at the Cross Roads," and states:

"... E.A.M.'s advances, however, even assuming them to be sincere, are not likely to come to anything unless the Government takes some steps to meet the Left half way... The Ministry of Education's latest action, 'on the reports of the secret police,' against teachers and university professors, smacks disagreeably of dictatorial repression..."

E.A.M. is, of course, the chief front of the Communist conspirators in Greece. As was discovered in Canada, too, the Communists have infiltrated into the universities, and the "Sydney Morning Herald" disapproves of the strong action by the Greek Government to save the Greek people from these Communist traitors! The "Herald" also advises the Greek Government to meet the Left half way! It is significant to find a so-called "capitalist" paper merely echoing Lenin's advice. Lenin said:

"But the duty of the truly revolutionary party is not to proclaim an impossible renunciation of every sort of compromise, but to know throughout all compromises, insofar as such are inevitable, how to remain faithful to its principles, to its class, to its revolutionary goal; to its duty of preparing for the revolution and of educating the mass whom it must lead to victory." (Nikolai Lenin: "On the Road to Insurrection.")

The international Communists aim at international revolution. The threat of this revolution must be met by exposing as quickly as possible the local agents of the international conspirators and the methods they use to further their policies. Compromise with the conspirators, in any shape or form, can only help to further the destruction of our civilisation.

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..."

The result of declining coal production has been a drastic curtailment of most other production.

It appears that the British people are to be condemned to permanent shortages with a permanent army of bureaucrats to ration the shortages.

The manner in which the Socialists in Great Britain are determined to continue food rationing has been dealt with in previous broadcasts. But it is interesting to recall that it was the Communists and their Socialist associates who first advocated the introduction of bread rationing. The British people's food rations are now controlled by the Communist, Strachey.

The arrogance of these controllers of the British people was recently demonstrated when Sir Stafford Cripps, after hearing complaints from some of his elec-



SIB STAFFORD CRIPPS

SOCIALISM AND THE POLICE STATE

"Socialism, or to give it its correct name, Monopoly, is not a production system, which is exactly what one would expect from its origins. That this is a simple statement of fact is being demonstrated in this country at this moment. It is a legalistic system based on a power complex supported by a set of abstract slogans, which its policies and results contradict, where these have any concrete meaning. The idea so skilfully inculcated, that confiscation of property will assist in the distribution of wealth, is, of course, completely without foundation. Socialism is a restrictive system, as any examination of Socialistic practice in the Trades Unions will confirm, and it has two well-defined principles—centralisation of power, both economic and political, and espionage. That is to say, every advance towards Socialism is an advance towards the Police State..."

—C. H. Douglas, in "The Big Idea."

tors that they were not getting enough to eat, said that he thought people were inclined to eat too much!

There is not the slightest doubt that the continued savage rationing of the British people's food supplies is part of the international conspiracy to weaken the British people prior to regimenting them still further.

The latest major development in Great Britain is the creation of an Economic General Staff, the function of which is to prepare an Economic Budget to apportion manpower between various industries.

Modern Socialism was, of course, brought to the fore in Germany late last century, and those who want to fully understand the manner in which the English-speaking countries have slavishly followed the "German" ideas of controls and planning from the top, should read Professor Hayek's book, "The Road to Serfdom."

It is significant that the idea of an Economic General Staff comes straight from Germany.

The "Sydney Morning Herald" of October 22 reports that the Federation of British Industries, controlled by such monopolists as Sir Clive Baillieu, has put forward a proposal that the trades unions should be brought further under one central control; also employers' unions. Baillieu and other monopolists have said that they are not worried about the Socialists' programme for socialising all industry. They realise that they will have jobs as Government Commissars; in other words, more power and no responsibility to shareholders. The workers in Great Britain must find it ironical that the leader of the Socialist Party in the House of Lords is the international financier, Rothschild.

We repeat: Socialism in practice is complete Monopoly of everything and everybody.

Men such as Mr. Coles here in Australia are typical of some businessmen who are not genuine believers in decentralised, competitive enterprise; they are quite prepared to run socialised industries, as Mr. Coles (former chain-store magnate) is now running the Government's airlines. As the great Lord Acton said, power corrupts all men.

Great Britain became great because of the building up of local government, reflecting the policies of the people, and relatively small-decentralised industries concentrating on quality rather than quantity. The Socialists in Great Britain are wiping out the institutions, which it took hundreds of years to build up. Unless checked, they will reduce the British people to complete serfdom.

If Australians are concerned with the preservation of our British heritage from the insidious attacks of the Socialist and Communist conspirators, they should make themselves familiar with what is happening in Great Britain in this dark period of her history, and ensure that we reverse the present Socialist programme in this country while we still have time.

BUREAUCRATIC BLIGHT

This extract from the writings of Longinus, the Athenian philosopher, A.D. 250-270, applies very much to the present day:—"Any symptom of energy or of freedom of mind or enterprise was repressed by the civil servants, more and more dominant as the taxpayers lost heart and spirit. It is possible for people to be too well governed. Solon made Athens by setting enterprise free. The Roman civil servants wrecked enterprise by killing initiative."

—W. D. MATHIESON, Denbigh-road, Armadale, in a letter to the Melbourne "Herald" of November 7.

"New Times" Supplement, Dec. 6, 1946—3

OBJECTIVES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

The recently formed South Australian League of Rights is issuing a pamphlet, which contains a list of objectives, an introduction which briefly states the origin and nature of the League, explanations of the objectives, and a conclusion which indicates the kind of non-Party political action proposed.

The pamphlet is obtainable from the Honorary Secretary, The League of Rights, Box 1569 M, Adelaide, South Australia. The full text of the pamphlet reads as follows: —

THE LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

Preface

The general aim of those who join and support the League shall be to do their utmost to bring about a state of society under which the political and economic security and personal freedom of each individual shall be assured and safeguarded.

Objectives of the League: —

(a) To promote loyalty to God, King, and Country as a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

(b) To advocate genuine competitive individual enterprise and personal initiative.

(c) To defend private ownership and advocate its extension in order that individual freedom with security shall be available to all.

(d) To make a thorough and active exposure of bureaucratic interference with economic activities which results in monopoly and/or centralised control.

(e) To emphasise the benefit of our written Federal Constitution to assure to the individual very definite rights which no Government can take away.

(f) To defend the Rule of Law which makes all equal before the Law.

(g) To stress the value of our system of Common Law built up in Great Britain to protect the individual against bureaucratic control.

(h) To expose the manner in which the safeguards of individual rights and liberties are rapidly being destroyed.

(i) To emphasise the value of Legislative Councils and the Senate.

(j) To expose and oppose all anti-British propaganda and actions irrespective of their origin.

(k) To take such other actions as may be deemed desirable to promote the policy of this League.

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INTRODUCTION

The League of Rights developed from the 1946 Vote No Campaign in South Australia. Workers in that Campaign became convinced that some permanent and virile organisation was needed as a focus for the activities of citizens who wish to take positive steps to preserve their freedom and economic security. After the Referendum all known supporters of the Campaign were notified and subsequently the LEAGUE OF RIGHTS was formed.

Each citizen who becomes a member is expected to be a worker for the cause, fighting in his own right, in his own way, and in his own sphere.

Through the activities of the League it is confidently expected that members in particular, and citizens generally, will become reliably informed regarding what is causing unsatisfactory conditions. Those who sense the unifying purpose behind the various objectives will see the significance of the facts which can be arrayed, and so be prompted to fight more effectively.

Also through the activities of the League we should experience what may be termed an "increment of association." That is to say, executive officers can act as a coordinating influence, noting what is effective in the activities of any person or group, and passing on to others a "tip" which they may care to follow.

When any issue comes to a critical stage, the executive should also be able to act in a "spear-head" capacity.

That is to say, they can see to it that the spontaneous actions of the various members and groups of members or citizens are actually concentrated so as to cause discomfort to stubborn representatives or officials who fail to serve the electors efficiently. On the constructive side, the executive may be able to advise members to concentrate on certain limited objectives—the one-trench-at-a-time principle.

The issue to be decided is: —

Are we going to submit meekly to the fate threatening us by the introduction of totalitarianism, or are all sections of the community going to unite to fight the external and internal enemies of the British Empire and the British way of life, no matter who they may be?

The call now goes forth to each citizen to help build a society in which the individual shall be established in his own Rights and able to associate voluntarily with his fellows to provide himself with security without losing his liberty.

OBJECTIVES OF THE LEAGUE

The League of Rights is a non-Party, non-sectarian and non-sectional Movement attempting to provide a basis upon which all members of all parties and groups can come together to work for certain fundamental principles. These principles are embodied in the following Objectives of the League of Rights. An explanation follows each: —

Objective (a). "To promote loyalty to God, King, and Country as a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Loyalty to God here implies a resolution to shun all that is evil and clandestine, to welcome the light of truth and to exalt all that makes for realistic and complete Goodness, pragmatically and spiritually.

Loyalty to King should be something more solid and satisfying than mere show or sentiment. One should be able to appreciate the deep significance of Sovereignty as a personal (not a collective) attribute. The mutual loyalty of subject to King, and King to subject, can again become an effective cementing value in a world torn and divided, through lack of integrity showing itself in false political leadership. The King advantageously remains as a permanent, impartial, and beloved head of our political system.

Loyalty to country is a healthy and necessary basic factor of community life and cohesion. The backbone of stability is the active loyalty, which citizens show to their neighbours.

Objective (b). "To advocate genuine competitive individual enterprise and personal initiative."

Initiative and enterprise cannot be other than personal. Kill personal initiative, and stagnation is the inevitable result!

The profit motive, if properly understood and invoked, is indispensable in community life. The profitable advantages, which should accrue to both employees and employers as a result of their efforts, is prevented from becoming a reality because of our faulty economic conventions. Genuine competition is not the opposite of co-operation. Relatively small groups of free people who find it advantageous to co-operate in production should vie with similar groups in making quality the criterion of success.

A system of genuine competitive individual enterprise has been proved by indisputable facts to be the only economic system, which can increase the material well being of the people. Further, it is the only economic system, which can be directly controlled by the consumer using the money vote. It can be proved to the employee that a system of private enterprise will benefit him far more than will a system of State Monopoly.

Objective (c). "To defend private ownership and advocate its extension in order that individual freedom with security shall be available to all."

The more widespread the ownership of land and the means of production generally, the easier it is for the individual to obtain at least a minimum of security and the harder it is for those totalitarian who lust for power to force him to submit to their dictates. There is also a marked psychological effect in a people owning their own homes, their own properties, their own factories, etc., because ownership always results in a development of individual personality.

Private ownership of land, dwellings and plant is an essential bulwark against official restrictions and regulations of a bureaucratic nature, and against coercion from mass movements of hypnotised unionists.

Objective (d). "To make a thorough and active exposure of bureaucratic interference with economic activities which results in monopoly and/or centralised control."

Bureaucratic government of Australia, and every other country in the British Empire, by regulations, is one of the greatest menaces confronting us. Bureaucratic government means the destruction of responsible Government.

Objective (e). "To emphasise the benefit of our written Federal Constitution to assure to the individual very definite rights which no Government can take away."

The immense value of a written Federal Constitution is not sufficiently understood. Constitutions are generally designed as a body of superior law, embodying the experiences of the past, laying down definite principles safeguarding the individual in order that he will not be coerced by a Government having unlimited power.

Objective (f). "To defend the Rule of Law which makes all equal before the Law."

The growth of a bureaucracy making and interpreting its own laws has destroyed this

fundamental British conception. Lord Hewart, former Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain drew attention to the destruction of the rule of law as far back as 1929. He wrote in "The New Despotism" that there is "a persistent and well-contrived system, intending to produce, and in fact producing, a despotic power which at one and the same time places Government Departments above the sovereignty of Parliament and beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts."

Objective (g). "To stress the value of our system to Common Law built up in Great Britain to protect the individual against bureaucratic control."

British Common Law is in its origin a Christian system of law, based on reason and precedent. It upholds such fundamental principles, as "All men are innocent until proved guilty."

Objective (h). "To expose the manner in which the safeguards of individual rights and liberties are rapidly being destroyed."

We have almost daily evidence of the destruction of these safeguards, but the methods used are often subtle and difficult to perceive.

Objective (i). "To emphasise the value of Legislative Councils and the Senate."

Inspired propaganda has led many people to believe that Upper Houses generally are unnecessary and reactionary. Here again is an attack upon the accumulated experience of centuries. The main purpose of an Upper House or a Senate is to act as a House of Review and thus prevent "snap" legislation from being passed before the electors know what is happening. It may be true that some electoral reforms are necessary in the electing of Upper Houses, and the Senate, but the principle of an Upper House is sound and has been proved necessary for responsible Government. Through the activities of the League of Rights, positive steps can be taken to make more generally known the many excellent arguments in favour of Upper Houses.

Objective (j). "To expose and oppose all anti-British propaganda and actions irrespective of their origin."

While it is generally recognised that the Communist and kindred movements are openly anti-British, it is not widely enough understood that apart from the known Communist activities, the secret and more effective Communist policies are influential in high places. Communism is one of the international conspiracies working for the destruction of the British Empire. Since the Canadian Spy Trials, and the Report of the Canadian Royal Commission on secret Communist activities in Canada, there can no longer be any dispute about how various types of organisations can be used by the secret conspirators, in many cases without most of the members of the organisations realising what is happening. Through the activities of the League of Rights it is hoped that the widest possible publicity can be given to the Canadian disclosures. There is little doubt that the same secret conspirators are at work in the various Government Departments in this country. But Communists are not the only conspirators. It is a very significant fact that the "key" economic and other advisers to all types of Governments in all parts of the British Empire are products of an institution whose teachings have permeated our universities, the result being that many students, particularly those studying Law and Commerce, are becoming Socialist and Communist minded. A famous university in Canada was actually named during the Canadian Spy Trials as having educated many of those engaged in espionage work on behalf of Soviet Russia.

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Not less than four distinct, but complementary, methods have been used to impose on British peoples a set of restrictions, which will be just as disastrous as the more open dictatorship ones used to make Russia a Slave State.

Of the four methods used, one is essentially academic and pseudo-scientific; two are political (national and international), and the fourth is a curious form of monopoly control under which cartelised Big Business and Monopoly Trade Unionism join forces to destroy personal Rights of individual "workers" and of traders who value their independence.

The academic theorists who try to cram living human beings into their cast-iron moulds or "plans" must be ousted from their positions of bureaucratic power. Theories must always be held to be secondary, while free and abundant life for all must be the first consideration in the management of community affairs.

The political field (nationally and internationally) is obviously all at sixes and sevens. No reliable rules or principles are recognised in the game. Expediency, subterfuge and irresponsibility are everywhere apparent.

Into this turmoil can come the determined elector, taking responsibility into his own hands. He can, and should, demand honest service from elected persons and officials, to give the RESULTS, which he may specify as being desirable.

The sinister collusion of monopoly business and monopoly-minded officials of the

VICTORIAN LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

Mr. Eric Butler addressed a special meeting of Melbourne businessmen on Tuesday, November 26, and outlined how the South Australian League of Rights came into being and the objectives of that League. The meeting was convened by Mr. John Johnstone, who, after many personal interviews with Melbourne businessmen, felt that a League of Rights in Victoria would get enthusiastic support.

After Mr. Butler's address many questions were asked and there was some discussion. It was enthusiastically agreed that a League of Rights should be started in Victoria immediately. A provisional committee was formed to study the South Australian League of Rights' objectives and constitution and report back to a general meeting later. It is hoped that the Victorian League of Rights will be launched at a public meeting in Melbourne early in the New Year.

While in Tasmania recently, Mr. Butler addressed a meeting of Launceston businessmen, who expressed keen interest in the League started in South Australia.

Unions should give place to genuine co-operation between employer and employee in industry. But before this can take place, the factors, which cause all commerce to be awkward and unsatisfactory, must be corrected.

A change of outlook by the electors is necessary, but this may not take place in time to avert a major disaster unless a few at first join together to spread a knowledge of the facts, and to indicate and initiate correct democratic action.

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CONCLUSION

In attempting to make objectives and policies effective in the political field of action, the following strategy is proposed: —

(a) Pressure by the electorate upon the individual members of any governing body shall be maintained until the desired result eventuates.

(b) Tactics may vary according to local circumstances, having regard to personal characteristics of those involved. Such tactics as tax reduction, removal of bureaucratic government controls, etc., will be types of action pursued.

(c) Letters of instruction to the "Member," indicating the nature of the result or objective desired by electors shall be the basis of any particular campaign.

(Such signed demands shall be kept by responsible members of the League and a careful record made so that the growing demand can be indicated to the Representative in each constituency, and then the Representative can be called upon to report back as to his own attitude and as to the effect in the House or Council concerned.)

DEMOCRACY, a state of society in which people get what they want, can only come about if the people take an active interest in political affairs. It is absurd to wind up a clock, call it "Government," and then expect it to go forever. Clocks need to be continually wound regulated and watched. Public opinion, which is the power to wind and watch the clock, does exist. But it is not used correctly at present because the people simply elect Members of Parliament into office, and then go about their business, leaving the Member to his own will, or to the tender mercy of vested or sectional interests.

If people could be awakened to realise that they have the power and right to control the activities of their Members, and did so, they would be well on the way to establishing a true and effective state of Democracy.

JOIN THE LEAGUE OF RIGHTS and become an active campaigner. There is much to do and our days of freedom are fast fading away. Membership is only 1/- a quarter. Supplies of this booklet can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, The League of Rights, Box 1569 M, Adelaide, South Australia.

S.A. LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

The South Australian League of Rights came into being as a result of the South Australian 1946 Vote No Campaign. This campaign brought together individuals who found that they were in agreement on certain basic fundamental principles relative to the organisation of a British community.

At a special meeting in Adelaide on October 2, Mr. Eric Butler, who had been Campaign Director for the 1946 Vote No Campaign, put forward a number of objectives upon which he thought it should be possible to unite those sections of the community concerned about the success of the growing attacks upon the British way of life.

Mr. Butler's address was enthusiastically received and subsequently the League of Rights was formed. The objectives agreed to by the League of Rights, and published elsewhere in this Supplement, are substantially those originally put forward by Mr. Butler