

The "New Times" is a really independent, non-party, non-class, non-sectarian weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and opposing totalitarianism in all its forms.

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging, In God's name, let us speak while there is time! Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging, Silence is crime. —Whittier.

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 13, No. 15. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1947

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Our charges for supplying and posting the "New Times" direct to your home or elsewhere every week are as follows:
Three months, 5/-; Six months, 10/-; Twelve months, £1.
Payments must be made in advance and sent direct to New Times Limited, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.
(Registered Office: 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I. Telephone: MU 2834.)

A Post-War Problem to be Faced

Madness of Orthodox Economics

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

It has been truthfully said that we live in a mad world. Mad people have no contact with reality. In this talk we propose to deal with one manifestation of this madness, a manifestation with which we have dealt in previous talks, but which cannot be over-emphasised.

Early in February of this year, Viscount Bruce, Chairman of the International Food and Agricultural Organisation Commission, was reported as saying that the world was heading for a depression which would make the 1929 crash look mild by comparison—unless the nations effectively co-operated to enable consumption to keep up with expanding production.

Consumption, of course, depends upon effective purchasing power in the hands of individual consumers to buy what they desire. Purchasing power is directly related to monetary policy, and this matter should and could be easily controlled by the people of any one nation without consulting the people of other nations. It wasn't lack of co-operation between the nations, which prevented many Australians from getting access to adequate food during the Great Depression of 1930-33. This food had been produced in Australia, and much more could easily have been produced, but there was a shortage of purchasing power because of the restrictive financial policy imposed upon the people by the local representatives of the international financial groups.

Viscount Bruce says that he bases his prediction of depression upon the fact that after the first World War "agricultural and industrial production was stepped up" as a result of improvements in methods of production during the war but that this production failed to find an expanding market in the post-war period.

An expanding market depends upon expanding purchasing-power, but, while we maintain our present financial rules, this expanding purchasing-power cannot result from improved methods in production which result in more and more production taking place with less and less manpower.

We hear a lot about increasing efficiency in industry, particularly from those who, although they say they are opposed to socialistic schemes of compulsory work for all, also maintain that there must be full employment. But increasing efficiency can only mean greater and greater production with less and less purchasing power distributed to those actually engaged in production. Taken to its ultimate conclusion, increasing efficiency can only result in a



VISCOUNT BRUCE

handful of people producing a stream of goods, beyond their own requirements, which no one will have money to buy.

But, many listeners will say, even before the war industry did manage to dispose of most of its production. Yes, it did, although it must not be forgotten that many pro-

ducers and retailers went bankrupt. But the only way in which the production of modern industry can be sold is by providing consumers with some extra money outside the production system. This happens in wartime, when we have large numbers in the forces and the munition factories. As we all know, or should know, those in the forces and munition workers making goods to "give" to our military enemies, were largely paid with new money created as the war proceeded.

During peace-time an attempt is made to get extra money into the hands of consumers by all kinds of public works, the finance for which is borrowed from the banking system and written up as a permanent debt against the community. But even this has proved unequal to the task of ensuring that Australian consumers have sufficient purchasing power to buy total Australian production. The result has been that, like so many other countries, we have had to try to export more than our imports—to get what is termed a "favourable trade balance."

It may be argued that it is physically impossible for us to consume all of some things that we produce. That is so—although we could consume much more than most people realise—but unless we export for the sole purpose of getting, in exchange,

goods that we cannot produce in this country, what sanity is there in a policy of producing more than we can consume ourselves and which other people do not want because they are also trying to export more than they import?

In the physical sense, a "favourable trade balance" can only mean that a nation is exporting more than it is importing. It is very significant that those countries, which have developed the industrial arts the most are the very countries most concerned about this export mania. America is the classiest example. America can easily produce everything that she requires—it wouldn't matter if every other country were to sink beneath the sea, there would be no physical reason why the Americans could not enjoy the very highest standard of living. But because of the very efficiency of American industry, increased considerably during the war years, and the insistence on the mad policy that full employment is the primary purpose of life, America is already taking steps to increase her exports but not her imports.

Now, it is obvious that countries like America must look around for markets in those countries we call backward. These "backward" countries can be persuaded to take great quantities of exports from the (Continued on page 4)

Significant Political Pointers

A political commentator writing in "Truth" which is very pro-Labor, says that the two recent bank mergers in Australia are results of the threat by the Commonwealth Government to use the powers embodied in the banking legislation passed in 1945. "Truth's" commentator says that the Government welcomes the recent bank mergers, as it will make easier the complete centralisation of the Australian banking system.

The objective of the controllers of the Federal Government is clear enough. (The writer of these notes outlined it in his booklet, "The Truth About Social Credit.")

The Sydney "Bulletin" (which claims to be anti-Socialist.) referred to the two bank mergers and commented as follows in its issue of April 2:

"The proposed merger of the Queensland National Bank with the National Bank of Australasia is a step in the right direction. It is in keeping with the modern trend of banking, which is toward concentration of business into the hands of larger units."

Exactly. So that the policy of greater monopoly can be completed by the establishment of a State Monopoly. This will place the control of the local financial system firmly under the control of alien internationalists.

The advocates of nationalised banking are

other things as well. With his property handed over to the public or the community, the individual is at the mercy of the public's decisions, in the making of which he plays a less than negligible role It is indeed a very great wrong that economic independence should be threatened by the ownership of property by too few. The answer, however, is to multiply and generalise the ownership of property"

The foregoing extract is from a recently published book, "The Pendulum of Politics," by an English writer, Mr. Aubrey Jones. In a review of the book, the English periodical, "Nineteenth Century and After," writes: "It is the most hopeful piece of political writing that has appeared from the 'Conservative' side for a long time, and it is desirable that it should reach the widest possible public." Also: ". . . he is unlike the average 'Conservative' of today whose political creed is half 'Liberal' and quarter Socialist."

The fact that Mr. Jones was educated at the infamous London School of Economics and, according to himself, was at one time a typical "progressive," would seem to prove that even the most vicious conditioning cannot prevent some individuals from breaking through to a perception of reality. Such individuals are the hope of our civilisation.

* * * *

PETROL, DOLLARS, PLANES

From the Sydney "Bulletin" of April 2:—"On top of the report that petrol rationing would 'go on indefinitely,' a 'news' item from Canberra stated: 'The Government is now working closely with the British Government on the dollar conservation plan, and has decided on the tightening up of petrol usage in preference to adopting, for the time being at any rate, more dollar economies.'

"By aspersion, the Government is attempting to cast blame on the long-suffering motorist for excessive dollar usage. Yet, without the grace to blush, the same Government has ordered five spanking new 40-seat Convaire 240-passenger airliners from America, which will cost many thousands of those precious dollars each. That in the face of Britain's desperate struggle to retrieve economic stability by exporting everything from beef extract to aeroplanes!

"The Government airline (Trans-Australia Airways) has any one of half a dozen British aircraft to choose from, including the Handley-Page Hermes, the Avro Tudor II and the Airspeed Ambassador, which more than match the performance of the Convaire. Any of those manufacturers' names has an unforgettable link with the Battle for Britain, and their planes have proved themselves in war theatres the world over.

"Here is a chance to practice economy instead of preaching it, and without penalising the motorist—who doesn't buy more gallons of petrol at today's prices than he has to.—A.J.M. (Vic.)."

(Continued on page 2)

NOTES on the NEWS

FOOD FRONT: Among the press headline screams for food for desperate Britishers appeared this item: "Sardines, rice, bananas, tinned fruits and stacks of fresh vegetables were being fed to Japanese war criminals at Rabaul." (Melbourne "Herald." March 28.)

In addition to this, some of Britain's food supplies are still being diverted to enemy countries in Europe and elsewhere. Meanwhile the Red Cross is running a "Food for Britain" appeal. Surely it is reasonable in the circumstances to insist on a guarantee that all food given or subscribed for will go to Britons, without further offsetting diversions, and not to Europe or Japanese war criminals. Such a guarantee would certainly stimulate the response to this appeal. It would be even better if more facilities were given, such as free postage, so that individual Australians could more readily send parcels direct to individuals in Great Britain.

BREAD BUREAUCRATS: It is pleasing to learn that the Victorian Country Party realises that the proposed new body to control the bread industry is only another step along the road to bureaucratic socialism. Commenting on this proposal, Mr. McDonald, leader of the Victorian Country Party, said the recommendations of the commission "appeared to be the same old story of more controls and restrictions," and "complaints about lack of hygiene could be effectively dealt with by enforcement of existing laws." Between the Health Department, Pure Foods Act and the Factories Act there is ample machinery to ensure clean, wholesome bread, and under no circumstances should another Board be set up. This would be a topical and valuable subject matter for electors' letters to State Members.

BROADCAST BANS: Sydney newspapers disclose that two programmes for the A.B.C. Forum of the Air have been cancelled on the grounds that they may embarrass the Government. Questions are also being asked as to how the Government got a preview of the programmes, and who issued the deferment order. The subjects of the banned debates were Asiatic Immigration and Overseas Trade Policy. Here we see the evil of Government propaganda

stations stifling discussion. This is in no way different from the Hitler technique of only permitting the public to hear what the Fuhrer thought good for them to hear. The situation is more dangerous when, as here, the Government and the A.B.C. pretend to believe in free discussion.

BRETTON WOODS: Now that our politicians have betrayed Australia to the financial molochs by ratifying Bretton Woods, the following Gallup Poll finding discloses how innocent trusting electors are involved in dangerous commitments without having any knowledge of them. The Poll disclosed that 51% had no knowledge of the proposal and only 10% gave a reasonable description of the plan; when asked if they favoured ratification, 10% were in favour, 5% opposed, and 85% were undecided or unacquainted. This proposal did not appear in any political Party election policy, so no Party could claim a mandate for it. That is another alarming example of all political Parties treating their employers (electors) with supreme contempt.

"EDUCATION" ESTIMATES: The Tasmanian Workers' Education Association, which now receives £3700 from the taxpayers through Parliament, is accused by Dr. C. N. Atkins of using these grants for political propaganda purposes. Dr. Atkins quotes some of the lectures given by the W.E.A., and as further support of this he also pointed out that the President of the Hobart Trades Hall Council had been appointed secretary of the W.E.A. The grant had been increased to the above amount for the appointment of two new tutors; yet, one of the best lecturers had been dismissed because he did not fit in with the new regime; and this, despite many requests asking for his services. All in all this appears to be a well-substantiated accusation, which doubtless also applies to Victoria and elsewhere.

(Continued on page 3)



COMMONWEALTH BANK H.O.

among the greatest menaces that we have in this country at present.

ATOMIC-BOMB PROPAGANDA

Most of the propaganda about the atomic bomb has been obviously designed to create fear. Fear is used to stampede people into doing what they would normally oppose.

It will be recalled that one of the most frightening predictions made about the atomic bomb was that it would create sterility and that there would be freak births.

The Australian press of April 1 published a small item in which it was stated that records in Japan show that the birth rate in Nagasaki, where the second atomic bomb was dropped in Japan, has actually showed an increase compared with previous years. Also, there is not one recorded freak birth as a result of the bomb.

PROPERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

"The private possession of property is the guarantee of economic independence; it is, therefore, also the guarantee of spiritual freedom, for once one is tied to others for one's bread one may, since bread is the foundation of all, be forced to toe the line on

COMMENT FROM "VICTORIOUS BRITAIN"

(From "The Social Creditor" March 15, 1947.)

A stage is approaching in the affairs of this country at which comment becomes increasingly difficult by reason of conflicting priorities. If we are to take the Administration at its own valuation, no competent ability has previously been applied to the affairs of these islands or the vast Empire which grew up round them; but we are now in the hands of experts, and they are showing us what brains and a training in Trades Unionism and the political Testament of Sir Ernest Cassel synthesised with Karl Marx and distilled by the London School of Economics can do. We are now Planning in a Big Way.

The first step was to insist on Greater Production and More Hard Work for Everyone. Without stopping too long to consider the million bureaucrats appointed to hinder the decreasing number of actual producers, we made such strenuous efforts to produce electrical gadgets that the country has been practically shut down (we will consider alternative explanations later) because the misguided public insisted on using them. So no more are to be sold except for export.

But it is fairly obvious that we are not going to export them to the United States or Canada, which make unlimited electrical gadgets better and cheaper than we do. So we are sending them somewhere else. (Whiree, rah, rah.) Bearing in mind that electrical gadgets require much imported raw material, which has to be paid for, and that production itself takes power, let us contemplate the full beauty of Planned Achievement. Forty-two per cent (£590,000,000) of our imports are coming from the dollar area, and only fourteen per cent, of our exports (£132,000,006) will be set against them. This leaves a bill for about £460,000,000 per annum to be paid to the dollar area, which is quite considerably composed of the raw material we have thrown into "soft" currency credits in countries from which, apparently, we do not wish to import. If we were not in the hands of Experts, we should suggest that the major portion of these credits will be, or is irretrievably lost. So that the apparent result of our last year's work is to do 100% of it for 14% pay, the pay being largely the raw material with which to do 150% work next year for 10% pay. On the basis of this brilliant performance, everyone's pay is to be raised, to avoid inflation.

Bearing in mind the foregoing evidence of our Brilliant Political and Economic Revival, Clarence, perhaps we may enquire of you, whether the current crisis is due to:

- (1) Lack of coal.
- (2) Lack of electrical plant.
- (3) Whether if we had suddenly acquired more electrical plant, the miners would have mined more coal to work it, or if we hadn't, more coal would have made it break down oftener?
- (4) Why, with half the consumption of electrical energy in 1920, a trivial amount in 1900, we were far better off?
- (4) Why the miners are to have special privileges when the trouble is lack of electrical plant (or isn't it)?

Turning for a moment from economics to politics, we pause to consider the fact that we are having war waged on us in Palestine. At the same time nearly every key position in this country is either held or controlled by the co-racialists of the people who are murdering our soldiers, thus preventing them from fighting back, these positions having been won mainly by fraudulent book-keeping. From a land, which is not theirs, and has been occupied by Arabs for far longer than it ever was by its fresh claimants, the British are to be driven into the sea. From islands which we thought were ours, we are not to debar, still less to expel those co-racialists who are attacking us the world over, and arranging to transfer our assets elsewhere Truly the British are a strange race.

The increasing divergence from that attitude which Francis Bacon so brilliantly envisaged—"a just and legitimate familiarity between the mind and things"—is nowhere more strikingly exemplified than in the Socialist cum-Chatham House-Arnold Toynbee chatter on the subject of National Sovereignty. As a commentary on it, let us consider Turkey, which has a total population of about nineteen millions. She is maintaining and equipping a standing army of over 600,000, the size of Germany's army before the 1914 War. Their pay is ten-

BOOKLETS TO READ

Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne:—
"Federal Union Exposed." An interesting survey of moves leading up to World Government. Price 1/6d posted.
"Communism, Why Not?" Contains some startling facts on the ramifications of Communism. Price 2/7d posted.
"The Answer To Tax Slavery." The menace of taxation, and a way out. Price 1/6d posted.
"Progress In Alberta." The story of a worthwhile attempt to establish economic democracy. Price 7d posted.

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pence per month, yet more than half Turkey's Budget goes for military uses. That is because the Turks will endure anything rather than lose their national sovereignty.

The "Sunday Times" is easily the most sober and responsible of the newspapers sold on that day—we often wonder why it does not advertise that it is not published on weekdays—and it is therefore the more astonishing that it should emit such nonsense as that embodied in the first paragraphs of its leader of March 2, which it entitles "Crisis in Leadership." Properly discounting the facile explanations of the present situation given by Mr. Shinwell and others like him, it remarks, "The cause lies much deeper. . . . It lies in a chronic tendency for consumption to outrun production, for purchasing power to exceed the goods available to buy."

We acquit the author of that statement of conscious misrepresentation. What he means, but does not convey intelligibly, is that the whole industrial effort of this country is being perverted, so that it does not adequately supply the consumers' market: while the large essentially fictitious wages account for non-consumer goods swelled by nearly a million useless hinderers, the bureaucracy, all drawing salaries, is loosed against it. The leader is simply appalling. If it came from the gutter press, it would not matter. From a journal of the pretensions of the "Sunday Times," it does. The remedy for the situation is exactly the opposite of that which it goes on to advocate. It is a shift of emphasis from—not a cessation of—capital and export production and an increase of consumer goods for sale at constantly falling prices. That will restore the exchange value of the pound; and nothing else will.

OPPORTUNITIES IN PROGRESS ASSNS.

Many centres throughout Australia have Progress Associations. More readers of the "New Times" should be active members of such Associations, in which there are opportunities for furthering non-party action on all kinds of public issues. The following letter from the Bardon Progress Association, Brisbane, to the Prime Minister, is one example of what is being done:

THE BARDON PROGRESS ASSOCIATION,
Bowman Parade, Bardon, W.4.
18th March, 1947.

The Honourable J. B. Chifley, M.H.R.,
Prime Minister, Canberra.

Dear Mr. Chifley,—At the last meeting of the Bardon Progress Association on the 10th March, your letter of 18th February inti-



PRIME MINISTER CHIFLEY

mating that the Government was unable to abolish petrol rationing owing to a shortage of dollars was received and discussed.

I was directed to inform you that our members were absolutely astounded at your abject submission to the controllers of the almighty dollar. We don't want dollars—we want petrol. We have the raw materials in abundance from which we can produce as high-grade petrol as anywhere else in the world sufficient for all our requirements for many years. Yet we accept a very inferior quality petrol and submit to the unnecessary inconvenience and annoyance of rationing simply because you, the Prime Minister of this great country, refuse to exercise control [sic] over the internal economy of this country and develop its natural resources.

Your predecessor, the late Honourable John Curtin, stated in the "Locomotive Journal" of 14th December 1939, "Everything in war must be paid for, not by reducing wage standards, but by the use of the national credit. Because of a Labor Government in the Federal Parliament there is a Commonwealth Bank. It was created as a means for releasing national credit. But because Labor lost office the national

The rapturous folly of the general mentality on these matters is well illustrated by the enthusiasm of Mr. Thomas Johnston, who talks much of getting dollars from American tourists.

Does Mr. Johnston seriously think that Americans would tolerate present living conditions in this country, or is his suggestion, that like Moscow, there should be luxury for the Kommissars and their visitors, and penury for everyone else?

An American actress visiting one of our richest Northern cities recently commented in crisp phrases on the discomfort, bad food, bad cooking and general squalor. She was informed that of course, this was all due to the war. Her reply seems to us to be adequate: "Yeah, that was two years ago. You won it. So what?"

There is a curious and widespread feature in even the minority of sincere and disinterested comment on the financial system, which accounts for much of the disruptive effect of monetary reform. We refer to the great difficulty, which seems to be experienced in recognising the inescapable inferences from the most obvious facts. An instance of this is contained in an article from the pen of Mr. J. L. Benvenisti, published in the Dublin "Standard" of February 28. The article is headed "Not enough to go round."

The argument may be summarised by short quotations from it. "The trouble is not so much diminished production as increased consumption due to the fact that Britain [sic] is now for the first time in two generations experiencing the phenomenon of full employment in times of peace." "The root difficulty was an inability to command the food and raw materials which were necessary to maintain the standard of life which social reformers quite legitimately thought to be the citizens' due." . . . "That people should have thought they could be conjured out of existence by some kind of monetary magic is a sad reflection," etc., etc.

Mr. Benvenisti is, we believe, an "office" economist, i.e., he does not make or grow anything, so the first question we should put to him may not be of the type to which he is accustomed. The present consumption of electrical energy per head is nearly twice what it was 25 years ago. A unit of electrical energy represents broadly the work of ten men for an hour. There was a great deal of "unemployment" (Continued on page 4)

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1)

CONSCRIPTION CANKER: The British Labor Government, with the aid of the Liberals, has succeeded in betraying the workers by bringing in conscription, which almost completes the state of socialistic serfdom. A few Labour Members rebelled against the measure, but they were swept aside because Attlee said, "it must go through." It is interesting to recall that just before the war Mr. Attlee led the Labor campaign against conscription, but now, that peace (?) has arrived, Labour is selected to complete the job that Hitler and all his military might failed to do. Of course, the industrial breakdown, due to socialistic "bungling," is said to be the reason for conscripting the workers; but it is obvious that Socialism can only lead to the Police State.

BOMB BOLONEY: From Nagasaki, guinea pig for an atomic bomb experiment, comes news that at least one atomic forecast is confounded. Scientists predicted, "radiation would cause sterility, and make life impossible." Well, here are the facts as supplied by Dr. Shigeru Ito, staff obstetrician of Nagasaki Medical University Hospital, quoted in a recent Tokyo report: "Births in Nagasaki during the nine months from the end of August, 1945 (the month in which the city was bombed), to May, 1946, totalled 2838. In the following nine months' period they jumped to 4676, showing no great change from the pre-bombing average. Dr. Shigeru Ito also said that he had 'not heard of a single instance of a freak being born to anyone injured by a bomb.'" This only confirms some of the previous reports in the "New Times" which heavily discounted the bomb propaganda.

INSEMINATION IMPLICATIONS: The benefit of artificial insemination is indicated in the following comment by Mr. Henry Willink, K.C., former Minister for Health in Great Britain: "Even with the consent of the husband, it is adultery and the children are illegitimate." He also draws attention to other implications, e.g., "unascertainable parentage," and adds that "a donor might produce 400 children a week, accordingly insemination is apparently opening wide the door for mating children of the one father." That should be a steadier for many people; it also goes to show that scientists engaged on such research could be employed on more useful investigations. They could, for example, seek out and destroy the dangerous bacteria, which infect politicians and others who seek to regiment and plan the lives of other human beings.

—OB.H.

THE JEWISH INFLUX

The following report published in the "Sydney Sun" of March 28th, 1947, illustrates one way in which Mr. Calwell, in spite of there being millions of tons of idle war-time shipping available at disposal rates in the United States, intends to justify the flooding of Australia with many thousands of Jews:

"CANBERRA, Thursday.—Australia has offered to take people living in displaced persons' camps in the U.S. zone in Germany and Austria if America will supply shipping to enable Australia to transport an equivalent number of migrants from the United Kingdom, the Minister for Immigration (Mr. Calwell) announced today.

And if further evidence is needed that this country is marked down by the Zionists as one of their most promised lands, here it is, reprinted from the Sydney "Bulletin," March 19th, 1947:

"AUSTRALIAN OFFER TO JEWS.—N.Y. 'Herald Tribune,' which appears to have special sources of information among terrorists and other Jewish quarters in Europe, publishes a report from Paris that 'British officials at detention camps in Cyprus are offering interned Jewish refugees their visas and transportation to Australia and other parts of the British Empire if they will agree to call off their attempts to enter Palestine.' Crediting the statement to an officer of Haganah, the illegal Palestine defence force, the report stated that the offer was made officially by the interment camp commander. 'No such offer could, of course, be made without Australian Government sanction.'"

Thus is unmasked the whole Palestine fraud. It has been used as a means of forcing open our doors to an unwelcome, revolutionary race, who mean to infiltrate and "peacefully" conquer us. Obviously all the millions who professed to want to live in the Arabs' tiny country just couldn't fit in there. So, of course, we must accept the overflow!

—"C.G.L."

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTE

From the United Democrats, 17 Waymouth-street, Adelaide:—

A rally will be held in our rooms on Wednesday, April 23 at 8 p.m. Supporters are urged to make a special point of being present and of bringing along their friends.

As usual, the president will give an account of our activities since the last rally and criticism or advice from those present will be invited. Mr. Finn, our organiser, will also make a report. However, as he has been on loan to the League of Rights, his report will mainly deal with the allied activities of the League.

Proceedings will be lightened by musical and other items. Supper will be served by the ladies.

"SOCIAL CREDIT OR CHAOS?"

Hear—

MR. J. BRADSHAW

on—

Thursday, April 24, at 8 p.m.

at—

The Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria, "The Block" Melbourne. (Entrance through grille in Elizabeth Street.)

WORK AND NEEDS

Under this heading, the following ironic comment appeared in the "New English Weekly" of January 2, 1947:—

It is a curious fact that the ultimate ideal of the Communists should be to distribute the wealth of the world according to need. The present Soviet economy, they tell us, is merely Socialism, and under Socialism, as they use the word, wealth is distributed according to work. But one day, when the glorious Red Army is triumphant in Calcutta and Khartoum and Lisbon and the American people have risen against their oppressors, the Soviet State will wither away and true Communism will come into the world. The wealth of the world will be distributed simply according to needs. We will all work for the joy of the thing and help ourselves to what we need from communal warehouses. To each according to his needs.

It is curious, I say, that this should be the ultimate aim of the Communists, because distributing wealth according to need is today left to the capitalist countries. That good old Socialist slogan, "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat," is applied with full rigour in the "Socialist sixth of the world," though the British Labour Government, with its promises of pensions and boosting of Beveridge, is somewhat tainted with bourgeois prejudices in this matter. The Soviet Government thrusts over its frontiers all those who seem unlikely to be able to contribute adequately to the task of Building up Socialism in Ten Countries; it is left to the reactionary capitalistic Governments to attend to the needs of millions of unfortunate people who are unable to maintain themselves by work.

It is indeed curious that the bourgeois liberals who used to be primarily concerned about the reward of work should now be responsible for distributing a considerable part of the wealth of the world to men whose only claim to it lies in their need; while the Communists who used to talk so much about distributing wealth according to need now recognise no title but work. In the Soviet Union nobody, except the myriads of petty officials who are paid to watch other people working and the fortunate ones who hold a sufficient number of State Bonds, has much chance of survival unless he is able and willing to work for the greater glory of the Soviet State. —P.D.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY

The following letter appeared in the "Sunday Express," London, on January 19, 1947:—

"By subsoiling and then composting with our unused wastes we could treble our food produce. We could grow food on down land now derelict, completely feed ourselves on our own fresh, high-quality food in two or three years. IN FIVE YEARS WE COULD EXPORT FOOD. Tripod harvesting could garner our crops without loss from bad weather. Our motto should be 'farm and live.'—Geoffrey Bowles, 25 Catherine Place, London, S.W.1."

"THE MYSTERIOUS PROTOCOLS"

The book published under the above title contains the actual text of the "Protocols of The Learned Elders of Zion." There is also a summary of each "Protocol" and subject matter relating it to present-day events. It is available from the United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, at 2/7d posted. Make sure of your copy by ordering now.

GOVERNMENTS ARE BAD EMPLOYERS

While Prime Minister Chifley is handing round his pipe of peace to employers and employees in Canberra—capitalist and worker to you—he should remember that the tram-bus strike in Sydney was a strike against the Government.

Indeed, the P.M. might well ponder the fact that the most serious disputes between employer and employee since the end of 1945—excepting the ironworkers' strike in N.S.W. and the foundry lockout—have been against Governments.

In effect, the workers aren't resorting to direct action against the naughty capitalist so much as against Governments as employers.

Implications are disturbing. Latest statistics show that Commonwealth and State Governments and local authorities employ 528,900 men and women, including 283,200 transport and communication workers.

Governments, in other words, are the biggest employers in the country.

And, apparently, the workers don't think much of them as employers.

Victoria has had a complete transport tie-up—rail, tram and bus; and it was only after a long and bitter fight that the men obtained increased wages and improved conditions.

AN IMPORTANT NEW BOOKLET "OUR SHAM DEMOCRACY"

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

Price: 1/1d posted.

Now obtainable from: The United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

Page 4 — "New Times," April 18, 1947

THE LEGAL STATUS OF POLITICIANS

A very interesting statement has been sent to every Queensland paper by Mr. A. A. Chresby, of Brisbane, who is a lecturer and writer on social dynamics, has been prominently associated with various ex-servicemen's associations and contested a Queensland electorate for the Services Party at the last Federal elections.

Incidentally, Mr. Chresby states that he is very impressed with the objectives of South Australian and Victorian Leagues of Rights, and at present is making arrangements to establish a similar League in Queensland.

Mr. Chresby's statement to the Queensland press reads as follows:—

THE LEGAL STATUS OF PARLIAMENTARIANS

Whereas Dr. H. V. Evatt, LL.D., K.C., and other eminent authorities, have laid down as a basic principle of Constitutional Law that "... the Parliament is the Parliament for the time being only, and it does not necessarily reflect the will of the electorate for all purposes and at all times"; and—

Whereas Political Parties ARE NOT RECOGNISED BY CONSTITUTIONAL LAW and have no legal power, authority or right to penalise, threaten, control or dictate the action and decisions of a Member of Parliament, conversely no Member of Parliament has any legitimate right, power or authority to subordinate himself or herself to the control or dictates of a Political Party; and—

Whereas the Constitutional Law is that "the clearly expressed will of a majority

of citizens is entitled to prevail throughout the particular constitutional unit to which they belong," electors are, therefore, the only persons possessing the legal power, authority and right to penalise, dictate to, and control their particular Member of Parliament—

Therefore the electors are legally entitled to know from a candidate whether, if elected, such candidate will—

(1.) At all times disregard any Political Party affiliations, as Political Parties have no legal authority over him.

(2.) At all times give his political allegiance and legal responsibility to his electors first priority in all matters coming before Parliament.

(3.) At all times consult his electors and ask for their directions on all major issues affecting their political and economic rights, freedoms, privileges, liberties and customs.

(4.) Be prepared to resign, and recontest his seat, if a simple majority of his electors sign a petition expressing their dissatisfaction with him and request his resignation at once.

—Authorised by A. A. Chresby, Box 175C, G.P.O., Brisbane.

MADNESS OF ORTHODOX ECONOMICS

(Continued from page 1)

industrialised countries without trying to export much in exchange. Thus countries such as China are regarded as a Godsend. No doubt it will be asked how these "backward" countries are to pay for the goods they receive, if they do not send corresponding quantities of their production to the exporting countries. They might possibly send gold, but it seems rather fantastic that a self-contained country such as America, for example, should have to give some of its production away for a useless yellow metal before Americans can consume goods they have produced in America. Usually, however, the exporting country can only export to the importing country by making a loan available. Needless to say, this loan is not forwarded to the importing country, but is made available to pay the local producers of the goods being exported. This increases local purchasing power and helps to overcome the deficiency resulting from increased production with less and less manpower.

The cry of the orthodox economists is that we can only have prosperity by exporting to the "backward" peoples of the world; in other words, that we can only get enough money to buy some of our production by making loans available for Hottentots and other natives to take portion of our production from us. It is even suggested that these people should be subjected to high-pressure advertising to inform them of the benefits of wireless sets, tinned milk and anything else we want to give away in order that we can have full employment and enough purchasing power to buy what we don't give away.

However, this export mania can only

"solve" the so-called problem of full employment temporarily, because it will not be long before the present "backward" peoples also become more and more efficient in production. And, as they do, they will, if they adhere to the financial rules that we follow, also have to try and export more than they import. Viscount Bruce, in the report already mentioned, can see this. He says:

"One result of the application of improved methods of agriculture in backward areas of the world would be to render workless millions who at present scratch a meagre living from the soil."

Just think of that, listeners! There are over 400,000,000 Chinese, who, with much sounder methods of agriculture than perhaps we have, are getting a living, if only meagre; but if production is increased by labour-saving machinery, millions of them will be out of work. And, according to the so-called leaders of the world, rather than arrangements be made by the Chinese to consume this increased production irrespective of whether they were needed in production or not, they must find other work before they can eat. Viscount Bruce says they will have to go in for industrialisation. This can only mean, as we have seen, that they will have still greater production with still less manpower—increasing production with the distribution of less purchasing power.

Surely we have gone far enough now, listeners, to prove that we are in the grip of a madness that is denying mankind the increasing leisure and higher standard of living that is physically possible. The sole purpose of production is consumption, and we want financial rules that will permit Australians to consume all their own production at prices profitable to producers. If there are some things that we cannot make or produce in Australia, we can exchange our legitimate surpluses for those things. But to keep the entire community hard at work in order that the natives of New Guinea or elsewhere can have fancy goods given to them is a challenge to our common sense.

If we take all the shackles off the present production system, we can, without building one more factory, one more mile of railway, or without bringing one more acre of soil under cultivation, progressively increase the standard of living of every section of the community and at the same time progressively reduce working hours. We challenge any sane person to deny that Australians can do this. But it is certain that they cannot do it while they apathetically accept the present financial rules, increasing debt, high taxation, and an army of officials. Have we enough people in Australia to free themselves from the present madness gripping this country, and to look facts in the face? If people cannot or will not escape this madness, you can be sure that it will soon kill what is left of our civilisation.

ANSWER TO ATOMIC BOMB

Decentralisation and evacuation of the big cities would be the best defence against the atom bomb, said Sir George Thomson, Scientific Adviser to the U.K. Delegation, in a broadcast recently.

"If careful plans were made in peace," said Sir George, "it might be possible to run a country without big cities, especially if no big land or sea forces had to be provided. I believe such plans should be made."

The atomic bomb might prove a godsend yet!

—"New Era," Sydney, 28/3/47.

COMMENT FROM "VICTORIOUS BRITAIN"

(Continued from page 3)

twenty-five years ago. What are we getting for this immense increase in work, if it is not the food and materials we want? And why do it, if it is useless? And if what we wanted was food, why were five million acres of good arable land forced out of cultivation by taxation and financial chicanery during the armistice years? And why did not we develop our Empire relations so as to absorb all the food and raw materials they wanted to send us?

Mr. Benvenisti is not merely wrong, but he is dangerously wrong, because he is obviously unable to see that the root cause of our difficulties is political and that the financial system, defects in which he admits, was not defective from the point of view of those who wished to make it a political, not an accounting device. It was marvelously effective. Sir Stafford Cripps has closed any possibility of discussion by admitting that only 14% of the export drive is, in effect, any use to us.

We are misusing our energies and never so much as now; and Mr. Benvenisti is, no doubt, unwittingly assisting those who are determined we shall continue to do so.

We cannot be accused, in these pages or elsewhere, of having failed to indicate where, in our opinion, policy is incubated. Having done our best in this matter, we are nevertheless coming to the opinion that the better elements in this country are rather "lying down to it." God wot, they have excuses; but being faced with the alternatives of being shot or boiled in oil, there seems to be something to be said for spitting in the eye of the executioners. To be quite concrete, this country is rapidly heading for a condition of combined squalor and decaying monuments of past grandeur at home, and, at best, contemptuous pity abroad; and that progress is not going to be arrested by the present fraudulent democracy acting through a Communist-perverted Single Chamber. Many of our present ills can be traced back to that agent of aliens, Cromwell, but no-one ought to deny him realism; and his manner of dealing with the intensely unpopular Long Parliament, by ordering his soldiers to "take away that bauble," the mace, and clearing and locking the doors of the House of Commons, may yet, in essence, if not in form, be forced upon the remnant of native "Britain."

"Yet to all empires come a day of which it can be said, 'At this point the sceptre had passed to other hands.' That day came last week to Britain [sic]. For years both the wise and the merely smart had been pointing to the signs of Britain's [sic] decline. But it took the coal crisis to bring home to the world that decline had reached the Empire's heart."—"Time," U.S.A., February 24.

Notice the grief.

We have much pleasure in giving the widest publicity in our power, for the benefit of our overseas readers, to the broadcasting by the "British" Broadcasting Corporation in its Home Service Bulletin of March 6, 8 a.m., of its apology, under pressure from Mr. Odium, for the publication of a libel reflecting on him as a farmer. The Judgment of Mr. Justice Atkinson in *Odium v. Stratton* was given at length in our columns and we consider that a great debt of gratitude is due to Mr. Odium for his demonstration that our new autonomous Monopolies can still be reminded that their licence has limits.

"NEW TIMES" ADVERTISING RATES

Our rate for casual advertising (single insertion) is 4/- per column inch, payable in advance.

Our rates per column-inch for contract advertising (monthly a/c) are as follow:—

Two to twelve insertions (not necessarily consecutive): Less than five col.-ins. per insertion, 3/9. Five to ten col.-ins. per insertion, 3/6. More than ten col.-ins. per insertion, 3/3.

Thirteen consecutive insertions: Less than five col.-ins. per insertion, 3/-. Five to ten col.-ins. per insertion, 2/9. More than ten col.-ins. per insertion, 2/6.

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Fifty-two consecutive insertions: Less than five col.-ins. per insertion, 2/6. Five to ten col.-ins. per insertion, 2/3. More than ten col.-ins. per insertion, 2/-.

DON'T MISS THIS

Extra copies of the January 31 special anti-taxation issue of the "New Times" are available at the "New Times" Office, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. (Postal address: Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.)

The price to you, for a parcel of these extra copies, is 2/- per dozen, post free.

A supply of them will help you to further the tax-reduction campaign, so write or call for your parcel without delay.

Printed by M. F. Canavan, 25 Cullinton-road, Hartwell, for the New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Melbourne.