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EVERY FRIDAY

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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 (1807-1892).

How the People Are Tricked at Elections

The Technique of Multiple Alternatives

By ERIC D. BUTLER

Since the elections, Labor leaders have been telling us that the election results endorsed their policy. Needless to say, if the "Opposition" had won, Mr. Fadden and his colleagues would have been telling us that the electors had endorsed their policy. The absurdity of the claims of these party leaders can be easily demonstrated by asking a number of electors who voted for one of the major parties to explain in detail that party's policy.

I recently asked ten men who voted for Labor to explain Labor's policy. Apart from a few vague remarks about "a fairer go for the working man," not one of them knew anything about Labor's policy. The full implementation of Labor's financial policy would be little change from the policy now being pursued. But how many Labor supporters even understand Labor's financial policy? Surely people who think at all don't believe that the thousands of electors in West Australia who voted against Curtin in 1940 voted for him in 1943 because they became converts to Labor's financial proposals during the intervening years? The only real education on finance in this country has been done by social crediters.

When Labor Members start to go out among the electors and attempt to educate them on the realities of finance, I will start to doubt their hypocrisy. I think that a few main factors were responsible for Labor's victory. The first was, of course, the fact that the Labor Government was in office when this country was attacked and that the country was saved from invasion during that period. While criticising much of Labor's administration, many people undoubtedly felt disinclined to

change the Government at a turning point in the Pacific war.

The second factor was the obvious opposition of a large section of the people to the unlimited use of the militia in any area, as put forward in the U.A.P. and U.C.P. policies. The third factor was the hopeless division in the ranks of the U.A.P. and U.C.P. One almost gathered the impression that they didn't want to win the election! Generally, with the special exception of the Melbourne "Herald," Labor had a splendid press.

Mr. Curtin very shrewdly told us that Labour would not attempt any socialising during the war. And, of course, we all know that politicians always act in accord with what they say at election time! That little business of Labor candidates signing a pledge to work for socialisation was only an old tradition and doesn't mean a thing! Mr. Dedman's scheme is "rationalisation" and not "socialisation." Of course, they don't mean the same thing. Why, they are two different words!

And Dr. Evatt's plan to alter the Constitution and centralise all power at Canberra has nothing at all to do with socialisation. Oh, dear no! He only wants to have State control of all production and

to tell you where to work and on what terms. It was that sweet-tongued philosopher, Will Shakespeare, who spoke about a rose by any other name smelling as sweet. Socialism smells, but not sweetly, whatever it is called.

Now, let us look at this election trickery a little more closely. Each party puts forward a programme. Suppose this programme consists of ten points. Now, point 3 says that the party will oppose unlimited use of conscripted man-power in any war zone. Suppose that I as an elector agree with this point, but object to the other nine points—supposing I understand them. None of the other parties object to unlimited use of man-power. I am thus in the position that I must either vote for the party opposing (or saying that it will oppose) this policy or vote informally. And if I vote for the party opposing this policy I immediately vote for nine other policies to which I am opposed. And then the leaders of that party go around saying that I endorsed their whole policy! This party racket, whereby the electors are offered multiple alternatives and false alternatives, is trickery of the worst type.

In the Federal electorate of Reid, Mr. J. T. Lang challenged Curtin on several major points: (1) Financial policy; (2) growing bureaucracy; (3) the threat by International Finance and International

Communism to destroy our national sovereignty; (4) industrial conscription. In the primary votes Lang beat the endorsed Labor Party candidate. The result in this electorate proves that there are tens of thousands of Labor supporters in Australia who voted "the ticket" while disagreeing with Curtin's policies—or some of them. The same, of course, can be said about U.A.P. and U.C.P. voters.

Now, then, can this election trickery, whereby electors are tricked into voting for things they don't want, be overcome?

The first thing is for electors to understand clearly that all policy should come from them; and second, that no matter what label an M.P. wears, he is a representative of the electors.

Electors must unite on one issue at a time, starting with the issue on which there is the greatest unanimity of opinion. They must proceed from issue to issue, instructing their representatives. In this way only will the real desires of the people be gauged and democracy be made to function. There are dozens of issues that all electors must be agreed about. Social crediters must help electors to unite on these issues, thus overcoming this trickery of the party leaders. It can be done if we go about the matter in the right way. It's a question of "issue" politics versus party politics.

NOTES on the NEWS

In the midst of the carnage in Italy, the inhabitants are being warned through the bankers' mouthpiece (the daily press) that "after years of war the State accounts show a vast deficit." How familiar those words are, with the exception that nothing is heard of "balanced budgets" in war-time. The bankers and their stooges reserve that cry for peace-time. The inference here is that Italy may be nearing her post-war era.

CHILDREN'S CHARTER: A post-war "charter for youth," announced in London, provides for higher school-leaving age, with grants (amounts not stated) for parents. It is also reported that camps had become part of the educational programme in England. It is pointed out that this idea came from Germany, where every child from the age of 10 had to spend three weeks a year in camp.

Presumably, attendance at these camps would be compulsory. We have learned to our sorrow the result of the German experiment, and yet the sponsors of this idea in Britain prefer to put it on the Nazi basis of compulsion—the very thing we are supposed to be fighting against.

TAX TYRANNY: The Melbourne "Sun" October 13 ventilates a grievance against unjust taxation levied against air crews on convoy duty between Britain and the Mediterranean—a very "sticky" and dangerous job. From their meagre pay these men have to pay their share of the bond-holders' interest payments through taxation. Is it any wonder they are fed up? To-day, Australians are paying approximately £1 million per week in this way to a few private banks and insurance companies. It is true, indeed, that never before was so much owed by so many to so few. Surely our fighting forces could be exempt from this.

WILLKIE'S WORLD: The following extract from Wendell Willkie's "One World" indicates that the World-Government and Federal Union ideas are becoming universally suspect: "Likewise I found in this part of the world [Middle East], as in Russia, in China, everywhere, a growing spirit of fervid nationalism" [the desire to mind your own business], "a disturbing thing to one who believes that the only hope of the world lies in the opposite trend" [everybody to mind the other fellow's business]. This non-acceptance of the Federal Union idea, seemingly everywhere, is heartening. Mr. Willkie's reaction indicates super-egotism, and calls to mind the soldier's

(Continued on page 2.)

Alberta Social Credit Board's Annual Report

We reprint below the Introduction, the third and last Part, and the conclusion of the second Part of the Report, for the year ending December 31, 1942, presented by the Social Credit Board to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta at its 1943 Session. Part I. of this Report, which is not reproduced, summarises the evidence that a plan for world tyranny is being imposed on us under cover of war, similar in principle to the Utopias publicised under the titles of "World Union," "Federal Union," etc., which are essentially totalitarian in nature and not consistent with true democracy. The portion of Part II. of the Report here omitted is a critical examination of the Beveridge Report on Social Security.

INTRODUCTION.

Summary of Board Activities.

In order to be properly equipped to place the issues of the day before the public, your Board has, during the past year, made a study of world events. These have been analysed from the standpoint of their effect upon our economy and our democratic way of life.

About three hundred public meetings were held by the Board members at points throughout the Province, and over one hundred and thirty thousand informative pamphlets prepared and distributed.

Besides this they have made a careful study of the various schemes advanced as post-war reconstruction measures, and have made an analysis of same. A commentary on the Beveridge Report is submitted herewith.

PART II.

What Is the Alternative?

It has already been shown elsewhere in this analysis that the national income under the present monetary system is not equal to the national wealth and production, but falls far below it. The Beveridge Plan proposes to redistribute a part of

the money income—that portion which is principally in the hands of the poor, and so the poor will be compelled to feed the poor. Social Security with freedom can be established without compulsion, regimentation, contributions or any of the odious characteristics of national socialism, if based on the following indisputable assumptions:

(a) There is no longer a problem of production or scarcity. The problem is one of distribution of the abundance of goods that can be produced.

(b) Money is the medium that brings about the distribution of goods. The supply of money under the present financial system in the hands of the people is insufficient to accomplish the full distribution of goods.

(c) Science has so developed the machinery of production that the need of human labour has decreased and will continue to progressively decrease. Unemployment and greater leisure will therefore become a normal condition—a blessing that no scheme should attempt to "cure."

A comprehensive Plan of Social Security with Freedom based on these assumptions would provide for:

(1) The public control of money and credit, which would replace the private monopoly control of the present-day banking system.

(2) Money and credit would be issued in a controlled and scientific manner, reflecting the true wealth and productive capacity of the nation.

(3) A portion of the money so issued to equate the national income and national production would be distributed to those who were unemployed, or sick or retired, and also in the form of family allowances.

A Plan of Social Security based on the above principles would not require contributions, compulsion or regimentation. It would also raise the standard of living of all the people to the highest level made possible by the nation's ability to produce. Such a plan in itself, by creating an ever-increasing demand for goods and providing the purchasing power necessary, would raise society progressively to higher standards of living, and increasing leisure would provide

Representation?

"One Australian Cabinet member told a high U.S. official: 'You Americans say you may take us over after the war. Hell, you can't get rid of us.'

"He went on to charge that the English had hampered Australia's economic development and then had given the country no support in time of war."

—Drew Pearson, in "Washington Merry-Go-Round," a syndicated "feature" which appears in nearly every newspaper in North America. (Quoted in the "Social Creditor," July 24.)

We quote this because we feel sure Australians will like to know the type of conversation used by their Cabinet Ministers to convey Australian culture and charm.

opportunities for the development of a nobler culture.

PART III. Reconstruction.

In the 1940 report to the Legislature, the Board said in part:

"Post-war reconstruction along the lines which will yield the people the social order they desire is not going to 'just happen.' This fact is rapidly dawning on people, and already there is evidence of a growing recognition of the fact that the 'foundations for the new democratic social system of the future should be carefully prepared in readiness for post-war reconstruction."

"Therefore any action for reform taken within a single province under present conditions should be organised so that it will invoke and strengthen the social power which has its focus in the achievement of the new post-war order. In short, such action must be geared to national considerations while serving provincial needs. We should proceed in the spirit of providing a demonstration of what can be done on a more comprehensive scale in the national field."

The interim programme has amply demonstrated to those who use the services offered by Treasury Branches that money is not, and never should have been treated as a commodity. It has also proven that a nation's wealth is determined not by the condition of figures in a bank ledger, but by the amount of goods and services the people collectively can produce. It has proven, also, that the transfer of goods and services can take place without the use of the banker-controlled dollar, and that direct benefits can, and do, accrue to the users of non-negotiable transfer vouchers.

Due to war conditions, the interim programme during 1942 was, like all other civilian activities, held on an even keel with little further development taking place. However, a great deal of pressure is coming from many parts of the province for an extension in the number of Treasury Branches so that all parts of the province can take advantage of the services rendered. There is ample proof that the interim programme played a vital part in the development of Alberta's industries prior to the outbreak of war, and there is every reason to believe that it will form a solid foundation upon which to reconstruct Alberta's economy after hostilities cease.

(To be concluded.)

This Week's Riddle

"It is now being said, by many humans and liberal-minded people that 'this is a war to end imperialism,' and that, as a consequence, after the war is over, 'the white man must get out of the Far East.' I suppose that this does not mean that the white man must get out of Australia, although Australia is in the Far East. I suppose it to mean that the white man must abandon his political and military control. . . . If this is what is meant, then it would seem that the white man should get out of the Near East and Africa, too. . . . But if, after the war is over, the white man must get out of the Far East (to confine the question to that), one might well ask, why not do it now, when the going, with the competent aid of the Japanese, is so good? Why should the white man fight so desperately to stay in the Far East, if the consequence of his retaining the power to stay in is that he should immediately get out?"

—Carl Becker, in "The Yale Review," p. 417.

AUSTRALIA'S POST-WAR PERIL

(A letter to the Editor from BRUCE H. BROWN. Continued from last issue.)

Sir,—Since the inception of this paper in 1935 we have been telling the people that depressions and wars are the product of a POLICY, and that that policy is determined and IMPOSED by "a few men." These few men are generally described as international financiers. Abundant proof of the truth of our assertions has already been given, and our present concern is to see that these "few men" are not left in the position to impose their treasonable will upon the world after our sons and brothers have successfully defeated the armed forces of our enemies in the field.

Unfortunately, the policy so far enunciated for the post-war period is the identical policy of these few men, and consequently there is a duty upon us (especially upon parents of sons whose lives have already been taken) to identify these respectable gangsters, name them openly, and endeavour to expose their sinister practices.

Sir Victor Sassoon is one of them. He was mentioned last week, and he must be mentioned again. I look upon him as one of the "few men" responsible for the conditions which caused the death of one of my sons, and would go so far as to say that he himself has publicly admitted it. As the then Prime Minister of England said in 1919, it was because the international bankers took charge of the Peace Conference that the gallant soldiers, sailors, and airmen were denied the better world for which they had been deceived into believing they had fought. If the international bankers are again allowed "to issue their orders with the imperiousness of absolute monarchs," as they did on that occasion, and again in 1928 and 1929 to bring about the depression, then our own sons will have died in vain and those who survive will be subjected to conditions of financial servitude.

You remember Sir Victor's remarks at Los Angeles in 1941 as quoted last week, from which it was evident that although he had accepted a knighthood from the British Sovereign, he had been working strenuously for the destruction of British Sovereignty. He said on that occasion that Britain must come into the democracy of the United States with full right of Statehood, and that this would mean the giving up of her traditions and institutions of government. The British servicemen have the idea that they are fighting and dying to preserve and extend these traditions and these institutions of government, but then, of course, they do not understand the plot of the "few men." They have always trusted their "leaders," never imagining that they would be parties to deception of the worst kind. That they are being deceived can no longer be denied, as witness the speeches of responsible public men in Allied countries advocating the weakening of the Empire and the centralisation of power in a World Bank with overwhelming force to impose the will of the international financiers, for whom our Director-General of Post-War Reconstruction is already working. The infamous statement of the Director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Professor Arnold Toynbee) indicates what is afoot. He said:

"We are at present working discreetly, but with all our might, to wrest this mysterious political force called sovereignty

THE IDEA OF LIBERTY

Arising from a speech by Lord Teviot, correspondence on the Idea of Liberty has been published by the "Scotsman." Among the contributions is the following:

Sir,—The arguments employed by Mr. C. de B. Murray in his differences with Lord Teviot provide almost classical examples of the logical fallacy known as the "petitio principii"—"begging the question."

(1) Postulate: "An employer underpays and overworks his men." Argument: "The employer ought to be controlled." Fallacy: (a) He may still be underpaying and overworking his men when he is controlled; (b) If the workman can contract-out, he can avoid being underpaid and overworked. All people with a private income can contract-out (Mr. Murray sees this, but apparently prefers control).

(2) Postulate: "The patent and glaring fact of the twentieth century is the failure of private enterprise to find employment, and therefore self respect." Argument: "Every one of the controls imposed during the war must be maintained after the war." Fallacy: (a) Private enterprise, as a "patent and glaring fact," succeeded most admirably in its legitimate objective—to make more goods with less labour—i.e., employment. It is not the objective of industry to provide employment. (b) The common complaint made about people with private incomes is that they have too much self-respect.

There was nothing very much the matter with Victorian Liberalism except that it was tied to the Gold Standard. In consequence, the problem of the individual was always purchasing-power, money, not goods. We now have more controls than ever existed in the world, and the problem is goods, not purchasing-power. High amongst the reasons which cause many of us grave concern over the activities of the planners is their failure to demonstrate that they understand the working of the system which they did little or nothing to bring to its present stage of amazing success, while confusing it with a financial system which itself is a demonstration of the viciousness of control from above.—I am, etc., C. H. DOUGLAS, July 14, 1943.

out of the clutches of the local National States of the World, and all the time we are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands."

Sir Victor Sassoon has been playing fast and loose for many years with the lives of hundreds of millions of human beings. He frequently has a lot to say in international affairs, and always gets world-wide publicity for it. He it was who said that Britain, Canada, and Australia should become part of the United States on a basis on which the Empire could always be entirely outvoted. He did not advocate the inclusion of India and China, and apparently had some strong reason for leaving them out. Perhaps we may get the clue to that reason as we proceed. At this point I would give two extracts from the Melbourne "Argus" of 2/2/40, as follows:

First Extract: "A message from San Francisco states that Sir Victor Sassoon, British banker and merchant, who has arrived there from Shanghai, said to-day that the United States held all the aces in her game of poker with Japan; He added that Japan was economically dependent upon the United States, and Japanese officials and business men had become panicky following the abrogation of the United States Government of its trade treaty with Japan as a protest against Japanese policy in China."

Second Extract: "Sir Victor Sassoon, chairman of the E. D. Sassoon Banking Company Ltd. of London, upon his arrival from a trip to the East, expressed the opinion that the termination of the Japanese-American Trade Treaty gave the United States a powerful weapon with which to curb Japanese expansion in China. He said Japan is bluffing in a poker game where she holds only a 'full house' against the American 'royal flush.' Japanese business men realise the situation, but they are not yet in control. It is impossible to predict the outcome of the furore over the Asama-Maru incident, which is being used as a smoke-screen to distract Japanese attention from the abrogation of the United States Treaty. Sir Victor scouted the possibility of a Japanese-American war, which he termed 'Japanese suicide.'"

One might reasonably ask who was using

the smoke-screen and why? Evidently someone was not playing fair in the poker game, and so the pistols have been drawn! The Adelaide "Advertiser" of 22/1/41 contained the following:—"The columnists, Alsop and Kintner, writing in the New York Herald-Tribune," say that there is a strong possibility that the economic strength of the United States will be used to assist the democracies and to embarrass the dictators by the freezing of all foreign credits in a manner which will not drive Japan to invade the Dutch East Indies." As there IS a war between Japan and America, and as Japan DID invade the Dutch East Indies, it would appear that something went wrong in the freezing process, and that apparently the manipulation of credits does lead to invasions! It also seems clear that a certain other "weapon" of the nature referred to by Sir Victor Sassoon was used rather strongly before the military operations commenced.

Quoting again from the Melbourne "Argus," in its issue of 30/3/42 appears the following:

"New York, Sunday.—Sir Victor Sassoon, banker and former member of the Legislative Assembly of India, on arrival here from the Orient, declared that after the war there would be no more rich men, because this is a revolution, and the power to make decisions on commerce and trade which heretofore has been in the hands of a few will be spread out. Asked if it was true that he was the third wealthiest man in the world, he replied, 'If China goes I will be away down. If India goes, I will be around asking for a job.'"

You see, he admits that the decisions are in the hands of "a few."

Besides paying frequent visits to Wall Street, Sir Victor Sassoon was a member of the Indian Legislature, and has been closely associated with the Soong banking family of China. Dr. T. V. Soong, of this self-same banking family, is the Minister for Finance in the Chinese Republic, and has been collaborating with Sir Otto Niemeyer and Professor Teodor Emanuel Guggenheim, of the London School of Economics (where our own newly-appointed Director-General of Post-War Reconstruction was also conditioned). These men have recently arranged to have the people of China placed in a financial straight-jacket, the key of which is held in Wall Street, New York. It can thus be seen why Sir Victor Sassoon is so interested in the maintenance of the present financial conditions in China and India, and also how it comes about that he exercises so much influence on the policy being imposed upon the people.—Yours faithfully, Bruce H. Brown, 189 Hotham-street, East Melbourne, C.2, October 17, 1943.

(To be continued.)

CHANGING AUSTRALIA'S CONSTITUTION

(A Broadcast Talk by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc., from 7HO on October 10.)

The Electoral Campaign, on whose behalf I speak to-night, is a non-party organisation which has branches in every State in Australia; also throughout Great Britain and Canada. Our object is to arouse people to take an active interest in the control and government of their own community.

In British communities most of the machinery for the democratic control of community activities is in existence, but it is not used by the people.

Each district has a representative in Parliament who, in theory at least, is supposed to be the servant of the people: to take his orders from the people and to ensure that the results the people want are obtained.

The Electoral Campaign takes its name from the fact that our objective is to help the people in each electorate to control the representative for that electorate.

It should be pretty obvious by now that the people, at the present time, do not control their representatives, nor do they get the results they desire. On the contrary, Parliament, instead of being an instrument of service, has become a form of dictatorship; our servants have become our masters—and very intolerant masters.

The perversion of Parliament has been brought about by the Party system, whereby a minority captures the Party machine and so inflicts its will on Parliament and through Parliament on the people, thereby giving the sanctity of Law to their every act.

In this way a small handful of men can use all the forces of the Crown to inflict their will on a practically helpless people; and neither in the schools nor in the universities, in the churches nor in the press are the people instructed or warned about the tragic transformation that has taken place.

The Electoral Campaign organisation throughout Australia is the only organisation which has for the last seven years fought hard to help the people to fight against the ridiculous conditions in which we find ourselves.

The fact that our organisation is connected with others in various parts of the world enables us to obtain expert advice not otherwise available, and this is one of the reasons why what we state over the air cannot be challenged.

The problems facing us to-day are such that we can only appeal to those who are interested in their own community and to those who believe in Democratic Government and in the sanctity and the sovereignty of the individual human being.

Such beliefs naturally brought us into open opposition to those who elevate the "State" into the position of a God supreme over everyone. We state with an authority that cannot be disputed that once you elevate the "State" as supreme over men's life and property, the ordinary man has no rights of his own; he can then only live by permission from the ruling clique which happens to capture control over the central Government of the country.

In war-time, great powers must be given to the central Government; that is what wars are for. But the powers given are not necessarily the powers that have been taken by the Government at present.

Australia at present is organised along the lines of a totalitarian State: similar to Germany and Russia. There are differences in some details, but the ideas are the same and the results are the same. And Dr. Evatt is seeking powers to bring this country nearer to his heart's desire—nearer to Germany and Russia.

We therefore find it necessary to give advice along certain definite lines.

Although in practice it is difficult for men and women in a large country controlled from one centre to obtain freedom to live their lives in their own way and to exercise control over the ruling class in power, nevertheless, the basic designs for the political structure of a freedom-loving people has been known for years; there is no dispute about such things, except with political opportunists and with men who would climb to power no matter what it costs in human suffering and national tragedy.

It is therefore necessary that the political practices and principles of a society fit for decent people to grow up in and develop in freedom and security should be made known to at least an enlightened minority.

The first essential to prevent abuse of power in high places is to not give too much power to one man or to a small group of men. And when, as in emergencies, great powers have to be given to the Government, those powers should be given in such a way that they can be taken away when the emergency passes.

A centralised Government is only another name for the dictatorship of a few over the many. It is never efficient; it cannot

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

mother who said her marching son was the only one in step.

UNION UPSTARTS: Comrade Chappie, of the Victorian section of the Australian Railways Union; Comrade O'Shea, of the Tramways Employees' Union, and Comrade Turner, of the Transport Workers' Union, are now planning to merge transport unions—of course, without authority from those whose contributions feed and clothe them. It is reported that the militant section pushing the merger will encounter strong opposition. Those objecting to this plot would be well advised to commence their opposition right now.

SUBTLE SLUR: Mr. Addison, police magistrate, recently handed out a subtle form of insult to John Citizen when he said: "The Government was often blamed for inefficiency caused by members of the public. Departments could not function unless they had the full support of the community." Note the attempt of this civil (?) servant to shift blame from bureaucratic departments to trusting, honest John. In this instance he was trying to shield Copland and his price-fixing. Needless to say, if the laws are acceptable to the public they don't want to infringe them. If, on the other hand, they are not willingly observed, it's a sure sign that they are bad or unwanted laws. In any case, these PM.'s should be dutiful servants, and administer laws or resign. It is not their function to criticise laws—or their employers.

FAST FARMING: A threat to the Planners' "employment-for-all" policy is seen in the following news item: "Tractors are now available for ploughing, planting, spraying—and a power implement which can dig 14 acres of potatoes a day. There is also a pea-harvesting machine." By all the laws of logic this should provide more and more leisure time for culture and happiness. The total of man-power hours saved by these machines should be represented by a corresponding reduction of working hours—but the Planners with the work-mania will resist this idea to the death. They may even order the destruction of these machines to provide more work, thus defeating the scientist whose objective is to eliminate work. Who are you backing—the planner or the scientist?

MEAT MUDDLE: As a preliminary alibi to cover up the misdemeanours of our bureaucratic planners' bungling, we were informed that because of bad seasons meat-rationing was necessary. Later, man-power shortage caused by the man-power bunglers was given as the reason. Now, we are informed by Mr. Scully that Australian beef and mutton supplies have reached record levels, and that unless we reduce them we will face disaster in the event of a drought. The planners' answer to this will probably be to destroy the cattle and eliminate the natural abundance. We should get in early and deal with the socialistic bunglers before they destroy us.

BEVERIDGE BLUNDER: A London report states that "the British Trade Union Congress has passed a resolution demanding immediate legislation for implementing the Beveridge Report." Anyone who has studied that "Planners' Plot" can see quite clearly that it is just another version of the "Dole," surrounded by more euphemistic descriptive terms, and hedged with limitations on the liberty of the workers in particular. It is strange indeed how these workers' organisations can be manipulated by the financial dictators to recommend plans which can only delay worthwhile social reform.

—OB.H.

be efficient. But it is always tyrannical, intolerant, and it soon becomes corrupt. As Lord Acton said: "Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

Government, therefore, should not be centralised except for certain special purposes which are clearly defined. The basis of good government is Local Government, or Municipal Government, and it must be Democratic. No Government, however efficient it is alleged to be, is a substitute for self-government. This is the crux of the whole argument, and this might be explained in some such manner as this:

The father says to his married son: "You and your family can live in my house; I will look after your affairs. I will run your home for you. I am more experienced than you are and will save you a lot of unnecessary trouble and hardship."

Now, everything the father says may be quite true; but who cares? We are not interested. No man can live another man's life for him. But apart from everything else, this idea of one man accepting all the responsibility for another does not work. We can see this in Germany; we can see it in the tragic failure of Australia's educational system; we can see it in the breakdown of civilisation in America where everyone is well-fared and wet-nursed so that when they are left to their own devices they lose complete control over themselves.

Whether we like it or not, we cannot build a hot-house civilisation under the guardianship of self-appointed dictators, however well-meaning they may think their motives are.

Self-government is not easy; it is not simple. But there is no alternative to it but a nation of serfs ruled over by so-called supermen.

Those who are anxious to remove all

(Continued on page 4.)

THE PLOT TO SOCIALISE AUSTRALIA Dr. Evatt's Canberra Convention

By ERIC D. BUTLER. (Continued from last issue.)

The Convention at Canberra in November, 1942, was a most remarkable affair. Dr. Evatt seemed to hypnotise the State Members. Although Members who went to the Convention were led to believe that they were going to discuss the Bill already widely circulated by Dr. Evatt, and carefully studied by them for the occasion, they were greatly surprised when another Bill was immediately substituted. I have already referred to this trickery. Of course, the second Bill was obviously no better than the first one.

Possibly the most open admission by a keen protagonist of the Bill that it differed very little in essence from Evatt's original, was made by Mr. Riches in the South Australian Assembly on February 16, 1943. He said: "There is not much difference between any of them."

Mr. S. W. Jeffries, Attorney-General in South Australia, also made an interesting admission when he said on the same day: "The Premier did a remarkably good job at the conference. If it had not been for his stalwart effort a much worse result might have ensued." What an attitude for the Attorney-General of an allegedly sovereign State to adopt! No wonder Evatt was able to handle the State Members at his Convention.

From the little we can learn about the Convention, Dr. Evatt was evasive right throughout. Even Mr. W. M. Hughes apparently found Dr. Evatt a difficult man. He said: "He takes it as a personal affront if you do not agree with him. But even his best friends are at a loss to know what he wants them to do. It is difficult, as events have shown, to know from one day to another where he stands."

An example of Dr. Evatt's tactics of evasion was revealed by Sir Wallace Sanford in the South Australian Legislative Council on March 10, 1943. "The Commonwealth Government has been either unwilling or unable to give any definition of the powers it seeks. For example, Dr. Evatt was asked at the conference whether the power, 'employment or unemployment,' as set out in the Bill, would be limited to the relief of unemployment or would extend to the control of wages and conditions of unemployment. He replied: 'I regard it as a very great power. It is difficult, especially at the beginning, to assign precise limits. Its more obvious meaning is not only the relief, but also the prevention of unemployment, by the provision of employment. Whether it goes further than that, I should not like to say.'

"This exceedingly unsatisfactory reply shows that the States have been asked to trust the Commonwealth Government with powers which it cannot explain or define. Dr. Evatt was asked whether this power would be likely to extend the power already possessed by the Commonwealth Parliament in regard to conciliation and arbitration. He said: 'I should not care to make a dogmatic statement or even to express a personal opinion. It is a broad power. If a legal dispute arose as to the meaning of the words, that meaning would be a matter for decision by the High Court.'

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From THE UNITED DEMOCRATS, of 17 Waymouth-street, Adelaide.)

FIGHTING FORCES PROTECTION LEAGUE: The annual meeting was held on Thursday, October 14, at 17 Waymouth-street, Adelaide. The convenor, Mrs. E. A. Chappel, occupied the chair. The first year's activities were reviewed, and the financial statement and balance-sheet presented.

The first public meeting, at which the League was formed, was held in December, 1942. At the second meeting, February, 1943, the members decided on ACTION to oppose the tax on deferred pay. The tax was removed after a six-weeks' effort, instigated by a handful of people, using the form-letter technique.

The second pressure campaign—for the removal of all taxation from canteen goods in operational areas—is proceeding actively, after the Federal Election interruption.

The members have now decided on the third and fourth objectives—viz.: (1) To secure pension rates for widows and dependants, and for the wives and dependants of incapacitated members of the fighting forces, at least equal to military rates of pay; and (2) to secure more satisfactory financial treatment for returned prisoners of war.

The following officers were elected:—Mr. H. Wilkinson, president; Mr. R. K. Menzies, acting-secretary; Mr. D. G. Day, treasurer; Mr. H. B. Harvey, campaign director; and a committee of eleven. The meeting concluded with an enticing supper.

BOOKS: Have you read the following? "Federal Union Exposed," by C. Barclay-Smith, 1/-; "Victory—Then What?" by John Hogan, 4d.; "Democracy and the Isms," 1d. (All plus 1/2d. postage.)
—F. Bawden, Hon. Secretary.

SOCIAL SCIENCE LECTURES

The next of this series, on the subject of "State Control," will be given at the rooms of the United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, on Wednesday next (October 27). These lectures provide an excellent opportunity for an exchange of viewpoints on topical issues, so come along and bring your friends.

"From those two examples it will be seen that representatives at the Convention were unable to secure much satisfaction, and at the end of a hurried conference they disbanded to ask the various State Parliaments to sign what would be virtually a blank cheque."

Dr. Evatt's evasion also was stressed by the Hon. A. J. Melrose in the South Australian Legislative Council on March 10, 1943.

"At another stage, Dr. Evatt, when pressed to state the minimum requirements of the Federal Government, replied, 'We say that these are necessary. You cannot ask us to say more than that.' On at least half a dozen occasions when asked for explanations and amplifications of his own Bill, he failed to provide them."

The following statement by Mr. Vil-leneuve Smith, K.C., is also of interest:

"The Bill is said to be necessary for 'the purpose of post-war reconstruction,' words which are of such wide import as to be valueless as a definition. Indeed, this was recognised by Dr. Evatt, the only begetter of this Bill who, on being pressed to elucidate the phrase, was unable to say more than it meant 'national planning.'"

In conclusion, on this issue of evasion, I quote Mr. Macgillivray in the South Australian Legislative Assembly on February 2, 1943:

"... Apart from undue haste, there was, in my view, a policy of evasion. Dr. Evatt spent a lot of time in drawing up two Bills of this type and explaining to the delegates what his Bill proposed to do. If any Minister of the Crown dared to introduce a Bill to this House and try to get away with an explanation like Dr. Evatt gave to the delegates at Canberra, he would not have a ghost of a chance in getting it passed. Supporting my statement

of haste and evasion, I direct attention to the following, at page 29 of the record of proceedings at the Canberra Convention:—

"Mr. Playford: 'What would the Commonwealth not do under the Bill?'"

"Dr. Evatt: 'All the ordinary functions of the States would remain, except so far as they are dealt with in this Bill.'"

"Then we have this: 'Mr. Fadden: 'Does the proposal give power to the Commonwealth to control education?'"

"Dr. Evatt: 'It does not. I do not think that it could mean that; but, again, that is a matter of detail to be settled by this Convention.'"

"That is a most extraordinary answer by a man of Dr. Evatt's ability. . . . We have these statements—'It does not' (a direct negative) and 'I do not think it could mean that . . . it is a matter of detail.'"

When it appeared that the Convention might break down, the Labor Premier of Tasmania, Mr. Cosgrove, moved a motion that a drafting committee be formed from those present and that the State Members attempt to have a new Bill framed and later passed in their respective States. The fundamental proposal was that the States transfer powers for five years. Some State Members later suggested during the debates in the State Houses that Evatt was the moving force behind Mr. Cosgrove's motion.

Dr. Evatt insisted that the Federal Government must have increased powers and continually alleged that there would be post-war chaos without them. State Representatives either had to refuse all powers and thus be charged with refusing to co-operate with the Federal Government—Evatt also threatened a referendum—or attempt to compromise. Evatt applied the pressure cleverly!

The Premier of South Australia, Mr. Playford, admitted how the pressure was applied:

"I have always believed that the greater the decentralisation of Government the better it would be for the people. At Canberra we had to consider whether we would bring back a Bill to be considered by Parliament or whether we should plunge Australia into a disastrous referendum in war time." (South Australian Assembly, February 16, 1943)

The drafting committee sat in camera. (Continued on page 4)

THE ADVENTURE OF BEING A FREE MAN

"Blind obedience to the chieftain; ruthless inhumanity to all who dare criticise him; the surrender of individual freedom; the hypnotisation of the will, so that the loss of freedom is not even felt as a loss; worship of brute force; above all contempt for intellect; the enthronement of primitive instincts at the expense of reason and enlightenment; what else is all this but a headlong return to the jungle? . . . In all countries, all over the world, there are masses of people who are only too ready to be weary of the long up-hill journey of civilisation; who want to give their easily-tired intellects a rest, and fall back on their instincts. After all, brute force is a thing we can all understand; there is no subtlety about it, nothing to put a strain on one's mind; it is much easier to sock your opponent on the jaw than to argue with him. It is a long and difficult business to decide for one's self what is right and what is just; how much simpler to let someone else fix our standards for us! It is very easy to grow tired of liberty; the adventure of being a free man is the most fatiguing of all adventures. The temptation to fall back into the ways of the savage is constant and pressing."—Walter Murdoch.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

Asked by Mr. De la Bere, in the British House of Commons, whether he would give an assurance that it is not the intention of the Government to retain the Ministry of Information as an instrument for spreading knowledge and explaining Government policy after the war, Mr. Atlee said that no decision had been taken as to the continuance of the Ministry directly after the war. Mr. De la Bere added: "Is it not highly desirable to close this unfortunate Ministry—lock, stock and barrel—at the earliest possible opportunity? What has it ever done one half so precious as the hours it has wasted?"

SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The next monthly meeting of the S.C.M. of S.A. will be held in the United Democrats rooms, 17 Waymouth-street, Adelaide, on Thursday, October 23, at 8 p.m. After general business, a general discussion will take place on topics of the day; also consideration of future policy for the ensuing year.—J. E. Burgess, Hon. Sec.

MR. FOOTLE'S DELAYED BROADCAST

Funny thing how you can go along for years without waking up to yourself. I don't mean in easily obvious ways. All of us, of course, at some time or other, have had some such experience as to find ourselves basking in the unexpected admiration of our fellow-man—only to find that it wasn't admiration at all, but only a genuine curiosity as to why we had walked abroad in evening dress and gardening boots or something of that sort. No, what I mean concerns more subtle things.

For instance, for years I've been aware of broadcasting as a means of telling people what they already know, in such fashion as they might never have thought of while sober. I have even been foolish enough to try, per medium of the "mike," to tell people something I thought they ought to know. I have tried by direct attack and by the "Mien Dithering" gag. But I didn't get anywhere. That, of course, was because people only want to hear what they already know. What I overlooked all the time was the "delayed" broadcast.

You can't get away from the difference in reception by the audience, between a delayed broadcast and an ordinary broadcast. Everyone goes simply wild with excitement over the former. The compere has all he can do to let the listeners know what they are in for. He fairly has to yell the last words to make himself heard above the tumult. Talk about enthusiasm! And that's before anything really happens, mind you!

Certainly, you'd think after some of the items there would be a hush—not a religious hush, but a sort of stunned suspension—but not a bit of it! There's the hullabaloo again with added vociferation and sibilation. And the laughter at the humorous numbers! He would be dull indeed who couldn't tell there was humour in the air. I particularly like that bloke who lets out a belated guffaw. You know the one I mean: he seems to go to all the delayed broadcasts regardless of distance.

"This is undoubtedly the stuff," I told myself. "I mean to say, if people can be goaded into a frenzy of hilarity by Mendelssohn's Swing Song," as rendered by the Popular Perpetrators, I ought to go over pretty big." The only danger I could see was that I might put the audience into a state of catalepsy or worse.

The trouble about the wheeze was that I had no notion how to set about a delayed broadcast. So I toolted into the local broadcasting station. There was nobody much about the studio; only a bored-looking chappie who sat at a table operating gramophone records.

He nodded languidly. "Want to see around?" he asked.

"No," I replied. "As a matter of fact, I want to make a delayed broadcast."

A good deal of his languor left him. One eyebrow went up.

"What is your line?" he inquired.

"Oh, just a talk," I replied.

"Really! What did you say your name was? Oh, excuse me! Silence please; on the air!" He switched off the record and switched on the mike. He cooed into it:

"And now a charming cacophone solo entitled 'Farmyard Frenzy . . . And I would like to remind listeners of tonight's talk by a horse-doctor, 'Why I prefer syncope to syncopation.'"

He switched the mike off and the turntable on. He then set his teeth and faded down the cacophone solo.

"Now, Mr.—er—"

"Footle," I prompted him. "The V is silent as in 'love'." I went on in disregard of a faintly hostile look.

"You see," I explained, "there's something in the set-up of these delayed broadcasts that evidently appeals to the crowd and as it's the crowd I want to get to . . ."

"What's your line?" he interrupted. "Talk of some kind, wasn't it?"

"Oh, I really haven't thought much about it."

"Well, I shouldn't bother if I were you. You see, the process is a bit tedious. First thing you have to do is to become a popular figure—somebody the public could be made to rave about. The next thing is, you must be prepared to speak at the rate of about 350 words a minute."

"What's the idea of that?"

"So's you blame yourself for missing the laugh if the audience laughs and you don't."

"Doesn't the audience ever miss the laugh?"

"Not the way it's fixed," he replied darkly. "But, anyway what are we worrying about? You're simply not in the race. Who's going to throw his knife and fork into the discard to listen to a talk by Mr. Footle on—er—what did you say?"

"Social subjects; money and all that."

"Good Lord!" he gasped. "Are you serious?"

"Frequently!" I assured him. But my spirits were sinking rapidly.

"Don't you know?" he asked severely, "that everybody just switches over when you start to jaw about money on the air?"

Why, only a few days ago, when the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank wanted to talk to the people of this country about that very subject, he had to head 'em off by hooking up all national and commercial stations. The only redress listeners had then, was to get out of their easy chairs to switch off or bung a boot at the loudspeaker."

He looked at me sorrowfully, and spoke in a confidential tone:

"Old man, the only part of your scheme that appeals to me is the 'delay' portion. You can't delay it too long, in my opinion."

He turned his attention to the waning cacophone solo.

I wanted to stalk out in high dudgeon. But I could only achieve a dudgeon of medium height. I would have liked to slam the door, but the gadget stopped me. I was a thwarted man.

And that was why I never made a delayed broadcast.

—Footle.

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PROGRAMME FOR THIRD WORLD WAR

By C. H. DOUGLAS, in the "Social Creditor," England. (Continued from last issue.)

Let us try to draw the threads of the long story (a story which, to be understood, must be considered over periods involving thousands of years) into a tapestry.

A Chosen People is a collectivity bound together by a myth, and the less intelligent the individual the more likely he is to be the slave of a myth. The Jews, for instance, are not in the main intelligent. No body of individuals which was intelligent would have repeated its mistakes as the Jews have repeated, and are repeating theirs. An in-bred race is peculiarly susceptible to hypnotism—i.e., domination by a myth.

The relation of an individual to a myth is important, and is well illustrated by Hans Andersen's charming little fable of the King who had no clothes on. The conventions and laws which grow up round, and buttress, a myth may persist, in the manner in which the sanctions of the money myth persist, but they are in mortal danger when a child sees through them, and says so. "Nothing is so dangerous as initiative."

If we substitute the word "ruling" for "chosen," and realise that various peoples, including our own, have presented a facade of being the "ruling" race for just so long as they have been the passive tools of the money power, it is not difficult to see that, once the myth gets out of hand, wars and yet more wars are inevitable. After draining and pillaging one country after another, the international money power, the wandering Jew, has in the past left bemused or subsidised historians to explain that, like the rise and fall of the Roman Empire (almost completely a monetary phenomenon due to "silver inflation"), all nations have their day, and that prosperity is bad for them. Several children have seen through this story, with the result that old contestants for the limelight are unwilling to retire into the wings and a virtuous poverty. We have only to compare the remark of General Ludendorff, "which I have quoted elsewhere, that 'The majority of the English do not realise that, having done their duty by the inner Jewish circle, they have now got to disappear as a World Power' ("The Coming War," 1931) with that of Mr. Winston Churchill, which has been so coldly received in America, "I did not become His Majesty's First Minister to preside over the dissolution of the British Empire," to see that the meek acceptance of the decrees of fate is somewhat marred by the realisation that fate is a lady of easy virtue, always to be found and acquired where the pickings are good.

There is a technique well known to politicians, lawyers and jugglers which consists in emphasising the unimportant while you slip in the essential. It is much in evidence just now. If you can get up a furious debate as to whether income tax shall be 10% or 15% after the war, you stand a fair chance of drowning the small, but rapidly increasing, number of people who say that taxation is robbery. If you can become really excited about whether the unit of world currency shall be called a bancor or a unitas (United States) or a shekel, you will be less likely to enquire whether the creation of the means of payment out of nothing has been so striking a success when administered more or less locally that the immense urgency of removing this myth incarnate to a point in space where its administrators will be even more shrouded in mystery, and immune from the consequences of financing Hitler's successor, is sufficiently demonstrated, except to the Chosen. And you may, once again, be driven to wonder why it is that, if an individual finds that a device does not work satisfactorily, he modifies it before extending its use, but if a Government finds a device is demonstrably defective, it connives at its entrenchment as a world principle.

Precisely at this point the contribution of the Canadian province of Alberta to world history and genuine progress can be seen. Mr. Aberhart's Government has demonstrated, by forcing the nominees of the Money Power to disallow his legislation, that "economic determinism" is a mechanism of political intention. The Money Power does not, and never did, wish to improve the money system—its consequences in war, sabotage and social friction are exactly what is desired. This, I think, exactly defines the task which society must face and solve, or perish. First, to attack and defeat the Money Power; then consider the reorganisation of the money system.

All these things, and many more, have convinced me that one of the fundamentals of genuine Christianity is that the only true focus of power is the individual, which is simply a matter-of-fact method of affirming the Immanence of God over the Monotheistic Jehovah. The conscious man is not born to be ruled, neither is he born to rule over other people. Jesus said so, and the Jews crucified Him. They could do no other.

I believe we shall be taking the most generally accurate view of history for at least the past two thousand years if we view it as a conscious attempt on the one side, and an unconscious reaction on the other side, to and from the separation of the individual and his natural attributes, and to vest them in organisations controlled by power maniacs. If you prefer to say that it is a struggle to separate man from God, to replace the immanence of

God (i.e., power over events) by the Omnipotent Jehovah (i.e., subservience to events), I shall not quarrel with your choice of words, although it is the practical use you can make of them which matters.

I have spent some of my life on, or beyond, the fringes of "civilisation," where men carried guns, and used them without hesitation. The social atmosphere of those districts was much better than that of policed areas. It is not in the wilds that the scum of the earth rises; it is in the towns.

The denial of the right of the individual to carry arms is a fundamental infringement of liberty. Just as the bootlegger was the most enthusiastic supporter of prohibition, the gangster, both national and international, is a convinced adherent of disarmament by law. He knows what to do about the law, and what every policeman wants. And when, the smaller gangsters having disarmed the individual, the larger gangsters disarm the smaller gangsters, then, of course, the gangsters who are left will be transformed into ministering angels, and their international police will spend all their time helping international nursemaids to cross the international traffic. Anyone can see that!

(To be continued.) (All rights reserved.)

ATTENTION, ACTIONISTS!

In an endeavour to arouse political interest among the electors of our "democratic" country, social creditors have explored the possibilities of many methods. A small group of actionists have devised a scheme which they think will bring results. It is quite simple, and very little finance is required. Any interested person who has a genuine desire to see a real political awakening can obtain the details of the idea by writing to "E.J.G." c/o this office. It is free, and there is no catch.

LATEST BOOKS BY DOUGLAS, "LAND FOR THE (CHOSEN) PEOPLE, RACKET." By C. H. Douglas. Price: 2/-, plus postage. After much unavoidable delay this booklet, previously mentioned in this paper, is off the printer's "press awaiting covers. Those who have ordered are assured of prompt delivery. Intending purchasers are advised to order early, as the quick selling-out of the companion booklet, "The Big Idea," indicates that this new publication will be in great demand. "PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD WORLD WAR," a further booklet by C. H. Douglas, is also in the hands of the printer.

—W. Prescott, Hon. Secretary, Democratic Federation of Youth, 296 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

The Plot to Socialise Australia

(Continued from page 3)

and we know little about what took place. There were eight members of this Committee; only three of these were non-Labor Members. And of these three, Mr. Hughes was a unificationist!

Speaking in the South Australian Legislative Council on March 9, 1943 Mr. C. R. Cudmore said:

"The full committee met at 2.15 p.m. and the whole deplorable affair was over by 6.25 p.m. the same afternoon. The report of that afternoon's proceedings, which the Government has been kind enough to let us have, occupies 30 pages, and of that number the actual consideration of the matters to be handed over is covered by 13 pages. In other words, the committee discussed the matters to be handed over for approximately one and three-quarter hours. A district council amending a night-soil by-law would give it more and better consideration than this Canberra picnic gave the Australian Constitution."

It is perfectly obvious that State Members had little idea of what they had agreed to.

Mr. Macgillivray, speaking on this matter in the South Australian Assembly on February 3, 1943 said:

"In my opinion not one member of this House knows the full implications of the powers proposed to be transferred. I do not think it is humanly possible for any one man to know all the implications. Although Dr. Evatt has been associated with the three Bills drawn, he is not prepared to say where the limits of the Bill rest, and yet, on the information I have this House is prepared to support the second reading. I think that this is one of the biggest tragedies in the history of democracy, and the biggest swindle ever tried to be put over Australia."

When the new Bill was taken back to the States it was quickly perceived by many that it was as bad as Evatt's original Bill. Dangers were pointed out and public opinion started to express itself in a very definite manner.

Any impartial observer of Evatt's tactics at the Convention must admit that they cast doubt on the motives behind the whole affair. (To be continued.)

IMPORTANT TO LISTENERS

The New World Reconstruction Movement (South Australian Division), in its weekly broadcasts from 5AD, on Sundays, at 12.45 p.m., has begun a series of special talks upon "Those Constitutional Amendments," as from Sunday, October 17.

These talks will deal with the proposed Referendum, the Powers Bill and the threat to Australia of Socialisation and Centralisation.

South Australian listeners in particular are asked to make these broadcasts known to as wide a public as possible, for broadcasting is one of our strongest weapons to counter official propaganda. If any friends would like to help maintain this important arm of the movement, a contribution, small or otherwise, will not be refused.

The address is: Rechabite Chambers, Victoria Square, Adelaide.

Don't forget! And tell your friends. Every Sunday at 12.45, on Station 5AD.

—Lloyd G. Brown, Hon. Secretary.

COMPULSORY PASTEURISATION.

The campaign against the Bill to prevent the people from obtaining clean, raw milk is making itself felt in the Victorian Parliament. Whilst, some Members have been impressed to the point of opposing the measure, others (in particular, Mr. T. Corrigan) are objecting very strongly to the public pressure being generated. This campaign is thus also locating Members who are seemingly unwilling to re-present the will of their electors.

Have YOU played your part or have you merely read about it, and "left it to George"? If YOU have not "done your bit" to make democracy effective, the secretary of the Consumers' Protection League urges you to obtain supplies of the combined leaflet and letter-form—and keep them snowballing in to State Members. They are available from the League (Floor 5, Room 9, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne), at 1/- per 100 posted.

INTERNATIONAL CONSPIRACY

The English "Liverpool Post" published on June 29 a Reuter message from Washington (not printed in the London "Times") stating that the United States Department of Justice had announced the indictment, by a Federal grand jury, of three chemical companies for creating a world-wide cartel in conspiracy with German, British, Italian, Japanese and other foreign interests. The Department alleged that substantially all the important foreign chemical companies of the world were involved; among them the I.G.F. (Germany), I.C.I. (England), the Montecatini Company (Italy), and the Kokusan Kogyo Kaibushihai (Japan). Interviewed, Lord McGowan, of I.C.I., said: "I give you an absolutely flat denial that we are engaged in any international conspiracy. We are not in combination with any international bodies. The report is quite wrong; I deny it absolutely."

ABOUT ALBERTA

A savage attack is being made by the international banking interests on Mr. L. D. Byrne, the Technical Adviser to the Social Credit Board of the Alberta Government. While this is, of course, the greatest compliment that could be paid to him, the methods employed afford evidence of the Apache mentality behind it.

In this connection, while we do not suggest that the Southam Press is in any way the originator of the policy it reports, we do not think that, with the outstanding exception of the "Ottawa Citizen" and its sturdy Northumbrian editor, C. A. Bowman, the chain of newspapers it controls deserves much thanks from the Canadian public.

In the blast of canting nonsense about the "freedom of the press" which greeted Mr. Aberhart's Bill to ensure that misrepresentation should be corrected, no voice was more strident than that of the "Edmonton Journal," whose editor was rewarded by the Jew Pulitzer Medal. If the "Edmonton Journal" were to publish a series of articles to the effect that the Japanese are being oppressed by the Canadians, precious little, quite rightly, would be heard of the "Freedom of the Press." But Alberta has suffered, and is suffering far more from the oppression of the "Canadian" debt-mongers than it is ever likely to suffer from the Japanese, and if the editors of the Southam chain of newspapers don't know it, they are not fit to be editors.

—"Social Creditor," July 10.

THE STATE

"The final end of the State consists not in dominating over men, refraining them by fear, subjecting them to the will of others. Rather it has for its end so to act that its citizens shall in security develop soul and body and make free use of their reason. For the true end of the State is Liberty."—Spinoza.

The campaign for a Fourth Term for President Roosevelt is being run by David Niles (Nilus), Russian Jew; Samuel Rosenman, New York Jew; Adolf Berle, Columbia Jew; Congressman Sabath, Southern Jew; and Jonathan Daniels, Bernard Baruch doesn't need electing. Benjamin Cohen is too busy managing England.—The "Social Creditor," July 24.

THOSE FEDERAL POWERS

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Federal politicians are about to demand increased national powers. A referendum is mooted, and probably a volume of propaganda will be set adrift, intended, as is mostly the case, to bamboozle the unwary and stampede the timid.

Our forefathers shed their life's blood in the cause of freedom. We are told our brave boys in all parts of the world are doing the same now; yet, we may ask, will our freedom be retained and expanded?

That international force we call the "Hidden Hand," which evades responsibility and which recognises no boundary, still hovers above all parliaments and peoples, and it plans otherwise.

As already made known, the world gangsters plan to gain control of (1) the financial set up; (2) the armed forces; (3) citizens' rights. The contraptions to delude and mislead are mighty and worldwide; war emergency is the means by which we surrender our sovereignty and freedom.

We in Australia have already defeated one conspiracy to extend war emergency regulations indefinitely after the war, which would have made a scrap of paper of our Federal Constitution.

Eternal vigilance now needs to be effectively exercised to assure that in any further attempt made to increase national powers the people are not hoodwinked and betrayed.

The "Hidden Hand" is out to exterminate the States, or make their scope so limited that they will become a farce. It is admitted that the present States are unwieldy and have outlived their usefulness; but don't let them be obliterated until something more practicable, desirable and beneficial to the people in all parts of the continent is designed to take their place.

The people of Australia should know what they want, and see to it that they get it.

We need more numerous Federal Units and a genuine beneficial redistribution of powers as between the National Parliament and the Units; more natural autonomy; a much wider field for the expansion of the initiative and resource of local communities.

Any attempt of an extraneous body, through subtly chosen dupes, to centralise power and usurp control of our representative National Parliament must be foreseen, exposed and scotched.

—Yours faithfully, William Ager, Yamba, Clarence River, N.S.W.

Wouldn't it be odd if peace burst on us just before the American Presidential election? We expect it's written in the Pyramids that it will, and that the Great White Chief who won the war will dictate the peace.

Changing Australia's Constitution

(Continued from page 2)

self-government from the States, and give it to a small coterie in Canberra, often speak of the expense of running so many Parliaments for seven million people; they would make you believe that the cost is terrific. Actually, the cost of running a State Parliament in Tasmania is little over 1/4d. per week per person, and the amounts for other States are of that order. This exposes clearly the utter dishonesty of such arguments.

D. H. Drummond, M.L.A., in his book, "Australia's Changing Constitution," states: "When considering the question of constitutional changes in Australia, it was laid down that Australia's problems could be satisfactorily settled only by paying due regard to Australia herself. In other words, any attempt to bring in some outside scheme and fasten it on to Australia as a suitable form of government, without any modification to meet local conditions, is foredoomed to failure."

Now, Australia is a very large country with a large variety of problems and climates, and the Federal system of Government was designed to fit the peculiar conditions of Australia, and to give each part of Australia a chance to develop in its own way under the guidance of people who understood the local conditions. This job was done by the Municipal Councils and State Parliaments.

The arrangement would have led to a continuous expansion of Australia in the best possible manner. What upset the applecart was the fact that, by virtue of its control over Central Banking, the Federal Government was able to—and did—starve the States of the money necessary to carry on the essential services of the country.

Whether the Federal Ministers did this deliberately, or were merely instruments used by other people, is beside the point at present. The fact remains that the Federal Government was able to create a depression in this country, thereby reducing the States to mendicants ready to barter their souls for the wherewithal to carry on.

This is the power the Federal Government has; and Dr. Evatt and Dr. Gaha want still more power for the Federal Government. It will be interesting to find out why!