

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.

EVERY FRIDAY **THE** PRICE—FOURPENCE
NEW TIMES

Vol. 10 No. 21. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1944.

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).

More Light on the Federal Powers Demand

Dr. Evatt Shows his Hand Again

By ERIC D. BUTLER

I have been closely re-reading Dr. Evatt's second reading speech on the Constitution Alteration Bill, delivered at Canberra on February 11. Dr. Evatt made statements in this speech which are further evidence of the attitude of the power-lusters. Undoubtedly the gem of this speech was the statement that the powers being sought should be granted irrespective of the fact, which he admitted, that they might be abused.

Dr. Evatt (and, of course others with the same philosophy) obviously believes that the end justifies the means. Those who still adhere to the fundamental Christian philosophy, in spite of the Socialists and their financier friends, might recall with profit (yes, profit!—which means "gain") the item in the New Testament concerning the impossibility of obtaining figs from thistles. The doctrine that the end justifies the means is one of the great evils we are grappling with to-day. I was delighted recently to read in these columns Mr. Bradshaw's splendid open letter to Mr. Chifley, pointing out that regimentation (i.e., evil means) would never achieve good ends.

It is unfortunately true most Members of all political Parties believe that external compulsion will produce desirable results, and people who believe in evil means are not very concerned about how they justify any of their arguments.

Let us now pass to Dr. Evatt's remarks. He continually stressed the "fact" that the States forced the Referendum on the people. This is rather a low form of political blackmail, designed to alienate public sympathy from the States. The campaign for greater powers for Canberra was initiated from Canberra, not from the State Governments. Delegates from the States were called to Canberra, and given some nice-sounding but specious legal arguments by the learned Evatt. The manner in which the Constitutional Convention was rushed through, was an insult to Australian electors, and no wonder the State Members showed signs of being very dubious about the Powers Bill when they arrived back in their State Parliaments and saw the Bill exposed for what it was. The Victorian Premier (Mr. Dunstan) has

spoken of the "independence" of the Commonwealth at the conference with the States.

One of the major points in the powers sought is No. 2, which relates to employment and unemployment. Surely Dr. Evatt left no doubt about his aims when he said:

"... full employment cannot possibly be achieved unless some authority is empowered to exercise wide powers to determine how employment is to be expanded."

Some authority will tell us where and at what we will work. There is another much publicised man who has exactly the same ideas as Dr. Evatt on this point. His name is Hitler. There are some people who believe that this war is fought to destroy Hitler's way of life.

Now, although Evatt and Co. have still to obtain the power they desire, Dr. Evatt made the following remarkable and revealing statement:

"We have already established a Ministry of Post-War Reconstruction for the purpose of carrying out such post-war objectives as full employment. Already important preliminary work has been accomplished."

Surely the Federal Government is getting a little ahead of itself! I hope that Australian taxpayers note that many thousands of pounds of their taxes are being spent to establish and maintain a Department principally staffed with Socialists who are becoming more outspoken and arrogant in their attacks on the people's liberties to tell us where to work long before the Government has the constitutional right to do so—if they ever get it!

The State Governments and local bodies should now be drawing up plans of all the

post-war projects desired by their electors. Having done this, they should say to the Federal Government:

At the conclusion of hostilities we will have the following works planned. When the armed forces are demobilised there will be a wide variety of work offering all over the State for those who are desirous of taking a job. All we require you to do is to ensure that we get sufficient new money for these new works, debt-free and made available at the cost of administration."

Of course "full employment" is NOT necessary to provide more than enough food, clothing, shelter and amenities for ALL Australians, but such a policy as the above would ensure that local authorities would control all public projects and thus allow men to obtain work in their own localities. The millions of pounds of new money going into consumers' pockets would provide a stimulus to all primary and secondary industries, which could thus absorb those who wanted jobs but had no desire to work on public projects.

The key to all reconstruction is, of course, MONEY. The Federal Government can provide it—without getting any of the proposed powers.

Each State would be well advised not to continue on the defensive in the struggle with Canberra, but

to take the offensive, and tell Evatt & Co. that, working in friendly association with other States, they will handle their post-war problems in their own way. Instead of the Federal Government putting pressure on the State Governments, democracy must be revived by the States putting pressure on the Federal Government and forcing it to face its legitimate responsibilities.

Anyone who carefully studies Dr. Evatt's speeches must be struck by the cunning manner in which he brushes aside certain arguments as if they are too unimportant to be given much serious consideration. The following is a typical example:

So, too, we must, I submit, set aside mere political arguments conjured up by such question-begging phrases as 'bureaucracy,' 'regimentation' and 'controls.' It is true that there has been a very large number of Commonwealth Regulations passed under the National Security Act for the purposes of aiding in the prosecution of the war. Fortunately the output seems to have passed its peak."

If, as Dr. Evatt claims, the flood of regulations has assisted in helping to win the war, then surely the flood should be continued and any decrease in quantity

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NOTES on the NEWS

Mr. Harrison (Deputy Opposition Leader) is reported in the Melbourne "Herald" of May 20 as objecting to "the tendency of Ministers to commit Australia to international agreements that might limit her economic freedom by restricting the full use of her sovereign rights, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF PARLIAMENT." Mr. Harrison is to be congratulated on his stand, which appears to be the result of action on the part of his constituents—his remarks were similar to the wording of the "Australia's Sovereignty" letter-forms used by electoral campaigners. (These letter-forms are still available, and should be persevered with.)

HOUSING HINDRANCE: Under existing sales-tax rules, the Federal Government will rake-off about £20 millions from the proposed housing programme of 300,000 units. This will mean an increase of 12½% on materials, estimated at £180 millions. This rake-off will inflate the cost of every house in the scheme. How can politicians look their electors in the eye and expect respect while this imposition remains? No political Party ever received a mandate to increase living costs in this manner.

POWERS PERIL: A Melbourne unit of the Murdoch Press in its leading article of April 20, indicates its concern that the Premiers Bill may be defeated if the referendum is held, viz.: "An agreement is still possible which would give the Commonwealth Government such powers as are necessary without the dangers that many see in the referendum proposals." The dangers seen in such quarters are, of course, the danger of defeat. Is it not strange to find the "anti-Labor" capitalistic Press fighting for what is alleged to be the "Labor" cause? Surely even loyal Labor Party supporters should be able to smell a rat when the lion and the lamb lie together in this all-important issue.

BORED BRITONS: Douglas Brass, a London correspondent of the Melbourne "Herald," is featured in an analysis of the British public's reactions to the present situation. For example: The truth is that Britain is somewhat bored, weary and restless, and apt to be distinctly bad tempered. She doesn't react as formally to ready-made slogans, ballyhoo, or even honestly urgent appeals to her faith. "Well, that sounds like a stinging knock-back for daily-press propaganda. It also indicates that Britons will welcome the victorious cessation of military operations, so that they can commence the real battle against political and other forces that have enthroned national socialism in place of their democratic way of life while the people have had their attention and energies concentrated on defeating the external dictators."

DEWEY'S DOINGS: Thomas Dewey, candidate for the U.S. Presidency, is said to be moving in the direction of Mr. Wilkie's foreign policy (whatever that may be). Some indication of the reason for the heavy Press support Dewey is receiving can be seen in one of his speeches reported in the Melbourne "Herald" of April 6, wherein he "assailed Britain for halting Jewish immigration to Palestine, and declared that the doors of Palestine must be opened permanently." Continuing, he said: "Every President of the United States for more than 20 years has supported Palestine [not U.S.!] as a Jewish homeland." What a pity America does not solve the problem by taking in the mere handful (15,000,000 approx.) of Jews around whom the problem revolves. Anyway, what has British policy on this matter to do with American presidential elections?

CHARTER CRITICISM: Supporting a motion in the British House of Commons criticising the Atlantic Charter, Major Petherick said that "where the Atlantic Charter was not platitudinous it contained principles highly dangerous to the British and Allied nations." As time goes on more and more people are regarding realistically the vague vapourings of the Press-boosted "play on words" which emanates from Press-elevated personalities or public men. It can be taken as a healthy sign that these usually empty slogans are being criticised.

CLOCK CLAIMS: Prior to the clock shortage, a Melbourne firm unsuccessfully applied for a permit to manufacture 15,000 alarm clocks. Among the inane reasons given by Mr. Dedman for the refusal was the following: "The firm is a small concern without staff or working capacity to handle clock-making on a large scale." So theoretical Mr. Dedman knows better than the practical manufacturer! The theorist also incorrectly reasoned that "small-scale production by a little firm would mean very high costs of production and high prices." Now, even Henry Ford breaks, some of his production into many small units, because it is now realised that small manufacturing plants are often more efficient than large units. But of course, Mr. Dedman prefers the big monopoly idea!

SUBSIDY SCIENCE: Sir Earle Page was reported in the Press of March 23 as advocating a direct subsidy to consumers to provide cheaper milk and butter. It is not clear whether he means a subsidy to every citizen or merely to milk and butter producers, both of whom are in this case producers and consumers of the said and other commodities. He is also urging the subsidy idea as a means of meeting overseas competition—and so the idea is carried on in a different setting. Of course, Sir Earle Page has not yet advocated that such sub-

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"Security" Snoopers

Further evidence that the "security" snoopers are being used to intimidate critics of the Government is found in a report of the Melbourne "Sun" of May 16. The report says that, following interrogation by "security" snoopers, State police detained three of the university students who took part in the demonstration against the suppression of the Press. Since then a further waste of manpower has occurred through the so-called security men snooping around the University. The strange part is that Dr. Evatt, to whom the "security" department is responsible, says he is not responsible for this inquisition. The "Sun" then rightly asks: "Who, then, ordered this grotesque investigation?" Well, if Dr. Evatt cannot produce the person responsible for this Gestapo act, he will have to accept the responsibility, which should involve his dismissal.

Bankers are Looting in Italy!

The Hobart "Voice" has cast more light on the activities in Italy of the so-called A.M.G.O.T. organisation. In its issue of April 22 the paper contained an editorial on this subject which we take the liberty of reprinting hereunder:—

As Auckland's splendid "Mirror" remarks: Financial camp followers lost no time in trekking after the Allies into Italian territory as soon as our gallant soldiers, sailors and airmen had made the going safe for them. The banking fraternity represented in Amgot (Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories) thought the time opportune to make hay. They are specialists in loot.

They very promptly fixed the exchange rate with Italian money at 480 lira to the pound sterling, which is more than five times the peace-time rate of 92 lira to the pound. Yet that is not in the interest of the Allies. Plainly if the policy of Amgot is to debase the currency of enemy countries, that will increase the resistance of the people of those countries.

Press reports show that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer failed to satisfy many indignant members of the House of Commons that the outrageous new rate was fixed in accordance with "all the relevant economic factors," and that "this is a matter in which we have to act in conjunction with the American Government." And loot is loot, even if it is spelt "Amgot."

Mr. Ivor Thomas (Labor), who is an authority, pointed out that from the days of the Duke of Wellington onwards

British soldiers have always been given very strict instructions that they are not to loot, but that, with the power of Allied money five times above its true value, the British Government through Amgot, is really conducting authorised looting.

"The object of our policy," said Mr. Thomas, "seems to be to make the world safe for bankers. It is no use turning out Italian Fascists if you only put in a British rod for Italian backs. One of the leading members of this organisation (Amgot) is a member of the firm of Morgan, Grenfell and Co., and has been associated with the Bank of England and also with the Banco Italo Britannica. Another member has been associated with the Banco Italo Britannica, and also with Robert Benson and Co., and with Lloyd's Bank, and a third member in high office has been associated also with the Bank of England."

Seven years after Fascism was established in Italy, Signor Nitti, former Italian Premier, was saying in New York: "The Fascists have managed to survive thus far by contracting more than four hundred million dollars in debts in America, which are guaranteed by the best of Italian industries."

At the new rate of exchange it will take five times more in Italian money than was originally contemplated to pay interest and principal on these debts owing by Italy to the financiers of Wall Street, New York.

The Amgor robbery will have serious consequences on the Allied relations with any democratic Government eventually established in Italy, for no sound relations can possibly be based on an entirely false currency foundation which proffers servitude to the poorest Italians. The new lira rate is another fiat from Mammon on his throne.

"Democracy," said the late Lord Bryce "has no more persistent foe than the Money Power. That enemy is formidable because he works secretly, by persuasion or deceit rather than by force, and so takes man unawares. He is a danger to good government everywhere."

Brisbane Bureaucracy

As a sequel to the raids on public places by manpower snoopers a few months ago, it has been announced that plans are being considered to "comb" flats, rooms and houses in Brisbane. Note the gradualism of these Gestapo methods, and yet how surely we are approaching the attack on the last citadel of privacy and liberty—the home. It is well to remember that it is the power to continue this form of tyranny that is sought through the Referendum: the power to come into your home and deport YOU, or your son or daughter or mother or father, to anywhere. Would YOU risk that?

HEALTH AND THE "GOLD STANDARD"

By DR. JOHN DALE. (Concluded from last issue.)

The reality of the monetary system is that in its early form it was a system of real money, an intrinsically valuable means of exchange, and that it has changed to a ticket system, the tickets signifying claims to wealth—that is, to goods and services of a certain value. The changes in the monetary system have, on the whole, and no doubt of necessity, corresponded with the change in the methods of production—from the days of slavery and feudal times, through those of crafts and guilds, to the development and the recent enormous growth of organised, specialised, mechanised, large-scale and long-term production of the kind which is called capitalist.

The change, especially in its later rapid stages, called for the use of more and more money. Even if the supply of previous metals had been equal to the demand, they would not have furnished a satisfactory mechanism, and there is no doubt that the invention of bank credit and the free use of cheques has certainly been of huge assistance to the development of modern industry. No reasonable person wants to abolish the existing financial institutions or to injure the legitimate interests of those employed therein.

The monetary system of bank credit and currency, which constitutes the ticket system of to-day, is really a wonderful, beautiful mechanism; but it should be used and controlled in the public interest, and not as a means of power in unknown hands. It is a credit system. The validity of money to-day depends naturally on belief, on confidence, in our fellow men. There is no escape from the severity of this condition, and any attempt to support it by a pretence such as a gold standard is doomed to failure; and how can one have confidence in it when no one knows who controls it?

The problem is, therefore, to make the system a good servant. There must be, for example, enough tickets, the right number, neither too many nor too few. It would be too bad if a train went out empty or a theatre was but half-full, merely because there was not enough tickets, and it is certainly too bad if far too many tickets are issued for one particular train or theatrical performance.

The organisation of an effective ticket system for our economic life is, of course, far more complicated; but just as it would be ridiculous if a railway system or a theatrical undertaking was controlled by the men who printed tickets to suit their own convenience, so it is mad that the fate of the world should be in the hands of power-mongers who write up the money supplies to suit theirs. The ticket system must be run in such a manner that the purchasing power of the unit is kept as stable as possible, and economists and statisticians in various parts of the world have in recent years had some practice in that activity.

Gold must be permanently dethroned as the unit of value. There is and will be terrific opposition to proposals such as these. The present holders of power will struggle desperately to retain it. How will the privileged classes in South Africa view it and shareholders in gold mines everywhere? The attitude of financiers and their satellites generally has been, of course, that "you don't understand," and—sotto voce—"you are not going to help if I can help it."

Another attitude appealing to the simpering fear and nose-length vision of us mere laymen is "don't breathe on the works; don't, in any circumstances, breathe on the works"; but the recent experiences of our own community in financial depression and in war and the achievements of the Russian people and of "bankrupt" Germany and Italy have clearly shown that the works are of such major importance that they must be taken out, cleaned up and placed in charge of the most capable and responsible financial engineers.

As I have said, desperate efforts will be made in our countries to retain the control of finance in secret and private, though perhaps ostensibly public, hands. The American Treasury has recently issued a pamphlet pleading for a post-war international monetary system, ostensibly to facilitate world trade and exchange, and this money is to be "linked" to gold.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

One of the major arguments of those who advocate that gold should be given a fictitious value and an important place on that account in regulating money supplies, lays special stress on the difficulty and perplexity of problems connected with what is called foreign exchange—that is, the method of accounting of, and of settlement for, international trade, international loans, etc., the loan being, by the way, merely a loan of goods—that is, trade on long-term basis.

This problem of international exchange and of international settlement is a complicated one, the details of which cannot be entered into here.

It must suffice to repeat that international trade, loans, etc., are always in reality a matter of the exchange or loan of goods, and that the goods at the time of their production have a certain exchange value in terms of the units of the currencies of the country concerned, and that in any settlement of debts, whether prompt or postponed, common sense and justice demand that the payment should be calculated to return an equivalent amount.

Unless great care is exercised in the control of the supplies of money, the purchasing power of the unit will vary and its function will be correspondingly impaired. Obviously it is necessary to avoid circumstances in which a debtor could discharge his liability with goods having merely a nominal value, or in which the debtor would be forced to discharge his liability with goods having a very much

greater value; but a mechanism by which the value of currencies is recorded as a cost-of-living index, suggests a means by which international debts and balances could be equitably recorded without dispatch of a yellow metal across the oceans of the world and the naive assurance that the yellow metal represents so much value. Anyhow, we might as well use painted bricks, but better still, of course, straight-forward records—"IOU's."

We must resent and resist any attempts, wherever and by whomsoever introduced, to link the value of our own ticket denominations to any relatively rare commodity such as gold, and in particular we must resist the efforts of international planners, who, under the pretext of ensuring world peace, would again wield power by controlling our money supplies.

These international planners are hard at it. It may even be that some of their servants in Australia have already attempted to bind us in this matter secretly and in a most undemocratic manner. The control of our own money supplies is our own concern. It must, indeed, be our primary concern; and we must strive, desperately if necessary, to ensure that we are not hampered from without or from within by plots to base our ticket system on a rare or relatively rare metal, for then our money would be "hard to find," and we might well be puzzled as to where it was to come from. Then the plans of all decent people for improvements in health and education could be set at naught, and their desire that our resources should be fully employed for the common good could be frustrated.

In what has been written above no attempt has been made to go into the details of the effects upon health of the restriction of the money supplies and of the misuse of the power which the control of finance confers upon those who wield it. The experience of medical men is such that they will have no difficulty in supplying the details. Similarly, no reference has been made to the danger of the relative over-supply of money, the boggy of inflation.

It suffices to say that inflation is never automatic and that on the few occasions when it has in foreign countries been carried to damaging lengths, it has always been due to the deliberate action of those in control; and it would be so if it occurred here.

Finally, it will be appreciated that, although the emphasis of the title of this paper

JEWISH AIMS AND BRITISH INTERESTS

(An extract from DOUGLAS REED'S latest book, "Lest We Regret.")
(Continued from last issue.)

As this war progresses, Jewish aims tend to dominate the clamour. The newspapers which particularly lend themselves to this clamour (as you will perceive if you follow them closely, gentle reader) already attack all the other Things which we were urged and scourged to fight for.

They uphold the power of capricious imprisonment, in this country [Great Britain]. They deride and abuse Giraud, who resurrects France. [Written last year.—Ed.] They attack Michailovitch, who fights on in the Serb mountains. They attack Poland, on behalf of which we ostensibly went to war, and say Russia must have half of that country. Yet our honour is more deeply involved in this case than any other; we might have lost the Battle of Britain but for the help of Polish airmen.

The second group of Jews, then, the "Zionists," who consider themselves NOT as a religious community, but as a nation with territorial aims, and speak of any who stand between them and these aims (in the first place, the Arabs) exactly as Hitler spoke of the Czechs and Poles, who wish to form a Jewish Army and whose aspirations have already involved us in one war—this section of world Jewry pursues ambitions going very far beyond "equal rights with other citizens" and cutting very deeply into our interests.

Only through us, can they attain these aims; they wish to use us, and yet abuse us. If you, gentle reader, take the pains to read the references made by Zionist spokesmen to this country, its officials and its soldiers, you will find in them charges of hypocrisy, treachery, bias, cowardice, and every meanness. I have enough to fill a book. Their power over the British Parliament and Press, nevertheless, has in the past been sufficient to prevent any view but theirs from gaining a hearing.

Indeed, Zionist ambitions, and the range of those who support them, widen so greatly, as we have seen, that they approach those of the third section of Jewry, which works in secrecy but has boundless aims. After the last war, we might have dismissed the thought of that invisible but powerful section as a nightmare. But today we cannot. The British Government's Declaration of December 17, 1942, by identifying itself only with the aim of Jewish vengeance, has reawakened the memory of those days.

Those three all-Jewish regimes of 1918 EXISTED; that was no nightmare, and it cannot be scouted by the shouting of "Anti-Semitism." Here, in our Europe, close at hand, only twenty-five years ago, we saw three, exclusive, all-Jewish, anti-Gentile,

is upon gold and the gold standard, more is required than the mere abandonment of that standard, the evil of which is that it elevates a convention—a most arbitrary convention—into the rank of a natural law, so that those operating the system can claim that its Moloch-like demands cannot be refused by anyone and that the controllers are doing only what is forced upon them by the iron laws of economic and financial necessity. There are no such laws. The monetary system is a marvellous invention for facilitating the production and distribution of wealth, and it must be managed by a public authority in the public interest.

SUMMARY

1 The relation of gold to health is discussed in the aspect of gold mining, of which silicosis is a grave hazard, and in the more abstruse aspect of its use as a standard of value.

2 An attempt is made to survey the evolution and functions of money, and the relation of gold to money, from ancient times to the present day.

3 It is shown that gold served to buttress the early forms of token money issued by banks, and that the general adoption of the "gold standard" in the nineteenth century may have served in some degree to stabilise currencies and to facilitate international trade, but that it is a dangerous pretence to regard the value of gold as fixed and as a measure of value in general.

4 Modern monetary systems are described as ticket systems, which can be admirably adapted to facilitate the production and distribution of wealth, and it is shown that the validity of the tickets must depend, not on the pretence of a gold standard, but on the confidence of those using them and on the skill and integrity of those controlling them.

5 It is shown that money is the means or instrument of power in modern civilisation, and that its management in any community must play a major part in determining the degree of liberty and the health and happiness of the people of that community. It is suggested that current proposals for the establishment of an international authority which would control an international currency based on gold, and could interfere in the management of national monetary systems, are to be regarded as a grave threat to the liberty and independence of nations who desire to remain free and independent and to develop along democratic lines.

CONCLUSION

The health or well-being of a community is greatly influenced by economic factors. The Australian monetary system is the keystone of Australia's liberty and democratic progress. It must be defended from outside interference, freed from all pretence of dependence on a gold standard, and managed by a responsible public authority.

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REFERENDUM CAMPAIGN

(Report from the United Electors of Australia 343 Lit. Collins Street, Melbourne)

Several public meetings have been held and addresses to various organisation groups have been given to bring the dangers of the Powers Bill before the public.

A meeting sponsored by the townspeople of Seville (Vic.) has been arranged at the local hall for Thursday, June 1. Mr. Pritchard, of Seville, has helped in that matter, and will be pleased to hear from supporters willing to help.

The leaflet, "Inside Information," covering the Powers question has caused considerable criticism from certain "left-wing" pre-—quarters—which is quite a compliment —the leaflet.

All this propaganda is made possible by those who have responded to our financial appeal for £1 from every supporter. Contributions previously acknowledged totalled £50/5/-, and the following amounts have since been received:

A. Andrews, £1; Anonymous, 15/-; Anonymous, £5; Mrs. Bowers, £1; R. Bauna---£1; "Yea Supporter," £2; E. Osbourne £1; W. Hesseltene, £1 (second); Miss Meehan, 15/-; "Mark Tray," £1; W. A. Mellings, £1; D. McFarlane, 10/-; C. Pulpe, £1; B. Spencer, 10/-; E. Schacke, £2; Mr. Scarningham, £1; D. Truscott, £2 (second); J. P. Grimmett, £1; F. Tweddle, £1; (Grand Total: £75/15/-.)

Several supporters have suggested that much better response should be forthcoming for such a vital purpose, and they join us in urging those who have not responded to do so immediately.

Have YOU played your part in keeping the fight going, or have YOU overlooked it or merely "left it to George"? We are confident YOU won't let us down, so, if you haven't already done so, please forward your donation to the above address, and at the same time let us know how many leaflets you will be able to distribute.

—O. B. Heatley, Campaign Director.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

sidies be provided from the Commonwealth Bank, free of interest and taxation, but he may yet be smitten with this idea if he continues to study subsidy science.

STRANGE BELIEF: The President of the Baptist Union of Australia (Dr. A. J. Waldock), speaking in support of the Loan appeal, was reported in the Melb. "Herald" of April 12 thus: "Loyalty to The State is a definite article of our Christian faith." That's news! And would someone ask this apostle where and when Jesus Christ sanctioned interest-bearing money lending (usury). Such an explanation should be quite interesting! Up to date, even the professional loan boosters have refrained from associating Him with their propaganda.

TOJO'S TAXES: Rarely does one find taxation data on Axis countries; in view of which the following from an item in the daily press last month is interesting: "The Japanese Parliament last week approved the 1944-45 record budget of 50,967,000,000 yen by comparison with the pre-war figure of about £5,096,700,000 sterling." Work that out for yourself! It's supposed to be an increase of 22%, or about 84% of the national income, whereas, ours is about 50%. In addition (as here) the low income group will bear additional indirect taxes on sugar, tobacco and textiles (but so far no extra 25% tax grab). Indirect taxes will also be increased on amusements, soft drinks, liquor and playing cards, while articles of daily necessity will carry from 10% to 20% extra taxes.

—OBH.

THE STATE VERSUS THE INDIVIDUAL

"Remember this: When the Mitchell Government became actively interested in the development of the State's lands, their policy was, based on the development of the State, not necessarily the prosperity of the particular individual who helped in that development. It was a matter of complete indifference whether any individual or group of individuals were sacrificed. Whether they individually succeeded or not was quite beside the point.

"The history of the various stages of financial adjustments proves this: The State plans were the development of the State lands; where one failed another would take his place. From the State's point of view a continuance of the implementing of the policy was the essential.

"This happened, it is still happening. The State has developed much of its lands, and in spite of the terrible misery, disappointment and frustration of the individual settler who failed, practically every acre of forest land cleared under Government policy is to-day productive.

"The statement that millions of public money have been lost is only a book-keeping fact. Not a penny has been lost to the nation. Those cleared lands are still there. They will not run away! Their major asset value has deteriorated little, if any. Nearly all are producing real wealth without cease. They will continue to produce so long as human beings require their production.

"The figures paraded before us represent a real national asset, not a liability."
—G. Herbert, in "The Wheatgrower, Perth, May 4, 1944.

by those events of twenty-five years ago and the continued existence of which many current signs indicate, its ambitions for exclusively Jewish rule, based on terror are directly opposed to ours in every possible way. (To be concluded)

AUSTRALIA'S GREAT POST-WAR PERIL

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

Sir,—With disturbing fidelity, current events continue to conform with the plans set out in "The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," and it now looks as though the British Commonwealth of Nations has at last been caught in the net or brought to the very brink of a calamitous precipice.

On Thursday of last week, the press published the text of the official statement issued in London by the Prime Ministers of the Empire. The statement was described in a variety of ways, and was made to appear the most important ever, but a careful examination of it revealed that it contained only one significant declaration which read as follows:—

"We affirm that after the war. A world organisation to maintain peace and security should be set up and endowed with the necessary power and authority to prevent aggression and violence."

What precisely does that affirmation mean? Peace and security of the kind prayed for and fought for by the PEOPLE are physical impossibilities under financial conditions which generate costs faster than money is distributed, and force nations, to struggle for "export markets." If those financial arrangements are continued, as is the present intention, there will inevitably be further aggression and violence UNLESS A WORLD ORGANISATION is able to disarm sovereign States and then impose servitude through economic slavery. That that is the intention has been made clearly evident, I think, by the Learned Elders of Zion, who, in Protocol No. 9, are reported to have expressed themselves in this wise:—

... at the proper time we, the lawgivers, shall execute judgment and sentence, we shall slay and we shall spare, we, as head of all our troops, are mounted on the steed of the leader. We rule by force of will, because in our hands are the fragments of a once powerful party, now vanquished by us. And the weapons in our hands are limitless ambitions, burning greediness, merciless vengeance, hatreds, and malice.

"It is from us that the all-engulfing terror proceeds. We have in our service persons of all opinions of all doctrines, restoring monarchists, demagogues, socialists, communists and utopian dreamers of every kind. We have harnessed them all to the task; each one of them on his own account is boring away at the last remnants of authority, is striving to overthrow all established form of order. By these acts all States are in torture; they exhort to tranquility, are ready to sacrifice everything for peace; but we will not give them peace until they openly acknowledge our international Super-Government and with submissiveness."

So, apparently, whether we shall have war or peace is decided by the Zionists, and not by Prime Ministers.

What will be the difference between the INTERNATIONAL SUPER-GOVERNMENT of the Zionists and the WORLD ORGANISATION of the Empire Prime Ministers? A "Super-Government" is a government above other governments, and a "world organisation" would be an organisation over and above any national organisation. The affirmation, of the Prime Ministers means exactly what the London "Daily Herald" of 18/5/44 says it means, namely, the sacrifice of traditional sovereignty and independence, the very thing the international financiers have been working for.

Now Mr. Churchill, Mr. MacKenzie King, Mr. Curtin, General Smuts, and Mr. Fraser may know nothing at all about the subversive plotting revealed in the Protocols, and may have no intention whatever of betraying us to such purposes. But what they DO is far more important than, what they SAY, and even though they have SAID that a world organisation "endowed with the necessary power and authority" should be set up, the organisation has NOT been set up YET, and so there is still time for the PEOPLE to protect themselves from being delivered knowingly or unknowingly into the hands of their enemies.

It has been shown that Mr. Churchill and General Smuts have both lived and moved in an atmosphere in which they have been conditioned to serve the interests of the controllers of finance as a normal thing. Representatives of these controllers have been "government advisers" in all countries. Mr. Churchill is a grandson of the Duke of Marlborough, and it has been publicly stated that his family has had close association with the Rothschilds. The background of General Smuts has already been mentioned.

Mr. MacKenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, wrote in "Maclean's Magazine" of 5/9/35 as follows:—

"Usury, once in control will wreck any nation. Until the control of currency and credit is restored to Government and recognised as its most conspicuous and sacred responsibility, all talk of the Sovereignty of Parliament and Democracy is idle and futile."

His subsequent actions have not harmonised with his knowledge, and instead of restoring sovereignty to Parliament he has been head of a Government which has helped to prevent democracy from functioning.

Mr. Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, the man who, in December 1939 wrote these words:—

"The cost of the war can be met without piling up huge debts, and without interest payments sucking our National lifeblood.

His actions, too, have not been in harmony with his knowledge, and some of the statements he has publicly made in connection with Loans have been contrary to the realities of

of the situation. He has piled up greater debts than ever, and put us further into financial servitude.

Mr. Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, does not have the excuse of an alleged division of "power" in his country, as is being put forward in Australia, but he has done nothing to release the PEOPLE of New Zealand from the bondage of debt, interest and taxation. He also has piled up huge debts and sucked the national lifeblood in usury. In the face of these facts, how can we place our confidence in the word of such men, where finance is concerned? They propose to bring force to bear on the EFFECT whilst leaving the CAUSE untouched.

So, far as the plotters are concerned, it is not the intention that the "worker" shall ever be other than a toiler. There is no ambiguity in this regard in the following

MORE HIGHLIGHTS FROM "HANSARD"

Prepared by ERIC D. BUTLER

Senator Richard Darcey is, as far as I know, the only Labor politician who is not entirely obsessed with the work mania. The following extracts are taken from his speech in the Senate on February 24:

portion of Protocol No. 3:—

An idea which seems to prevail among a great number of members of this Parliament, and it amounts almost to an obsession, is that the great problem which will confront the world when the war ends will be to provide work for everybody. I cannot imagine a greater fallacy. Hardly a word is heard about the leisure to which men are entitled. Among the ancients, the intellectuals of Greece were men of leisure. A man must have some time for leisure and the technocrats of the world have proved beyond doubt that we can produce all the things we require for human needs in a working day of three or four hours. But all we hear is the cry of "provide work." The fact that these ideas are promulgated ... is due to the institution ... There should be no need to pass bills to provide preference to returned soldiers. Any scheme of post-war reconstruction which leaves out of account the use of the national credit is doomed to failure. It is futile to talk about introducing a new order so long as there exists a power above governments.

Money provides a means for effective purchase, and without effective purchasing power it does not matter what we produce. Ruskin said that the only way to justify production was consumption. The banks under the present system have the power to say how much money shall be in circulation ... Honorable Senators opposite cannot controvert what I say. When I speak they walk out of the chamber because they are sent here to fight for other interests. Everybody in the chamber seem to think that the panacea for the world's evils is to provide everybody with work ... but work is not everything, because there must be time for leisure and culture.

* * * *

Although Mr. Breen, as a good Labor Party man, says that the present Government cannot be held responsible for the primary producers' worries, he touched on a good point in the opening portion of his speech on February 10:

As a preamble of what I have to say, I read the following statement, made before the war, by the economic adviser to the Department of Agriculture in the United States of America:

"Tens of millions of employed workers and millions of farmers are receiving niggardly incomes far lower than industrial resources properly organised could provide for them. Twenty-five million people are living on the bare edge of destitution, "in the United States of America."

The report of the Royal Commission on the Wheat-growing Industry, set up, with Mr. Gepp as chairman, by the Party which now sits in opposition, contained the following paragraph:

"If you took all the farm, lands of Australia and you marketed them at their market value and you took all the plant, and the stock that was on them and you marketed it also at its market value, you would then only have enough money to pay 18% in the £1 of the farmers' debts."

That is the state of affairs which prevailed when the present Government assumed office. ... A typical farmer of that day, in a letter to a newspaper, made the following statements:

"It must be admitted that a state of bankruptcy has been forced on farmers through price controls that drove many off their holdings into munitions factories and other war-time industries. ... Young men and young women can hardly be blamed for looking for congenial employment in secondary industry where award wages are given, not under 'coolie' farmer conditions."

* * * *

Speaking on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Bill in the Senate on February 24, Senator Hays attacked the Government on the question of "free" medicine:

We have feelings as humane as those of honorable Senators opposite. It would be very much better if the Minister paid

"All people are chained down to heavy toil by poverty more firmly than ever they were chained by Slavery and servitude: from these, one way and another, they might free themselves and these could be settled with, but from want they will never get away. ... What is it to the proletariat labourer, bowed double over his heavy toil crushed by his lot in life, if talkers get the right to babble if journalists get the right to scribble any nonsense side by side with good stuff, once the proletariat has no other profit out of the constitution save only these pitiful crumbs which we fling them from our table in return for their voting in favour of what we dictate, in favour of the men we place in power, the servants of our agentur. ... Republican rights for a poor man are no more than a bitter piece of irony for the necessity he is under of toiling almost all day gives him no present use of them, but on the other hand robs him of all guarantee of regular and certain earnings by making him dependent on strikes by his comrades or lock-outs by his masters."

It is about time "the worker," so-called, began to think matters over for himself.

--Yours sincerely, BRUCE H. BROWN.
189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From the UNITED DEMOCRATS'

headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.)
"Freedom From Want" Campaign: Mr. M. E. Dodd hon. Organiser of the campaign to secure £3 a week for all people of pensionable age without reference to a means test reports as follows:—

"A very interesting circular has been received from England, indicating the dissatisfaction of the National Federation of Old Age Pensioners' Association, Northern Area of England, with the inadequate provisions for pensioners in the Beveridge Plan. Quoting from the circular:—

"The Beveridge Report is a comprehensive document but it makes no provision for present-day old age pensioners; nay, it provides for no person over 40 years with full pension, if it were an Act of Parliament to-morrow. It is a gross insult to the intelligence of those who have spent their lives in building up the Trade Unions to the powerful and responsible position they occupy to-day in the Council of the Nations. They are prepared to use their power and leave their responsibilities. Is it not Power Politics that the United Nations are fighting to-day?"

The circular concludes with a request to Trade Unions to place on their council programme and on the agenda of Trade Union Congress a resolution demanding "A basic pension for all at 60 years of 30/- per week as a minimum, increasing as cost of living rises. Widows' pension at 55 years of age. Complete abolition of the Means and Needs Test. Houses at rents pensioners can afford to pay."

Mr. T. Patterson, chairman of the National Federation, has been sent some of our forms, and told about our "Freedom from Want" campaign, in the hope that they may learn of our pressure politics' campaign to use our parliamentary representatives. As regards the 30/- per week demand, it should be remembered that English money has greater purchasing power than the Australian.

All thrifty people and those contributing to superannuation funds will see the justice of removing the Means Test. With a pension of £3 per week there would be no need for pensioners to seek concessions, such as low rents. They would be self-reliant and free from the vagaries of cold charity.

Further information and letter forms, at 1/6 per hundred posted, can be obtained from Mr. T. Fitzgerald, President, Prospect Old Age Pensioners' Association, 3 Elizabeth Street, Prospect, S.A.

WEST AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From Electoral Campaign to Abolish Poverty, 81 Barrack Street Perth.)

BROADCASTING: We have completed one year of broadcasting over Stations GAM and 6PM, and as the demand for our talks still warrants our continuing, we intend to still further extend our session to the end of August 1944.

We have dealt with a great variety of subjects, including Policy, as it is now being forced on the people, and, as it should come from the People. We have dealt with the functions and CONTROL of money; explained who controls it, and why, and also who SHOULD control it, and why. We have analysed the present system under which we now live (very much to its detriment), and explained the only way that the people can get what they want. We have spoken on the "Gold Standard" and all it may imply, on centralisation and decentralisation, socialism, bureaucracy, and the need for the people to take upon themselves more responsibility, and act according to their CONSIDERED opinion, etc., etc.

Now, it is not only desirable, but very necessary that the money should be made available for these broadcasts. If you are interested, send along a donation. Every penny is spent on the broadcasts. We all give our services, and leisure, to the movement.

MEETINGS: We have decided to hold meetings open to the public at least once a month. The first meeting will be held at our room, No. 6, at 81 Barrack-street (upstairs), at 8 p.m. sharp, on Thursday, June 8. It will follow our usual monthly committee meeting, and will be conducted on the lines of an "Open Forum," as an experiment. Our philosophy, and belief that "the people in association can get what they want," will be explained to any newcomers. Should the demand exceed the seating capacity of our room, we are prepared to consider ways and means of obtaining a hall or room of larger dimensions. Members are urged to endeavour to bring a friend and make this effort a success,

—Wm. F. Andrews, Hon. Secretary.

A PUBLIC DEBATE ON THE WHITEAUSTRALIA POLICY

Should Australia abandon its traditional White Australia Policy, which has been an outstanding feature of Australia's national policy ever since Federation, irrespective of the Party in Office? On Thursday June 1, 8 p.m., at the Assembly Hall, 156 Collins-street, Melbourne, Mr. A. Webster, who is regarded as the local spokesman for Islam, will demand "That the White Australia Policy be Abolished." Negative speaker to be arranged. The debate has been arranged by the Club of Political Thought. — Adv.

BANKERS PUT A PRICE ON PROGRESS

(Concluded from last issue.)

The main concern in the moulding of bank policy, nowadays, is the astronomical rise in bank deposits, brought about by Government spending of new credits used to finance the war. People with free money have a bad habit of paying off their debts, and a banking system without overdrafts, or a society without mortgages, would be anathema to a banker. These people also have the power, through the possession of this money, to buy what they please, do what they please, and even say what they please. That attitude of mind is a menace to those who are jealous of their power to control the lives of others—hence the frantic efforts being made to alter the conditions which have permitted it to develop.

The truth behind the financial swindle is that all loans by financial institutions are, in effect, new credits, i.e., they are additions to the amount of money in existence—vide the many eminent authorities upon the matter whose opinion is beyond question.

Every branch railway line, financed in this manner, or in any other manner consistent with orthodox principles, means an addition to the financial capital of the railway system, and also an addition to the interest bill which the revenues of the system must meet, before the other costs, incidental to the running of the railway, can be met. The financial capital spent during the building of the branch lines is hungrily lapped up by industry, to liquidate its otherwise irrecoverable costs, hence the impossibility of repaying such loans and the need for more of them. But the interest bill remains to be met and it grows with each fresh loan, until a point is reached at which fares have to be raised and running costs subsidised through taxation.

The effect of this is twofold. Firstly, the citizen is discouraged from thinking of travelling because of his increased taxes, and secondly, he is discouraged from travelling by high fares should he think of doing so. That is partly why you sit miserably at home whilst these so-called "backward" people travel; but there is also another reason:

You see, those other people have somewhere to go, else they would not be so happy. They have friends and relatives, who are longing to see them and whom they are eager to meet. They are welcomed with open arms when they arrive, and at the conclusion of their visit they return happily to their homes, to take up again the occupations their travels interrupted.

Compare that state of affairs with your reactions, when Smith sends you a wire to tell you he is dropping in on you with his wife and four kids to stay for a fortnight. "Oh, dear," you say, "what a calamity; where are we going to put them? Where will we get the bedding from? How will we feed them? And how, above all, are we going to entertain them with such a colossal tax bill over our heads and our hundred and one other commitments?" The result is that Smith gets stalled off, and you become diffident about putting the hard word on him when next you wish to take the family for a trip.

So you see the effect of economic, and more particularly, financial, circumstance upon the character of yourself and everyone about you. You see why we are gradually ceasing to display that Christian charity which was once more prevalent than it is to-day.

But what are we going to do about it? Must we supinely allow controllable and preventable circumstances to crush every vestige of charity and self-respect from our personalities, so that we become the plaything of every humourless and egotistical bureaucrat, and the whipping horse for every self-righteous moralist, or are we going to demand, with courage and perseverance, that the causes of these demoralising and degrading circumstances must be swept aside, so that men may live as men rather than exist as mice?

Why not sweep aside the bankers' price of progress and think and act in terms of human pride, and human self-respect, and above all, in terms of human freedom?

I—like all other know-nothings—started

MODERN COUNTERFEITING EXPLAINED

Bankers' Journal Tells How Bankers Create Money

The "South African Banking Magazine," November, 1943, page 24, contains an article, published without comment, in which the writer purports to be (until disillusioned) one of those innocent souls who believe that banks simply lend legal money deposited with them. He begins by referring to his bank manager (described as an unusually frank and accommodating specimen) and goes on to tell how the two of them visited a mutual friend who conducted a research laboratory. The latter gave them a demonstration of the "transmutation" of common sulphur into phosphorous. From that point the article continues as follows:—

imagining the making of gold—and what a lot of money you could make, and, simple me, how could you wash out all the poverty if you could only make gold—but the research chap put a damper on that by saying that although you could make gold in the lab, it would be much too expensive.

"Pity," I said. "It would settle all the troubles in this country if only you could make enough money in a laboratory."

Here my friend the bank manager took a hand. "Why worry about that?" he said. "I can make" money—no test tubes, no stinks, no electricity—just pen and ink and paper."

"Don't be damn' silly," I said—which I think is what most of you would have said. But I didn't move him, and, what's more, he promised to give me a practical demonstration. As it happened I'd got to borrow two hundred pounds from him, and I went to his office next day to fix up about it—and to get the demonstration of the making of money.

We fixed the loan first—I'd got a couple of stands out in Alberton—actually I'd inherited them from my old father, who was a pioneer in that part and had bought them for about a fiver nearly fifty years ago. So I took in the title deeds for

If loans and interest cause you to lose the things you value most, why not credits without interest, other than the small accounting charge which is the true cost of credit creation? The true cost of a railway system is the energy and material used up in its construction. Why build railways and then prevent their full operation by accumulations of figures, which have no true relationship to the worth of the assets brought into existence? Figures which merely serve as an avenue through which a higher authority, high finance, can inflict its control, upon the authority administering the railways, even to the extent of making such railways non-operative.

"We have got our railways into a mess by accepting uncritically, from our financiers and experts, the false notion that all our public assets should be regarded as a liability to private finance. Well, why not reverse the process? If money only gets its value through the existence, or production, of assets (who disputes it?), and if we have the assets, but not the money to operate them, then why not create the money? We could, if we chose, throw off the mesmeric influence of the financier and his economist cronies, and create debt-free credits to reduce the burden of debt upon our railways; but if we did, the economist, true to his colours, would set up a cry of inflation.

TO FREE SPEECH IN CANADA

The following items from Canada, which speak for themselves, are published in these columns not merely for their news-value, but because they should serve as a warning to Australian democrats to be prepared for such a legislative move in this country:—

From Canadian "Hansard," March 20—
Mr. Angus MacInnis (Vancouver East) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 37, to amend the criminal code.

He said: "The purpose of this Bill, by adding a new section, 318-A, to come after section 318, is to prevent public utterances or the dissemination of material calculated or likely to cause discrimination or disharmony on account of race or religion. The utterance or publication of such statements tends to set race against race and religious groups against religious groups. The intention is to make such action illegal in the interest of unity and harmony among the people of Canada, irrespective of race or religion."

Motion agreed to and Bill read the first time.

The Canadian Protestant League sent the following telegram to all Members of Parliament on March 21:—

"Can. Protestant League meeting to-day earnestly protest provision MacInnis Bill, as being essentially Fascist in principle, and hence anti-Canadian, anti-British, and the negation of all freedoms for which we are now fighting (stop). The League views the provisions of the Bill as an infringement of the freedom of conscience to which all races and creeds have an inherent and inalienable right, and to the principles of which provisions the League must in conscience present an uncompromising opposition (stop). The League earnestly requests security—they're worth quite a lot of money now.

Why should progress be always hampered by the inflation bogey? It is unthinkable that science can solve the problem of material scarcity but not be able to provide a financial ticket system for the effective distribution of our material wealth. There must be some reason why this bogey of inflation has been fostered so assiduously, for such a great number of years, by men who have proved themselves so lamentably unworthy of the trust placed in them by an all too easy-going public.

The purpose of the inflation bogey was to prevent you from believing that plenty, prosperity and independence were yours by right, until the London School of Economics could turn out sufficient "experts" and bureaucrats to enable the financiers' dream of a world-wide Slave State to become a reality. When the mechanism for the Slave State has been finally set up, "cranks" who advocate financial reform can be effectively dealt with. In the meantime, the public can be persuaded to take a passive attitude to their problems and can be conditioned to the art of the escapologist by the various devices fostered for that purpose.

Inflation need not be a bogey, or even a reality. Major C. H. Douglas, some years ago, put forward scientific proposals which, if put into operation, would make possible the expansion of the financial system in keeping with the productivity of industry, and at the same time preserve the freedom of the consumer to choose freely of the products of industry to the limit of his needs. Thanks to the so-called "free press" every possible effort has been made to mislead the public into believing that those proposals are a menace to their welfare. Well, isn't that the obvious course to take if you desire to help bring about the enslavement of the people in a World State, controlled by High Finance, rather than to extend their freedom and independence?

—H.R.

More Light on the Federal Powers Demand

(Continued from page 1.)

regarded as a blow against the war effort! But I have never yet met any person engaged on a practical job in this war who doesn't believe that the majority of regulations have little or nothing to do with the war effort which would be far greater without them. It's little consolation Dr. Evatt telling us that the output of new regulations has diminished—if we are still to be governed by the ones already in existence. Dr. Evatt obviously proposes that we keep these after the war. He doesn't even pay lip service to the necessity of abolishing these regulations as soon as the war is over; he proposes to keep them by means of the totalitarian post-war powers he is seeking.

Blatancy is becoming the key note of recent statements by the power-lusters everywhere. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Britain's Socialist Home Secretary, caused concern some weeks ago, particularly among people who still understand what real liberty means, when he advocated the increased use of delegated powers after the war. And, of course, the financial dictators expressed their views in their London journal, "The Times": "Delegated legislation has come to stay, and the clock cannot reactively be put back." Just a little further evidence of the socialists and financiers seeing eye to eye!

It is true that, although Dr. Evatt said that "mere political arguments" concerning bureaucracy should be set aside, he later made a show of yielding to public opinion when he introduced his final amendments to his Constitution Alteration Bill and said that Parliament must pass all regulations.

I recently pointed out that, in practice, this can never be done under a centralised Government. Regulations for the whole of Australia would have to be pushed through Federal Parliament en masse, and Members would have no chance of examining them properly. Many Federal Members even complain now, and rightly, that they get insufficient time to study many Bills brought before the House. There is only one solution to this problem: the decentralising of Government to a stage at which the people's representatives can closely examine every piece of legislation affecting the welfare of the people. This is the only way to make democracy function, despite Dr. Evatt's assertion in his second reading speech that the Federal Parliament is more responsive to popular will than the States' Parliaments.

The subtle argument is advanced that, if we grant increased powers to Canberra, we are merely giving powers to ourselves. One might just as well say that, if we gave great powers to a World Government, we would be giving powers to ourselves! Obviously, we would be doing nothing of the sort. Every removal of the seat of Government further from the people is a weakening of the electors' control.

Every effort should be made in Australia, not merely to resist successfully the Federal Government's predatory demands, but to revive the spirit and the reality of local government. State Members should be contacted on every possible occasion and given the backing of electors if they will support the electors' wishes. Thus will real democracy be born in this country.

ample protection under the existing law?

"Further, any individual can protect himself against libellous statements by due process of law.

"What would be the practical results of passing such a Bill? Who can place a limitation on its implications and interpretations? Would any and all religious criticism become illegal? As a speaker at a recent protest meeting pointed out—if Christ were to return and were He to repeat in Canada His denunciation of the high priests, the Levites, and other sects, then, according to this Bill, sponsored by the Socialist C.C.F., our Saviour could be condemned and imprisoned as a criminal. "And what about race? For instance; would not an Orangemen, or a Knights of Columbus' parade become unlawful? "It may, be asked: Why raise these 'bogies,' which are not contemplated by the Bill? Our answer is: Why, invoke the law for protection against persecution bogies that do not exist?"

"History proves that similar laws were passed as necessary steps in the French and Russian revolutions. Why? So as to obtain legal protection for actions which otherwise the people would criticise and condemn. In other words a minority could pursue their designs against established law and order, while the majority would be prevented from denouncing the minority who were plotting against them until all effective powers of resistance were destroyed.

"And did not Mr. Winch, C.C.F. leader in British Columbia, say in Calgary last fall that: 'If the C.C.F. attain power we will at once establish a full measure of Socialism and if the capitalists oppose us, we shall know how to deal with them—so did Russia?' Yes, ladies and gentlemen, the way to deal with the capitalists, which include the farmers and small business men, would be to silence them by legal restrictions under the provisions of the C.C.F. Bill, which would denounce all effective criticism as likely to cause discrimination of disharmony on account of race or religion.

"Alarmed at this threat to our freedoms people are holding non-political public protest meetings in Ontario. If you value your liberties organise protest meetings against this Socialist C.C.F. Bill.

"Circulate petitions, and write to your Members to demand that they speak and vote against this Bill aimed at your liberties of speech and conscience."

—VIGILANT."

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