

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

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,
In God's name, let us speak while then is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,
Silence is crime.
—Whittier (1807-1892).

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 12, No. 25. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1946.

"NEW TIMES" SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

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

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

Alberta's New Move to Beat Federal Veto

Attorney-General Explains Bill

Further reports reaching us direct from Canada give much more information about the Province of Alberta's new move, already reported in these columns. (As far as we are aware, the daily press has not yet reported a single word about this important matter.) The Premier of Alberta (Hon. Ernest C. Manning) and the Attorney-General of Alberta (Hon. Lucien Maynard) have in turn made special broadcasts explaining the purposes and provisions of the new legislation—the Alberta Bill of Rights. A report of the Premier's radio talk appears elsewhere in this issue, and hereunder we publish a report of the Attorney-General's broadcast:—

Premier Manning has given you an outline of the main provisions of the Alberta Bill of Rights. He dealt at some length with the Preamble and Part I of the legislation. I wish to give a brief explanation of Part II of the Act so that you may have an understanding how the Alberta Government proposes to implement the principles contained in Part I.

Part II of the Alberta Bill of Rights, provides for the setting up of a Board of Credit Commissioners, who shall be responsible for the operation of the provisions of the Act.

Every credit institution in the Province, including branches of the Chartered Banks as well as Treasury Branches, must apply to the Board for a license to carry on the business of dealing in credit in the Province.

The Board is empowered to set up an account to be known as the Capital Assets Account of Alberta, which shall contain an inventory of all the resources of the Province, including the capitalised productive capacity of the people of the Province, on one side, and the claims on goods and services held by the people of Alberta in the form of currency or credit deposits on the other side.

From the information contained in the Capital Assets Account, the Board is authorised to ascertain, first, the extent to which credit deposits require to be expanded by way of loans to producers and distributors, for purposes of financing the production of wanted goods and services within the productive capacity of the province; and, secondly, the extent to which credit deposits require to be expanded to provide ultimate consumers with sufficient

purchasing power to buy all the goods for sale in the Province.

The Board may require any credit institution expanding credit to hold Alberta Credit Certificates, as the basis of the expansion of such credit over and above the currency held by the credit institutions on deposit. These credit certificates are not circulating medium of exchange but merely permits from the Board of Credit Commissioners authorising credit institutions to expand credit over and above their cash reserves up to the amount of the credit certificates issued.

The expansion of credit so authorised may be used by the banks to make advances to their customers as they are doing today or by the Government to finance the benefits provided for in Part I of the Act or for any other Government expenditures, thereby enabling the Government to reduce taxation.

If at any time the amount of purchasing power in the Province, by the expansion of credit or otherwise, exceeds the estimated collective prices of the goods for sale within the province, then credit must be contracted by the means provided for in the Act.

There are two main questions that naturally arise in connection with the operation of this part of the Act. The first one is: Where is the money coming from? The second: Has the Province the Constitutional authority to pass such legislation?

As to the first question, it is obviously impossible in a short broadcast to give all the details of the technical operation of the Act.

Let me say this, however—in so far as the

general public is concerned, there will be no difference in the present method of doing business. This will continue to be done as it is today, by the use of orders to pay, commonly known as bank cheques. There will be no supply of new money or legal tender put into circulation.

The Alberta Credit Certificates to be issued to credit institutions, as the basis of expansion of credit in the Province, do not in any sense constitute new money or currency. These certificates will not be in the hands of individuals. They will be used only by credit institutions for the purpose of transferring balances of credit deposits from one institution to another.

As to the banks, they will continue to function exactly as they are today, with this one difference: under the provisions of this Act, the Banks may be required to hold in their vaults Alberta Credit Certificates for the amount of credit expansion they issue over and above their cash reserves. No attempt is made to regulate the banks as to the operation of their business. The object of the legislation is to transfer to the Government the control of policy relating to the expansion of credit, to be administered in the interests of the people as a whole so that there shall be at all times a proper balance between the purchasing power of the people, and the total price of all the goods which we can produce.

When the banks expand credit in the future on the strength of the Alberta Credit Certificates they hold, that credit will be cancelled out as and when loans are re-

paid to the banks in the same manner as it is done today.

A more important question arises as to the credit deposits issued to the Government to finance the operation of Part I of the Act. What happens in this case?

Through the operation of the Treasury Branches, exactly the same procedure will be followed here as in the case of credit expansion by the banks. Under the provisions of the Act, the Treasury Branches will be required to hold Alberta Credit Certificates for the amount of credit deposits received, the same as any bank. When the Government issues a cheque on the Treasury Branch that cheque may be deposited with a bank. The bank obtains a claim against the Treasury Branch. This claim may be settled by the transfer of either currency or Alberta Credit Certificates to the Bank. Thus the credit deposits originally credited to the Government in the Treasury Branch, are now transferred from the Treasury Branch to the Bank, along with the Alberta Credit Certificates.

Already the cry of inflation is being used against the Alberta Bill of Rights. Surely the war has proved that inflation can be controlled by regulating prices. Furthermore, the war has proved that when you have an abundance of money and a shortage of goods, people will resort to black market operations to obtain the goods. There can be no inflation, however, when the amount of purchasing power in circulation is controlled.

Industrial anarchy the aim of the Communists has arrived in Queensland, and now the State Government is expected to proclaim a state of emergency, under which pretext it will take sweeping powers to draft labour compulsorily, impose crippling fines for non-compliance, and assume absolute control of every phase of the State's life.

This is the Stalin and Hitler technique adopted by the Communists, and, as pointed out so often in these columns, the same policy is being pursued in this and every other State. Labor's denial of the Communists is merely lip service; their objectives are identical and they welcome any situation, which provides an excuse to set up the Socialistic dictatorship.

"Socialism Alone Can End Unrest." This was the headline of a featured article in the Melbourne "Herald" of June 15. The author was Mr. Ernie Thornton, leading "Australian" Communist. Publication of Mr. Thornton's article, one of a series entitled "Peace In Industry," provides further striking evidence of the fact that the "Capitalist" press is not averse to giving the Communists and Socialists space to air their views.

The Australia-American Association appears to be a similar organisation to the Australian-Soviet Friendship League; the ostensible objectives of the organisations are very different from the real objectives. Sir Keith Murdoch, of the Melbourne "Herald," has been closely associated with the Australia-American Association. A report in the Melbourne "Herald" of November 25, 1945, dealt with an address to the Australia-American Association by a Mr. Burlingame, chief of the U.S. Information Service in Australia. Mr. Burlingame said that the United States Department of State was developing a long-range information programme. Sir Keith Murdoch said that Mr. Burlingame was one of a band of men, including Mr. Elmer Davis, who set out to make clear the purposes of the war, the power of the English-speaking peoples, and their underlying realities. Unless the present writer is very much mistaken, Mr. Elmer Davis is a notorious international Socialist. His views on the purposes of World War 2 should be very interesting. Like the Australia-Soviet Friendship League, the Australia-American Association is merely a "front" for propaganda by powerful international groups.

If allegations in a copyright article in the New York "Herald Tribune" of March 10 are correct, they provide further striking evidence of the fact that financial monopolists have much in common with all monopolists—including the Communists.

The "Herald-Tribune" article reports serious trouble in the American occupation zone of Germany "because there is a persistent but unconfirmed belief in American official quarters here that the Soviet Government has resorted to wholesale printing of occupation currency—all of which is legal tender and must be redeemed when presented in the American occupation zone." The article says that "A high-ranking of-

ficial who cannot be quoted charged that the Russians were given currency plates by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., with no strings attached, while Morgenthau was Secretary of the Treasury."

Morgenthau has been closely connected with Jewish International Finance, and has been often accused of having pro-Communist tendencies.

"Bureaucrats enmeshed business in such a maze of red tape that 350,000 business firms closed their doors, deeming it undesirable to even attempt to run a business. Thus the 'meddling' tactics of the bureaucrats and snoop-ra-crats will eventually contribute to the unemployment problem. Millions of Americans—many of them returned service men—will be deprived of an opportunity for employment because the bureaucrats destroyed their jobs."

—"American Bible News Flashes," February 1946.

While Mr. Calwell's Department of "Information" moves into a Melbourne mansion which could be used to house homeless people, it is interesting to note that Tasmania's two fighting M.L.C.s., Messrs. Wedd and Lonergan, recently took it upon themselves to move homeless families into an unoccupied Hobart hospital which was taken over by the Commonwealth Government some months ago. It is intended to be used as a C.S.I.R. laboratory. Housing people is much more important.

Major Douglas has pointed out that all modern wars have been in the nature of organised prizefights, with the promoters taking most of the "proceeds." Consider the position of the British peoples today.

The organising of the recent prizefight between Louis and Conn showed the Jew

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PATENT PILLS: The secretary of the Victorian Branch of the B.M.A. (Dr. C. H. Dickson) is urging "control" of patent medicines. From this it seems that the B.M.A. wants services other than doctors' subject to bureaucratic control. Thus one minority section in turn seeks to induce the ever-ready Government to encroach on the liberty of another section. Logically this dangerous practice can only result finally in all sections being regimented, because the community consists of minority sections; excepting in a few matters and occupations, there is no such thing as a majority. This is a fundamental principle, which must be understood if the bureaucratic regimented way of life is to be defeated. In this instance each individual can choose or reject pills without the aid of bureaucrats.

INSURANCE INFORMATION: Record new business figures are being written by insurance companies. This is easily understood, because there is artificial insecurity in the "New Order" and life-insurance premiums up to a certain amount are allowed as deduction from taxable income. These amounts become taxable again when policies are paid, but insurers hope that taxation will be lower by that time. Company earning rates are slightly lower, but that makes little difference to the companies, as they merely lower policyholders' bonuses to the extent of the decrease, and, of course, the insured pay their own bonuses via taxation for interest on loans taken up by insurance companies. Assets of three major life companies have now passed the £200,000,000 mark, which means that they could have been much more liberal to policyholders. This business is a very respectable racket to be in.

BREAD BUREAUCRATS: Now that bread zoning no longer has the law of the State behind it, certain master-bakers, their employees and carters are working for a continuance of monopoly. These would-be bureaucrats want another Board to zone deliveries, fix prices and establish standards of quality and hygiene. The latter matter is now controlled under the Pure Foods Act, and as an objective is a mere eyewash, but their main concern is new operators, who are prepared to supply at lower prices and to deliver, and that is just what these monopolists do not want. Fortunately, there are some master-bakers who are pre-

pared to face competition and to give service, but their names are not available. However, housewives should keep writing to their State Members demanding that they refuse to sanction any further Boards or controls over bread.

EGG BUREAUCRATS: In order to provide more time for establishing the new egg monopoly, "Egg Boards of Australia," Canberra bureaucrats will continue to boss producers around for a further six months, until December 31. Here is another piece of brigandry, which needs to be scotched by alert electors keeping up a constant stream of letters to their State Members insisting that no legislative support be given to this project. If individual traders, as such, care to form such an organisation they are free to do so, but they must not have any Government support, and no powers of coercion vested in them. They must take their chance of success or failure along with other sections of the community. The attitude of the Government in this and all other matters should be, "a fair field and no favours," and that is a reasonable basis of demand by electors.

COURTING CONTESTS: The Bishop of Liverpool (England) suggests an annual prize for the happiest couple. Commenting on this, our local Dr. Irving Benson says, "Older married couples would willingly show young couples how to live happily," which of course presumes that older couples know how, and that happiness can be measured and explained. Another Melbourne parson, the Rev. J. Arthur Lewis, goes further and suggests a courting school, with nice blueprints of rules and behaviour, etc. It may even lead to another Board—or a Chair of Courtship at the University. It is extraordinary the extent to which "Planning" of every phase of human activity appeals to many people, especially clergymen, and how utterly ignorant these would-be Planners are of that boundless, mysterious force—human nature.

SERFDOM STATE: Sir Clifden Eage M.L.C., is credited with the following ominously truthful remarks: "We are becoming so used to controls that we don't know we are becoming slaves. I believe that those who frame these regulations know perfectly well that they won't hold water, but they know that they won't be

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HOW WE CAN MAKE DEMOCRACY WORK

(Radio Talk by Eric Butler, over 3CS, Colac, and 3MA, Mildura.)

Good evening, listeners. In previous talks it has been suggested how electors can play a more active part in controlling their own political and economic affairs. This evening we are going to examine this matter in more detail.

It is generally believed that we live in a democracy, and that democratic government is the best form of government; but, unfortunately, very few people take the trouble to understand what real democracy means.

Different people give different definitions of democracy, so it is first essential for us to be agreed on what a democracy is. A democracy can be best defined as a society in which all power resides with the electors; a society in which the electors get from all their institutions, political, economic and financial, the results they as individuals desire.

At this stage, no doubt, many will say that different people want different results, and that it is impossible for them to get those results by political democracy. This is undoubtedly true if we make the fatal mistake of thinking that our political institutions should be used to decide such matters as what we shall produce and consume, what shoes we shall wear, and what types of entertainment and education we shall have.

Apart from general principles decided upon through the political system, the economic system (the system of production and distribution) must be free of political control, free to serve the individual desires of millions of people who obviously all want different results—some want one type of shoe while others want another type, and so on.

If we are going to try to get all our individual desires satisfied through the political system, we are heading straight for tyranny. The more the present controllers of the political system take over the economic system, the less chance all the people have of getting their individual desires satisfied. How, for example, can a large number of people use the political vote to decide the types and specifications of the shoes they as individuals desire? Obviously a majority vote would disfranchise the individual.

How, then, can all individuals get their individual desires satisfied? This question can be answered by pointing out that economic democracy is at least as important as political democracy.

Political democracy depends upon the political vote; economic democracy depends upon the money vote. A consumer who walks into a shoe store and pays a pound for a certain type of shoe is voting for a specific result. By the use of the money vote the consumer can dictate to those in charge of the economic system just what he wants.

In a real economic democracy different productive and distributive organisations would be competing for the consumer's money votes and endeavouring to serve him as efficiently as possible. We call this a system of private, competitive enterprise, and it is the only economic system, which can be effectively controlled by the individual consumers. If one organisation will not, or cannot, give the individual consumer what he wants, the consumer must be able to cast his money vote for any other organisation that will. It can be readily seen that the creation of any monopoly, whether it be private or Government, disfranchises the consumer as effectively as does the one-Party political system of Soviet Russia, where the individual Russian elector has no free choice about the use of his political vote.

To have a real economic democracy, we must first have enough money votes to vote for the results which the economic system can provide. And, in order that the money votes can be effectively used, there must be no monopoly in industry.

It is necessary to note that the casting of a money vote for a certain result does not necessitate the consumer being an expert on how that result is to be obtained. If, for example, he votes for a motorcar, he does not have to specify how the car is to be made. He judges simply on results. A consumer doesn't need to know

anything about car manufacturing to know whether he is getting satisfactory results or not. The manufacturers of a car, which gets a reputation for unreliability, start to get less money votes, and have to give better results or go out of business. And rightly so.

We have now established that economic democracy permits the individual to decide and achieve his own policies.

But we have not had a real economic democracy because the electors have never had enough money votes to get from an unrestricted economic system all the results they desire. And the Government insists on taking more and more of these money votes from the electors (by means of taxation), and spending them as it thinks fit.

A policy of high taxation and bureaucratic controls is destroying the last remnants of economic democracy. Increasing private Monopoly leading to State Monopoly is the inevitable result of this policy.

What can we do about this? First, we must clearly understand that political democracy means that the electors shall use the political vote to decide, not detailed policies (which can only, as we have seen, be achieved through economic democracy), but certain definite rules under which economic democracy can most effectively function.

So, while we cannot, and have no need to, agree about the individual results we want from the economic system, we can agree about the rules under which the economic system can best function to serve each individual.

What are some of these rules? In the talk last week it was pointed out that high taxation is so crippling the production system that there is a powerful bureaucracy to ration the shortages. Surely we can all agree to making it a definite rule that our Governments progressively reduce taxation in order that we can expend our money votes on the things we desire, thus restoring incentive in production and overcoming shortages.

Another important rule could be one drastically restricting the number of bureaucrats. Bureaucracy is the inevitable result of political interference with the economic system, interference that should be reduced to an absolute minimum.

Another rule could be one insisting that our Governments ensure that the financial system be conducted in such a way that electors have enough money votes to get from the economic system what is physically possible, and that the present policy of pawning the assets of the nation to the controllers of the banking system, in order to obtain money, be stopped.

If we can agree that these rules and others are desirable, then we should use the political vote to insist that they be applied.

"But," you may say, "how are they to be applied? What methods will be used?"

It is no more the elector's job to say how his public policy will be implemented than it is his job to say how his shoes will be made.

A Member of Parliament is the paid servant of his electors. He should faithfully represent in Parliament the policies of his electors, and work and vote to have their policies implemented. He should insist on the calling in of competent experts to work out ways and means of ensuring for the electors the results they desire.

The experts must be held strictly responsible for results—by the Members of Parliament. The Members of Parliament must be held responsible for results—by the electors. Thus will political democracy be made to work and restrictions removed from the economic system.

But the first task is for the electors to state what they want done. Let us take two major issues on which we can surely be all agreed: the necessity of reducing all taxation by at least 50 per cent, and reducing the bureaucracy at least to the 1938 level.

In each electorate, electors who want to start to make political democracy work should immediately write personal letters to their Federal Representative, informing him that their policy is such a reduction of bureaucracy and taxation, and asking him whether he will give a written undertaking to work for that policy. If he will not give that written assurance, he should be informed that electors will use their political votes against him at the coming elections and persuade their friends to do likewise.

All candidates at the coming Federal elections should also be asked to give a written pledge on the reduction of taxation and the bureaucracy. Electors should only support a candidate if he will represent their policy.

A few dozen electors in each Federal electorate, if they go to work in the correct democratic manner, can start to make Federal Members realise that they are in Parliament to carry out the wishes of those who pay them.

No one can make political democracy work unless the electors do. If they apathetically cast their political votes for Party Monopolies, they are virtually disfranchised—just as they are in the economic sphere if they can only cast their money votes for

industrial monopolies. They must use the political vote to remove from office paid servants who will not serve when they are asked. Thus will political and economic democracy become a reality. Good evening.

"THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIAL CREDIT"

From all over Australia come enthusiastic comments on Mr. Eric Butler's recently published book, "The Truth About Social Credit."

This book is a clear and concise outline of fundamental Social Credit principles, and convincingly shows that Social Credit has nothing whatever to do with the "State control of banking," which is being cleverly publicised so much at present.

The first chapter, "What Is Social Credit?", deals with the fundamental philosophy of Social Credit, and shows that Social Credit is far more than mere monetary reform. The menace of all centralised forms of control—political, economic, and financial—is stressed right throughout the book.

The Australian Labor Party's 1945 Banking Legislation is analysed in some detail and shown to be a major step in furthering the worldwide policy of concentrating more and more power in fewer and fewer hands.

Businessmen and others who have been led to believe that Social Credit has something to do with socialisation will find that Mr. Butler's material in support of genuine private enterprise is refreshingly helpful.

"The Truth About Social Credit" is one of the most important items of genuine Social Credit literature so far published in Australia, and its publication is most opportune. Readers who desire to obtain copies should do so without delay. Sales have been very heavy, and, on present indications, the first edition will soon be sold.

MASTERMIND BEHIND NAZI AIR FORCE

The following appeared on page 22 of the well-informed news-magazine "Ken" (Chicago) on May 18, 1939:—

"What is the story of Goering's Jewish master-mind?"

"A few years ago, Nazi No. 2 was still agent for some German machine factories, notably the Bavarian Motor Works, taking manufacturing commissions and equipment orders from the Lufthansa, the commercial organisation of German civil aviation.

"In the offices of the Lufthansa was a young man of unmistakably Jewish appearance and undeniably Jewish ancestry, who answered to the rather non-Aryan name of Ewald Milch.

"Mr. Milch threw business in Mr. Goering's way and when success came Goering did not forget the sacred duty of gratitude. First, he had it officially given out that Ewald Milch was the adopted Aryan child of Jewish foster parents. All Germany laughed over this orphan-asylum story.

"But there were no longer any obstacles in the young man's upward path. He developed into Goering's mastermind. As State Secretary in the Air Ministry he is the Field Marshal's right hand. Although up to a few years ago he had never seen a uniform except when he passed a traffic cop or gave a bus conductor his fare, the title of 'General of Fliers' was specially created for him. Recently he has even been raised to the dignity of Generaloberst, next to the Field Marshal. Among conservative Excellencies the plump, youthful, ever-smiling Generaloberst is a fantastic sight."

JEW AND YANKS CLASH AT GERMAN CAMP

(By E. G. Valens, Edmonton "Bulletin," 30/4/46.)

LANDSBERG, Germany, April 30 (B.U.P.).—Four thousand Jewish residents of the Landsberg displaced persons camp went on a hunger strike today, shouting "Down With Americans!" in an uproarious dispute with occupation troops.

Under the eyes of American machine-gunners mounting guard, approximately 1000 Jews marched to the camp gates, shouting protests against the arrest of 20 comrades following Sunday's riot at the camp. "American anti-Semitism is worse than German anti-Semitism," they shouted. "American democracy is no better than Nazism."

Some American soldiers on trucks answered the throng with derisive yells.

A riot was barely averted when an army truck roared into the camp through the crowd. Approximately 200 angry Jews moved toward the truck. The G.I. truck-driver sprang from the cab, cocked his pistol, and yelled "Get away from here, you - - -." He told this correspondent he had been ordered to wear side-arms and he was ready to use his gun. The soldier was persuaded to put his gun away and drove slowly on through the crowd.

"All 4000 of us will not work or eat until our 20 comrades are released from Landsberg prison, where Hitler wrote 'Mein Kampf,'" a spokesman for the camp residents said.

BUREAUCRACY IN BRITAIN

LONDON.—Charging the Government with bureaucracy, Lord Balfour of Inchrye said that a graph could be worked out showing that, with the declining population and the growth of nationalisation, everyone in Britain could be a civil servant just before the year 2000. He told the House of Lords that in 1914 the Civil Service numbered 250,000. In 1930 it was 320,000; last year 716,000 and at present 691,000.

—"The Canadian Social Crediter," 2/5/46.

CURRENT COMMENT

By JOHN WELLER.

It has been constantly pointed out in this journal that the policy of restriction does not prevent shortages, so the following words of the general manager of the Metropolitan Gas Company, Mr. R. C. Evans, merely come as further confirmation:—

"Figures show that mild rationing does not build up coal stocks. Although a 6 per cent, saving in gas was effected in the nine months ended March 31 by using 22,395 tons less coal, coal stocks were actually lower. Experience of gas companies, the railways and industries show that rationing gives no security against interruptions in coal production or shipping." (Quoted in the Melbourne "Age," June 22, 1946.)

THE LAND-GRAB RACKET

The Chairman of the Victorian Housing Commission, Mr. O'Connor, stated recently that, in assessing compensation for land "acquired," the Commission considered sales made prior to the date of notice to treat.

As an example of the "consideration" given to comparable sales, the Commission recently offered £1 per foot for certain land in the Sandringham area. A third of a mile away the Sandringham Council had just previously disposed of similar land at £6 per foot with Treasury approval.

Presuming the latter price to have been limited by the 1942 pegged price regulations; the present market value may quite easily be much higher.

There is only one effective answer to this sort of thing, and that is for the electors to demand a repeal of the Commission's powers of compulsory acquisition. Write to your State Member.

WHO LOST THE WAR?

"The Germans know that they are not starving at all, and they are having a good laugh at us."—Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Foulkes, who is commanding a holding unit at Osnabruck, Germany.

Is there any intelligent person aware of the facts that still does not believe that Britain is being deliberately starved? Or that our production system is being deliberately sabotaged by high taxation and bureaucratic controls in order to help to keep her starved?

Fortunately, there are some encouraging signs that the English are not taking the matter lying down. A deputation of angry housewives from one of the worse bombed areas of London recently handed in a resolution demanding that the Minister for Food (Mr. John Strachey, Socialist theorist) give an assurance that there would be no more food cuts and that no more food would be sent abroad.

It is hoped that such action is followed through and achieves results.

SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

In Britain's first full-scale Socialist Budget, brought down by that product of the London School of Economics, Hugh Dalton, the estimated total revenue for the year 1946-47 is £3,161,300,000.

Direct income tax will account for £1,111,000,000, while indirect taxation, including purchase tax and taxes on movies, liquor, tobacco, etc. will account for £1,187,000,000.

The utter fallacy contained in the Socialists' ruthless soak-the-rich policy is demonstrated by the fact that surtax on incomes over £2000 will only yield £80,000,000 of the total revenue, while the cruel and disastrous inheritance duties will only yield a further £140,000,000.

Mr. Dalton has apparently at last discovered that excess profits tax cripples production and prevents expansion, and has announced that it will be abolished next year.

In complete refutation of the naive Socialist theory that the poor are poor because the rich are rich, the numbers of the rich are getting fewer every year, while EVERYONE is getting poorer.

The workingman is finding that he is paying for the Socialist State—and how? How is he liking the bargain?

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN POLICY RECORD

"Russia has occupied Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, part of Finland, half Poland and the Danish island of Bornholm. There are Russian puppet Governments and troops in Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. Russia has obtained Pacific outposts in the Kuriles and the island of Sakhalin; she has fulfilled an old Tsarist ambition by the economic domination of Manchuria. She has set up an 'autonomous' regime in Azerbaijan, and threatens the independence of Persia: She has waged a nerve war against Turkey and casts covetous eyes on the Dardanelles, the Dodecanese and former Italian colonies in North Africa. She has incited agitations and revolts in India, Turkey, Palestine and Indonesia by unceasing anti-British propaganda. She is once more openly advocating worldwide Communist revolution. That is the record. No partisan cries can either excuse or mitigate it."

—"Transatlantic Daily Mail." (Quoted in the Sydney "Bulletin," June 5, 1946.)

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PREMIER OF ALBERTA EXPLAINS THE NEW "BILL OF RIGHTS"

In a recent broadcast, the Premier of the Canadian Province of Alberta (Hon. Ernest C. Manning) explained the general provisions of his Government's latest legislation—Bill No. 76, "The Bill of Rights." The following report of his broadcast is taken from "The Canadian Social Creditor" of May 2, 1946:—

I want to talk to you tonight about one of the most important pieces of legislation ever enacted in a Canadian Legislature. I refer to The Alberta Bill of Rights. The importance of this Statute arises not merely from the fact that it may well become the basis of a new Magna Carta for the Canadian people in the years to come, but especially from the fact that its provisions have a very direct bearing on the good and welfare of each and every citizen of Alberta, and indirectly of all Canada.

For these reasons it is of the utmost importance that every citizen of Alberta, and the people of Canada, generally, should have a first-hand intimate knowledge of the purpose and nature of the Bill, and be afforded an opportunity to carefully study and analyse it carefully for themselves.

I want to emphasise that the Alberta Bill of Rights is in no sense an arbitrary Social Credit plan, nor is it a cut-and-dried social security measure or a mere programme of monetary reform. Above all it definitely is not partisan legislation. Let me define its true nature and purpose this way:

It is a sincere and earnest endeavour to reduce to simple language, and embody in statutory form what the overwhelming majority of the Canadian people properly regard as their rights of citizenship. Or let me put it another way:—

It is a simple Statute which has as its purpose the establishing of every man in his own right, and making him secure in that position by assuring him as a right of citizenship an opportunity to obtain a fair share of the abundant production which our vast resources make possible.

Let me repeat: there is nothing arbitrary or rigid about the provisions embodied in the Bill. It is submitted in its present form because the Government believes it to be a true interpretation of the collective will of the Canadian people irrespective of Party, race, or creed. If after careful consideration you do not concur in this view, the Government of Alberta earnestly requests that you will let us know wherein you consider it falls short of that objective. Your opinions and your recommendations will have our most serious attention, and wherever amendments are suggested that obviously would bring the provisions of the Bill into even closer conformity to the wishes of the people generally, such amendments most certainly will be made.

Turning now to a resume of the Bill itself, may I point out that it falls naturally into three major divisions.

First—The Preamble—which sets out certain well-known facts, which are the basis upon which the Statute itself is predicated.

Then comes Part One, which consists of a statutory declaration of what we believe people generally regard as their just rights of citizenship in this modern age.

Then, finally, Part Two sets up the mechanism and provides the statutory powers necessary to implement the Bill and enable the people to realise in actual experience the benefits of the citizenship rights conferred upon them under Part One.

The Preamble is self-explanatory, and I believe the important facts set out therein will be recognised and endorsed by all. The Preamble reads as follows:—

"Whereas Canada has fought in two world wars for the declared purpose of assuring a democratic society in which all men would have an opportunity to enjoy a free and abundant life, including a measure of social and economic security compatible with the extent of our material resources and the productive capacity of our people; and

"Whereas the second world war, like the first, will have been fought in vain unless, having defeated the forces of military tyranny, the Canadian people now proceed to win the peace by so ordering their internal economy that the freedom and security for which they fought may be experienced in reality by all our citizens; and

"Whereas it is the sacred duty of the Canadian people to keep faith with the thousands who sacrificed their lives for this purpose and with their comrades-in-arms who were assured that this time their sacrifices would not be in vain; and

"Whereas the Province of Alberta possesses all the human and material resources necessary to provide for its citizens the material security essential to the enjoyment of personal freedom; and

"Whereas the British North America Act imposes upon the Province the constitutional responsibility of providing its citizens with an opportunity to realise and enjoy their property and civil rights; and

"Whereas the discharge of the Province's responsibility necessitates the recognition of certain basic rights and responsibilities of citizenship and requires that its citizens have the necessary access to their resources so that they may produce the goods and services they require and provide for their equitable distribution in a manner that will ensure to all an opportunity to obtain social and economic security with personal freedom; and

"Whereas the control of policy with respect to the issue, use and withdrawal of credit primarily determines the extent to which the citizens of Alberta may develop and enjoy the use of their resources and therefore must be a function of the electorate of the Province to be

discharged on their behalf by their democratically elected representatives; "Now therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, enacts as follows:"

Then follows Part One of the Bill, which consists of the following statutory declaration of the rights of Citizenship. I quote:—"It is hereby declared that every citizen of Alberta shall be free to hold and cherish his own religious convictions and to worship in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience.

"It is hereby declared that every citizen of Alberta shall be entitled to enjoy freedom of expression provided that he does not violate the defamation laws in force in the Province or the Criminal Code of Canada.

"It is hereby declared that every citizen of Alberta shall be free in association with other citizens, to assemble for any lawful purpose in accordance with the laws in force in the Province.

"It is hereby declared that every citizen of Alberta shall be free to engage in the work of his choice which may be available to him within the Province.

"It is hereby declared that every citizen of Alberta shall be free to acquire land and enjoy the use of his home and property without interference or molestation, so long as he conforms to the laws in force in the Province for safeguarding the lives, property, welfare and personal rights of other citizens.

"It is hereby declared that every citizen of Alberta shall be free to do or refuse to do any act or thing within the limitations of the laws in force in the Province, provided that thereby he does not infringe upon the same right of any other citizen.

"It is hereby declared that every citizen of Alberta of not less than nineteen years of age and not more than sixty years of age is entitled as a right of citizenship to,—

"(a) the opportunity to engage in gainful employment; or

"(b) if gainful employment is not available, to a social security pension.

"It is hereby declared that every citizen of Alberta under nineteen years of age is entitled as a right of citizenship to,—

"(a) The necessities of life adequate to ensure health and physical well-being;

"(b) Educational benefits;

"(c) Medical benefits.

"It is hereby declared that every citizen of Alberta who has reached the age of sixty years is entitled as a right of citizenship to retire from gainful employment and upon retirement to receive,—

"(a) A pension of such amount as may from time to time be authorised by an Act of the Legislature, provided that such pension shall not be less than the current amount of the social security pension;

"(b) Medical benefits.

"It is hereby declared that every citizen of Alberta who becomes physically disabled and unable to engage in gainful employment is entitled to—

"A social security pension;

"Medical benefits."

You will have noticed that these clauses make reference to three things, which require a word of explanation:

First.—The Social Security Pension provided for citizens between 19 and 60 years of age who are unable to obtain gainful employment, for those over 60 years of age who retire from the labour market, and for all who are physically disabled, is defined as a pension sufficient to ensure the individual an annual income of not less than 600 dollars per year.

Second.—The medical benefits provided for citizens under 19 years and over 60 years, and for all who are disabled, are defined as all necessary hospital, medical, surgical and dental care and any other care given by a recognised health practitioner without cost to the person receiving the same.

Third.—The Educational benefits provided for all under 19 years of age are defined as an opportunity to acquire a public and high-school education without cost to the student, his parents or guardian, and an opportunity by means of scholarships and grants to acquire university or other specialised training in cases where a student qualifies on the grounds of outstanding ability and aptitude.

You will notice that Part One of the Bill of Rights thus deals with five things.

1st. It establishes the statutory right of every citizen to freedom of worship, of expression, of association, and of choice.

2nd. It establishes the right of every child to a sound body and a developed mind irrespective of financial circumstances.

3rd. It establishes the right of every citizen between 19 and 60 years to an opportunity to engage in gainful employment, and if such employment is not available to a social security pension sufficient to ensure an annual income of 600 dollars per year.

4th. It establishes the right of all citizens who have reached 60 years of age to retire from the labour market and receive a social security pension and adequate medical care for the rest of their lives.

5th. It establishes the right of every citizen unable to engage in gainful employment

through physical disability, to a social security pension and adequate medical care.

In considering these provisions every citizen should endeavour to arrive at a definite decision on two important points.

1st. Are the Rights of Citizenship as set out in the Bill proper and just and reasonable, and are they a correct interpretation of the considered opinion of the people of Canada generally. If not, in what respect should they be amended?

2nd. Are the human and material resources of our Province sufficient to enable us to provide enough goods and services to make possible the standard of living that the Bill of Rights would assure to each of our citizens?

If they are, then the standard proposed by the Bill is physically possible, and it remains only for us to so order our internal economy in such a way as to make such a standard financially possible for each and all of our people. This is the subject matter of Part Two of the Act.

This part sets up the administrative machinery and provides the measure of government control of the financial resources of the Province necessary to ensure every citizen an opportunity to obtain a fair share of the goods and services, which can be made available.

The basic principle underlying Part Two is simple but very important. It is simply that for every dollar's worth of goods produced there must be made available to the consuming public a corresponding amount of purchasing power. Within the Province the total amount of purchasing power available is dependent on two things: First, on the amount of actual money or currency, which is something over which the Provincial Government has no jurisdiction, and second, on the amount of credit or cheque book money as it is commonly called.

It is with the expansion and control of this second supply of purchasing power that Part Two of the Bill of Rights deals in detail.

It does not propose that the Province should issue any form of script or credit vouchers or certificates to circulate as a Provincial medium of exchange. It simply proposes a proper Provincial control over the expansion and contraction of credit within the Province through a Board of Credit Commissioners whose main duty it would be to see that the credit expansion is sufficient to assure that the people of the Province will at all times have one dollar of purchasing power for every dollar's worth of goods they produce. The new purchasing power thus brought into being will be distributed to the people through the payment of the social security pensions and the other benefits provided under Part One of the Bill.

To sum up, the provisions of Part II of the Bill are concerned mainly with the technical arrangements as between the Board of Credit Commissioners and credit institutions operating within the Province. So far as the public is concerned, there will be little or no difference in the present methods of doing business. It is claimed that at the present time over 90% of business transactions are carried out by means of transfers, in the books of banks, of credit deposits against which there are no corresponding reserves of currency. This is done by cheques and similar "orders to pay" with great convenience to all concerned. Under the Alberta Bill of Rights it is being proposed that this system shall simply be expanded to the extent necessary to assure at all times a proper balance between the purchasing power of the people and the total price value of all the goods which we can produce.

In considering the provisions in Part two of the Bill, each individual should come to a definite decision on three important points.

1st. Do you agree that the extent of our production should be limited only by our need for goods and our ability to meet that need, rather than by an unnecessary scarcity of man-made money?

2nd. Do you agree that the people of the Province should at all times have in their possession sufficient purchasing power to enable them to purchase their entire production or its equivalent of other goods, and that the expansion of financial credit should be controlled by the people through their Government in a manner that will make this possible?

3rd. Are you prepared to stand solidly with your fellow citizens behind your Government in a united demand that this must and shall be done?

I would greatly appreciate knowing your decision with respect to these vital questions.

Next week, the Honorable Lucien Maynard, Attorney-General of Alberta, will deal with some further aspects of this most important piece of Legislation. [See report in this issue.—Ed.]

"NEW TIMES" POSTERS

As an important part of the post-war campaign to increase the circulation of the "New Times," the Victorian Social Credit Action Group is financing the printing of weekly posters for display by newsagents who sell the "New Times." As yet, these posters are only going regularly to newsagents in Melbourne (city and suburbs), but it is hoped to eventually cover all newsagents in Australia. In order that full use shall be made of this aid to circulation, it is essential that all Melbourne "New Times" readers contact their newsagents and ask them to display the posters. Here is a small job of work for all real actionists. The first of these posters for Melbourne newsagents were supplied with last week's issue of the "New Times."

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1)

attacked because most men haven't got the power and the money." Overlooking for the moment that some of the controls were imposed by the State Government, and therefore the Legislative Council could have blocked them, the last portion of his remarks is significant because it draws attention to the process of eliminating men of independent means who were always ready and able to challenge the State Colossus. It also brings to mind the "Protocols Policy," which dismembered the aristocracy which could and did protect the rights of commoners as well as their own (that's why they were taxed out of existence).

PRESS PROPAGANDA: Heartening signs that new ideas may be penetrating the daily press come from Queensland's "Courier-Mail," which some time ago published an editorial advising readers to "tell your Member what you want; tell him if he is doing a good job, and if he is not, let him know it." Again, on May 28 appeared an article pointing out that taxation was squeezing all sections of the community, and reminding readers that "this is one time when people of all Parties should get together to make their Government realise that they need and must have tax relief." Judging from this, Queensland Electoral Campaigners must have been putting in some effective work, which should stimulate action in other States. Well done, Queensland!

BRETTON-WOODS BARRAGE: A large-scale propaganda blast for the adoption of the "Bretton Woods" plot was launched in the Melbourne "Herald" of May 24. Business leaders were featured as strongly advocating, "Yes," and their photographs were also inserted for good measure. Needless to say, they were nearly all closely associated with banking and insurance rackets.

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE PRICE SYSTEM

From the "Social Creditor" (Eng.), 27/4/46:

When the history of this period comes to be written, if it has any survivors who can understand it, one of the difficulties they will encounter is the apparent isolation of Finance, and particularly the wage system, in the first Socialist Government, from any intelligible price structure. The same phenomenon was apparent in the atmosphere which surrounded the almost-forgotten Macmillan Monetary Commission which we now see was submerged in the activities of the international plot, P.E.P., "New Deal."

We confess to an inability to decide whether the fantastic wage increases (which, of course, can only be spent on withheld consumer goods), the "export drive," and the imposition of the lowest standard of living perhaps ever experienced in the British Isles, are the outcome of a determination to repeat the Russian financial wreck of 1917, as a preliminary to a bloody revolution; or whether the money psychosis has such a hold on the majority of the "Labour" Ministers that they think that, having captured the Bank of "England" its magic will work just as well the way they are working it as it did under an intelligible, if vicious, orthodoxy. But such statements as Mr. Emanuel (God with us) Shinwell emits on the economics of coal prices are either sheer lunacy, or they are intended to make a price system having any relation to costs impossible. And how and what is to replace the proposition that money and prices are simply a ratio, Mr. Shinwell may know, and the Bretton Woods bankers may agree, but if so, it is a State secret. If nothing workable is to replace it, our doom appears to be sealed.

CAMPERDOWN MEETING

A small but successful meeting was addressed by Mr. Eric Butler at Camperdown (Vic.) on Friday, June 21. Seven new subscribers to the "New Times" were obtained and literature was sold. This meeting was organised by Mr. John Johnstone, who took the chair at the meeting. An exceptionally cold night, together with the fact that this was the first meeting of its kind to be held in Camperdown, was responsible for the small size of the audience. However, a good start has been made in this important Western District centre.

"THIS MOVEMENT TOWARDS CENTRALISATION"

Hear—
MR. E. J. GROGAN
on—
Thursday, July 4, at 8 p.m.
at—

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

SINCERITY WITHOUT UNDERSTANDING

Strange Misapprehensions at a Meeting

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

Sir, —On Wednesday evening, 19th June, we had a meeting at Williamstown. It was a good meeting and many questions were asked. But there was one aspect that surprised me, and it may be of sufficient interest to mention it to readers of this paper. It was the obvious sincerity with which peculiar views were held by a gentleman member of the audience, who appeared otherwise to be cultured and well informed.

But sincerity without understanding is like sympathy without relief for those in pain. By the nature of his questions (and he was asked quite a number) this gentleman left no room for doubt that he was mentally confused on the subject of money, and had the "New Times" hopelessly mixed up with Julius Streicher and the Nazis.

He asked, wasn't it true that one of the main reasons for the increasing cost of living was the fact that the people at present had too much money, thus enabling them to pay above the proper price, on the "black market," and undermine the Government's price control?

I asked the audience if there was anyone present, including the questioner, who had more money than they needed or whose income was greater than was necessary to meet current requirements. The result was eloquent.

Apart from the fiction of too much money, the so-called "black market" is merely an effect of the shortage of goods, and the shortage of goods is an inevitable result of the policy, which has been imposed on the community at the dictation of persons outside Australia. The "New Times" has given plenty of evidence of the nature and origin of this policy. Remove the shortage of goods by restoring the incentive to produce, and the "black market" will disappear. The very existence of the "black market" is evidence that when the incentive is there, goods will be forthcoming.

In any case, however, the "black market" should have nothing to do with the cost of living, because black market figures are not included in the official statistics.

Moreover, it would be interesting to find out how many people have actually been forced to go without rationed goods when they had coupons available, and whether rationed goods have at any time been short because of the "black market" activities.

It may be found, and I think it would be, that the supplies were actually large enough in most cases to justify an increase in the ration allowance.

But whatever may be the actual facts in this regard, there can be no justification whatever for circulating the fiction that money supplies are too plentiful. That is a serious disservice to the whole community and the best possible assistance to the alien controllers of financial policy. That is precisely what these alien controllers wish us to think.

It is quite true that some people do spend their money very freely, as for example some of the discharged servicemen, but they are not typical of the great bulk of our men and women, and any banker could testify that depositors do not withdraw their savings for irresponsible spending. The truth of the present situation is that Government action, in the form of confiscatory taxation and the like, is preventing many of the rank-and-file from having a savings bank deposit; whilst the increase in deposits shows that those

receiving a little more income than sufficient for immediate needs are putting it away for use at a later date.

Another important aspect is that so much is being taken from wage and salary earners that, generally, they can neither save nor pay off their debts.

That indicates why public and private debts continue to increase at an alarming rate. These Australian debts are at present six times greater than the total quantity of Australian money in existence. The position in this respect may be vividly illustrated by the statement that, if the Commonwealth Government collected all the money there is, it would get sufficient to pay only one-third of the National Debt, in which case all the money would then be held by the financial institutions and a few bondholders, and more than 95 persons in every 100 would have no money at all! Not only so, but two-thirds of the National Debt and about £4000 millions of private debts would still be owing, to say nothing of the never-ending interest charges thereon.

The gentleman referred to also made the remarkable claim that because the "New Times" offers criticism of the policy of Judaism and of certain of the leaders of World Jewry it must be classed as a supporter of Nazism, on the ground that the Nazis, through their notorious Julius Streicher, did the same. I replied that I could not speak for Julius Streicher or the Nazis, because I had no interest whatever in their activities, but I could say that the "New Times" always gave good reasons for any criticism which appeared in its columns, and that silly talk about Nazis and Jew-baiters was no answer to those criticisms.

It may be true that Streicher went after the Jews, but he also denounced Mr. Churchill and made it clear that all sorts of nasty things would be done to him if the Nazis could get him.

Somewhat similar denunciations were indulged in by the Socialists in England, but no one in his right mind would seriously suggest that the Labor Party in England should be classed as supporters of Nazism merely because its leaders had criticised someone who had been criticised by the Nazis.

In the same way, it would be equally absurd to class me as a Communist merely because I sometimes criticise Mr. Menzies, as the Communists do.

And if we allowed ourselves to fall for the squealing stuff put out by Zionists throughout the world, we would have the position that Jews would be exempt from all public criticism and only the Gentiles could be taken to task for anti-social activities. Could any Gentile in his right mind seriously contemplate such a condition?

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2. June 23, 1946.

Alberta's New Move to Beat Federal Veto

(Continued from page 1)

ulation is kept in balance with the total price value of goods available for sale. This is the very purport of The Alberta Bill of Rights. Furthermore, the legislation itself contains effective safeguard against inflation.

There are many questions in connection with the operation of the Alberta Bill of Rights that require more time to explain. These, however, are the essential features.

The next important question is the constitutional aspect of the legislation. Has the Province of Alberta the right to enact such legislation?

There is a good, sound argument why the Courts should uphold this legislation on a strict literal interpretation of the B.N.A. Act. The control over and use of the credit of the people of the Province comes very definitely within the field of Provincial autonomy in that it consists of credit based on the production of the people of the Province, and therefore is directly and inseparably related to their property and civil rights which, under the B.N.A. Act, are delegated to the field of exclusive Provincial jurisdiction.

Now, however, I want to submit to the Canadian people that this legislation should also be upheld by the Courts in order to

give real effect and meaning to the B.N.A. Act.

It is a well recognised principle of law, that no law should be given an interpretation by the Courts that would make it ridiculous. To hold that this Alberta Bill of Rights is unconstitutional would make the whole B.N.A. Act ridiculous.

You cannot impose a responsibility or duty or obligation without granting a corresponding right.

When a law imposes a responsibility, it must be given an interpretation by the Courts that will provide a right to the ways and means of carrying out this responsibility, otherwise the statute becomes ridiculous.

The B.N.A. Act cannot impose an obligation on the Provinces without granting to the Provinces a corresponding right to the means to fulfill this obligation. No one can seriously argue that the Fathers of Confederation ever intended otherwise.

The B.N.A. Act imposes upon the Provinces the responsibility of legislating in respect to property and civil rights and providing their people with an opportunity of obtaining the means to the fulfilment of their most important natural right, the right to live. That is why the Provinces have always had to legislate for the welfare of their people, provide them with public assistance when in need and other social services such as Mothers' Allowances, hospitalisation, etc.

The fact that the Dominion Government has now entered the field of Social Services, and is paying part of the cost of old-age pensions, paying the family allowances and is making some contribution to health measures of the different Provinces, does not mean that the social welfare of the people of the Provinces is the constitutional responsibility of the Dominion. As a matter of fact, it may well be that Dominion legislation in the field of social services is unconstitutional. No one has challenged this Dominion Legislation because everyone realises the practical prob-

lems facing the Provinces, that monies under our present taxation system must be obtained from the Dominion for these purposes. But this does not constitute recognition of any Constitutional jurisdiction in the Dominion Government.

In order to carry out their responsibilities properly in the field of social service, powers such as those provided in the Alberta Bill of Rights are necessary. To say that the Provinces cannot exercise these powers would be tantamount to saying that the B.N.A. Act imposes responsibilities on the Provinces without adequate means of carrying out these responsibilities. Such an interpretation would make the B.N.A. Act ridiculous.

Let us look for a moment at what is now going on at the Dominion-Provincial Conference. The Provinces and the Dominion Government have discovered that there is not sufficient tax money for both the Provinces and the Dominion to carry out their respective responsibilities. The B.N.A. Act gives to the Dominion the right to tax in the field of both direct and indirect taxation, but the Provinces are restricted to impose direct taxation only. The Dominion has already invaded the field of direct taxation in many respects, such as income tax, amusement tax, etc. As a matter of fact there are only two direct taxes that the Dominion has not yet imposed, the unearned increment tax, and the property tax. The Dominion's invasion of the field of direct taxation has already had the effect of making it extremely difficult for the Provinces to discharge their constitutional responsibilities. If the Provinces had not the constitutional authority to control and use the credit of the people of the Provinces as provided in Part II of the Alberta Bill of Rights, then the Dominion could absolutely destroy the Provinces by the simple expedient of invading still further the field of direct taxation.

The Alberta Government maintains that it is inconceivable that the Courts could interpret the B.N.A. Act in such a way as to hold the Alberta Bill of Rights unconstitutional. The methods proposed in this legislation are the only alternative to taxation in order to enable the Provinces to discharge their responsibilities. Furthermore, before Confederation, the Provinces had full responsibility to look after the welfare of their peoples. They also had full authority to carry out this responsibility in any manner they saw fit. Is it conceivable that the Provinces at the time of Confederation would have retained all their responsibilities, and yet transferred to the new organisation, the Dominion of Canada, all the powers required by them to carry out their own responsibilities?

But the question is asked: If the Alberta Government feels this legislation is constitutional, why refer it to the Courts?

The Province of Alberta is entering into a new field of public finance with the Alberta Bill of Rights. The issue raised in this legislation is now raised for the first time without any side issues. The Government of Alberta feels that the constitutional question involved can best be determined by a direct reference to the Courts instead of having this important point arise as a side issue in some private litigation. Furthermore, an attempt to enforce the legislation before the constitutional question is decided might have an upsetting effect on business generally in the Province. This, the Government wishes to avoid in the best interests of the Province.

In conclusion, I would remind you again of the statement made by Premier Manning last week, namely that there is nothing arbitrary or rigid about the Alberta Bill of Rights. We believe this legislation provides the minimum standard of living that the Canadian people desire. We know that the resources of Alberta are sufficient to provide our people with this minimum, and likewise the resources of Canada are more than sufficient to provide the benefits of the Alberta Bill of Rights to every Canadian citizen. We know these benefits can be granted by the method of operation provided by Part II of the Act. We feel the Courts should not deprive the people of Alberta of the opportunity of enjoying these benefits, particularly when they in no way infringe upon the rights of the people of other Provinces and do not in any way deprive the people of other Provinces of the opportunity of enjoying similar benefits.

—"The Canadian Social Creditor," 2/5/46.

BEFORE AND AFTER TITO

It was the boast of the citizens of Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia [part of Yugoslavia], that before the war their city had the highest production of books per head of the population of any town of Europe, and hence, presumably, in the world. Besides their own authors and poets, the best of the world's classics, particularly the classics of English literature, were translated into the Slovene tongue. Book production was outstanding, and the bookbinder's craft of an excellence comparable with that of the oldest centres of European culture. The nation itself, largely peasant, claimed almost no illiteracy, and in many farmers' homes can be seen the type of book which one would sooner expect to find on the shelves of the scholar.

Since the war the story is different. During the latter half of 1945 there were virtually no books produced. This cannot be attributed to war damage. . . . It is due to the fact that the Government has been acquiring, by fair means or foul, every printing press in the city, as well as all stocks of printing paper . . .

—"The Tablet," London, 30/3/46.

Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

in a typical role. Organised by Mike Jacobs, who, according to reports, practically controls the entire prize-fight business of U.S.A., this fight was undoubtedly a gigantic swindle. Tremendous propaganda was used to "ballyhoo" the fight as the battle of the century. It is reported that both Louis and Conn were in difficulties with the taxation authorities before the fight, and that 87 per cent. of their earnings from the fight would go in further taxation. Jacobs expected to clear 100,000 dollars for himself. As soon as the Jew starts to "organise" sport or anything else, he soon perverts it to aid his own policies.

Labor Senator Grant at Canberra on April 11:

"The State Parliaments are not inhibited by the Constitution; their power has been rested in them by the British Government; and generally speaking, they govern wisely and well."

It's refreshing to hear some praise for State Parliaments from a Socialist.

"It would be difficult for a Central Parliament to deal with such matters (of arbitration) satisfactorily. In my opinion, a uniform award throughout the Commonwealth would be most impractical. Today, in Queensland, there are three different award parities. The Parliament of Queensland knows the conditions in that State better than any centralised Government could possibly know them."

—Senator Cooper (vide Federal "Hansard," April 11).

At Canberra on March 14 Liberal Member Guy asked that the Government continue the Apple and Pear Acquisition Scheme for another year. This Scheme is Socialism in practice. Isn't it peculiar how the "Liberals" advocate Socialism?

Or is it?

"So there is no denying that the Labour policy is unification. They say 'All power to the Federal Government because the development of Australia is hampered by distribution of power.' We have in Canberra a Government living a monastic life, detached from the people, rarely feeling the people's pulse and surrounded by public servants who have developed a caste system of living according to their incomes, and also detached from the people of Australia."

—Mr. Abbott, M.H.R., at Canberra, on April 3.

In a letter to the Editor of the Geelong (Vic.) "Advertiser" of June 1, Mr. Dedman claims that the vast increase in Australia's production over the war years was due to the organisational genius of the Labor Party. He also said that the utilisation of 200,000 unemployed in the production system was also an important factor. But he "forgot" to mention that there were 800,000 "unemployed" during the war—the members of the Services.

The real reason for the increased production effort was the fact that adequate financial credit was made available by the banking system—as a debt, of course, which Mr. Dedman does not complain about. It doesn't pay him to complain.

It is becoming more apparent with every election, whether it be Federal, State or Council, that the compulsory vote racket in Australia is breaking down. At the recent Brisbane municipal election 40,000 did not vote at all and 10,000 votes were informal. There are 260,000 voters on the rolls. It is reported that a campaign has been started in Queensland to stress the importance of voting. The large number of informal votes is worrying the officials more than the non-voters. They claim that most of the informal votes are deliberate.

At Victoria's recent Legislative Council elections, 80,000 out of 350,000 did not vote. The Melbourne "Sun" suggests that the abstention from voting may represent a considered criticism of candidates or policies, and it is surely desirable that we should know just how widespread these feelings are. This can best be done by the complete abolition of the compulsory voting system. The political vote is being manipulated all over the world to enslave the people. The highly centralised Party system of the "democracies" is little better than the one-Party system of the totalitarian countries. Elections are not the free selection of representatives to represent policies decided by the people. They are muster parades at which everyone is expected to be present in order to say, "Here, sir!" Voting today is merely an act of submission to the powerful groups controlling the Party machines. The electors must challenge this travesty of democratic government by insisting that all candidates represent their policies or get no support. Where no candidates will undertake to do this the electors should vote informally and say why. —E.D.B.

**THE "NEW TIMES"
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