

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

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

THE NEW TIMES

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Disguised Promoters of Socialism

Menzies the "Practical Socialist"

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

According to the Melbourne "Age" of March 3, 1941, Mr. Menzies, then Prime Minister of Australia, made the following statement while in Great Britain:

"I always tell my Opposition friends that the only difference between us is that I am theoretically non-Socialist, yet an amazingly practical Socialist, while they are theoretical Socialists. People will take things from us they wouldn't take from the Labor Party . . ."

"It is a question of speed. You get two views, which, in theory, are violently opposed. In practice, the extreme course of today is a commonplace of tomorrow."

This statement by Mr. Menzies is worthy of careful consideration. It explains, for example, why, irrespective of the Party in office, the same policy of Socialism, or, to be more correct, Monopoly is increasingly forced upon the people.

Socialism in practice can only result in Parliament delegating enormous powers to an army of officials who control all activities in the community. Professor Harold Laski, well-known international Communist and formerly instructor at the alien London School of Economics, said in his book, "Democracy in Crisis" (published in 1933), that an openly-declared Socialist Government would, upon election, "take vast powers and legislate under them by ordinance and decree" and "suspend the classic formulae of normal opposition."

That is exactly what the Socialist Governments are doing everywhere. But we must not lose sight of the fact that, in this country, Mr. Menzies and his associates gave

this policy its original momentum when they were in office.

It is a matter of history that the idea of the social service State, in which the people have an increasing amount of their money taken from them by compulsory State insurance schemes administered by an army of officials who control the individual by enforcing the conditions under which he may get a little of his own money back, was first introduced into Bismarck's Germany late last century. The London School of Economics, controlled by the Fabian Socialists and endowed by the German-Jewish international financier, Ernest Cassel, has skilfully introduced the compulsory State insurance idea into every part of the British Empire.

When Mr. Menzies said that he was "an amazingly practical Socialist," no doubt he had in mind the manner in which he and his associates tried to introduce the National Insurance Scheme prior to the war.

But in spite of the boast of Mr. Menzies that the Australian people would accept from him policies that they would not accept from the Labor Party, the fact is that the people would not accept compulsory State insurance from the Lyons Government, in which Mr. Menzies was a prominent member. They accepted it from a Labor Government—which only goes to show what a wonderful racket the Party system, is for controlling the people.

During the last Federal election campaign, Mr. Menzies and his associates again demonstrated that they are just as much wedded to the central Socialist policy as are their so-called opponents. Included in their policy was a proposal for the continuation of compulsory State insurance, but upon the basis of the scheme adopted by New Zealand's Socialist Government.

Another definite feature of Socialist policy is the strengthening of the powers of the central Government at the expense of the powers of local Government. Here again Mr. Menzies can claim that he and his friends are "practical Socialists." Long before the war they were in favour of granting the Federal Government the powers subsequently sought by the "Labor" Government. During the Referendum campaign last year Mr. Menzies personally advocated a "Yes" vote on the social services issue, a fact which undoubtedly helped the "Labor" Government to obtain the power desired. Now the economic "advisers" controlling the Government are preparing to use the power and thus regiment the Australian people still further. No doubt Mr. Menzies and his friends will continue to protest verbally at Canberra, but such protest is merely hypocrisy in view of how they have helped to make the present situation possible.

Not only has the "practical Socialism" of Mr. Menzies helped to reduce us to the present state of affairs; the so-called capitalist press has also advanced the central Socialist policy of centralised control. Let us examine just a few items from the Australian daily press to prove this.

An editorial in the Melbourne "Herald" of January 10, 1946, said:

"Few people do not agree that an extension of Federal powers is necessary for a better order of economy and for post-war tasks of national development. But there can be no stability for planning unless such powers are established on a sound and unchallengeable basis."

A special article in the Melbourne "Herald" of May 18, 1946, said:

"Australia is going to have a National Medical Service free to every citizen who



MR. MENZIES.

needs medical attention, whether it wants it or not."

Note the high and mighty attitude. Needless to say, the National Medical Service will not be free; it will be paid for by the people through taxation, and will ultimately destroy the people's freedom to choose and control their own doctor or chemist.

The Melbourne "Herald" is controlled by Sir Keith Murdoch, a product of the London School of Economics. He also controls the Brisbane "Courier-Mail," which editorial in its issue of September 29, 1943, said:

"No party can go back to 1939. Some features of State control must continue into peace."

"State control" is, of course, control by an ever-increasing army of insolent and irresponsible officials.

Parliament was delegating more and more power to officials long before the war started. This was more of the "practical Socialism" of Mr. Menzies and his associates.

Mr. Menzies also supported the financial policy, which increased the power, and growth of combines and trusts at the expense of genuine free enterprise. (Continued on page 4)

The strong anti-Labor vote recorded in both the South Australian and the West Australian elections can be regarded as the first definite evidence that the electors are becoming increasingly outraged by what the Labor Government is doing at Canberra.

An election in Victoria at present would almost certainly result in the defeat of the Cain Labor Government. In Queensland the Labor Government is obviously going to lose some support at the elections in May. The same will probably happen at the New South Wales elections.

While all this must be upsetting to the propagandists who assure us that there is an "inevitable trend to the Left," it must not be regarded as evidence that the growing revolt against Socialism-in-practice will result in the defeat of the basic policies of Socialism and the international gang using Socialism to further their ends. An effective attack upon the totalitarian menace can only be made when sufficient electors fully understand the real nature of the menace. However, the fact that the electors are showing signs of opposing Canberra and its stooges in the State sphere is heartening evidence that they are in the frame of mind to appreciate all information concerning the Big Idea. Readers of the "New Times" should redouble their efforts to spread this information.

Nothing short of an electoral landslide can remove the Queensland Labor Government from office. The electorates are so



MR. CALWELL.

"rigged" that, although they have, at past elections, obtained only a minority of the total votes polled, they have always had a substantial majority in Members elected.

It is interesting to note that large numbers of road and railway workers have recently been started on jobs in doubtful electorates.

"Democracy" is a wonderful thing in Queensland.

Mr. Calwell might care to comment upon the following item:

"New York 'Herald-Tribune,' which appears to have special sources of information among terrorists and other Jewish quarters in Europe, publishes a report from Paris that 'British officials at detention camps in Cyprus are offering interned Jewish refugees there visas and transportation to Australia and other parts of the British Empire if they will agree to call off their attempts to enter Palestine.'"

—Quoted in the Sydney "Bulletin" of March 19.

Although Mr. Calwell stated that approximately 500 Jews would arrive by the Dutch ship Johann de Witt, over 700 actually landed when this ship berthed at Sydney recently.

Does Mr. Calwell really know how many "refugees" we are committed to have foisted upon us?

From the Brisbane "Courier-Mail" of March 20:

"Opening the International Wheat Conference in London the British Food Minister (Mr. Strachey) said few, if any Governments were willing to allow their agriculture to be at the mercy of unregulated forces of supply and demand in an uncontrolled world market. Some attempt at the international co-ordination of national agricultural policies, obviously was bound to be made, he said."

This means that Mr. Strachey and his Communist associates, both known and unknown, together with other international gangsters, want to have complete control of food production in every part of the world.

Production in every country will automatically adjust itself to the consumers'

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NOTES on the NEWS

PLAYFORD'S PROMISE: Just prior to the South Australian elections, Premier Playford said: "I am not going to hand over to Canberra the functions which the people of South Australia have placed in my hands" (vide Melbourne "Herald" March 4).

That's worth keeping in mind, especially if the so-called Liberal jockey gets in the Federal saddle, because Playford may think it would be all right to hand over power in that circumstance—whereas it would be quite wrong in any event.

However, it is refreshing to note signs of a returning appreciation of State Governments managing their own affairs. The return of State taxing powers should be the next goal for all Premiers.

RADIO ROBBERY: More mulcting is in the air in the form of increased radio fees for the A.B.C. Alternatives are said to be (a) a subsidy from the Treasury—which amounts to robbing listeners and others indirectly—and (b) a reduction of A.B.C. programmes and staff. The latter should appeal most strongly, but as usual the real alternative is omitted—that is, disband the A.B.C. and turn the buildings to some useful purpose. Whatever the outcome of the investigation of these proposals, the public should have the final say. This is an issue through which citizens may be encouraged to assert themselves. If the idea of writing to their Federal Members and demanding a referendum on this matter were put to listeners it might register very well.

CHIFLEY'S CUNNING: A cute bit of electioneering on behalf of "Labor" in South Australia and West Australia is credited to Mr. Chifley—i.e., the timing of the recent tax-reduction sop. But alas, it "went wrong" and "Labor" in both States are the "outs." At the same time this sop appeased slightly the terrific electoral pressure, and cut a little ground from under the anti-taxation pressure groups. Delaying the operation of the tax-cut until next July was also typical of

Chifley's brand of cunning. Queensland elections will soon be held, and if "Labor's" chances there were considered risky we might receive another small delayed-action tax-cut; but Queensland "Labor" is confident because they have to lose 14 seats to be defeated.

MAMMOTH MOSCOW: A gigantic construction programme now under way is intended to make Moscow the world's largest city. (Note the mania for "bigness.") The architects are said to be following the modern Paris, bearing in mind the French revolution. They favour a design that will provide street-by-street defence of the city. Can it be that the Communist gangsters, now enslaving the Russian people, can see the writing on the wall—that one day the worm will turn? Meanwhile, thousands of ill-clad and ill-fed Russian women using small-handled tools, toil endlessly to keep the snow from Moscow's streets, and the proletariat go to communal street-taps when they require a wash.

TRADE TRAP: In 1938-39 nearly two-thirds of our imports came from British countries; our only foreign purchases of much account being 15% from U.S. On the other hand, over half of our exports went to the United Kingdom and 15% to other British countries. France and Belgium took, roughly, 12%. These figures give an idea why "America" is seeking abandonment of Empire Tariffs; she wants

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(Continued from last issue.)
NEW FEDERAL POWER GRAB REFOUSED
 Easily one of the best and most important of the recent parliamentary speeches, which have come to our notice, was that made by the Hon. A. G. Warner, Member for Higinbotham Province in the Victorian Legislative Council, during the debate on the so-called Economic Stability Bill. We heartily congratulate Mr. Warner on his stand against the New Despotism, and we have much pleasure in publishing the full text of his speech as reported by "Hansard": —

This control and Government-by-regulation by which they tend to take from the people legislative powers and by which they tend to prevent them having any approach to the Courts, is something which is found under the Socialist tendencies of those who advocate Socialism, Communism, Fascism, or National Socialism.

In England there is a well-known Fascist named Sir Oswald Mosley. We have all read of him. In 1931, when giving evidence before a committee in England, he proposed a scheme the effect of which was that the Government should pass a General Powers Bill which would confer on the Government of the day wide power to issue orders to regulate economic problems. These orders were to be subject to Parliament approval for ten days only, and Parliament was to have no power of amendment. That is certainly better than this Bill as we get no period in which Members can express their approval or disapproval.

We shall have no power to amend these regulations; they will be in the hands of the Commonwealth Government, of the bureaucrats, and of the caucus in Canberra. Sir Oswald Mosley suggested that the power of Government in England was to be vested in an emergency Cabinet of five members. That is how the Fascists endeavour to get power. Sir Stafford Cripps, England's most prominent Socialist, in a volume of essays called "The Problems of the Socialist Government," expressed the following views: —

The Government's first step will be to call Parliament together at the earliest moment and place before it an Emergency Powers Bill to be passed through all its stages on the first day.

He is a little more ambitious than Sir Oswald Mosley. He continues: —

This Bill will be wide enough in its terms to allow all that will be immediately necessary to be done by Ministerial orders. These orders must be incapable of challenge in the Courts or in any way except in the House of Commons. All opposition to the Government is to be treated as treachery and sabotage.

So we have the Fascist Mosley and the Socialist Cripps—strange bedfellows—recommending a device similar to this Bill for



SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS

taking away the liberties of the people. In fact, the methods they advocate are similar to the methods adopted by Hitler.

THE HON. A. M. FRASER.—What did the Leader of the New Guard say?

THE HON. A. G. WARNER.—I do not know, and I am not concerned with it. I know that Hitler obtained that power and exercised it through the Courts, which were established merely to carry out his policy. I should like to quote in this regard the inscription in the main entrance to Parliament House—

Where no counsel is the people fall, but in the multitude of counsellors there is safety.

I believe in that. Let us now look at the 3000 regulatory orders that come under the scope of this Bill. I have read them through, but I am not going to bore the House with the details of the abuses in them. I shall take a few expressions out of the various regulations, dealing first with the capital issues regulations, which provide—

A company shall not without the consent of the Minister or the Treasurer or some other official increase his capital, issue securities, make certain payments, transfer a mortgage, charge certain rates of interest.

Those words are taken from the regulations, and it is significant that there is no provision for an appeal. I am not objecting to some regulations because I recognise the Commonwealth has power to make regulations, but I do not think they should be perpetrated by the abrogation of State powers.

THE HON. P. J. CLAREY.—Where is the abrogation of State powers in this Bill?

THE HON. A. G. WARNER.—The Commonwealth Government already has power to make certain regulations and

under this Bill it is proposed to give them further power to exercise what are really State rights.

THE HON. P. J. CLAREY.—Whereabouts in the Bill do you find that?

THE HON. A. G. WARNER.—Sub-clause (1) of clause 10 provides—

The Governor in Council may, after consultation has taken place between the Premier of the State and the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, make regulations—

(a) for or in respect of any matters or class of matters dealt with in any Commonwealth regulations in operation by virtue of section three of this Act.

THE HON. P. J. CLAREY.—That is the operation of the Act by the State of Victoria, not by the Commonwealth Government.

SIR FRANK CLARKE.—I refer Mr. Warner to sub-clause (1) of clause 3.

THE HON. P. J. CLAREY.—That does not transfer powers, either.

THE HON. A. G. WARNER.—The sub-clause to which Sir Frank Clarke has directed my attention provides—

(1) The Governor in Council may by proclamation published in the "Government Gazette" fix a commencing day in respect of all or any Commonwealth Regulations.

In sub-clause (3) of clause 3 we find the following—

On and after the commencing day so proclaimed in relation to any such regulations, those regulations, in the form in which they existed immediately prior to that day, shall, subject to this Act, be and be deemed to have been in operation as if they were regulations made under this Act.

THE HON. P. J. CLAREY.—That is an Act by the State of Victoria, through the Governor in Council. It is not transference of powers to the Commonwealth Government.

THE HON. A. G. WARNER.—I did not say it was transference of powers. I say that it gives regulations made by the Commonwealth all the force of State law.

THE HON. P. J. CLAREY.—That is different from transferring powers.

THE HON. A. G. WARNER.—I agree, but it is a proposal which has a worse effect, if anything, because we have to take the responsibility, although the Commonwealth makes the laws. Action is taken under the authority of the State, as is proposed in this Bill. Turning now to the prices regulations, power is given to officials, without the people having any right of appeal to a court, to seek very wide information in respect to all matters from all persons, to enter premises and to inspect documents. The Minister is given the right to declare prices in respect to many goods, limit prices, limit profits, make decisions, refuse to make them, without stating any reasons; gives power to the Crown to aver that a person is guilty of an offence, and places the proof of innocence upon the defendant. That cuts right across the basic principles of British justice. The Minister has power to say that a man is guilty and he must prove his innocence. The Minister can reverse the presumption of innocence in this way, under power given in another part of the regulations. This is a complete flouting of the elementary principles of British law and is done by regulations.

The regulations give power to the Minister to make it obligatory for a person to perform services, whether willing or otherwise, at declared prices; to seize goods without a court order; to control advertising and to stop businesses from starting. There have been some recent modifications of the Landlords and Tenants Regulations, but maybe the Commonwealth printer has not got round to them yet. The last time I read them they stated that in respect to the Landlords and Tenants Regulations, the Minister is given power to set up Fair Rents Boards which may act without reference to courts; gives power to the Governor in Council—and that means the caucus—to make rules; and gives power in most circumstances to prevent any appeal to any court.

In general, these regulations confer upon the bureaucrat the power to make laws, to interpret the law, to enforce the law, to alter the law, to repeal the law, and to re-establish the law, and in most cases, they may do this without stating their reasons and merely by giving or refusing to give a consent, by declaring or not declaring. I stress that it is a settled matter in law and I shall quote the words of Mr. F. C. Smith, K.C., of England, in this respect—

It is settled law that the natural force of the language used in the power cannot be weakened or limited by the courts in order to prevent a possible abuse of the powers.

In Australia three judges of the High Court have stated in a judgment—I cannot cite the case but I shall find it if there is any doubt—

Such consent regulations are unreasonable and not necessary for the purpose for which they were designed.

Nevertheless we are bound to uphold them. The position is that under our constitution Parliament makes the laws, and the courts are there to interpret them. They cannot alter the laws. It does not matter what abuses are disclosed, or how unreasonable the law proves, the courts must uphold the law. They cannot go

beyond the power granted. The Lord Chief Justice of England, Baron Hewart, in his book, "The New Despotism" states—

In the kind of "legislation" which is being considered, it is usual to provide that the decision of the Minister shall be final and conclusive. When this is the case, the courts are powerless to intervene, however unjust and absurd a decision may appear to be, and even though it is obviously based on an erroneous view of the law.

That is the trouble with these regulations. They are brought in, in a form that takes away the liberties of the people. If the people could see the regulations or get a fair hearing and find out what they meant, or if they were given the right of appeal to an independent tribunal, the position would be far less objectionable. Regulations made under this measure could initiate major matters of policy. I realise that it is difficult to chase through and prove these cases, but in order to demonstrate my point I am going back to an early Commonwealth Act.

THE HON. P. J. CLAREY.—But what you suggest could not be done under this Bill.

THE HON. A. G. WARNER.—The regulations can be altered. Whatever is sought to be done under the regulations the Commonwealth Government will do by passing new regulations acquiring new powers—I cannot tell what powers—but the Government of this State is inviting us to abrogate most of our sovereign powers under this Bill. In 1901 the Commonwealth Parliament passed a Customs Act, by section 42 of which the importation of certain goods were prohibited—contraceptives, obscene works, poisons, and the like. The last paragraph of that section said, "all goods the importation of which may be prohibited by regulation." Later the Act stated that for all goods prohibited specific conditions for prohibition should be laid down. I think that is section 56. Section 256 gives power to make regulations.

Thirty-five years later the Commonwealth Cabinet—in this case a United Australia Party Cabinet, which is not free from these charges—decided that it wanted to inaugurate a system of trade diversion and control of trade between America and Australia, and between Japan and Australia. Members of that Government did not wish, for reasons best known to themselves, to bring such a matter before the people and to have it debated in Parliament. So the Government brought in regulations on the 8th of May 1936, which substantially prohibited the importation of everything in the Tariff Guide. The prohibition was "except with the consent of the Minister." That regulation was tested in the High Court and upheld. There were certainly two minority judgments—Mr. Justice Evatt and Mr. Justice Dixon. I bring that matter forward to show that the legislators of 1901 caused the subsequent trouble by rather carelessly putting a few extra words in a Bill, just as at some later date the power to levy State income, taxation was lost because of some slight carelessness or failure to make a condition by which the power could be taken back. In the same way, the people of the Commonwealth have lost the right [sic] to have any say in their Parliament on trade diversion.

(To be concluded.)

BRETTON WOODS

On March 26, Mr. F. J. Tuckfield, 51 Church Street, Middle Brighton (Vic.), sent a telegram worded as follows to the President of Senate, Canberra:—

"Please draw honorable Senators' attention to Section 44, Sub-Section 1, Commonwealth Constitution Act, before vote on Bretton Woods. 'Foreign power' includes subjects of foreign power. Yes vote renders such Senators incapable of sitting. Suggest respectfully no vote or postponement."

A CHALLENGE TO WHEAT COMMITTEE

The powers of the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Committee are challenged by Mr. Gordon O. Robertson, of "Wynyer," Tumblong, N.S.W. After the Committee had sent a letter to his son, at Tumblong, Mr. Robertson sent the following letter to the chairman of the Committee on March 12:—

"Dear Sir, —On a visit to see what progress my sons were making with their rehabilitation, unaided by the Government, I was surprised and disgusted to find that after the rejection of the Referendum regarding Primary Products Control, your Committee was still operating.

"In spite of Federal legislation purporting to control these matters there has been a failure of the States to support such control, and I am writing to know if you can inform me on what authority you issue the permits enclosed with your note.

"I note you have various coloured forms and you won't issue permits under certain circumstances.

"It is my considered opinion that the Government, through you, has no longer any right to attempt to control the sowing of any crop I or my sons desire to grow on our property, and I do not propose to do anything further as regards permits, nor to sell through you or the Wheat Board.

"I am sick and tired of the assumption of power by both this Government and the upstart departments supported by it in the face of the expressed disapproval of the electors. I intend to grow what I wish, when I wish, the seasons permitting. Your Committee is only another pest added to many with which I have had to contend through the years.

"If you think that I intend either my sons or myself to grow wheat for the benefit of the present bureaucracy who illegally sell

Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

demand when the consumers in every country insist on a monetary policy that will permit them to indicate freely by their money votes what they want or do not want produced.

* * * * *

Mr. Wells, former General President of the Miners' Federation and a leading Communist until his recent expulsion from the Communist Party, has been given special space in the "capitalist" Brisbane "Telegraph" and other such daily papers, to give his views on the Australian coal mining industry. In the first of a series of three articles, for which no doubt Mr. Wells was paid, the following appears: "Australia entered the war with a broken-down, outmoded, coal mining industry—a set of coal-owners who had no money and were producing, in most instances, at cost or a loss. . . ."

This is very different from the popular story of the coal barons exploiting the coal-miners and making great fortunes.

* * * * *

Near Monto, Central Queensland, a man of initiative is trying to supply one of Australia's most urgent industrial needs—black coal. No doubt the average person thinks that, having located a seam of coal, production can start immediately. This is not so. Permission must first be obtained. The man of initiative referred to had to wait eight months before he could even get permission to start digging for coal. He has now proved that he has an excellent seam, but finds that he has to get permission to sell his coal. He cannot even sell a bag to a blacksmith. A sample supply of the coal has been sent to the Queensland State Railways, but, at the time of writing, he had received no reply. He is therefore unable to sell any coal at all. In the meantime the steam trains from the main coastline to Monto haul coal to Monto in order that they will have sufficient to get back to the main line again.

* * * * *

The creation of the Joint Coal Board in New South Wales has placed supplies of black coal from New South Wales under the control of the Canberra power-lusters. It is now proposed that a Joint Coal Board should be created in every State. This will mean the complete elimination of enterprising individuals trying to open up coal supplies in Queensland and elsewhere.

Centralised control of coal, the main source of power for the industrial system, is a major part of the Big Idea. Can the mobs in the big cities forget the horses, dogs, and Hollywood culture long enough to investigate the matter?

* * * * *

An article in the Brisbane press, written by a clergyman, is entitled "Idle Rich Curse." Someone should tell this reverend gentleman that he doesn't need to worry about the idle rich, it's the active rich—such as Lord Rothschild, leader of the British Socialist Party in the House of Lords—who need watching.

* * * * *

" . . . that disease of civilisation—fragmentation—by which such intimately related subjects as agriculture, food, nutrition, and health have become split up into innumerable rigid and self-contained little units, each in the hands of some group of specialists. The experts, as their studies become concentrated on smaller and smaller fragments, soon find themselves wasting their lives in learning more and more about less and less . . . Everywhere knowledge increases at the expense of understanding."

—Sir Albert Howard, the famous authority on organic methods of agriculture. —E.D.B.

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ARE BRITONS A TICKET-OF-LEAVE PEOPLE?

By St. John Ervine, in "Homes and Gardens," England.

A ticket-of-leave man was formerly a person who was released from prison before the expiration of his sentence on two conditions: that he should continue to behave as well in liberty as he had behaved in gaol, and that he should periodically report his whereabouts to the police. His failure to report himself resulted in the cancellation of his ticket and his return to prison. He was expected to tell any person who might employ him that he had been in prison, but in case he should neglect to reveal this information a detective called upon the employer and informed him.

Critics of this system of spying and "snooping" and informing said, with warrant, that it condemned the released man to a life of crime, since the immediate result of informing the employer of the employee's record was his dismissal from honest employment. The criminal who served the whole of his sentence was, in fact, better off than the prisoner whose good conduct in gaol had won him a conditional remission of his sentence; for the man who paid his penalty in full was free from police supervision and under no obligation to mention his past to anybody.

Uneasy observers of the political tendencies of our time sometimes wonder whether the entire population of Great Britain is not now on ticket-of-leave. Is our country rapidly becoming a vast gaol? An old lady remarked during the war that those of us who saw it through without being fined or imprisoned for something would be exceedingly fortunate. Our hope of escape is steadily declining. We are all prisoners, even the warders who watch us. Our lives are ruled, not by laws, but by arbitrary regulations, called Orders in Council, few or none of which have been passed by Parliament, of which, indeed, Parliament, for the most part, has never heard. These Orders in Council are drawn up by Civil Servants, and are numerous. As many as three thousand have been drafted in a single year: that is, on an average, about sixty a week. Even the Civil Servants themselves cannot keep pace with them, and there have been instances where a person has been summoned for breaking an Order, which had not yet been published.

Restrictions of all sorts have to be borne in time of war, as in any time of calamity and deep distress, even when we fear that they will continue in operation when peace is made. But our hope and desire is for a life as free as possible from restrictions when war is ended. Does anybody feel exhilarated by the prospect of more and more queues, of queues lasting for one's life? Are not all men and women longing for an end of queues and the whole dreary, wasteful business for which queues stand? The war has been over for more than eighteen months, yet we are as regulated as if it were still being waged; and we see no likelihood of this regulation coming to an end. We see, instead, every likelihood of its extension. We are no longer liable to be summoned if a chink of light shines through our curtains at night, nor are we liable to be held up by the police every time we go out in a motorcar and to be asked by what right we are in a car at all. Nor are we asked if our journey is really necessary, though why even a bureaucrat should imagine that anyone would willingly stand for hours in a congested corridor for the fun of the thing is difficult to understand. But except for these small reliefs, are we much, if any, freer from restriction than we were during the war? Have we no justification for our suspicion that, so far from there being any intention to deliver us from vexatious rules and regulations, there is every intention of regulating and restricting us more and more?

Every person in Great Britain today must possess an identity card and produce it on demand by a policeman or other official. He must also possess a ration book before he can obtain food or clothing. A householder still feels afraid to leave his house unoccupied even for a short time lest, on his return, he should find it has been requisitioned for some official purpose. He may find it, or part of it, occupied by total strangers who are uncongenial to him. I have been told of an instance of such seizure which seems incredible, though I am assured it is strictly true: where a lady, after a brief absence from her house, returned to find it occupied by several parties who had been billeted in it by the local authority. There was no room left for the lady herself, nor was she able to obtain admission to her home until the Clerk to the Council had graciously consented to allow her one of her own rooms.

If a man earns his living by letting houses for rent, he is forbidden to raise the rent although his tenants' wages may have increased considerably and his own costs of living and rates and taxes have risen, and the cost of repairs is heavy. A householder may be ordered to leave his house at a moment's notice because it is required by some authority for an unspecified purpose. Whole villages were cleared of their inhabitants during the war, a clearance that was accepted, not gladly, but with fortitude; and there is no guarantee that whole villages will not be cleared in peace because some official has just thought of a Plan! . . . A man may be put out of business altogether, as many hotelkeepers were during the war, on the ground that his shop is redundant or officially needed.

People are still, more than a year after the end of war, being "directed" into jobs, whether they want them or not, and some of them are being "directed" to places a long way from their homes. I recently heard of a girl who, on leaving one of the Forces, wished to take a job in domestic service. The manager of the Labour Exchange "directed" her to work as a washer

of motor cars in a garage, a job she did not want and greatly objected to taking. A workman on a doctor's panel had, even before the war, considerable difficulty in changing his doctor. That difficulty is about to be increased.

A man who wishes to start a business today must first obtain a permit from the local authority to do so, which permit may be refused, as many permits have been refused, because the local authority, composed principally of tradesmen who smell a rival in every applicant, consider that the business he proposes to start is "unnecessary." If I am dissatisfied with my butcher or grocer, I must wait eight weeks from the beginning of the period of rationing before I can get permission to deal elsewhere, and I may not change again until sixteen weeks have elapsed. I cannot now change my milkman at all: he may serve me as rudely and roughly and inefficiently as he pleases, but I cannot sack him and employ another milkman. If I meet a child in the street and suddenly wish to buy him some sweets, I cannot do so because my ration-card is at home, and, in any case, I cannot indulge this whim without sacrificing my own sweet ration.

My greengrocer and my fishmonger no longer solicit orders: they give them. I pay a tradesman to render me service, and am expected to do about half the work myself. I dare not complain of his rudeness or answer back lest I find that he has no tomatoes or stale cod when it comes to my turn to be served. I cannot clothe or boot myself to my own taste, but must obtain the consent of an official whose taste has to be everybody's taste. If I wish to furnish a house, I must obtain permits to buy "utility" stuff, which may not be to my liking. I cannot have my walls repainted without a permit, and I can have only a part of the house painted in a year, nor may I spend more than a fixed small sum on renovations or repairs.

If I say I am sick of the whole restricted business and wish to leave the country, I must ask the people who have sickened me for a permit to depart, and will probably be told that I cannot have it. If I do receive a permit to go, I am forbidden to take my money with me, though it is my money, earned by me, but I am told that I may take a few pounds to save me from starvation or deportation on arrival. I am no longer allowed to choose, and since choice is a prime element in liberty, I am no longer free. The State regulates my life as a warder in a gaol regulates the life of a prisoner. I am a State slave, and my slavery is increasing.

If I wish to become a doctor, I must now ask Mr. Aneurin Bevan for permission to become one; and I shall not be permitted to practise in Kettering if he says I am to practise in Clackmannan. We may, if the present tendency prevails, be forbidden to choose our own trade or profession and ordered to choose one we do not desire or actively dislike. The principle of compulsion in respect of occupations has already been enunciated in the Government's right to direct women into factories and boys into mines. My right to choose is steadily being whittled away. I cannot now choose what kind of cheese I shall eat. I must take a characterless cheese fabricated by a Board. There was a time, and not so long ago, when I could easily or with little difficulty buy a remarkable variety of cheeses: Brie, Caerphilly, Cheddar, Cheshire, Camembert, Dutch, Gorgonzola, Gruyere, Limburger, Parmesan, Port Salut, Roquefort, Stilton, and several sorts of cream cheese; but today I can buy only one indeterminate kind, which keeps badly and tastes like inferior soap. Almost every county in England formerly produced its own cheese: from the Blue Vinny of Dorset to the delicious Slipcote—a sort of Camembert—of Rutland and the Wensleydale of York.

In a book entitled "America the Menace," Georges Duhamel remarks anent American standardisation, "We French know how to make out of milk, that simple and elementary food, more than a hundred kinds of cheese—all good, wholesome, sound, substantial, and pleasing. Every one of them has its history, its affinities, its particular role. . . . I belong to a community of peasants who for centuries have lovingly cultivated fifty different varieties of plums, and who find in each a taste deliciously unlike that of the others." Today, we are in danger of internationalised and characterless cheese, and have almost forgotten what the taste of plums is. We are threatened with a dull diet of universal Spam. A generation is growing up which has never tasted good food well cooked and well served. It has been brought up

on substitutes, and may yet find itself eating substitutes for substitutes. Apply this case of cheese to any other commodity and you will find essentially the same monotony, the same dull uniform system.

If this regulation of life is not checked, if men and women may not choose what they please, indulging their taste or their whim because it is their taste or their whim, we shall not only be reduced to depressing mediocrity, but will be made incapable of initiating any variety whatever. Men do not stand still. Either they advance or decline. The power to choose and change and to make complaint is an essential part of all advance. People, who cannot complain, cannot choose, cannot change, stagnate and dwindle and die. When I am able to transfer my custom from an unsatisfactory milkman to one who is more obliging and efficient, I have that ability to choose which makes me free. But if I have to take my milk from one person, especially if he be an official, then I am denied any choice and have lost my freedom. I must Like It or Lump It. I shall have to be careful how I give this arbitrary gent, cause for offence. Who knows how he, supported by other arbitrary officials, will punish me if I answer back or make a nuisance of myself with my nonsense about Liberty! He may have my house requisitioned, or billet undesirable on me, or have me directed to work elsewhere, work which I dislike.

The question of freedom turns almost entirely on the right to choose: the right to eat what you like, and not the obligation to eat what an official tells you to eat. If there is no choice, then there is no freedom. There may be security, but there will not be liberty. We shall be not even ticket-of-leave men, but internees in a vast concentration camp. There are people who enjoy this security already. They are housed and fed and clothed and carefully guarded. Called in the morning, they are sent to bed at night. They have regular employment and are provided with improving literature. They are as safe as houses. But everyone of them wants to get out. For they are all in gaol.

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1)

to flood our markets with her goods, knowing that there is very little that she would take in return. This kind of one-way traffic would mean that we would become hopelessly in debt to U.S. and finally be subject to U.S. policy as Great Britain is today.

CUSTOMS CRIMES: Frequently hundreds of pounds' worth of usable commodities are burnt at the dump controlled by "our" socialised Melbourne Harbour Trust. According to "Smith's Weekly" of March 8, valuable Oregon timber, sought after by builders, was burned. Previously 500 tins of red salmon were destroyed. Men working nearby offered to buy some, but were refused. Another time, bales of sheeting were dumped and burned. There is no sensible reason why these goods could not be offered by auction, but seemingly the destructive philosophy of Socialism reigns supreme. Those who think that handing their affairs over to Governments will fix things should have another think after reading of this sabotage, which is only one of thousands of examples revealed from time to time.

COUNCIL CONFUSION: Some idea of the blight of bureaucracy in Great Britain can be gleaned from the following account of a Council trying to handle the electricity muddle: "In Birmingham, the Labor-controlled Municipal Council, after three hours' discussion of two sheets of telegraphed orders from the Fuel Ministry, found it impossible to draft a scheme calling for 700 separate switchings to black-out 270,000 factories, 20,000 shops and 20,000 homes; accordingly consumers will be put on their honour to cut off the supply if they are not entitled to it." Similar decisions were made in other big provincial cities. Once more the idea of big-scale centralised planning failed and flopped when the strain was on—and it always will.

—O.B.H.

WIPING OUT TREASURY BILL DEBT IN ALBERTA

(From "The Canadian Social Creditor," 20/2/47:)

Premier E. C. Manning pulled the best business deal that Albertans have ever received when, under agreement between the Provincial and Federal Governments, 5,297,500dol. owing the Federal Government in Alberta Treasury Bills were cancelled; interest was lowered and, in part, wiped out, and thousands of dollars per year were saved the Province; while, at the same time, provision was made for retiring the complete debt in 30 years at less than present interest charges.

Total Treasury Bill indebtedness of the Province was \$26,216,000, of which \$10,595,000 was advanced by the Dominion during the depression years for relief, with \$15,621,000 outstanding for other services.

Under the new agreement, 50% of the relief debt has been cancelled—a total of \$5,297,500.

On the remaining fifty per cent. of this debt, the interest has been cancelled completely.

At the same time, interest-bearing bills amounting to \$7,997,750 have been retired—this figure representing what the Dominion owed Alberta under the Natural Resources

Act. A glance serves to show just what has been accomplished, but Albertans will be even more staggered when the general impact of what has been accomplished is realised.

INTEREST REDUCED.

The interest on interest-bearing bills has been reduced from 3% to 2½%; and the total outstanding debt, amortized over 30 years, can be paid—both principal and interest—at actually less money than is now being paid in interest charges only.

Under the new agreement (which has to be formally ratified by the Dominion Parliament before becoming effective) the Province will pay \$557,000 a year for 30 years, representing both principal and interest.

At present, the Province is paying \$788,000 in interest charges only.

The Premier's brilliant move means a saving to the people of Alberta of \$231,000 in debt service charges yearly, plus complete retirement of the Treasury Bill Debt in 30 years.

WEALTH OF DEAD SEA

Major Brock, British Government expert, calculated the wealth of the Dead Sea in approximate estimates, as follows:

2000 million tons of Potassium Chloride (Potash).
11,900 million tons of Sodium Chloride (Common Salt).
22,000 million tons of Magnesium Chloride (Magnesium).
6000 million tons of Calcium Chloride.
980 million tons of Magnesium Bromide (Bromine).

To give comparative values, the amount of Potash listed would supply the world with 1,000,000 tons a year for over 2000 years.

—"The Canadian Social Creditor," 30/1/47.



PREMIER E. C. MANNING

Award of 1930, when the provinces and the Federal Government reached agreement concerning natural resources.

Interest-bearing bills remaining amount to only \$7,623,250.

Summarising this extremely favourable business deal, then, we have:

Original Treasury Bill Debt. . . . \$26,216,000
Cancelled 5,297,500
Retired 7,997,750

Total Cancellation and Retirement \$13,295,250

BALANCE OWING:
Non-interest Bearing \$5,297,500
Interest Bearing 7,623,250

\$12,920,750

DON'T MISS THIS

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

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

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

(A speech by Mr. Norman Jacques, Canadian M.P., at Los Angeles U.S.A., on December 9, 1946.)

Canada has recently been favoured with a visit by Mr. Albert E. Kahn, an American citizen. Mr. Kahn is the distinguished author of "The Great Conspirator" and was formerly, I understand, editor of the Anti-Defamation League's "Hour." He is a frequent contributor to the "New Masses." Mr. Kahn has been delivering a series of addresses in Canadian cities under the sponsorship of the Canadian Soviet Friendship Council.

In Vancouver, B.C., he addressed 700 members of the United Jewish People's Order. In Calgary, Alberta, Mr. Kahn spoke to a meeting held in the United Church; the Socialist mayor of the City being on the platform. I base the following remarks on the account of the meeting in the Vancouver and Calgary papers, an account headed "Britain, U.S. Promoting Fascism and Anti-Semitism."

Under the title, "The Plot Against the Peace," Mr. Kahn painted a grim picture of conditions in Europe, stating that the main war criminals have not yet been hanged; these are the industrialists who even today, he said, maintain their connections with British and American industries. (Presumably they ought to be hanged for this crime.) In Poland, according to Mr. Kahn, General Anders' soldiers, secretly flown in from Italy, are responsible for more than 2000 Jewish massacres in the past year; some of them bore British intelligence papers! In Greece, old men and women are starved in concentration camps in order to force their democratic partisan (Communist) menfolk from the hills!

"In Palestine," says Mr. Kahn, "the Jews do not believe that the British Empire should be preserved; they believe the British should be driven into the sea and the issue left to the Jews and the Arabs. The British want to keep the Holy Land as a possible base for attacking Russia."

I shall deal briefly with Palestine before I close, but meantime let me ask you if you believe this Zionist anti-British propaganda, which is so widespread in America today? If any of you do fall for Mr. Kahn's Zionist propaganda against my country, listen to what he has to tell Canadians about you and your country. According to Press reports, Mr. Kahn, the Zionist, said:

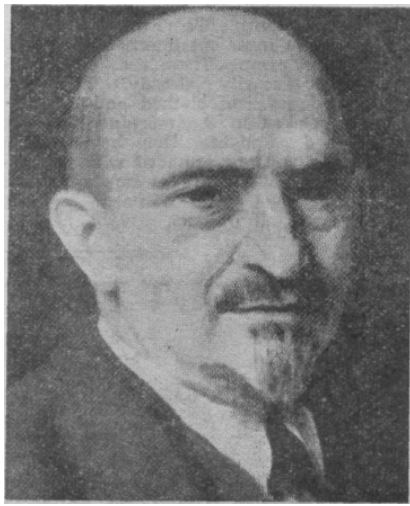
"Fascism is immensely strong in the U.S. today and there is intense anti-Semitism. Jews cannot ignore the fact that this may not end in baiting and beatings, but in death chambers. Anything that happens in the United States is reflected in Canada, and Jews must fight Fascism by supporting Russia through the labour union movement and militant progressive action in all political issues."

Do you believe that?

There is the proof of the link between political Zionism and Communism. What was it that Gouzenko said?—"The Soviet Government falsified the Canadian picture to their own country and to those of other countries. The Soviet Government is secretly preparing for a third world war, and is creating fifth columns in democratic countries." That is the truth, and since you American and we British peoples remain the only bulwarks against Soviet world power it stands to reason that Communists above all things desire to drive a wedge between us by their lying propaganda. I am a nationalist. I have always opposed internationalism because it means a surrender of sovereignty. I am even more strongly opposed to it now, because I know its real purpose. But I also know that a quarrel between your people and our people—the English-speaking peoples—in the face of the Communist threat, would mean suicide for both—we must hang together, or we shall surely hang separately. Therefore, I say that all propaganda against the Anglo-Saxon peoples has its ultimate source in Communistic political Zionism, and that its purpose is to divide our countries, so that we can be defeated the more easily and, therefore, the more certainly.

The hatreds inspired by political Zionists in both our countries is a terrible thing. Even after the King David Hotel outrage Zionists and their Communist fellow travellers continue to denounce British policy in Palestine as anti-Semitic, and elsewhere as imperialistic. Palestine threatens the peace of the world. If Great Britain resists Zionist demands to seize control by force of arms, the Zionists, the Communists and

fellow travellers will stir up trouble everywhere. On the other hand, unless Great Britain refuses further demands for unlimited Jewish entry into Palestine, the whole Moslem world, numbering several hundred million people, may be driven within the orbit of the Soviet Union. That has been the aim of Socialist supported Communist-Zionist policy in Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia, Spain, Argentina, India, China; while everywhere the lying, blackmailing, "smear bund" goes to work, labelling as anti-Semitic and Fascist all opposition to this Communist-Zionist policy. And it all adds up: Teheran, Potsdam, Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks in place of the Atlantic Charter; Zionism,



ZIONIST CHAIM WEIZMANN

Palestine, Moscow, the Laskis, Hillmans, and Morgen-thaus and the surrender of sovereignty; the "spy ring," the "smear bund," the Anti-Defamation League, the Carlsons, the Kahns, Winchells and Birkheads in the U.S.A., and their opposite members of the "Red" network in Canada. All these agents of Wall Street and of Moscow, of Shylock and Marx, are working to prevent any true understanding or real friendship between the Anglo-Saxon peoples.

We read and hear a great deal about Palestine these days, but, as you must have noticed, we hear only the Zionists; never the Arab side of the question. As I said in Parliament, a year ago: I have no brief for either side; my sole concern is to establish the truth, for just as truth and freedom are indivisible, so mutual faith in the given word is the basis of friendship, individual and international. Once that faith is destroyed or even unpaired, trust and friendship turn to suspicion and hatred. But instead of historic fact, the political Zionists base their case on racial, cultural and commercial superiority. These claims on behalf of a favoured nation and a chosen people are upheld especially by Leftists and Internationalists, by the very people who, otherwise, denounce racism and nationalism. They, also, are the people who claim to be the world's peacemakers but who, in the face of continued and fatal rioting in Palestine, are going out of their way to embarrass Great Britain in her efforts to maintain peace by encouraging tolerance by both Arab and Jew.

(To be continued.)

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS ACTIVE IN S.A.

The League has taken a further step in its development by establishing seven branches, following a series of meetings addressed by Mr. Eric D. Butler. Other branches are in process of development.

The branches fully established are:—
HENLEY BEACH.—Secretary, Mr. J. T. Campbell, 365 Military Road, Henley Beach. PROSPECT.—Secretary, Mr. M. E. Dodd,
82 Rose Street, Prospect.

WALKERVILLE.—President, Mr. W. V. Wishart, 19 Stephen Terrace, Walkerville.

BURNSIDE.—Secretary pro tem, Mr. A. Munyard, 129 Glen Osmond Avenue, Eastwood.

LOBETHAL.—Secretary, Mr. Patterson, Lenswood.

ANGASTON.—Secretary, Mr. Clair Chinner, P.O. Box 23, Angaston.

TANUNDA.—President, Mr. Stan Arnold, Tanunda.

All readers of "The New Times" who live in these districts are urged to contact these groups and co-operate in the League's Tax Reduction Campaign. All groups

have tax reduction demand letter-forms and other leaflets for enlightening the taxpayer generally on the extent and effect of taxation.

TAX REDUCTION CAMPAIGN.

If you live in a South Australian centre in which there is not a group, please write to Headquarters of the League, 17 Way-mouth Street, Adelaide, for supplies. Letter-forms are 1/6d. for 50; 2/6d. for 100. Leaflet, "Exploitation of the Worker," 2/- for 100. All post free.

If you are an actionist and want to see taxation reduced, and at the same time assist in demonstrating how electors should act and can associate, irrespective of their personal ideas of politics and economics, get a quantity of forms now and start collecting signatures. Get others to assist you or form a group so that you can conduct the activities of the Tax Reduction Campaign in your own town or district.

All groups of the League and others co-operating are completely autonomous in

this or other campaigns. The League of Rights is the name of a movement of the Australian people associating in defence of principles that assure the rights, freedom and security of the individual. It is NOT "just another organisation."

ANOTHER ACTIVITY OF THE LEAGUE

A letter inserted in the Press by the President of the League, Mr. A. S. Tillet, deprecating the recommendation of Mr. McKell to the position of Governor-General, resulted in several hundred letters, supporting Mr. Tillet and offering to co-operate in a protest, being received at Headquarters.

It was decided by the League to give citizens an opportunity to place their protest in the right quarters. A petition was drawn up and is being widely circulated for the benefit of all those who wish to cooperate.

Any reader who would care to have a Petition Form can obtain same from Headquarters of the League, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide. A small donation to defray cost of printing and postage will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

—E. C. FINN.

ERIC BUTLER'S QUEENSLAND TOUR

Mr. Butler continues to address Queensland meetings nearly every night in the week, Voters' Policy Groups being formed at all meetings. He reports that the idea of the Voters' Policy Groups is being eagerly accepted by members of the community who are desirous of doing something to defend themselves against the rising tide of totalitarianism.

From Monday, March 17, to Tuesday, March 25, Mr. Butler addressed meetings at Coulston Lakes, Binyenda, Gayndah, Gooroolba and Biggenden. Supplies of tax-reduction demand forms are being taken by Groups established at meetings. A steady stream of new readers of the "New Times" is adding to the circulation, while supplies of literature are being sold. Wherever possible, Mr. Butler is personally contacting businessmen. The local press has given him full co-operation. He spent last week in the Murgon district and arrived back in Brisbane early this week.

Mr. Butler's last meeting in Queensland will be in the Brisbane School of Arts on Thursday, April 17. This will be a special meeting, and all Brisbane readers are urged to attend and help to make it a success.

Already some meetings are being arranged for Mr. Butler to address in New South Wales on his way back to Victoria. New South Wales readers who desire to co-operate should contact him care of the Electoral Campaign, 142 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, immediately.

ALBERTA'S PUBLIC DEBT

Official Figures Show Big Reduction

If you want the story of what a Social Credit administration can do to a public debt, here it is. The following table shows the reduction in Alberta's public debt from March 31, 1936, the beginning of the first fiscal year for the Social Credit administration:

Public Debt, March 31, 1936.	\$166,966,000
Feb. 28, 1946.	\$146,644,000
Reduction ..	\$20,322,000
Jan. 1/46 ..	1,650,000
	\$21,972,000
Plus Treasury Bill Reduction	13,295,250
TOTAL REDUCTION...	\$35,267,250

Alberta may have been foiled in its efforts to give the people Social Credit, but under brilliant economy and administration, the public debt of the province has been reduced over thirty-five million dollars.

No other province in Canada can boast of anything like it.

—"The Canadian Social Creditor."

ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

"The Truth About Social Credit." A clear and concise exposition of genuine Social Credit principles, with a complete answer to the popular idea that Social Credit has something to do with Socialism. Price 1/-.

"The Enemy Within The Empire." Already tens of thousands of copies of this revealing booklet have been sold in all parts of the British Empire. Reveals how the rearmament of Germany was financed and the role of Dr. Schacht, the German Finance Fuehrer found "not guilty" at Nuremberg. Price 9d.

"The Money Power Versus Democracy." A comparatively small quantity of this excellent handbook for all democrats is still available. Price 9d.

"Sack The Bureaucrats And Win The Peace." The bureaucratic menace has still to be fought and defeated. This booklet outlines how it can be done. Price 6d.

"The War Behind the War." Although written early in World War 2, this little booklet is still an excellent introduction to the Jewish Problem. Price 3d.

The above booklets are obtainable from all Social Credit movements or from New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne. Include postage (1/2d. per booklet) when ordering.

DISGUISED PROMOTERS OF SOCIALISM

(Continued from page 1)

Senator Large ("Labour"), speaking at Canberra on March 2, 1945, said:

"I do not object to the formation of trusts, because as a convinced Socialist, I appreciate the fact that such bodies gather together the threads which will enable us, when we decide to take them over, to do so quite easily and operate them without difficulty."

Of course, Senator Large was talking nonsense when he said that he and his friends would be operating the trusts. They wouldn't know what to do first. The only people who could operate the trusts would be the people operating them now. That is why so many monopolists—such as Mr. Coles of the Coles' chain-store trust, who now runs the Government airlines—are not worried about "State" control. They realise that they will have greater power and less responsibility.

A classic example of how "State" control is being introduced can be examined in the black coal mining industry. The creation of the Joint Coal Board in New South Wales (a set-up which it is intended to introduce into all States) was the outcome of the introduction of Government control in the early days of the war. Never let it be forgotten that this first control was introduced by Mr. Menzies. The Curtin Government merely carried on.

How many know that Mr. Menzies virtually advocated nationalisation of the coal mining industry back in 1939? Speaking at a conference of the miners' union and the mine owners on December 13, 1939, Mr. Menzies said:

"If the coal mining industry gets itself nationalised and a number of companies go out of existence and the whole industry is put on an economic basis, it will become a better industry, and there will be less men employed in it."

Centralised control of the Australian black coal mining industry would mean almost complete control of Australia's economy, because black coal is the source of most industrial power.

The great tragedy in this and other British countries is the manner in which all types of organisations and groups, some with ostensibly different objectives are skillfully used to further the central major policy of one central international group. We have the Party system as an outstanding example of this. There are the openly declared Socialists and their so-called opponents. But a careful investigation of their policies and their origin reveals that their differences are merely differences of detail of the same basic policies.

The basic policies of all the major Parties can be traced back to such alien groups as the London School of Economics. These groups use the Press as well as the Parties. Then there are the Communists, who are supposed to be the enemies of the "Labor" Party. But the Communists are also controlled and used. Even "Christian" organisations are used to further a policy of destroying the individual. For example, back in 1944, Dr. Blunt, Bishop of Bradford, England, said: "Is it not obvious that if we are to have Socialism—real and permanent Socialism—all the fundamental opposition must be liquidated... by disfranchisement, and, if necessary, by imprisonment?" In other words, there must be complete Monopoly—no alternative and no means of escape for the individual!

It is Monopoly that is killing civilisation today. Behind the various Parties and groups are powerful international groups who, in spite of differences between themselves, are all seeking to introduce World Monopoly. The central core of these international groups is a clique of Zionist international financiers, who are prepared to finance and support any organisation—Socialist, Communist or "Capitalist"—that will further their aims.

Mr. Menzies and others are, in all probability, willing dupes in a very dangerous game. It is high time that the rank-and-file of all Parties and organisations, particularly rank-and-file members of the "Liberal" Party, asked where they are being taken.

"FINANCE THE GREATEST MONOPOLY"

Hear—

MR. P. M. IRELAND

on—

Thursday, April 10, at 8 p.m.

at—

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

AN IMPORTANT NEW BOOKLET

"OUR SHAM DEMOCRACY,"

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

Price: 1/1d posted.

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