

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

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

# THE NEW TIMES

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## Socialist Crisis In Great Britain

### Grim Lessons for Australians

We again turn to events in Great Britain, events that are a clear pointer to the major strategy being used to destroy all parts of the British Empire. The intensifying crisis in Great Britain has resulted in the Socialist Government and its controllers taking more and more power over the lives of the people. According to the Australian press of March 23, one Labor peer, Lord Strabolgi, has bluntly stated: "We are not going to get through this present trouble unless we return to some system of directional labour." In other words, conscription of civilians, just like the policy of the Nationalist Socialists in Germany!

It is true, of course, that weather conditions in Great Britain have been severe, but these conditions merely hastened the crisis, which the Socialist planners had made inevitable. And there is plenty of evidence to support the charge being made that propaganda in Great Britain has deliberately played up the weather conditions to obscure the Socialists' destructive policies.

The present fuel crisis was the outcome of declining production, and declining production is closely associated with socialisation.

Although the present rationing of fuel in Great Britain is called temporary rationing, it can be predicted that, like bread rationing, it will become permanent—unless the British people fight it strenuously. Needless to say, the more rationing imposed, the more non-productive officials with Gestapo powers required to enforce the rationing.

In his paper, "Tidings," of February 8, Mr. Douglas Reed, the well-known English publicist, gives some startling information concerning food rationing in Great Britain. He says that there are now 380 "food-enforcement" officers:

"Their powers of entry and search, according to the Old Street magistrate, exceed those of the police in cases of murder; or according to the Minister himself, 'they certainly exceed the powers of police entry and search.' . . . Further, there are 23,000 voluntary 'food-leaders' who have not yet appeared on the food-front, but will probably do so soon. The whole apparatus— food-enforcement officers, food leaders, powers of entry and search into any premises suspected of being a 'food undertaking,' protection of officers

against legal redress, the incitement to wrong-doing, the official interference in the diet of invalids—appears to us to come near to being a nucleus of that Gestapo system which we watched, with abhorrence, inflicted on Germany fourteen years ago."

There are many well-meaning but misled people in Australia who are urg-



JEWISH PROFESSOR LASKI

ing the intensification of food rationing in Australia in order that we may help the people of Great Britain. We can never help the British people by allowing ourselves to be controlled to the extent that they are being controlled. The British people are being sacrificed by

their Socialist Government, a Government which is determined to hand the British people, bound hand and foot, to the international financial gang in America. It was the present British Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, who said in 1934:

"We have absolutely abandoned every idea of nationalist loyalty. We are deliberately putting a world loyalty before loyalty to our own country."

Australians who desire to send food to Great Britain should continue to do so as individuals, and not give the local Socialist planners greater powers over our lives. Increased rationing is not what we require at present; it is greatly increased production. Greatly increased production will come if we force the removal of the present destructive taxation and other restrictive policies being imposed upon us. Like the policy being imposed upon the British people, it is a policy of centralised control that is being imposed upon us today. The army of officials in Australia has increased by 13,000 since the military war finished. Great Britain now has 2,000,000 bureaucrats and the number is increasing rapidly. No wonder there is a manpower shortage. No wonder the individual Briton is harassed and controlled today as never before. He cannot even call his home his own when officials can enter to enforce all types of restrictions upon him.

Professor Harold Laski, well-known international Communist and prominently associated with the notorious London School of Economics, outlined the present technique of control by an irresponsible bureaucracy in his book, "Democracy in Crisis," published in 1933.

The following report should be brought to the attention of Mr. Calwell:

"Everyone knows by now that the majority of illegal Jewish immigrants arriving in Palestine waters in over-crowded ships have come from Unrra-assisted camps in Central Europe, and that many of them, on arrival, still have quantities of food supplied originally by Unrra.

"The fact is that Unrra's work for these Jews does not cease in Central Europe, and that the great majority of them benefit either directly or indirectly from Unrra supplies until the moment they embark on Italian soil.

"Unrra in Italy exists to assist emigrating Jews to the best of its ability, and that help is unconditional. In an Unrra camp a refugee is free to come and go as he pleases. He enjoys a privileged sanctuary, which almost amounts to extra-territoriality. Italian police may search only after permission has first been obtained from Rome.



FIORELLO (Little Flower) LA GUARDIA  
Italo-Jewish Director-General of U.N.R.R.A.

Further, he is at liberty to change camps whenever he likes. . . .

"Unrra officials, if questioned, will tell you: 'our instructions are quite clear: if they are Jews they are automatically eligible and we must accept them.'"

—Leonard Berlin, Special Correspondent, in the English "Daily Telegraph," February 5.

Mr. Berlin also tells of a second set of camps known as Hachsharot, which although benefiting from Unrra supplies, are controlled by the American Joint Distribution Committee coordinating the work of all American Jewish relief organisations. Among the Hachsharot are the Machleket, or political centres, where the Jewish Communist party is to be found.

Although the British food ration is estimated at 1550 calories per day, Jewish "refugees" receive from Unrra 2400 calories per day.

"Butter production has declined by 21,000 tons in the last three years. The President of the Queensland State Council of Dairyemen recently informed

Laski said that the Government should delegate enormous powers to officials who should govern by regulation and decree.

Complete socialisation in any community can only result in the very means of life being controlled by a central gang of power-lusters using an army of officials to impose their policy upon the rest of the community. All the products of the London School of Economics, whether they be economic "advisers" to Governments or propagandists in the Universities, preach this doctrine of control from the top. One of those primarily responsible for the establishment of the London School of Economics was the well-known Socialist, Sidney Webb. Writing of Webb, the historian, Elie Halvey, has said:

"I can still hear Sidney Webb explaining to me that the future belonged to the great administrative nations, where the officials govern and the police keep order."

That is the London School of Economics policy now being imposed upon the unfortunate British people. The police are needed to keep order because no matter how much propaganda is used against the individual he will still assert his desire to be free. The more a policy of restriction is imposed upon people, the greater the army of officials required to prevent the people from revolting. Bernard Shaw, another London School of Economics admirer, once answered the question, How does Socialism work in practice? Shaw replied:

"Compulsory labour, with death as the final penalty, is the keystone of Socialism." (Continued on page 4)

## NOTES on the NEWS

During the recent transport strike in Victoria, private transport agencies kept the wheels of industry moving, but they were quickly banned from the road when the trouble subsided. Now with more trouble looming and the admitted inability of our socialised railways to meet the situation, every effort is being made to prevent private transport enterprises from serving the people.

The Chairman of the Transport Board says that "only urgently needed goods will be permitted to be moved by road"; and apparently this Board, or the railways, will determine what is urgent. The reason given for this is the alleged need to conserve petrol, but everybody, should know that the banning of road transport to ensure a monopoly for the railways was instituted many years ago. It is simply another racket rampant in our community today.

"SCAB" STRIKERS: The State Secretary of the A.R.U. (Mr. R. W. Wilson) describes strikers who accept work in another industry while on strike as "the worst kind of scab." Other officials disagree with this opinion, but workers concerned accept the principle of self-survival and take what is offering. It's all very well for trades union executives to make such pronouncements when they have failed to ensure strikers' financial security. Anyway, the striking Workers' plight recalls a statement by one of the high priests of Communism, Frederick Engels: "Who faces wretchedness and hunger for months, together with his wife and children, becomes ready-made fodder for the revolution."

SEMI-SLUMS: Describing the Victorian Housing Commission's dwellings as semi-slums, the President of the Builders and Allied Trades Association (Mr. J. M. Atkinson) says: "Contemptuously ignoring municipal regulations which prescribed better standards, Mr. Barry [Housing Minister] is throwing up 10-square houses when 13 squares is a reasonable minimum for decent living space. . . . Often the pitch of a roof is well below the minimum; studs are nearly 4 ft. apart instead of 3 ft, and

brick foundations to support bearers were not being used." Even with these and other jerry building practices, and the marvellous pre-fab ideas, Commission houses are well above private competitors' costs, and the means of basic-wage earners. They are mostly being occupied by a higher income group who has been levelled down.

PRICE-CONTROL PLEA: The sixth report of the Rural Reconstruction Commission recommends "Australian farming should be relieved of Price Control." That's another blow to the Planners! The Commission quotes instances of how making side bargains defeated price fixing and caused prices to soar. The report also pointed out that price fixing "caused authority to lose prestige," and that "sometimes, regulations and official actions, although splendid in intention, are incapable of obtaining the desired result." This only goes to prove that, in addition to immediately scrapping price fixing, we need to be extra careful of these Planners who think up and impose such foolish ideas.

INFLATION INFORMATION: Some interesting vouchers relating to living costs 60 years ago were discovered when the old White Swan Hotel at Ballarat was being dismantled. Bread was 6d a 4lb loaf, eggs 7d a doz., butter 6½d a lb., roast beef 2/- a joint, side of lamb 1/9, and tobacco 3/4 a lb. A comparison with today's prices will show that living costs have been inflated by nearly 400%. Probably most of this inflation is due to indirect taxes and increased wages, both of which have to be charged into prices. If we allow this system to continue we will soon

(Continued on page 3)

me that the production for 1946-47 will be 76,000 tons less than the normal production. Wheat production at the present time is 11,000,000 bushels less than it was three years ago. Sugar production is about one-half what it then was; meat production has declined to a degree that is known to everyone conversant with the industry; and maize production has declined by over 1,000,000 bushels."

—Mr. A. Fadden, M.H.R., at Canberra on February 20.

"Employees of the Western Australian Government Railways pay 10d per week into a provident fund so that should they fall sick or meet with an accident they shall receive £2 a week. Those self-same men pay the social security tax from which they hope to benefit should they be forced to apply for sickness benefits. However, they find that when they go to the Department of Social Services to collect that benefit under section 22 of the Act of 1944 any income that they have in excess of £1 a week must be deducted from any benefit to which they are entitled. . . . On top of that we have another example of this 'real' social security that the Prime Minister referred to. The people of this country and members of this Parliament in particular know that any war pension given to an ex-serviceman is just a small measure of compensation for some disability that he has received as a result of having served his country. I cannot believe that any body of men would do such a thing as to provide that a war pensioner should be subjected to the means test. A member of the Senate told the State Secretary of the Returned Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia in West Australia that war pensions should be outside the means test, but today men in receipt of war pensions in excess of £1 a week, who are forced by their disabilities to discontinue their work and who apply for sickness benefit, find that the amounts of their pensions in excess of £1 a week are deducted."

—Mr. Hamilton, M.H.R., at Canberra on February 20.

" . . . When absolute power has been established long enough for the violence of its first origin to be forgotten; when the majority of men in the prime of life have been born under its yoke, and have never known a better state; the usurper finds himself supported by the inert part of the nation—by those who, incapable of thinking, or of investigating for themselves,

(Continued on page 4)

## NEW FEDERAL POWER GRAB EXPOSED

(Continued from last issue.)

**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": —**

We should also consider who wants these regulations. I suggest that much of the clamour about the alleged need for the regulations comes from people who are interested in continuing them, and I do not exempt businessmen from that statement. The regulations confer a great benefit on many vested interests. In that connection, I cite the oil combine. Under the Trade Diversion Regulations or the National Import Procurement Regulations there is a prohibition on the importation of petrol, but not if one has a quota. So the oil companies have a quota, and no one else can import oil or petrol into this country. I invite any one to try it. I have done so.

If any one wants a licence even to sell petrol he finds himself involved in a nice chain of circumstances under the Import Procurement Regulations and the National Security Regulations. First he needs a licence from the Liquid Fuel Control Board, which says, "No we do not give you a licence unless you can get petrol"; so he goes to the petrol people, and they say, "You cannot get petrol unless you have a licence." He goes backwards and forwards, and if he is a poor man or an ex-serviceman who has a few pounds and is waiting for a job, he will not be able to get past the regulations. If he is in my position, in a company making profits, he may do what I do. I can play at the game of writing letters backwards and forwards and eventually obtain a licence. Most people would be defeated, but I have been working at it for nine months.

I should like here to draw attention to section 5 of the Act, so that there may be no misunderstanding as to what is meant by the regulations. I dislike regulations, but I can find no better description of them than that in section 5—

All orders, declarations, determinations, delegations, authorities, applications, notifications, rules, consents, agreements, requirements, valuations, certificates, reports, notices or directions . . . may be revoked or varied under any such regulations in operation by virtue of section 3 of this Act.

That is what honorable Members are being asked to authorise. I want to point out how far these regulations go down the scale. I have here a beautiful one, an admirable piece of work that covers four or five pages. It deals with the sale of bananas, and includes the following—

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Order, where any bananas are sold by wholesale on the stalk, the weight of the stalk should be included in computing the weight of the bananas: Provided that where the stalk extends more than six inches from the first hand of the bananas, the maximum prices fixed by such foregoing provisions shall be reduced in each case by 10 per centum thereof.

I do not know what it means. I hope the greengrocers do. Honorable Members are laughing, but it is no laughing matter for the greengrocer. It may cost him £500 or involve him in a penalty of imprisonment for a term of three months if he does not understand it, for he then becomes a black marketeer. There is also no question that there is abuse of the interpretation of these regulations. In various States they are interpreted in different ways, and various officers interpret them in different ways. It is difficult to discover what they mean. I am in a position to pay, and I have experts whose job it is to say what it is all about. I say to a man, "Find out what the law is in this matter and why we cannot obtain this or that." Sometimes my man finds out; sometimes he finds ways of dodging the regulation, which is even better.

This continuous system of regulation is creating contempt for the law. In the old days the breaking of laws was considered to be the act of a dishonest man, but it is no longer a dishonest act; it is merely the breaking of a regulation. In many cases a person is justified in breaking a regulation; it is not a dishonest act. If a man has a house worth £3000 at its market value today, and another man wants it and is willing to give him £3000 for it, and they come together and make a deal, they break the law. It is not the men who are at fault, but the law. So far have the Government and the bureaucrats got into our blood that they believe they can make the laws, and they do make them. They are full of contempt for us as legislators, and know that when they need laws they can make them. In this State a few weeks ago I had an argument about the production of a document relating to a motorcar. I decided to find out what power the authorities had to ask for the document, and I found they had none. I started a sheaf of correspondence and eventually I received a letter from a highly placed civil servant in this State, the relevant parts of which read—

I beg to inform you that there is no specific regulation under the Motor Car Acts requiring the production of the documents . . .

I may add that there is ample power under the law to make regulations requiring the production of the documents should such authority be deemed necessary, but if provision is to be made by way of regulations for every act of every public servant in the proper discharge of his duty, then it would appear that the complaints at present existent as to the excessive number of regulations to be observed by the community will be considerably aggravated.

That says, in effect, "I will not be bothered about the regulations. You do as you are told, because I can always get new regulations." In other words, he shows complete

contempt for the power of parliamentarians, who represent the people, and for Parliament. I do not blame him; I think his contempt is perfectly justified. If we, the people who are supposed to govern this State, will not do our duty; if we delegate our authority to others; if we are prepared to let them make the laws; and if we are prepared to deny the community the right to go to a Court for justice, what can we expect but contempt? If there were not contempt, I do not think there would be a Bill such as that now presented to us. Fifty years ago or 100 years ago it could not have happened. It is now happening because of the delegation of authority. That is the reason why the bureaucrats have contempt for us; that is the reason for Bills of this nature.

The power contained in the regulations is equal to the despotism of any ancient prince. Ancestors of ours died fighting to preserve

## THE MENACE OF "POLITICAL ZIONISM"

(Speech by N. Jaques, Canadian M.P., at Los Angeles, 9/12/46.)

(Continued from last issue.)

**The present Palestine question dates from 1917, the year of the Balfour Declaration. In 1915 during the First World War the German-led Turkish army threatened the Suez Canal, Great Britain's lifeline to the East. The British Government sent their agent, Sir Henry McMahon, to negotiate with the Arab leaders with a view to enlisting Arab support against the Turks. An agreement was signed by which Arab independence within certain boundaries would be granted in return for their armed assistance.**

The whole situation is complicated by secret treaties and pledges, which, unknown to the Arabs, were concluded between the great powers.



MR. HERBERT MORRISON

Next came the Balfour Declaration of November 1917, which reads as follows:

"His Majesty's Government views with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for Jewish people and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

The promise of a Jewish home in Palestine was made by the British Government to Dr. Weizmann, the Zionist leader, and chemist, as a reward for his war-time discovery of producing acetone, a base of high explosive.

The confusion and misunderstanding of the Palestine question mainly are due to the different interpretations put upon the phrase, "National Home in Palestine."

For political Zionists and for a great many of their Socialist fellow-travellers and agents a national home for Jews has come to mean a Zionist national State, with or without the consent of the Arabs.

In fact, when giving evidence before our Canadian Parliamentary Committee of External Affairs last summer the Zionists made no secret of their determination to create a Jewish State, and they will stop at nothing to gain their ends. But, in a letter to King Ibn Saud, dated April 5, 1945, President Roosevelt said: "Your Majesty will also doubtless recall that during our recent conversation I assured you that I would take no action in my capacity as chief of the executive branch of this Government which might prove hostile to the Arab people."

President Truman in his speech on Navy Day, 1945, said: "We believe that all peoples who are prepared for self-government should be permitted to choose their own form of government, by their own freely expressed choice, without interference from any foreign source. That is true in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, as well as in the Western hemisphere."

Then why make an exception of Palestine? The Jews have no moral or historical

rights we are invited to throw away in this careless manner. I stress the importance of the people having the right to go to independent tribunals, for I feel extremely strong on this point. When a departmental officer is able to say, "I refuse to give you the reason why I will not grant you a licence," and when the person concerned is not allowed to ask why, and he has no tribunal to go to, there must be Star Chamber decisions. Such things must lead to corruption—corruption by friendship, corruption by political influence, and corruption by salesmanship. I should like to read a short extract from a newspaper called "The North Briton," published in 1768. When discussing alleged abuses of judicial power to the prejudice of the liberty of the subject in those days, it had the following to say:

There are three sorts of power, the legislative, the executive and the judiciary, and the more distinct these powers are kept, so much the better. In a despotic government, all these powers are united in the person of the prince, who makes, explains and executes the law; and to this cause it is owing that, in such kinds of governments, the unhappy people groan under the most dreadful oppression. But in a free government, these three powers ever have been, at least ever ought to be, kept separate; because were all the three, or any two of them, to be united in the same person, the liberties of the people would be, from that moment, ruined.

In 1929 the Donoughmore Committee in England investigated the rights of people to go to Court and recommended:

No consideration of administrative convenience, or executive efficiency, should be allowed to

weaken the control of the Courts, and no obstacle should be placed by Parliament in the way of the subjects' unimpeded access to them.

Apart from the question that we should not abrogate our rights, my objection to Government regulations is that the people under them have no right, power, or opportunity to have their case determined at a public hearing. In this connection I should like to read what Professor Allen, Professor of Jurisprudence at the Oxford University, had to say. He stated recently:

This is a doctrine, which has prevailed in totalitarian States, and especially in Germany, where the judicial function is deemed to be essentially the fulfilment of a pre-ordained policy. Democratic faith regards this, or should regard it, as the Judas betrayal of a principle supreme both in the moral and the social order—the principle that justice is an end in itself. The farther we follow that principle, the more we become convinced that much of the health of society depends upon it; and every attempt—and these are many nowadays—to whittle it away on the plea of expediency should be regarded in a democratic community with the sternest suspicion.

That is how I regard these regulations—with every suspicion—particularly when I remember that the High Court of Australia has stated that it will support power for further legislation and will uphold it for transitional purposes. If we who represent the people of this country and form the Government of the State are prepared to become a rubber stamp for the Commonwealth Government or for the bureaucrats, then we cannot expect to attract the right types of persons to stand for Parliament. They will have no opportunity to bring forward their specialised knowledge. All that is taken away from Parliament and handled elsewhere. Every law and regulation described in the Bill is restrictive. Each one says, "Thou shalt not" and prescribes a penalty. Altogether, there are 3000 regulations, which say, "Thou shalt not"—3000 negatives; 3000 restrictions—and that in a country which needs production and enterprise and people to go out and risk money to work and "go places." They are hindered by 3000 regulations, against most of which they have no appeal to the Courts. We are building up a band of white-collar workers to administer these regulations, and it must be remembered that for every man who asks a question two are required to answer it.

**The Hon. P. J. Clarey:** Do you suggest that there are 3000 regulations in operation today?

**The Hon. A. G. Warner:** I do not know how many there are, but recently I employed a clerk to count them, and up to that time there were 3000. However, let us assume that there are only 1500 negatives.

**The Hon. P. J. Clarey:** There are nothing like 1500.

**The Hon. A. G. Warner:** I believe there are, and I shall produce them if there is any question about it. On the question of powers let us assume that the High Court takes a view, which is illiberal towards the Commonwealth Government. Suppose it denies its own statements by throwing out some regulations, which are necessary for the transition period. What is there to stop this State, in respect of some particular situation, from passing a State law to deal

(Continued on page 4)

## WEST AUSTRALIAN NOTES

Dear Social Crediters and Others, —I think it will not be exaggeration if I say that the destiny of the British Empire is now at the most critical period in its history. Have you decided to "have a say" in the way you want to live your life or are you going to "leave it to George?" As I see it, "George" is having practically all the "say" just now, and as far as I am personally concerned, I don't like it a bit. I quite understand that alone I can do very little about it; that is why I have associated myself with others who equally don't like it, to find ways and means whereby we can "have a say" in the way we want to live our lives. But our numbers (to the best of my knowledge) are small. I believe our fight is your fight, and, that being so, we ask you, will you help? I am associated with the H.Q. of The Douglas Social Credit Movement of this State because I believe I am better able to "pull my weight" in that society. I give eight hours per day and more; every day, every week, and at all times am at the disposal of all who are willing to help in this fight. We are very handicapped. We require more funds than the few who are banded together are able to supply. We want more willing workers. Individuals who are prepared to STUDY Social Credit PRINCIPLES and technique; individuals who WILL FIND TIME and are determined to put every ounce of muscle and every minute of time into the (perhaps) last chance of saving our individuality and freedom.

We have had a very generous offer from Mr. Eric Butler of Victoria, to come to this State and put his very valuable experience and dynamic personality into our fight. Knowing personally Mr. Butler's accomplishments and not doubting his absolute integrity of purpose, we were delighted at the offer, but we are "hag-ridden" by finance. We require FUNDS to bring him over and pay the necessary expenses that would be incurred in such an undertaking. Would you like him to come to your town and rouse the enthusiasm of those neighbours of yours, who "don't know what is likely to be hitting them," and who might possibly (once they know the TRUTH) be stalwarts in the fight we are making? If you want any information concerning what you could do, and will write to me, I will think nothing too much trouble in helping you. Read the above again—then decide and ACT NOW.

—Wm. F. Andrews, Hon. Sec., Douglas Social Credit Movement, W.A., 544 Hay Street, Perth, W.A.

# AN ACT FOR THE BETTER MANAGEMENT OF THE CREDIT OF ALBERTA

By C. H. DOUGLAS.

(From "The Social Creditor" England, February 8, 1947.)

**APOLOGIA: It is perhaps not necessary, but it may be desirable, to state at once that the title of this little essay carries no official authority whatever. It is dedicated without permission but with every respect to the people of that Western Canadian Province which acted while others talked, and so earned the title, of which nothing can deprive it, of the first Social Credit Administration.**

It will be recalled that Social Credit is that funny-money scheme which was tried and failed in Alberta. This failure had curious results. Not only was the Social Credit Administration returned again, and again, but the virus spread to a Province three thousand miles away, speaking a different language, and in transplantation gained, if possible, even greater vigour. Failure as an explanation clearly required emendation.

The latest and perhaps most polished version has appeared in a newspaper whose city of origin is, after all, an excuse rather than a misdemeanour.

After remarking that on the election of the Provincial Government "dedicated to the Major Douglas version of Social Credit," it states quite simply, "Premier William Aberhart did not live to see the introduction of Social Credit measures into his Province." The main value of the article in question to readers of this journal is that it administers the coup de grace to the funny money, which failed in Alberta story and substitutes a discussion of the Bill of Rights. To quote its own words, "the latest measure was, like all its predecessors, ruled invalid." That is to say what the Province of Alberta wanted to do did not fail, because it was not allowed to be tried.

In parenthesis, it may be said that, in spite of every obstacle, many minor policies inspired, by Social Credit principles have been instituted with such success that Alberta is admittedly the best administered Province in Canada. But the fact remains—whether legally or by bluff, or simply by force majeure, the Ottawa Government showed that Alberta had not the sanctions. The issue raised by that is the constitutional issue, which is rising everywhere, but at the moment we are not dealing with that.

In a certain sense, the aphorism that politics is the art of the possible does not admit of dispute. Nevertheless, it is fatally easy to quote it as an excuse for an easy life ("after all, we're aiming at the same thing, aren't we?"), and it has severe limitations in regard to high policy. So far as Alberta is concerned, after the initial direction had, perhaps unavoidably, been set in 1935 it is my opinion that, to the present time, the situation has been well handled. And the chief success, when the period of Mr. Aberhart's premiership is seen in proper perspective will be recognised in his growing understanding of his enemies' essential weakness. Every Bill



THE LATE PREMIER ABERHART

disallowed by Ottawa demonstrated, as nothing else would have demonstrated, that it was not the failure of Social Credit of which Mr. MacKenzie King and his shadowy sponsors were afraid: it was its certainty of success.

It is in the light of this situation that

## WOMEN PROTEST ON TAXATION

The League of Women Voters today decided to write to the Prime Minister (Mr. Chifley) stating that members were not satisfied with the reductions made in either direct or indirect taxation.

They also will draw attention to the high cost of Government and Government departments.

A resolution was passed supporting returned soldiers in their protest over the holding of a loan quiz on Anzac night.

A letter had been written to the Postmaster-General protesting against the retention of the halfpenny surcharge on letters, it was said, but no reply had been received.

—Brisbane "Telegraph," March 18, 1947.

## SEWING-MACHINE REPAIRS

C. CHAPMAN  
116 Maribymong Road, Moonee Ponds—  
Telephone: FU 2506.  
Special Attention to Country

the Bill of Rights ought to be considered. It might be said that if its object was to be thrown out, the art of the possible did not matter very much. However that may be, it received certain able criticism, not even remotely inspired by me, and it was, in addition, declared invalid.

It would appear that an irresponsible individual such as myself can render some small service at this juncture by clarifying the distinction between the ultimate aim, and the cautious approach to it. As things are, I don't think the quarry will run away; but it would be a pity to lose sight of him.

The pro forma Act, which follows, is purposely submitted in the rough. Its details do not matter vitally; but I think its principles are sound. Perhaps we might regard it as a buoy marking an elbow in a tortuous channel:

### TEXT.

Whereas it is expedient that certain changes in the disposition of the credit of the Province of Alberta shall be made and whereas it is commonly agreed that Bank Deposits and Bank Loans are mainly or wholly derived from the monetisation of the credit of the population which is the base of the credit of the Province and whereas by Section 92 of the British North America Act it is laid down that in each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say, the borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province. Be it therefore enacted that from the passing of this Act no bank of any description, including the Bank of Canada and all banks chartered under the Dominion Bank Act, shall operate in the Province of Alberta except under the direction of a local Directorate. Such Directorate shall consist of three Members appointed by the Social Credit Board set up under Act 90, and two Members appointed by the Head Office of the bank concerned. The Chairman of such Board of Directors shall be elected by the Board and for this purpose no meeting of the Board which is not attended by all the Directors shall constitute a quorum.

All employees of banks situated in Alberta shall individually apply for a licence to carry on the business of banking, and such licences shall be granted by the Social Credit Board on a recommendation of the local Board of Directors of the bank. The amount of such licence and the conditions of issue and withdrawal shall be laid down by the Social Credit Board. Any salaried employee of a bank within the meaning of this Act or any employee dealing with loan or deposit business, whether salaried or otherwise, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour unless in possession of such licence and shall be subject to such penalties as the Board may lay down.

The Capital Account of the Province of Alberta shall consist of the following items:—

1. Land values (a) undeveloped at valuation (b) developed, at last sale price or valuation if no figure available.
2. Public works at cost, less twenty times annual maintenance cost.
3. Private property at values taken for taxation in 1939.
4. The capitalised value of the population based upon a figure obtained by multiplying half the average expectation of life in the Province by the total production per annum for the year under account, at prices ruling in 1939, including capital development for the same year and subtracting from this all amounts allowed by the taxation authorities for depreciation in the same year.
5. Net credit balances on Trading Account between the Province of Alberta and elsewhere.

On the basis of the capital value so obtained by the addition of items (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5), citizens' debentures to be issued only to residents in the Province of Alberta who have been registered as such either at birth or after a period of seven years of residence, may be created. The total capital value of Debentures issued against the Assets of the Province shall not exceed 80 per cent, of the Balance Sheet value. To all such registered residents a debenture representing one-seventh of the discounted capitalised value of

average life  
yearly cost of living X -----  
expectation of life  
to be given at date of registration, and a further debenture, again representing one-seventh of the original fraction, to be given to such registered residents on the completion of each seventh year subsequently during the life time of the resident, up to a maximum of seven debentures. These debentures to be inalienable, non-transferable, and not good security for loans, and to be known as Class A Debentures. The dividend on each of these debentures will be a first charge on the potential productivity of the capital assets, but will not exceed one-seventh of the average cost of living, such cost of living being defined as twice the maximum relief per head allowed in the Province of Alberta in cases of desti-

tion in 1939. Such dividend shall not in the aggregate exceed 50 per cent, of the capital increment for the year in which the dividend is paid.

Productive property which is scheduled as approved to be valued on a basis of total capacity output per annum, minus cost of maintenance, owner to be issued with a debenture known as Class B Debenture, which will pass with the property and vary in value with the rating as above defined. The schedule of productive property shall be annually revised. The dividend on these debentures will be at the rate of five per cent, upon the value of debentures as above defined at the end of each financial year, and the rating shall be written down by the amount of such dividend, and written up by the amount of approved expenditure on the property during the year. No registered holder of Class B Debentures shall maintain a bank balance exceeding twice the daily outgoings multiplied by the length of the turnover period in days of the property of which he is the owner, all excess of bank balance above this period to be converted into Class D Debentures, and no shares or other investments shall be bought or held by industrial corporations or other associations. Class C Debentures will be issued in respect of approved amenity property actually occupied and maintained by the owner, to an extent based upon the capitalised value of the rat-



MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

ing for taxation in 1939, such rating to be revised each twelve months having regard to the improvement or deterioration of the property. These debentures will carry a dividend based upon the cost of maximum maintenance of the property, such that half of the cost of maintenance will be met by the dividend upon the debentures. Class D Debentures will be issued in return for all personal bank balances exceeding 125 per cent, of the immediate last year's personal expenditure and will bear interest at 2½ per cent. One-twelfth of the personal total holding of Class D Debentures will be convertible into cash upon demand and each further twelfth on giving a number of months' notice equivalent to the number of twelfths it is required to convert. No such reversion into cash shall increase the personal bank balance of the owner beyond the limits laid down in this section and such reversion shall only be for the purpose of acquiring property against which Class B or Class C Debentures will be issued.

### Price Regulation.

The accounts of all retail merchants dealing direct with individual consumers shall be audited annually in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Companies Acts, Section III et seq. as amended 24, 25 George V, Chapter 55, modified as may be desirable to meet Provincial conditions. The stock in trade at the date of audit, taken at cost price, shall be divided into 90 per cent, of the annual turnover for the purpose of ascertaining the average rate of turnover. A credit equal to five per cent, of the value of the stock shown in the account multiplied by a figure equal to half the number of times in which the stock is turned over per annum shall be entered in favour of such trader in the form of Class B Debentures, in every case in which the net profit upon the annual turnover available to the trader, or the shareholders in the case of a limited company, including the interest on the Class B Debentures held, shall not exceed ten per cent providing that such profit is distributed in full. The capital value of such Debentures and the terms of their transfer shall be similar to those of other Class B Debentures, the business to which they refer being regarded as a property.

The total value of all Debentures issued under these regulations shall not exceed 80 per cent, of the valuation placed upon all the assets of Alberta and such ratio shall be maintained if necessary by suspending the issue of any class of Debenture other than those in Class A for any period shown to be requisite.

At the discretion of the Social Credit Board any of the undeveloped resources of the Province may be leased to suitable undertakers, the capital value of such assets being charged with Class B Debentures, the interest on which shall be credited to a Fund out of which the salaries and expenses of the Government shall be met together with other public costs.

Where the assets of Alberta have already been leased or allotted, a 5 per cent, tax shall be paid on the proportion of the capital value of such assets as is equal to the proportion of shares or other securities owned outside the Province.

## Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1)

need £20 a week as a basic wage; the alternative is to abolish indirect taxation and to pay all income increases direct to individuals so that they do not go through industry into prices.

**BANKING BRAWL:** The most sinister aspect of the proposal to compel State and Municipal bodies to bank with the Commonwealth Bank, is that it is merely the forerunner of a move to force all individuals to do likewise. It will be clear that if this were done, whatever Party were in power could regiment all credit, and block deposits unless depositors used their money as the politicians of the day ordained. However, unless State Governments are in this plot, it may remain another big bluff. The Warden of Glenorchy (Tasmania), Mr. Pierce, seemingly realises this; he questions the power of the Canberra Cabal to dictate to the people where they shall bank their money, and he says he will fight it. That's the spirit! The big bad wolf is always afraid of his bluff being called. A letter from YOU to your Member on this matter would help.

**PALESTINE PROPAGANDA:** A London report of March 14 quotes Mr. R. H. S. Grossman, M.P., a member of the joint Anglo-American committee of enquiry on Palestine, as accusing the U.S. Administration of "running a pro-Arab policy in the Middle East, where Standard Oil is master, and a pro-Jewish policy at home, where two million Jews can decide the election results in New York." He also states that Ibn Saud in 1943 extracted a statement from President Roosevelt that he had "never approved of a Jewish settlement in Palestine." (The official record of this conversation is said to be in the Saudi-Arabian Foreign Office and in the U.S. State Department.) There will be some keen bidding for the Jewish votes by rivals for the U.S. Presidency!

**FREEDOM FIASCO:** A trade unionist's letter to a Melbourne daily describes a recent mass meeting at the Melbourne Stadium as being like a "Nazi rally," with the platform crowded with militants who harangued the meeting non-stop in the notorious Hitler style. While this was going on, opponents in the audience were intimidated. "Actually it was more like a closed-door Nazi rally than a free speech Union meeting." This recalls Lenin's orders to the workers of the world: "Freedom of meeting is written down in the constitutions of all bourgeois republics; it is a fraud. . . . We shall abolish this freedom." That's Communism, which in turn is merely Socialism in a hurry. Many innocent well-meaning people who profess these two "isms" do not really understand what they mean in actual practice.

—O.B.H.

## QUEENSLAND ACTIVITIES

As a result of Mr. Eric Butler's meeting in Biggenden on Monday, March 24, a very strong Voters' Policy Group was established. Assisted by local stalwarts, Robinson and Powell, Mr. Butler personally interviewed all businessmen before the meeting. Those at the meeting were in agreement that the electors would have to unite in non-party groups if some effective fight were to be made against the policies of gangsterism being imposed upon the people. Literature sales were good, and seven new readers of the "New Times" were signed up at the conclusion of the meeting.

Mr. Butler arrived in Murgon on Tuesday, March 25. Local supporters had not expected Mr. Butler until the following week, but a hurriedly arranged meeting was held the following night, Wednesday, March 26. Those attending this meeting decided upon immediate action to further the anti-taxation and anti-bureaucracy campaign. In answer to a question at this meeting, Mr. Butler explained that monetary reform as such was not a practical issue at present; that the controllers of the money system were actively engaged in building and strengthening other controls such as rationing. He pointed out that the imposition of bureaucratic socialism, resulting in centralised control of the physical resources of the community, had to be exposed, fought, and defeated if the people were to obtain full access to their social credit.

On Thursday, March 27, Mr. Butler gave a short talk to a special meeting of Murgon businessmen. On Friday, March 28, he left for Kilkivan, where he addressed an open-air meeting that night. Mr. Duncan Stephens is going to further the Voters' Policy Group idea in this area.

The Pomona meeting on Monday, March 31, was cancelled because of heavy rains. However, Mr. Butler had an informal discussion with local supporters, who are developing the idea of a Voters' Policy Group. On Wednesday, April 2, he gave a lunch-hour address to the Queensland Democratic Council of Women. His remarks concerning the establishment of Voters' Policy Groups were reported in the Brisbane "Telegraph."

On the evening of April 2, Mr. Butler gave a special address to a social credit study class being conducted by Mr. Arthur Chesby. While in Brisbane Mr. Butler has been busy interviewing businessmen with good results.



## WELL, WHAT IS A "REACTACTIONARY?"

By Freda Bruce Lockhart in the "Nineteenth Century and After."

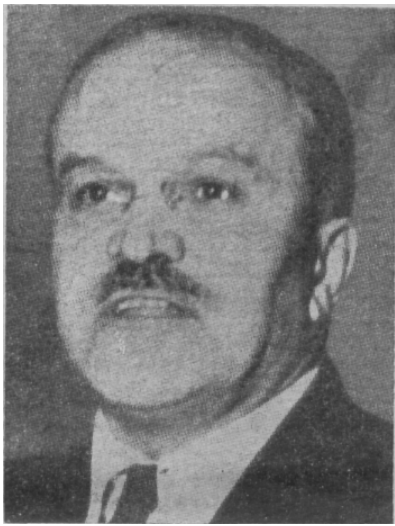
In quiet moments during the last unquiet years I have spent a good deal of thought on that kind of human fiend labelled a "reactionary" and on wondering if I can be one. The answer depends first, as in so many questions of the day, on what is meant by the word.

One had heard the word "reaction," of course, at school—but I was never very bright at chemistry. And one reacted violently to or against all sorts of things. But the noun "reactionary"? Dictionaries list the political meaning of "reaction," at the end of a string of five or six other definitions.

I remember very well the first time I consciously heard the word in its criminal connotation. It was as late as 1942, when I was having a desultory discussion about Petain in the office where I then worked. My chiefs mounting virulence prompted me to put forward the possibility at least that Petain might be, instead of a fiend incarnate, a doddering old fool trying to do his misguided senile best for his defeated country. This line of argument nearly produced apoplexy on the other side of the desk. "But he's a reactionary," spluttered my boss. This flummoxed me, and I made an inarticulate noise hoping for elucidation. All I got was: "Surely you admit he's a reactionary?"

I wasn't yet an "Itma" fan in those days, and probably "Naive" wasn't born then anyway, or I might have found the courage to ask, "What IS a reactionary?" Disarmed as I was, however, by my ignorance, I could only mutter, "Oh yes, of course," and retire from argument.

It sounds naive indeed. But since then I have heard older and wiser people than myself discuss the question with wit and



MOLOTOV  
Collaborated with Ribbentrop

erudition, but no very final conclusion. I still feel that Mr. Handley might give as satisfactory a definition as any I have heard.

After that first occasion I sat up and took notice of the word. Just about then it became fashionable, but not yet quite so wearisome a cliché as it is today. I soon grew accustomed to its common usage as a term of indiscriminate abuse, though I was still not very clear exactly what crime it was supposed to indict. More and more often, however, I did notice that views which I held in perfect good faith on all sorts of unrelated matters were also held by people, in Parliament or Press, who were branded as out-and-out reactionaries (probably because of the very opinion which I shared, though I might share none of their others). This was alarming. Could I really, all unwittingly, have turned into this kind of pariah, an enemy of my people?

The more closely I scrutinised, the less reason could I see why I should have got out of step with all decent-minded people of my generation. Before the war, in my political cradle, I was the same fashionable shade of progressive pink as most of my contemporaries. That is to say, the "New Statesman" was my bible; I thought we ought to be able to cast all our cares on to the State, which would tie up tidily all loose ends; I thought monarchies were silly, if harmless anachronisms; I was a pacifist and, like the rest of us, walked in processions demanding arms for—was it Abyssinia or Czechoslovakia? No, not arms surely for Czechoslovakia; it must have been Republican Spain.

Like the rest of us I was thoroughly shaken by the shame of Munich, though not at first to the extent of wondering just how much our kind of woolgathering had contributed to that shameful bargain. The last word on Munich seemed to me to be Low's famous drawing with Stalin saying: "What, no chair for me?"; and even in 1939 I thought—again like the rest of us—that if only our Government were not too stiff-necked to reach agreement with Russia something might still be saved (we didn't know at the time that agreement could only have been reached at the starting price of three-and-a-half countries' independence).

When the war was a fortnight old it wasn't reactionary to be shocked by the Russo-German pact and the Ribbentrop-Molotov partition of Poland; or later by Russia's "winter war" against Finland, which shattered so many obstinate illusions among us and sent many of the same people who had walked in those earlier processions volunteering to fight in Finland. War unnaturally speeded up the political

adolescence of my generation and the next, some of us rushing to keep up with the crowd, and some, as it seems to me, beginning for the first time to think for ourselves. For the first time, twenty-one months, if you remember, we in this country marched blissfully in step. At that time we were rather too busy doing our best to survive at all to bother much about what we should do with survival when and if we made it. When the next sharp turn came I could no longer follow the flock. Mr. Churchill broadcast to the effect that however much we loathed the Bolshevik way of life, we would support to the hilt anybody who opposed the Nazis, and that was good enough for me. But I never saw any reason to go back on it when gradually things began to take a shape, which demanded our active concurrence or—vigorous reaction.

I found I couldn't concur in the accepted view that, just because Russia had been attacked by Germany, her valiant and priceless resistance wiped her own copybook clean and justified us in throwing one ally after another to the bears. Some weeks ago I came across a letter I had written in 1944. There I found this passage:

"For me the war seems, both militarily and politically, to have long passed the stage where our physical survival was the only issue. For I feel that it is our whole way of life which is threatened, threatened as never before: by Russia—as much as ever it was by Germany and more than it is today, since Russia is today so much the stronger of the two, physically and psychologically, and using that power to undermine everything in Europe that resembles our way of life . . . and by our own appeasement . . . However thoroughly Germany were defeated, I should not feel we had won the war if we let our way of life be undermined and with our own assistance.

"There, roughly, are the issues which I feel overshadow the immediate struggle, military and political. It is a much deeper struggle into which I believe the present war will simply merge (in no very long time probably) and become again the fight we all thought it was at first, between the forces of evil and the forces at-least-aspiring-to-good . . ."

That view was dangerously reactionary in 1944. Does it look so much out of line in 1946?

I reacted vigorously—and this was black reaction—against the successful attempt to blame the Poles for feeling sore at the loss of half their country, or uneasy over the difficulty of tracing over a million deported citizens and the mysterious massacre of 10,000 officer prisoners-of-war, or for resenting the imposition of a government by alien powers. In 1939 we didn't find it reactionary to go to war to try to prevent the same things happening.

When the name Tito came into the news it seemed a normal reaction according to accepted standards of loyalty to seek authoritative explanation why we should cease to support, and begin to blackguard, the general we had been told was a hero who had helped his country to find her soul. The notion that we might be under any sort of obligation to Mihailovitch was, however, the height of reaction.

As crowns were set rocking on European royal heads, it began to dawn on me that there might be some connection between the institution of monarchy and the fact that the Western democracies where it existed were the European countries where

## SOCIALIST CRISIS IN GREAT BRITAIN

(Continued from page 1)

Socialism in practice has nothing whatever to do with bettering the conditions of the workers; it is a trap from which there is no escape by peaceful methods. Once the Police State is completely introduced, as it is now being introduced in Great Britain, violent revolt will be the only method of escape for the people.

But the international plotters are taking no chances of the people of the British Empire possibly revolting against tyranny. Not only are the international plotters imposing the Police State in every country; they are also hard at work building the World Police State. The fundamental policy being pursued is to take all control as far away from the individual as possible. First the powers of his local governing bodies are attacked and destroyed. Then the powers of his State Governments are transferred to the Federal Government, from where they can easily be transferred to the World Government. Already the advocates of World Government are talking about an international bureaucracy, which will no doubt control our local bureaucracies.

The powers and rights of the individual are taken from him by increasing taxation, rising prices, and, ultimately, by complete nationalisation of all means of production. This means that no individual can live un-

stability and freedom had best survived. If anybody wants to point to Belgium as an exception, I would answer that the Government's fear of allowing the country to vote on the question of King Leopold's return (not, even there, of the monarchy) leaves the Belgian case a very open question.

Nearer home I reacted as obstreperously as any growing child against the engulfing instinct of the parental State to adopt me from the cradle to the grave. I didn't fancy the idea of spending my life filling in forms and being pushed around, of becoming just a number on a card index, whether in the files of big business or of bureaucracy. This dislike is shared, I believe, by most of my countrymen in practice. But translated into even a negative political point of view it, too, becomes reactionary.

Such seemed to be the main charges in the indictment I compiled against myself as a reactionary. Failing any apparent consistent basis among them for a definition of the word, how could I tell whether I was guilty or not? Like General Mihailovitch in the dock. I can only say "I don't feel guilty."

So I was driven back again on the dictionaries. The Shorter Oxford gives an interesting, if slightly contradictory definition. For "reactionary (sb)" it only gives "One who favours or is inclined to reaction." But as the last of a list of definitions of "reaction" it gives: "A movement towards the reversal of existing tendency or state of things, esp. in politics; a return or a desire to return to a previous condition of affairs; a revulsion of feeling." This clears and condemns me in the same breath. Certainly I have a strong revulsion of feeling against the state of things existing in the world today. Hasn't any sane person? But I have no particular desire to return to a previous political condition since the present state is presumably a consequence of the preceding one.

Other dictionaries concentrate on the simpler view of reaction as the antithesis of progress or dislike of change. The former view was neatly exploded by Anthony Asquith when he wrote, in a letter to the "New Statesman and Nation": "Reactionary—reactionary to what? Progressive—to what? There was never such a briskly progressive body as the Gadarene swine." But dislike of change? I long for change, but I do want to feel sure that it won't be a change from the frying-pan into the fire, and (is this the confession which will condemn me?) I have a suspicion that in most branches of life, if one goes wildly wrong the best policy is to retrace one's steps, see where one went wrong and take things up from there—if it is not too late. And I remember that the chance to make a brand new world, starting afresh from chaos, is one not yet given to man.

Since I began to set down this examination of the case against myself, I happened to meet a Rumanian Communist, who was speculating as to the whereabouts of "General Radescu and the other reactionaries." Here, I thought, was somebody who could surely give me a definition, from the horse's mouth. I begged her to tell me exactly what she meant by the word. After a moment's astonishment she answered, quite honestly: "I mean people who supported Marshal Antonescu and are not working for the interests of the people."

This seemed too parochial a definition to be useful. But it confirmed me in my original supposition that the word "reactionary" is just an indiscriminate term of abuse, and relative at that. I have watched people and papers adopt overnight, and without apparently knowing what they were doing, opinions they had up till then been stigmatising as reactionary. If there is any basic meaning to be deduced from the current usage of the word I should say it was something very like "unfashionable"—and may not that apply equally well to a notion that is ahead of as to one behind, the times? Perhaps I should plead, again like a defendant in the dock at Belgrade: "guilty according to the interpretation of the times."

less he submits to the ruling class, the bureaucracy. The bureaucracy merely polices the policies decided by the international financiers. Those who think that, in spite of all the evidence they can see for themselves, the policy of centralisation of the control of the individual on a world scale is not the result of a conscious plot, should consider very carefully the following statement made in 1931 by Professor Arnold Toynbee, Director of the Institute of International Affairs. Toynbee was addressing a group of fellow-internationalists and he said:

"If we are frank with ourselves, we shall admit that we are engaged on a deliberate and sustained and concentrated effort to impose limitations upon the sovereignty and the independence of the fifty or sixty local sovereign independent States . . . It is just because we are really attacking the principle of local sovereignty that we keep on protesting our loyalty to it so loudly. . . I . . . repeat that we are at present working, discreetly but with all our might, to wrest this mysterious political force called sovereignty out of the clutches of the local national States of the World."

Now note this important and revealing statement, also made by Toynbee on the same occasion:

"And all the time we are denying with our

## Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

must be contented with borrowed ideas, and with blindly assenting to every doctrine which the Government may promulgate. . . . "In Slavish countries, the prince alone speaks amidst the universal silence; he dictates the proclamations of authorities, the sentences of the tribunals; he even inspires the language to be uttered from the pulpit or the confessional: because the disposal of the revenue is at his will, he appears as a dispensing providence: and makes the people believe he gives all that he does not take from them. . . . Slavery, it is said, so debases man as to make him love it; and experience confirms the maxim." —J. C. L. de Sismondi.

Australian savings bank deposits decreased by £434,000 during February. Not only have the people's savings been drastically reduced over the first 19 months of "peace," but the value of their money has been reduced by the rising spiral of prices. The Big Idea is to strip the people of all their reserves.

The Wonthaggi (Victoria) State Coal Mine shows bigger losses every year: £78,888 in 1944-45, £96,126 for 1945-46. Production drops steadily year by year. Won't it be grand when we nationalise everything?

In his first book, "Economic Democracy," C. H. Douglas wrote: "This centralisation of the power of capital and credit is going on before our eyes, both directly in the form of money trusts and bank amalgamations, and indirectly in the confederation of the producing industries representing the capital power of machinery. It has its counterpart in every sphere of activity: the coalescing of small businesses into larger, of shops into huge stores, of villages into towns, of nations into leagues, and in every case is commended to the reason by the plea of economic necessity and efficiency. But behind this lies always the will-to-power, which operates equally through politics, finance or industry, and always towards centralisation. If this point of view be admitted, it seems perfectly clear that to the individual it will make little difference what name is given to centralisation. Nationalisation without decentralised control of policy will quite effectively instal the trust magnate of the next generation in the chair of the bureaucrat, with the added advantage to him that he will have no shareholders' meeting."

The above was written over 20 years ago. Electors are invited to have a look around and see what is happening today.

"To the extent a person has Faith, he is without fear. . . . Fear is the absence of Faith."—L. D. Byrne in the "Canadian Social Creditor."

"Now the essence of fear is the aberration of judgment. . . . Fear, the objective of war, is to be permanently with us in the 'peace.'"—C. H. Douglas.

Individuals in association can get what they want—if they as individuals have sufficient Faith to initiate action. No one can save the individual but himself. —E.D.B.

## NEW FEDERAL POWER GRAB

(Continued from page 3)

with it, or to abrogate that particular power under some particular conditions? At present we are being asked to sign a blank cheque. Any regulation altered or amended is automatically put back into circulation, provided the Governor in Council—that is, the caucus—approves. They could build them up to 3000. There is nothing to stop that from being done. This State has power to make regulations to deal with these matters, or it can approve of specific Commonwealth regulations. Parliament can do that if necessary.

I advocate that we summarily reject this Bill and that we endeavour to encourage or ensure the restoration of law making into our own hands so that the people—at least, of this State—may have the opportunity of taking their grievances or requests before independent tribunals. Controls beget controls. When one regulation is made, the economic balance is upset and another regulation is necessary. Once the process is started it goes on and on. I oppose the measure.

lips what we are doing with our hands. . . ."

The Institute of International Affairs was financed by the same international financial groups responsible for the London School of Economics and other subversive institutions working to undermine our society.

Although not as far advanced in this country as in Great Britain, it is crystal clear that the policies being imposed in this country can only force us into the state of serfdom now being experienced in Great Britain. Our obvious task, then, is to reverse these policies. This means constructive action by an increasing number of enlightened people. The sponsors of these talks have never promised that they can do anything for the electors. They merely present that information to the electors, which will help them to do something for themselves. The people of this country can learn from what is happening in Great Britain; they can learn that the way to preserve liberty is not to centralise all power into a few hands, but for individuals to insist that they retain control of their own affairs.

— Radio talk by Eric D. Butler over 3CS, Colac.

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