

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 white there is time!  
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,  
Silence is crime.  
—Whittier.

# THE NEW TIMES

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## The Constitution After Fifty Years

### Chronic Financial Anaemia of the States

Under these headings, the Adelaide "Advertiser" of March 22 contains an article by the South Australian Crown Solicitor, Mr. A. J. Hannan, K.C. The article omits some important factors—e.g., the States' constitutional powers over "State banking"—but it is very interesting and informative, so we take the liberty of reprinting it in full hereunder:—

On March 22, 50 years ago, the Australasian National Convention of 1897-8 began its sittings at Adelaide. The Convention consisted of 50 members elected by all the Australian colonies except Queensland, and it met to draft a Federal Constitution for Australia.

The Convention, after meeting in Adelaide in 1897, met later on in Sydney, and concluded its sittings in Melbourne in 1898. It ultimately agreed on a Bill, and in 1898 and 1899 this was submitted in each colony, except Western Australia, to a referendum of the electors of the Lower House, and was approved. The Bill was then sent to the English Parliament and was passed. Western Australia accepted the Bill in 1900.

What are the merits of the Constitution ultimately agreed upon?

Contemporary opinion would have answered this question in the same way as the members themselves, who received with cheers the enthusiastic speech of Mr. C. C. Kingston, chairman of the Melbourne meeting of the Convention. In cutting the motion for the adoption of the Bill, he said:—"I welcome it as the most magnificent Constitution into which the chosen representatives of a free and enlightened people have ever breathed the life of popular sentiment and national hope."

This is the language of a troubador, who could not imagine that the fair maiden called the Commonwealth, who had just been born, might grow up to be a grim-visaged woman of acquisitive habits and a keen eye to the main chance.

#### PROOF OF PUDDING

The Commonwealth Constitution has now been in operation for almost 50 years. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the Convention's pudding has certainly proved bitter food for the States.

It would be unreasonable to expect that in a time of such profound peace and unbounded confidence in the future as the end of the nineteenth century was, the members of the Convention should have foreseen that within 50 years there would be two world wars and that mankind would face its darkest hour. It is, however, reasonable to expect that the Convention, hav-

ing determined to use the Constitution of the United States as its model, should have studied the tendencies to which that Constitution had been subject. One of these was the tendency of the central Government to encroach on the powers of the provincial Governments; indeed, a book has been written called "The History of Federal Usurpation in the United States."

The Convention failed almost entirely to provide in the Constitution proper safeguards against Federal usurpation. We could, however, excuse defects, realising that the members of the Convention were intoxicated with their own verbosity and felt in regard to Federation the zeal and enthusiasm of a religious crusade, if it were not that they made a serious inexcusable blunder which is fraught with dire consequences for the future of our Federal system of Government and for Australian democracy. The fatal flaw in the drafting of the Constitution was the failure of the Convention to provide for the States for all time a source of revenue adequate for the proper discharge of their constitutional functions.

#### FEDERAL TAXING POWER

The Convention gave to the Commonwealth concurrent power of taxation with the States and also exclusive power to levy customs and excise duties, with the right after 10 years to retain the whole of these duties if the Commonwealth Parliament so desired. This is the more inexcusable because the members of the Convention were State politicians who knew that some three-quarters of the current revenue in all States except New South Wales (which was free trade) was derived from customs and excise, and if this revenue were taken away from the States permanently it would be necessary to increase other taxes greatly. Further, the Convention knew that the Commonwealth could not possibly need a total revenue amounting to about three-quarters of the aggregate revenue of all the States, for the Commonwealth's functions were insignificant and inexpensive as compared with those of the States.

Sir Samuel Griffith, of Queensland, thus explained the matter:—"The great difficulty

is that the customs revenue of the Colonies in all cases forms a very large share of the means of meeting the expenses of Government; and as we (i.e., the Commonwealth) would take over only a very small part of the expenditure, the Commonwealth would start with an enormous annual surplus of many millions, which it could not retain or expend, but must return to the different States."

It was primarily to meet this difficulty that section 87 was embodied in the Constitution. Section 87 reads:—

"During a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides, of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of customs and of excise not more than one-fourth shall be applied annually by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure. The balance shall, in accordance with this Constitution, be paid to the several States. . . ."

If the Convention, instead of saying "until Parliament (i.e., the Commonwealth Parliament) otherwise provides," had said, "until the States otherwise agree," the States would have been assured of a substantial permanent revenue proportionate to their constitutional responsibilities.

#### ENCROACHMENT

As it was, the Commonwealth Parliament was given power after ten years to deprive the States for all time of their revenue from customs and excise, by the simple process of passing an Act of Parliament. It was as if a fond father had said to his daughter, "You're setting up a home of your own now, and you must have an independent income. I'm giving you a far bigger allowance than you're ever likely to need. You're to pay me back three-quarters of it for the first 10 years, and after that you can keep it or give it back, whichever you prefer. Remember, I need the money badly."

What did the Commonwealth Parliament do? In 1908 it passed the Surplus Revenue Act, by which it appropriated all surplus revenue by paying it into trust funds for future expenditure, and when the 10 years'



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA

period mentioned in S.87 had expired took the States' three-quarters of the customs revenue and gave them instead 25/- per capita of their population, which was very much less. Thereafter the States, as far as the Constitution was concerned, lay at the mercy of the Commonwealth in money matters.

The Commonwealth has not been merciful. She has never considered herself bound by any "honourable understanding" in the Convention, where the cry always was, when limitations on the Commonwealth's power were proposed, "We can trust the Commonwealth to do the right thing." The Commonwealth took full advantage of her legal power to drain off the lifeblood of the States, and was not deterred by any appeal to sentiment or the spirit of the Constitution. One is reminded of the trial scene in the Merchant of Venice:—

Portia—"Have by some surgeon, Shylock, on your charge to stop his wounds, lest he do bleed to death."  
Shylock—"Is it so nominated in the bond?"

#### AMENDMENT URGED

In order to preserve Australia's Federal system of government and to prevent the extinction of the States, there should be an

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## NOTES on the NEWS

**FARMERS' FOLLY:** Among the recommendations agreed to at the conference of the Victorian Wheat and Wool Growers Association is an acceptance of the principle of governmental licensing and restriction of production; the only stipulation being that production should not be held below present acreage.

Restriction means permitting the bureaucrats to dictate to them. Again, they approve the issue of licenses, or the interference with the right of individuals to grow wheat. This is a dangerous procedure and more than strange coming from farmers. Perhaps this defeatism only emanates from executives of the organisation; if so, the sooner farmers take them to task the better. All forms of zoning, licensing and restriction are but progressive steps to socialistic serfdom.

**RABBIS' REBUFF:** The N.S.W. Council of Churches, representing 75 per cent, of the religious communities of the State, has refused to support the move to "restore" Palestine to the Jews. This is a serious rebuff to the Rabbis who have been working hard to enlist the services of clergymen in the plan to dispossess the Arabs. It is rather strange to note the number of churchmen who have seemingly overlooked the merits of the Arabs' cause. It cannot be a case of favouring the Christian viewpoint, because Jews are avowedly anti-Christian in the religious sense. The least that could be expected is that in this question clergymen would keep out of the arena, especially as a state of war now exists between Jews, as aggressors, and Great Britain, as the upholder of law and order.

**MARXISTS' MARIONETTES:** An apt and timely comment was made by the Rev. Hagenauer, of Melbourne, in an address featured in the daily press. He said that many "University professors and teachers . . . in Australia today" are "merely marionettes dancing to the tune of Communist Mephistopheles." This criticism directed at the higher-ups is more important than that aimed at the lower strata of Communists, and it is welcome because of that. Just the same, quite a number of strong critics of Communism often further Communist philosophy and policy by advocating centralisation of power in many spheres of activity. Centralisation is the Communists' aim; that is *the menace*.

**CRIME CENSUS:** America's F.B.I. chief (Mr. J. Edgar Hoover) tells us in the press of March 27 that "old gangs are regrouping and juvenile delinquents are graduating from petty thieves to armed robbers and worse." Meanwhile, U.S. plans to have an international broadcasting station to tell the world "what a mighty goldam show she is." Of course, crime is on the up in all countries; it could hardly be otherwise when all governments set examples in shady practices such as misappropriating funds (polite for robbery), making laws from which politicians are immune (tax laws), stealing people's land and primary products ("acquiring"), etc. Until such time as voters in each electorate take control of their local Members and keep them honest, crime and gangsters will continue to increase. Here's a chance for Australia to set an example.

**GERMAN GOVERNMENT:** Once more the Big Three, with France thrown in for good measure, have failed to agree on the question of the form of Germany's future government. The British aim is decentralisation of the political structure, and development of local responsibility. This was firmly resisted by Russia, most likely because this is the direct opposite of her own dictatorship. The obstructive tactics of Russia are causing resentment throughout the world because they prolong disorder and permit the spread of the plague of Communism. The stage has now been reached where certain American officials are advocating the re-formation of the United Nations—without Russia.

**FURNITURE FANCIES:** Along with high-pressure advertisements from furniture sellers comes the plaintive wail of a special correspondent of the Melbourne "Herald" (Edna Horton Lewis) to the effect that, although there has been an improvement in the supply of furniture and furnishings, they are "too expensive for most of us" and "we must use temporary substitutes." Of course she could not put it

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In view of the challenge to the plans of the world plotters by Canadian social crediters, the following report from New York, which only appeared in some sections of the Australian press on April 12, is particularly significant:

"A professor at Toronto, Dr. Arnold Toynbee (Director of Studies in the Royal Institute of International Affairs), lecturing here, forecast a third world war, in which the United States and Russia would be the principal belligerents. He said that Britain would not survive, and Canada would be a tremendous and bloody battlefield."

Dr. Toynbee is, of course, the plotter who openly admitted back in 1931 that he and his internationalists (well financed by International Finance) were working "discreetly," "but with all their might," to destroy the sovereignties of the various nations.

It would appear that the plot has reached the final phase, and that a desperate struggle, involving partial preservation or final destruction of Western civilisation, is about to be fought.

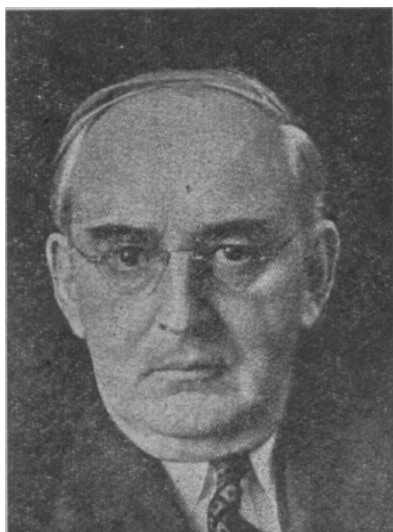
Another straw in the wind?— "Canada should join the Pan-American Union, Senator Vandenberg (Republican) said today in a speech commemorating Pan-American Day.

"Senator Vandenberg is Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"Senator Vandenberg said: "There is a twenty-second chair now vacant in the council chamber of the Pan-American Union building. It has been empty long enough."

"The New York Times' states that such remarks, coming from the Chairman of the

Foreign Relations Committee, mean more than mere speech making. The paper suggests that Canada and the U.S. may have already held preliminary talks with a view



SENATOR VANDENBERG.

to Canada's joining the Pan-American Union.

"The New York 'Herald-Tribune' Washington correspondent says that a confer-

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## WE MUST PUT FIRST THINGS FIRST

The following is the substance of an address by Mr. Hewlett Edwards, of the Social Credit Secretariat, to the Bromley Group of the Housewives' League, England, on February 28th, 1947, reprinted from "The Social Crediter," England: —

The first thing to make clear is that in my opinion the dangers, which beset the provision of food, are only a part of the danger, which confronts us. I do not think that anything effective can be done on the surface. If the landslide is to be stopped it can be done only by work at a deeper level, not merely by altering the position of the stones and debris, which threaten to overwhelm us.

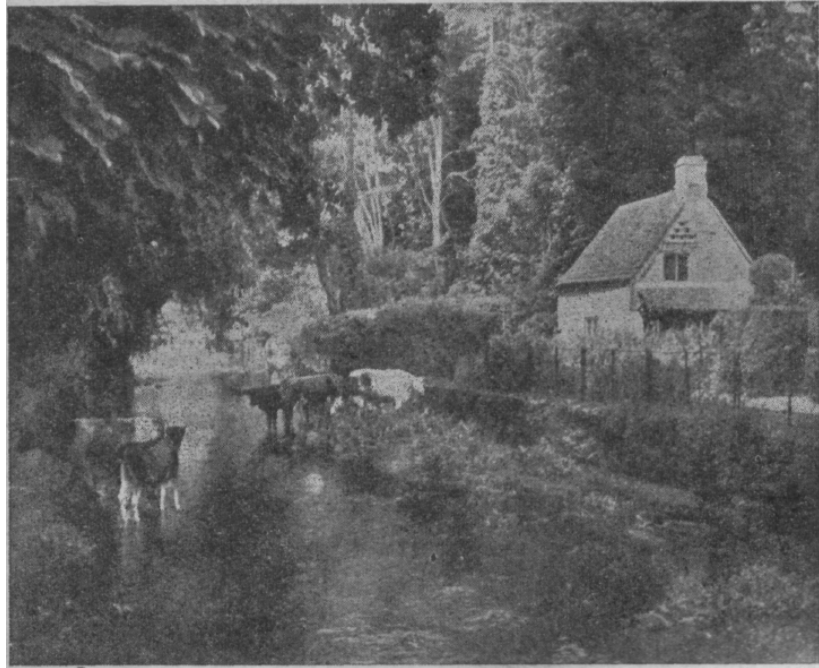
To begin, however, with food; the objective is, of course, the meal on the table. The farmer grows it, and the housewife prepares it. All else is secondary. The stability of society depends on the preservation of those two factors. The farmer and the housewife: the land and the home. You will not be overmuch concerned about the farmer unless your supplies fall off. They have fallen off. Therefore you may well ask yourself the question: "What has happened to the source of my supplies?"

It is not difficult for the housewife to have a pretty good understanding of the farmer and his work. For both he and she specialise in the service of the growth

by such treatment, been reduced to sterile desert.

England is now in process of adopting these methods. Many of our farmers are still of that tradition which has produced the best farming in the world. Their intimate understanding is to be scrapped, and they must become factory managers—or get out of farming. The link between the farmer and his land—between us and our food—is being broken.

A system of land ownership, which leaves the farmer free to work the land according to his tradition, is the very bedrock of civilisation. Our land system was not destroyed by either landlords or tenants. Nor was that sabotage an English conception. At bottom it was forced upon us by international plotters, aided by "British" (I will not call them English) planners. The power used was that of finance, brought to bear upon the land, through the Treasury, by taxation. Income tax plus other current taxation is beyond what the land can sustain. Death Duties are a deliberate weapon to break up ownership, for they



and care of living things. You know about children; how each is different from the other, what small alterations of this or that will help or hinder straight growth, how you and they grow together—on different planes—in understanding.

It is very much the same with the farmer. He knows such things about plants and animals. The soil, and how it varies from field to field; of what it will grow and what it will not; of weeds and their curious habits; of animals, their pedigrees and personal peculiarities, of sowing, reaping, hedging, thatching, and all the work that goes on around a farm. The real farmer has an immense store of such observation and practice. It is this, which links him to the land.

This link is being broken, in favour of quite another idea. For there are two irreconcilable ideas in conflict: —

"The first of these is that the world we live in is an organism, and that men and animals have intricate relationships with the earth, not amorphous but specific and infinitely varied, which can only be disregarded at the peril of both men and that earth they live on. The second and anti-thetic idea is that the world is merely raw material for a factory, and that the nearer agriculture approximates to Mr. Ford's conveyor-belt principles, the better we shall be."

There is only one sound guide in the choice between these alternatives; and that is an unwavering determination to secure the quantity and quality of food required for the family table. Which way shall we get that? From compulsory cultivation according to rule and regulation enforced by penalty? Or from free cultivation by those who have an intimate understanding of the soil?

There is not much doubt about that; in fact there is proof. The soil itself has all the characteristics of a living medium. And wherever it has been treated as raw material for factory use; wherever mechanisation, artificial manures, standardised methods, and so forth have become the accustomed rule—the result has been to kill the soil. Within the last fifty years, vast areas of what was once fertile land have,

### AN IMPORTANT NEW BOOKLET "OUR SHAM DEMOCRACY"

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a Committee consisting of five young women from the Ministry of Housekeeping; three from the Country Women's Institute; two from the House Agents' Association; and two from the Charwomen's Union. This committee would have, and use, drastic powers to enforce their directions.

You may think this an exaggeration, but it is not: on the contrary, it may still happen to you. It sounds impossible that anyone should accept such a bargain, but I daresay you have known women so harassed and ridden by monetary worries that they might think, "I would sell my soul for regular housekeeping money that I knew would always be there." That is exactly the position of most farmers.

Very well. The farmer's soul is his own concern. But the food, which the land produces, is our concern: and as the farmer loses his tradition, so the land will lose its fertility. And what will become of us? One of the specific objectives of the French Revolution was the reduction by some millions, of the population. In the Russian Revolution the population was reduced—by 30 millions. Now we hear persistent rumours that the proper population for this country is twenty—not forty-six—millions. However that may be, there is one exceedingly useful fact which is revealed by the passing of the Bill. It is approved by all Parties. No one made any attempt to dispute the principle stated above. No one. So we know where we stand with the Parties.

So much for farming and Food, which, as I have said, is only a part of the landslide, which is overtaking us. For the fact is that by the same process of order and penalty—concerning our food, clothing, houses, health, children, work, insurance, and so through every department of life—we are being reduced to graded material for the new conveyor-belt society. Whereas within ourselves we know human beings are personal, each is unique and cannot so be standardised: we know the growth of the human spirit—for we do not live only by eating—to be our true objective. It needs no argument to show that Rule and Regulation will not serve that end.

How has this come about? Well, these things are imposed upon us by Law: by Regulations which have the force of law; and by "Instructions" which are presumed to carry the weight of Regulations.

These Laws and Regulations are enforced by penalties. And these are put into effect by the Police who, if or when it comes to it, have all the armed forces of the realm behind them. It is those who control Parliament who control these forces. So much is fact. Theory adds that it is "The People" who control Parliament.

So we have this extraordinary fiction in which "the people"—and that means you and me—are envisaged as imposing upon themselves condition which we loathe; threatening ourselves with degrading penalties . . . and so on. How do ordinary English people come to act like this? Or don't they?

I should say they don't; but that the political system has been and is manipulated so that someone else can do these things. This manipulation permeates the system, but there are three major centres around which all revolves. The first is the Law. The second is the assumption of limitless sovereignty by Parliament: and the third is the electoral system.

Just as English Farming was proverbial, so is, or was, English Common Law respected and envied the world over. It was not based upon abstract ideas but upon practice. That is to say, that individuals worked out, in their lives and by long experience, what was proper and what was not proper to be done. Only after long established usage was this given the effect of law. This formal confirmation of the closely-knit growth of experience—this natural law—is the human counterpart of physical "laws." It forms a framework, which might be called "the rules of the game" within which the individual is (or rather was) free to pursue his personal ends and desires. Its essence is the preservation of freedom.

(To be concluded.)

## THE CONSTITUTION AFTER 50 YEARS

(Continued from page 1)

amendment of the Constitution transferring some permanent source of revenue now belonging to the Commonwealth, which would enable the States to carry out their constitutional responsibilities at their own cost. This has been the aim of the States for some years past, and at a conference of five States held in 1934 the following resolution was unanimously carried: —"That unless unification is to be adopted as the ultimate goal, amendment of the Commonwealth Constitution is necessary in order to put the State Governments in a permanently stable position." The five Premiers also resolved, "that such amendment should take the form of securing to the States financial resources adequate for the proper discharge of their constitutional functions."

The proposals then made were that the States should be given at least half of the Commonwealth revenue from customs and excise, or that they should be given the exclusive right to impose income tax. Either of these amendments could have been made with the greatest of ease in the convention of 50 years ago without in any way jeopardising the prospects of federation or the likelihood of losing a single vote for the Bill. Now, 50 years later, the situation is very different, and it would be extremely difficult even to get such an amendment submitted to a referendum of the people. Indeed, so far is the Commonwealth from giving up the field of income tax to the

States that it has taken entire possession of that field itself.

### DEAKIN'S FORECAST

At a recent conference the Prime Minister (Mr. Chifley) described the transfer as a bargain between the Commonwealth and the States. The South Australian Premier (Mr. Playford) remarked that it was the sort of bargain that is made between a little man with a bag of money who meets in a dark lane a greedy man with a big stick.

The States are therefore doomed to suffer from chronic financial anaemia. This indeed had been foreseen by Mr. Alfred Deakin, who, in 1902, uttered this striking prophecy. —"As the power of the purse in Great Britain established by degrees the authority of the Commons, so it will in Australia ultimately establish the authority of the Commonwealth. The rights of self-government of the States have been fondly supposed to be safeguarded by the Constitution. It has left them legally free, but financially bound to the chariot wheels of the Commonwealth."

It is not therefore to be expected that those who recognise that the States stand for local autonomy and self-government will be inclined to throw up their hats on today's anniversary in honour of the members of the second Federal Convention, who could have saved the States almost by a turn of the hand, but were too feckless to do so.

## ELECTION ISSUE

Under the above heading, the following letter appeared in the Brisbane "Telegraph" of April 11:

Sir, —The Chifley Government last year brought down a Bill entitled the "Defence (Transitional Provision) Bill." To offset the possibility of this Bill being upset in the High Court the Chifley Government pressed the State Governments to consider the enactment in the State Parliament of a Bill entitled the "Economic Stability Bill."

The aim of this Bill is to place the State Parliaments and their instrumentalities under the jurisdiction of numerous Commonwealth wartime emergency powers, rules, regulations, orders, proclamations, decrees, ordinances, bureaucratic departments and officials, although the electors refused to grant the Federal Government those powers in both the 1944 and 1946 Referendums.

Of all States, Queensland has had the greatest belting from the Federal Government under wartime powers, and has suffered greatly as a result of the Federal Government's favoured treatment of the two large southern States.

What will be the 1947 Queensland State Parliament's attitude towards the "Economic Stability Bill"? That is the real issue in the State election. Will the Q.P.P. and Country Party bitterly oppose the Bill and are they for or against the restoration to the States of the sovereign powers filched from them under cover of the Commonwealth wartime emergency powers? I would advise electors to seek from all candidates, irrespective of party, a pledge that they will fight against the "Economic Stability Bill" and will work for the retention by the States of their sovereign powers. —ARTHUR A. CHRESBY, Box 175C, G.P.O., Brisbane.

## PROTEST AGAINST DRIVE FOR WORKING MOTHERS

LONDON, Thursday. —Lady Rhys-Williams, who was a Liberal candidate in the general election, today lashed out against the drive to get women back to the factories.

She told the Church of England Men's Society: "I am horrified at the drive to get women into industry to enable men to work shorter hours."

"The idea that babies should be herded into municipal nurseries and tended by overworked strangers while their mothers tend lathes and machines and learn to forget their children is wonderfully wrong."

"We think only in statistics, and we forget that nothing matters except the individual human soul."

"A little one brought up in a crèche or nursery-school and later having a midday meal at school while mother goes out to work, may become a love-starved individual incapable of real affection for anybody."

"If we do not restore the joy of parenthood the birth rate, which has just returned to replacement level, will again sag to the low pre-war rate and the world's white population is likely to be halved within about a century."

Lady Rhys-Williams is a daughter of Elinor Glyn, the novelist. She is the mother of four children, one of whom was killed during the war.

## THE KREMLIN'S FIFTH COLUMN £2,500,000 For Italian Reds!

The Melbourne "Advocate" of April 16 published an air-mail despatch, dated March 30, from its London Correspondent, whose report included the following: —

Many months after the start of the campaign it is at last being recognised in secular press that the Soviet is directly helping and instigating its agents to capture Italy for Communism.

In today's "Sunday Times," Clifford Hulme, writing from Washington, says that United States military intelligence documents, just received in the capital, report that Moscow has instructed the Italian Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti, to prepare to take over the present Government "when conditions warrant."

"The military agents," adds the correspondent, "further claimed to have learned that Togliatti has been provided with a fund equivalent to £2,500,000, and is organising the planting of agents in all embassies as well as training Communists for work in Spain and Portugal."

## THERE IS A MOVEMENT IN YOUR STATE

Literature and Information relating to subjects dealt with in the "New Times" are obtainable from the following movements:

The United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria.

The Douglas Social Credit Movement in Victoria, 1st Floor, The Block, Elizabeth St., Melbourne, Victoria.

The United Democrats, 17 Waymouth St., Adelaide, South Australia.

The Electoral Campaign, 101 Collins St., Hobart, Tasmania.

The D.S.C.A. of N.S.W. and The Electoral Campaign (N.S.W. Division), 3rd Floor, 296 Pitt St., Sydney, New South Wales.

The Electoral Campaign (Queensland), Room 14, 2nd Floor, 142 Adelaide St., Brisbane, Queensland.

Douglas Social Credit Movement of W.A., 544 Hay Street, Perth, Western Australia.

# THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIAL CREDIT

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

In this talk we are going to examine briefly the subject of Social Credit. When Social Credit is mentioned, there are still many misinformed people who say, "Oh, yes, that's the funny money system that failed in Alberta, isn't it?" It is true that Social Credit has been usually regarded as merely a set of financial proposals for rectifying a faulty monetary system, but Social Credit is far more than a scheme of monetary reform.

Mr. L. D. Byrne, Technical Adviser to the Social Credit Government of Alberta, Canada, has had the following to say concerning the real nature of Social Credit:

"Social Credit is just what its name implies. It is the credo or belief inherent in society that its individual members in association can get what they want. A moment's reflection will convince you that this must be the essence of any social organisation. Whether it is an association for promoting interest in gardening, or a movement for some sort of reform, or whether it is a nation, what makes the individuals within the group enter into willing association with each other is the belief that their efforts are being directed to secure the objective they desire."

When two men first associated to do something they could not do as separate individuals, they made use of their social credit.

If individuals in association are prevented from getting access to their own social credit, it is obvious that they will lose faith in their power of association and that society will start to disintegrate. That is what is happening today. The result is that more and more compulsion of various kinds is used to coerce and compel the people to do what they don't want to do.

Before the war, it was obvious that the main obstacle, preventing the people from getting access to the benefits of their own social credit, was the monetary system. Social crediters pointed this out, and said that the electors would have to organise to compel their political representatives to insist upon a monetary policy that would ensure that the people had enough purchasing power to buy what they could produce. Social crediters also brought to the attention of their fellow citizens the fact that the productive resources of the community, if used to serve the desires of consumers, are capable of providing a very high standard of living for all, with the expenditure of less and less human labour.

At present the production system is not being used to serve the people. Although we have what is termed "full employment," a great deal of this employment, such as the collection of taxation and the imposition of bureaucratic controls, is mere economic sabotage resulting in a shortage of goods, rationing, and ever-increasing prices. Remembering what we have already said about Social Credit—the belief that people in association can get what they want—listeners will understand why social crediters are at present attacking the policy of high taxation and bureaucratic controls being imposed upon the people. This is a policy which, unless challenged and defeated, will result in such a state of serfdom that the people will have the greatest difficulty in ever getting access to their own social credit.

Now, if the people are going to break the grip of tyranny being imposed upon them today, they first need to understand the principles of organisation; they have to understand how to organise themselves in order to obtain their objectives. The principles of organisation are a very exact science. Social crediters are concerned with making as widely known as possible an understanding of these principles.

Broadly speaking, there are two main aspects of social organisation, which we must understand. The first is the legislative or governmental system; the second is the economic system.

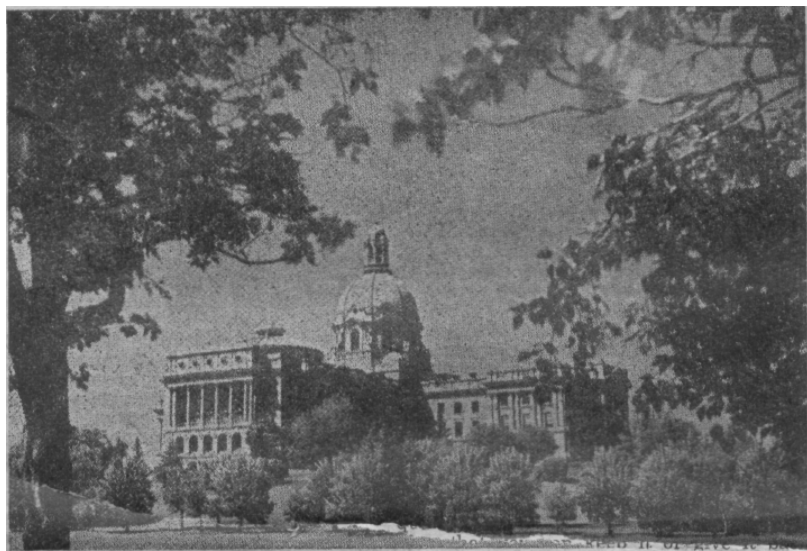
It is only through the governmental system that electors can insist upon policies, which will permit us to make the best possible use of the economic system. Our first task, therefore, is to learn how to make use of the governmental system. The governmental system should be merely a convenient administrative system to ensure that the will of the electors shall prevail.

The fact that the administrative system is NOT producing the results desired by the people is merely evidence that the electors have not organised in the correct manner to get those results. If electors are to use

their sovereign powers to make their governmental system yield the results desired, in each electorate they must associate on a non-party basis to make it clear to their individual Member of Parliament that he is to be held personally responsible for pushing the policies laid down by his electors.

The powerful anti-social groups using the governmental system for their own purposes have successfully waged war upon the community by the simple process of using the party system to divide the people into warring groups fighting over all sorts of non-essential matters. Social crediters are helping the electors to build up non-party electors' groups in every electorate for the purpose of uniting to make the Member of Parliament personally responsible to his electors—and to no one else.

Any listener who believes that Social Credit has anything to do with merely electing another party into Parliament, is very wrong. We desire to make this point very clear: Social crediters are not primarily concerned with getting men into Parliament; they are concerned with show-



LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

ing their fellow-electors that, by associating for clearly defined results desired by all, such as a drastic reduction in taxation and bureaucracy, they can either bring the sitting Member of Parliament under the democratic control of his electors, or, if he resists the will of his electors, replace him with someone who will do as he is told.

The main emphasis must be placed upon the power of the electors in association. Once this tremendous power is used, we shall soon have a Parliament of Members serving their electors. Social crediters state that before there can be any change in economic or financial policies genuine political democracy must be established.

In a world that is collapsing into tyranny and chaos, Social Credit is a philosophy based upon the Christian conception that men were born to be free; that really free individuals should build institutions to serve them, not to be used to dominate them. All social power resides in and arises from the individual. This power can either be used by the individual, in association with his fellows, to bring benefits, or it can be used by anti-social groups to destroy him.

A great battle is raging all over the world today, a battle to decide whether the people shall get access to and make full use of their social credit or whether they are going to submit to world tyranny. In the vanguard of the fight for freedom for the individual, full access to the abundant life we all know to be possible, and the preservation of what we term our British and Christian way of life, will be found the social crediters.

Instead of deriding what someone else tells you about Social Credit, listeners, investigate for yourselves. When you hear that Social Credit has failed in Alberta, remember that the people of that Canadian province have on three consecutive occasions elected a Government pledged to remove the financial barriers between them and their own social credit.

The Social Credit financial proposals have never been tried in Alberta, for the very simple reason that the controllers of the Canadian Federal Parliament are determined that they never shall be tried. If these financial proposals are so silly, as we have been told, why not let the Alberta people try them, so that we can see whether they are silly or not? But the powerful groups driving the world to serfdom do not want any people to prove that sane financial policies will help to usher in a state of affairs where the individual will have freedom and security. They are bitterly resisting any challenge to their policies. But the challenge has been made in Alberta, where a Government actuated by Social Credit principles has introduced the best administration in any part of the British Empire, administration that has resulted in the province of Alberta being

the only place in the world where Government debt is being reduced.

On the other side of Canada, in the French-speaking province of Quebec, the electors are also grasping the Social Credit philosophy, and are acting upon it. Here, under the guidance of social crediters, the Quebec electors are learning their tremendous power of association. They are building one of the most outstanding political organisations in the world, the Union of Electors. As the name implies, the electors are forming themselves into one non-party union for the purpose of making their individual Members of Parliament stand up in the House and resist the forces of tyranny. So powerful has this organisation become in a very short time that last year, at a Federal by-election in a Quebec electorate, the electors insisted upon electing to Parliament a man pledged to be controlled by all his electors. This shocked the Canadian party controllers, as they have never been shocked before.

The local Liberal Party's supporters may be interested to know that the Liberal Party in Canada, which is the Government Party at Ottawa, was so determined that the Union of Electors would not have a second victory when another by-election took place in Quebec a few months ago, that physical violence, and other tactics usually associated with Communists, were employed against the social crediters. These gangster tactics have caused more Canadians to realise that the people are opposed by ruthless enemies who will stop at nothing.

What the social crediters are doing in Canada, the social crediters are trying to

## Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

ence of the American States next December may invite Canada to join the union. The paper states editorially: "We see no reason why Canada should not join."  
—Sydney "Daily Telegraph," April 16.

When Regional Planning of all electric supplies in Queensland was first proposed, electors were told the usual fairy stories about efficiency, etc.

The Gayndah Shire Council has already experienced some of this "efficiency" under this famous "planning." When the Shire controlled its own electricity plant, it could supply power for its own pumping station at half the present price. Councillors point out that, with Regional Planning, various costs, such as increased labour, unnecessary before the "planning," are increasing rapidly. In self-defence the Gayndah Shire Council proposes to buy its own Diesel plant and do its own pumping. But no doubt a little more "planning" later will prevent a continuation of this independent policy.

Saskatchewan is the only Province in Canada with an avowedly Socialist Government. It is the only Canadian Province with a declining population. Over the past eighteen months, on average, 20 persons have migrated from the Province every day.

Isn't it strange how they like to get away from Socialism? Just like Britons—and Russians! But there is no escape at all (except suicide) for the Russians; not even for Russian girls who married British servicemen. People in Saskatchewan can move to their neighbouring Province, Alberta, and that is just what many of them are doing.

Threats of strikes by Australian primary-producers are dangerous and are just what the power-lusters want.

The votes of dwellers in the big cities are those manipulated to control Canberra. At present the city populations are having a very severe time with strikes and food shortages. A strike by primary-producers would result in propaganda to persuade the city voters that they had better give "the Government" some more power—so that a little more control could be applied to primary-producers.

"It is significant that the advocates of farm strikes ignore the obvious constitutional methods of obtaining their legitimate demands through parliamentary action.

"Suppose all Canadian farmers to belong to one farm organisation irrespective of political Parties. And suppose that, instead of killing one another's votes in vain attempts to elect opposing Party candidates, all farmers united to elect to Parliament men pledged to demand their desired results—for instance parity prices—failing which M.P.'s would face certain defeat at the next election. Then who, or what, could prevent the farmers from obtaining the results they agreed to demand?"

"That would be the constitutional method of obtaining economic justice. That would be the way for free men . . ."

—Norman Jaques, Canadian Social Credit M.P. in the "Canadian Social Creditor," January 23.

"The emphasis has somewhat shifted, however, from indirect rule by Finance to direct rule by fiat, and it is fairly clear that the advent of a so-called Labour Government in Great Britain has done little to change the underlying direction of affairs.

"The core of the situation, as always, if we are to retain a money system in any recognisable form and as distinct from a permanent rationing system, is the use of money and credit, not as an accounting system, but as a political device. Until this essential falsity is resolved, it would be premature to express any considerable optimism in regard either to economic or political probability."

—C. H. Douglas, in preface to new edition of "The Monopoly of Credit."

Under the heading, "People Being Drugged," the following report appeared in the Brisbane "Telegraph" of April 16:—

"From the idea of democracy people today were being steadily drugged into the belief that only by surrendering their individuality could they possibly hope to have salvation, said Mr. A. Chresby, addressing the League of Women Voters.

"Mr. Chresby is Queensland representative of the League of Rights.

"There was a definite plot designed to destroy the British way of life and all it stood for, and the means used for such destruction was planned management, he said.

"The purpose of the United Nations Organisation was to set up an international parliament, but if a nation had no control over its local councillors, what hope would it have of controlling members of such a parliament?"

### BOOKLETS TO READ

Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

"Federal Union Exposed." An outline of the steps toward the World Government. 2/7 posted.

"The Answer To Tax Slavery." A way out of the debt system. 1/1d posted.

"Stop That Thief." An interesting collection of data on the money racket. 1/7d posted.

"The Mysterious Protocols." The master plot related to present-day events. 2/7d posted.

"New Times," April 25, 1947 -----Page 3

## 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.

## BUREAUCRACY RUNS AMUCK IN U.S.A.

(Condensed from "Bureaucracy Runs Amuck," by Lawrence Sullivan.)  
The U.S. Government now carries more than 3,300,000 employees on its civil

In 1910 there was one person on the federal payroll for every 264 of national population. Today the figure is one bureaucrat to every 41 persons in the United States.

History demonstrates that the deepest impulse of bureaucracy is to grow—to take in more territory, extend its authority, expand its payrolls.

The development of the Office of Price Administration is typical. It began in April 1941, with a staff of 84. By its first birthday the staff numbered more than 8000. By its second it had a nation-wide network of 198 offices employing 90,000 persons.

At the end of World War I there were 30 federal administrative units, including the wartime emergency bureaus. Today there are no less than 205 federal departments, commissions, boards and independent agencies, which maintain 1594 branch offices throughout the United States. This rate of expansion is obviously overreaching the practical needs and economic resources of the nation. No matter how rich, no community can continue to increase its governmental services indefinitely.

During 1942 the grocery manufacturers of America had to maintain almost daily contact with 21 federal agencies. When coffee was rationed, dealers had to contact 11 different federal agencies on prices, quotas,

shipping, grading, packaging, trucking and inventories.

Petroleum is still managed by five federal agencies, labour regulations by 17. Insistent pleas that one administrative agency might do a better job in each of these instances have been disregarded.

As Governor of New York, long before he took over the reins of federal administration, Franklin D. Roosevelt recognised a deep-rooted tendency toward perpetual expansion in Government, and bluntly rejected a public petition that he enlarge the powers of the State to assume jurisdiction over purely local concerns.

"I cite this," he said, "as an illustration of the present dangerous tendency to forget a fundamental of American democracy, which rests on the right of a locality to manage its own local affairs; the tendency to encourage concentration of power at the top of a governmental structure, alien to our system and more closely akin to a dictatorship or the central committee of a Communist regime.

"We have met difficulties before this, and have solved them in accordance with the basic theories of representative democracy. Let us not now pursue the easy road of centralisation of authority, lest some day we discover too late that our liberties have disappeared."

May these words be remembered today!

## A WARNING FOR SOCIAL CREDITERS

Under the heading, "Be Warned, Social Crediters," a most important editorial appeared in "The Canadian Social Creditor" of January 23, 1947. We strongly commend the article to our readers. It reads as follows:—

When war broke over the world in 1939, there were those brilliant generals, left over from World War I, who could not see that the nature of World War II was vastly different from the trench-war they had helped to win. Because they lived in the training and experiences of the past, they caused untold tragedy and almost caused the democratic nations to lose the conflict. Social Crediters in this country fought a grim "monetary reform" battle in the years revolving around 1935. Because we were forced to stand still, so to speak, during the world-wide war, many of our leaders and soldiers are convinced that the battle must be pursued along the same lines today. That is not so.

If anything is needed to make this abundantly clear, it is the advertisement recently distributed by one of the Canadian banks—The Bank of Nova Scotia—and reported on page one of this issue. We will repeat what the Bank says, as it illustrates the creation of dollar bills: "... dollar bills are worth exactly the small price of the paper they're printed on."

All Social Crediters know that it seemed well nigh impossible to drum this truth into Canadians ten years ago.

The fact that the banks are openly admitting it now must not be considered a victory for us. The significant deduction we must accept is that the Banking Monopoly no longer cares whether we know that or not; they have changed battle tactics: they have decided to beat us by another method.

What is that method?  
They intend to take control of real wealth.

The safest and best way of doing that is by Socialism. "The State" will take all; and those who control "the State" will control all.

Scarcity will be the keynote of our existence—and the rehearsal for "planned scarcity" is well under way now, not only in this country but throughout the world.

## 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 (1d per booklet) when ordering.

Page 4 — "New Times," April 25, 1947

## BY YOUR LEAVE

May I have a permit? , I want to blow my nose.  
May I have a permit? I'd like to wear some clothes.  
I don't have to have a permit to lie and cheat and rob.  
But I'd love to have a permit to let me choose my job.

And then I'd like a permit—it is my earnest prayer:  
I'd sign an affidavit—just to brush my thinning hair.  
And, too, I'd like a permit; and please don't think me pert;  
I'd love to get permission—to sometimes change my shirt.

I had to get a permit to allow me to be born.  
And now I'd like a permit to put myself in pawn.  
For, living in this Bureau Age is too much of a task,  
So, leave to give myself away is not too much to ask.

And then I'd like a permit—and this may make you foam,  
But I'd really love a permit to live in my own home.  
And having struggled through the day, and feeling worn and dead,  
I'd like to get a permit just to crawl into my bed.

Knowing Donald Gordon has locked up all the meat,  
I dare not ask a permit allowing me to eat;  
My tongue is hanging out with thirst, and my innards on the shrink,  
So I'd like a little permit, just to have a little drink.  
Now tired and worn and hopeless,  
And breathing one last sigh;  
Just one further little permit—  
Your gracious leave to die.

—N. B. James, M.P., in the "Canadian Social Creditor."

## MARGARINE IN THE LAND OF BUTTER

Under this heading, the Melbourne "Advocate" of April 16 contained a report from Ireland, which included the following:—

"Ireland, the geography texts will tell you, is mainly an agricultural and cattle raising country, a place of green grass and sleek kine. But for some strange reason Ireland is very short of butter. She still exports it, but she cannot raise enough for her people, and all she can allow them per head at the moment is two ounces per week. Normally any Irishman worth his salt would eat this much at a single meal, and some of us were wont in the good old days to put half an ounce on each slice of bread, so everyone is grumbling.  
"In lieu of the missing butter we are expected to use margarine . . ."

## ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN REPORT FROM TASMANIA

From The Electoral Campaign, Hobart:—  
At the annual meeting on Friday, April 11, Mr. P. Partington was elected chairman and Mr. R. Crawford secretary.

On the grounds of health, Mr. Jas. Guthrie, who has been chairman for the last ten years, asked to be relieved from that position, as he was feeling the strain considerably. It is hoped a year's rest will restore him to fighting fitness again. Mrs. Guthrie, who is well overdue for a spell, was elected assistant secretary. She has held the secretaryship for some years.

The newly elected officials are attempting to liquidate the present debt, and, if possible, build a fund to support renewed activities next year.

The new State Parliament is very much improved from the point of view of personnel; the Government holds a majority of two only in the lower House and is very much in the minority in the Legislative Council.

A Treasury official is being sent to Alberta to report on the system of finance in that Province.

There is a good stock of literature at our office, 101 Collins Street, Hobart, which we would like sold and distributed to help our fighting fund and also enlighten new readers. Our stock includes the following: "The Big Idea," by C. H. Douglas, 2/7d posted; "Brief for Prosecution," by C. H. Douglas, 1/7d posted; "Our Sham Democracy," by Jas. Guthrie, 1/6d posted; "Enemy Within the Empire," by Eric Butler, 10d posted.

—R. CRAWFORD, Hon. Secretary.

## "NEW TIMES" ADVERTISING RATES

Our rate for casual advertising (single insertion) is 4/- per column inch, payable in advance.

Our rates per column-inch for contract advertising (monthly a/c) are as follows:—

Two to twelve insertions (not necessarily consecutive): Less than five col.-ins. per insertion, 3/9. Five to ten col.-ins. per insertion, 3/6. More than ten col.-ins. per insertion, 3/3.

Thirteen consecutive insertions: Less than five col.-ins. per insertion, 3/-. Five to ten col.-ins. per insertion, 2/9. More than ten col.-ins. per insertion, 2/6.

Twenty-six consecutive insertions: Less than five col.-ins. per insertion, 2/9. Five to ten col.-ins. per insertion, 2/6. More than ten col.-ins. per insertion, 2/3.

Fifty-two consecutive insertions: Less than five col.-ins. per insertion, 2/6. Five to ten col.-ins. per insertion, 2/3. More than ten col.-ins. per insertion, 2/-.

## Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1)

in such simple terms as "we haven't sufficient money to buy," and in saying "use temporary substitutes," she apparently thinks or hopes that the money shortage is only temporary. It's a queer line of propaganda and reasoning; what a pity she would not devote some of her space to explaining why we haven't sufficient money to buy the furniture—and other commodities.

\* \* \* \* \*  
C.S.I.R. COMMOS: One of the dangers of Government departments of science is the fact that they are used to accommodate political refugees; the recent appointment of Mr. Mountjoy is one example, and here's another: In reply to a question in the House regarding one of the C.S.I.R. staff, Mr. Dedman said: "He was a man who for many years was leading the Communist Party in W.A., and who was convicted in Perth during the war under National Security Regulations and sentenced to four months imprisonment." Recently a Russian was also added to the C.S.I.R. staff, despite the fact that, a little while back, a combined British-American mission of scientists returned from Russia and reported that "Russia had no scientific knowledge to offer." C.S.I.R. and other Departments are havens for such adventurers.

\* \* \* \* \*  
RUTHLESS RUSSIA: In 1940 Russia took over Estonia and thousands of the populace fled to Finland and Sweden. In 1941 the Germans drove out the Russians and thousands more fled. In 1946 the Russians came back and tens of thousands fled. Today, of Estonia's population of one million, 30,000 are in Sweden, 60,000 more roam over Europe, and another 60,000 are living or dead somewhere in Russia. Now the Soviets, by threats and bribes, are endeavouring to get the population back, but the Estonians have had more than enough of the Russian tyranny and will not return. Finland is also suffering under the Red monster; over 12½ per cent, of the entire country has been seized; 420,000 living in the seized area were offered the chance to retain their homes provided they became Soviet citizens, but less than 1000 have accepted this proposal, preferring poverty and freedom to slavery. —O. B. H.

## ERIC BUTLER CONCLUDES QUEENSLAND TOUR

Leaving Brisbane on Wednesday, April 9, Mr. Butler addressed public meetings on the Darling Downs at the two following centres: Nobby on Wednesday, April 9, and Clifton on Thursday, April 10. Mr. W. Starke and Mr. C. Birmingham were responsible for these two meetings. These two stalwarts are doing excellent work. On Friday, April 11, Mr. Butler addressed an open-air meeting in Dalby. In spite of Communist opposition, good results were achieved. Meetings were held at Kogan on Saturday, April 12, and at Warra on Monday, April 14. The Dalby, Kogan and Warra meetings, all at new centres, were arranged by Mr. Eric Paech. Mr. Butler returned to Brisbane on Tuesday, April 15. On Wednesday afternoon, April 17, he addressed a special group of business and professional men on the objectives of the League of Rights. Mr. Arthur Chresby was in the chair and announced his intention of furthering the League in Queensland. That evening Mr. Butler addressed his final public meeting, in the Brisbane School of Arts. In summarising the results of his Queensland tour, Mr. Butler said he was more than satisfied with the results achieved. Many excellent Voters' Policy Associations were formed, approximately 40 new subscribers to the "New Times" were obtained, and many booklets were sold. The country press was very co-operative.

## HELP TO GET YOUR TAXES DOWN

Tax-reduction demand-letter forms are now obtainable from The Honorary Secretary, Victorian League of Rights, 9 Durham Road, Surrey Hills, E.10, Vic. The price of the forms is 2/- per 50 or 3/6 per 100, post-free.

In addition to canvassing fellow-citizens, it is suggested that actionists who intend doing something about distributing forms should contact individuals in as many organisations as possible with a view to enlisting their aid.

This is an issue in which Laborites, Liberals and others of different political views, can co-operate for their individual and mutual benefit. Individuals in these organisations are, we are sure, just waiting for a lead to go into action.

The "New Times" is most anxious to receive progress reports as the campaign advances in the various centres.

Write for your tax-reduction demand-letter forms NOW, and let us know what YOU are doing from time to time.

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