

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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The Tax-Cut Campaign Must Go On!

Chifley's Challenge Can't Be Taken Lying: Down

When we launched the tax-reduction campaign early this year, we warned electors that, unless subjected to strong electoral pressure, the Federal Government was not going to make any worthwhile reduction in all taxation—that is, both direct and indirect taxation. We even went so far as to say that it was more than likely that taxation would increase in the future. Mr. Chifley has now confirmed what we said.

Speaking to the Federal Executive of the Australian Labor Party on Tuesday, May 13, Mr. Chifley bluntly said that no immediate reduction in taxation can be expected. He said that when the proposed national medical service was added to social services already being provided, the Commonwealth would be spending £100 million a year on these services.

Electors can take it as certain that, if they are content to allow the Government to take their money from them and establish a swollen bureaucracy to give some of it back to them in the form of social services, these so-called services will soon be costing them very much more than £100 million a year.

We have never tired of pointing out that the Social Service State is the servile State. It is a State in which the individual has less and less control over his own money. He can only get access to it if he does what a powerful bureaucracy dictates. This can only create a servile people who are led to believe that they are completely dependent for their very existence upon the Government and the bureaucratic Departments, which control the Government.

Why Social Services?

No one will deny that every Australian family is entitled to economic security; that we all want the best medical and dental services we can get. But will the nationalisation of medical and dental services, for example, make them any better?

As these services are being financed out of money taxed from the people, it is obvious that the fundamental issue is this: Will the people get better services for their money if they spend it themselves, or will they find socialistic social service schemes preferable?

The answer would be best given if the electors were given the opportunity of deciding voluntarily whether they wanted to spend their own money in preference to handing it to officials to spend for them.

The British "Conservative" Party's recently announced "Industrial Charter" should prove to any reasonable person that the orthodox "anti-Socialist" Parties everywhere have succumbed to the deadly idea that the totalitarian menace can only be met by compromising with totalitarianism.

The London "Daily Express" is one of the few major dailies in Great Britain opposing the Conservatives' "Industrial Charter." The "Daily Express" comments: "The Conservatives have made the elementary blunder of marching into political battle against Socialism with the Socialistic banner (slightly modified) at the head of the army."

The "Conservatives" have announced that, if elected at the next British General elections, they will not denationalise the Bank of England, the railways and the coalmines!

Douglas Wilkie in Melbourne "Sun," May 12: —

"But even without a slump the U.S., if she is to 'carry' Europe in the next critical years, must help to re-organise Europe.

"Here Washington is coming around to the idea of a Western bloc (or federation) — even if it means a mild compromise between Wall Street and Socialism in some of the nations within the bloc."

Special Labor Party writer in "Sydney Morning Herald," May 15: —

"The Commonwealth Government is not in a position to direct where our food exports should be placed. This is determined by the International Emergency Food Council, of which Britain has approved. . . Under present conditions the world's food trade is between Governments, not between firms."

And we know who controls the Governments!

Mr. T. W. White, M.H.R., can never mention the subject of Social Credit without indulging in misrepresentation. Speaking at Canberra on March 20, during the Bretton Woods "debate," he said: —

"Many of the protests against this pro-

Every freedom-loving individual wants to spend his own money in his own way. He wants a doctor or a dentist who takes a personal interest in him. He doesn't want to have to stand in a queue to see a doctor who is little better than an official.

It will, of course, be argued by those trying to regiment the people that some people would not have the financial means to obtain the best medical and other services unless there is a national insurance scheme of some description. This clever argument simply suggests that because some people have not adequate economic security to look after their own health services, etc., the rest of the community should be regimented as is being done at present.

Taxes and Shortages

We also hear the argument that, because consumers as a whole have not had adequate finance to buy all the goods and services supplied by private enterprise, there is something wrong with private enterprise, which should be replaced by what is termed a planned economy. The result of this wonderful planning is simply planned shortages.

High taxation is one of the major systems of control being used to cripple production and maintain shortages. Shortages allow the bureaucrats to continue planning. And so taxation gets heavier and heavier and the individual loses all independence.

When Mr. Chifley announced that there would be no further taxation reductions, he was simply acting as his master's voice. His masters, the economic "advisers" determined that high taxation must be

maintained in order that the Socialist objective of a complete State Monopoly can be reached.

The statement that there are to be no further tax reductions came at a time when a new industrial upheaval was being mooted. When the first transport strike in Victoria took place we warned that there would be increasing industrial unrest until a determined effort was made to remove the CAUSE of this unrest.

Every person engaged in production knows that high taxation is one of the most destructive causes of crippled production. High taxation is largely responsible for the coal shortage. And the coal shortage affects every other industry in Australia.

Strikes and Taxation

The ostensible object of most strikes is to satisfy the workers' need for more purchasing power in order to meet the present high cost of living. This high cost of living can also be traced directly and indirectly to high taxation.

Price control and other bureaucratic controls also help to cripple production, as all producers can testify.

Every strike for higher wages can only result in more shortages and, if the higher wages are obtained, higher prices for all goods and services.

What would people think if the Government announced that it was going to take £10 out of every £100 held by the people in the form of war bonds, savings certificates, or bank deposits? Such an announcement would lead to panic. But such a statement, in effect, was made by a Government authority only a few weeks ago, when it announced that a higher basic-wage and a shorter working week would result in costs of production increasing by at least 10 percent. This increase will have to be passed on in increased prices, which will automatically depreciate the value of the people's savings.

Needless to say, we cannot object to the idea of a shorter working week. But surely we can make full use of our wonderful production system, thus permitting a policy of plenty, and reduce hours while at the same time increasing the purchasing power of the people in order that they can buy their increased production. This is only commonsense.

Action by Electors

The first step towards a return to a policy of plenty is a drastic reduction in all taxation, both direct and indirect. Mr. Chifley's announcement that there can be no further taxation cuts, an announcement that can only gladden the hearts of the Communists and others who exploit the grievances of the people, must be answered by electors



SENATOR McKENNA
Minister for Social Services

intensifying the anti-taxation campaign. Taxation in Canada, although still far too high, has been reduced much more than has taxation in Australia. The reason for this is that in Canada there is a strong Social Credit movement encouraging the electors to unite on a non-Party basis to bring electoral pressure upon each individual sitting Member of Parliament.

There can be no genuine democracy unless each Member of Parliament, irrespective of his Party label, is made personally responsible to his electors. Here in Australia we are doing this by forming non-party Voters Policy Associations. These associations are endeavoring to get electors to unite in demanding that every Member of Parliament shall fight for a drastic tax reduction policy. It is very simple for electors to associate on this matter. Letterforms demanding a drastic reduction in all taxation have been printed and already many thousands have been signed all over Australia. Plenty of demand-forms are available. All that is required is a little initiative by a few electors, who can give their fellow-electors a valuable lead. "If the sitting Member will not speak for his electors at Canberra, then they will have to find ways and means of removing him in favor of a Representative who will fight for the policies of his electors. If electors meekly submit to the policy of no tax cuts, then they only have themselves to blame for the destruction of their way of life. Parliament exists to serve them. They must use Parliament.

Radio talk by Eric D. Butler over 3GS Colac.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Another protest against unjust Price Fixing comes from Brisbane, where grocers and storekeepers are considering action to enforce demands for increased profit margins or subsidies. Mr. T. H. Oakes, Federal President of the Retailers and Grocers Association of Australia, said they would look to the Authorities to give some relief, and he pointed out that retailers did not want to burden housewives with extra prices.

What a pity Mr. Oakes and his associates have not examined the National Production Bonus as an alternative to more taxes for subsidies. If it can be demonstrated to practical men such as Mr. Oakes that this would provide consumers with purchasing-power that does not go through industry as a cost it should arouse their interest as a solution to retailers' problems, which will have to be solved by practical men—not Government theorists.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT. —While almost everyone in Victoria except the Communists is pleased that the Metal Trades and Engineers Strike has been settled for the time being, it will be clear to any thinking person that as soon as the wage increases, are absorbed by higher prices it will mean another strike. No matter what increase the Arbitration Court grants, it cannot substantially benefit the workers. In these circumstances the Court cannot give satisfaction. Wage increases will be paid by other workers and the general public through PRICES, and so the section which receives an increase will be robbing their fellow workers—until THEY have THEIR strikes and thereby turn the tables. It's about time Union members learnt that there is a way to increase incomes without inflating prices.

SORDID STORY. —Without even a hint to electors (politicians' employers), six weeks after the first meeting of the new Parliament the move for extra pay for Federal Members was launched in Caucus. However, fears of damaging Labor's prospects at recent State elections held up the move; but immediately following the last of four State elections comes the announcement that Federal Members are expected to give themselves a rise of £500 a year, with free travel to boot. And this from "Labor," which holds workers down by wage pegging! Thus Parliament is brought into disrepute. A few Labor Members are reported to have opposed this barefaced robbery and some Liberals will doubtless criticise the Bill when it comes before the House. There is one way to test the sincerity of Members on this point; that is for those who are honest to refuse to accept the rise until the matter has been put to their employers, the electors.

NEW-ORDER NOTIONS. —The demand for local government by residents of the Northern Territory is being sabotaged by the Canberra proposal that the government (a Legislative Council) shall consist of eight Federal nominees and only six men appointed by the residents. The present ad- (Continued on page 2)



MR. T. W. WHITE, M.H.R.

principles wherever possible has been reducing Government debt. Mr. White should be asked for an apology for his untruthful statement. He might also care to explain any ideas he has for reducing debt in this country. (Continued on page 4)

THE BRETTON WOODS DEBATE AT CANBERRA

Mr. Cameron's Speech Against Bill

When the ratification of the Bretton Woods Agreement was rushed through the Federal Parliament on March 20, very little press publicity was given to the arguments advanced by the handful of Members who opposed the Bill of ratification. Therefore, in our last issue we published the speech by Mr. W. G. Turnbull, Member for Wimmera, Victoria, and in this issue we publish the following extracts from the speech by Mr. Archie Cameron, Member for Barker, South Australia, as reported by "Hansard": —

Mr. ARCHIE CAMERON (Barker). The time has arrived when some honorable Member should open the case against the Bill embodying the Bretton Woods Agreement, which the Government, after considerable difficulty, has asked the Parliament to ratify.

Mr. McBRIDE.—After great labor. **Mr. ARCHIE CAMERON**.—Yes. Ministers appealed to Caucus, and then to the executive of the Labor Party, and attempted to get the Federal Conference of the Party to relieve their troubled minds. Ultimately, they were told to go back to Caucus, and settle the problem themselves. We have seen the published list of how honorable Members opposite voted in their Party room for and against the proposal, and I could not wish for better entertainment today than to hear the Minister for Transport (Mr. Ward), or our rather silent friend, the Minister for Information (Mr. Calwell) stating the case against the Bretton Woods Agreement, because, in their hearts, they are opposed to it. Members of the Opposition will be very interested to see whether those two Ministers speak on this Bill, and particularly whether the Minister for Transport will discover sudden and urgent business in his office, as he did a few days ago, and depart when the division bells ring.

I recognise that a measure of this sort cannot be perfect, and I am fortified in that opinion by the exhibition which we had in the Opposition Party room yesterday, when the Government's own representative, who signed the report that we have had before us for some time, gave his views to members of the Opposition.

Then there was the speech of the Leader of the Australian Country Party (Mr. Fadden). I listened to it with a great deal of interest, and was forced to observe that, according to the statement of the right honorable gentleman, if anybody does not agree with this proposal, which he himself roundly condemned in several of his passages, then that person automatically links himself with Russia, Italy and Japan. That is an effort in logic, which I hope that he will not repeat; because if, by opposing this proposal, I link myself with those nations, I am afraid that I shall have to do so.

Mr. FADDEN.—The honorable Member has imported Italy into my speech.

Mr. ARCHIE CAMERON.—I did not bring in the Italians. My friend has overlooked that I have here, and he has seen, the first report of the International Monetary Fund. According to that report, which I believe he has read, the Italians are in the Fund and not out of it. So that on that score, at any rate, he has his Queensland friends with him.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY

I put this to the Parliament: There cannot be any arrangement for international exchange until there is international trade. What we are blind to is the future of international trade. We are equally blind to the policy of the Chifley Government on international trade. That Government has in process of despatch to Geneva a delegation, which is to take some part in an International Conference on Trade and Employment. I believe that some members of the delegation have arrived at Geneva. Some of them were here last night, and I understand that they are returning next week. If ever there was an occasion on which a Government was attempting to "put the cart before the horse," it is this. The Government says to this Parliament: Give us all the exchange arrangements. We cannot, in fact we will not, tell you what are our ideas on international trade.

Mr. McDONALD.—Perhaps it has none. **Mr. ARCHIE CAMERON**.—The honorable Member for Corangamite (Mr. McDonald) says that perhaps it has none. I believe that to be correct. I make bold to say that if honorable Members on the other side of the House spoke their minds on this important question, we should find them about as equally and vigorously divided as they were on the subject of the Bretton Woods Agreement and the International Bank. So I cannot get very much comfort out of the fact that the Government at least has resolved its difficulties in regard to the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Before being asked to consider those subjects we ought to know where the Government is going to reduce international trade, because in that respect we have several big things at stake.

OUR INDEPENDENCE TO GO

We have the whole question of Imperial Preference and of the right of the Australian Commonwealth to determine its internal economy. If any honorable Member opposite will read the report signed by Professor Melville and circulated to honorable Members, he will find in it several passages to which I may not have time to refer, wherein the right of this country to determine its internal affairs once it has entered into the

Bretton Woods Agreement is a matter which will be determined not by this Parliament but by the Governors of the Fund. One of the most important statements of Professor Melville, and one on which he was questioned yesterday, is in paragraph 42, in which he says—

Technically, members may withdraw from the Fund at any time. In practice, their withdrawal would be difficult, and perhaps impracticable.

What he meant was, that once you go in you are in for "keeps."

Mr. BURKE.—The honorable Member should read the portion of the Agreement, which deals with this matter.

Mr. ARCHIE CAMERON.—If we try to amend that Agreement—and we have to amend it before we can affect our right to withdraw upon any terms other than those that are in it now—then there must be 60 per cent, of the membership, represented by their votes, and 80 per cent, of those who provide the cash, in agreement with the amendment. That means that if those who subscribe 21 per cent, of the money in the Bank say that there shall be no alteration of this Agreement, then there shall be no alteration to it. I point out, for the benefit of the honorable member for Perth, that there is only one country in the whole list of countries, which represents 21 per cent of the Fund contributed, and that is the United States of America. So what we



have here is another form of veto, the very form of veto to which the Minister for External Affairs (Dr. Evatt) so rightly and so vigorously objected in respect of Russia.

But in regard to finance, the right honorable gentleman, and the Ministry of which he is a member, say, "We accept the veto of the United States of America."

So, according to Article XVII, no alteration of this Fund, Bank, or employment agreement can ever be made without the consent of the United States of America. It does not matter what this Parliament thinks, or what the people of Australia think, once this Agreement has been signed, then the United States of America alone will be able to say whether it will be altered.

THE GOVERNORS AND GOLD

I shall quote from the report of the first annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund. If one looks at the list of Governors on pages 114 and 115, one will find it devoted entirely to the changes in the Board of Governors that have taken place up to date. It is almost as bad as the House of Representatives when there is an uninteresting debate—Members walking in and out all the time. Some countries have already changed their representatives twice. How is there to be anything like consistency in a Fund if the real people—and I question whether these are the real people—who are managing the show, who are at the head of it, are to be changed as rapidly and as frequently as were those that we have set out in this document. It is a most interesting list of names. One that struck me forcibly, and which I have seen in other international documents, is that of the member for Iraq, Ali Jawdat.

The scheme for an international monetary exchange cannot function unless international trade is fairly free and unfettered in its flow, and if that be the situation the scheme is of not so much account. Let us look at the financial circumstances of the different countries, which, under the agreement, will make contributions to the Bank and the Fund. Each will be required to provide 10 per cent, of its gold or dollar holdings, or 25 per cent, of its total gold, whichever is the lower figure.

It is most interesting to observe how Australia's commitments have risen since Professor Melville prepared the document we have before us.

At first our commitment under this heading was £1,000,000 in dollars or gold, and we were also required to provide £61,500,000 in notes. The gold figures have risen to £2,500,000 or £3,000,000. When I raised this question yesterday with Professor Melville I received the reply that I expected. It was to the effect that Australia's gold reserves had risen so greatly since the agreement was signed that Australia was now committed to provide this very much higher amount in gold.

AUSTRALIA'S CONTRIBUTION

Another interesting fact, which emerges from the report of the first meeting of the Governing Directors relates to our contribution of notes. I have been most curious about this point. I wished to ascertain whether we were to provide £61,500,000 from our present note issue, or whether we were to add another £61,500,000 to our already high total. The Bill, as it turns out, answers my question. We shall not follow either of the procedures I have mentioned.

We shall be required to add to our already enormous unfunded floating debt of promissory notes, or treasury-bills, the large sum of £61,500,000. These notes will be held by the Commonwealth Bank in Sydney.

One would have expected that if the Commonwealth Bank in Sydney was to hold our gold contribution, but that will not be the position at all because, according to a statement on page 95 of the report of the Board of Governors, the following conditions will apply:—

Gold depositories of the fund shall be established in New York, London, Shanghai, Paris and Bombay. The gold of the fund shall be held with the depositories designated by the members in whose territories they are located. A member may pay in gold its subscription to the fund at one or more of the specified gold depositories within the terms of Article XIII, section 2.

The report also states that we must pay the cost of sending our gold to Bombay, New York, or wherever else it must go. If ever there was a "Heads I win, tails you

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1.)

ministrator of the Territory (Mr. A. R. Driver—good name) proclaimed that HE would select eight good men, and in explaining this undemocratic plan said: "As the Federal Government would provide the money, it must retain control." What a farce to pretend that this is any better than the existing situation under which Canberra bureaucrats boss the people around! It is to be hoped that Northern Territory citizens refuse to agree to this outrageous proposal.

POLICE PRACTICES.—Once more police methods of obtaining alleged admissions from arrested persons has been challenged: this time by the Chief Justice of N.S.W. (Sir Frederick Jordan). In this case the accused had been taken into illegal arrest and questioned by police for some time before being charged before a magistrate. Sir Frederick said: "To describe as voluntary, admissions obtained in this way, is to play on words. To allow police methods to simulate those of the Gestapo may be described as realistic, but it is not a type of realism to be tolerated in a free country." Seemingly, previous criticisms have not been heeded.

HOSTILE HOUSEWIVES.—20,000 housewives are arranging a demonstration at the British House of Commons for June 6. Their spokeswoman says: "We are going to stand inside, sit down inside—and lie down if we are tired—and stay there until they know that Yorkshire has had enough." Another speaker described the Government as "a gestapo with a whip." The women adopted a resolution calling for "the immediate reduction of the cost of living without further subsidies and the appointment of skilled administrators in place of theoretical planners, and the abolition of trade and industrial restrictions." From this it seems that British women realise the menace of socialistic planning and theoretical planners—Bravo, British women!

COMMO. CONSERVATIVES.—In their latest manifesto, British Conservatives reveal that "they don't intend to denationalise Labor's nationalised industries." A Melbourne "Sun" report also states that "small manufacturers and tradesmen find Labor's controls irksome, but the bigger industrialists are less anxious for a change of Government." It then refers to Morris Motors paying a dividend of 24½%, tax free, "and not fearing revolutionary Socialism." All this only goes to verify the proposition that Big Business welcomes Socialism; it is only the small businessmen and the workers that need to fear Socialism. Workers, please note before it is too late.

PRICE-FIXING POLICY.—The President of the Retail Grocers' Association of Victoria points out that when the Prices Branch increases the price of grocery lines, it also whittles down the retail grocers' profits. (Note the attack on the small trader.) He then points out that, if this continues, grocers will have to refuse to handle goods that they now sell virtually at a loss (sugar, potatoes, etc.); so, soon we will not be able to obtain these lines (vide Melbourne "Sun," May 13.) The same issue of the "Sun" gives another illustration of the folly of price fixing by pointing out that Victorian cloth comes back from Canada to be sold at £25 a suit. If this suiting material is made up here, it has to be sold at about £12, but because a higher price is allowed for export, it is taken for a tour of the world just to increase the price—and when it is brought back the Prices Branch fix the higher selling price. It's time we fixed the price fixers.

U.N. UPSET: Severe criticisms are being levelled at Mr. Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations, for attempting to initiate moves in world affairs. Mr. Lie overstepped his authority by intervening in the Persian dispute last year, also by calling for action against Franco, and his approach to the Greek Government in certain matters. One American columnist alleges that the U.N. secretariat is packed with Communists and their fellow travellers. It is also stated that none of the Big Powers are prepared to allow the U.N. Organisation to assume the powers of a sovereign State. That's at least hopeful, but it would be much wiser to keep it merely as an advisory body—without any powers.

SLUMP SIGNS: In New York and other large cities, workers are being laid off—nearly 2½ million are now unemployed. This is attributed to sales resistance or the "don't buy" campaign. As usual, industry does not distribute sufficient purchasing power to equal prices; so governmental works are being put in hand to prime the purchasing pump. However, these public works will be financed from loans, which will, in turn, increase taxes and diminish purchasing power. They will soon be back where they started. The only workable solution to this problem is to provide incomes direct to the people so that they do not go through industry; this is the only way to prevent price inflation and safeguard the buying-power of savings. —O.B.H.

lose" arrangement in international finance it is described for us in the first report of the Board of Governors. (To be concluded.)

FUNNY MONEY AGAIN

(From the "Canadian Social Creditor," March 20, 1947.)

A report in the "Christian Science Monitor," dated March 6, gives additional proof of the "funny-money" economic set-up, which continues to baffle and disillusion the little man all over the world:

"Real wages—the purchasing power of the dollar—have failed to keep pace with the sharp rise in money wages in United States' industry since 1937, according to International Labor Office statistics.

"The index of real wages has actually shown a drop since the increase in retail prices in the fall of 1946, the figures show..."

That similar conditions exist in all other parts of the world is shown in the rest of the report, and a table condensing the findings appears below:

Country	Money Wages Increase	Real Wages Increase
United States	80%	27%
Great Britain	77%	36%
Canada	27%	10%
Denmark	75%	11%
France	84%	64%
Eire	36%	20%
Australia	39%	7%
Chile	500%	62%
Japan	900%	24%
Bulgaria	1000%	70%
Palestine	400%	61%

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. 1/1 posted.

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

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

N.S. Regulations in New Guise!

A Plot to Regiment the People in Peacetime

In our issue of April 25 we reprinted from the Brisbane "Telegraph" a letter by Mr. Arthur A. Chresby, in which it was pointed out that the fundamental issue at the recent Queensland elections was State Sovereignty versus the Canberra Power-Lusters. In his letter Mr. Chresby dealt with the Economic Stability Bill.

As a result of Mr. Chresby's letter, some of our Brisbane readers used a little of that initiative, which all social crediters should develop more fully, and wrote to the "Telegraph" asking for more information about the Economic Stability Bill mentioned by Mr. Chresby. The result was the following correspondence—a result that will demonstrate to all readers how right action by them can get right results:—

The Telegraph, Brisbane, Queensland. April 18, 1947.

Mr. A. A. Chresby,
Box 175C, G.P.O., Brisbane.
Dear Mr. Chresby,—Several correspondents have sought information about the "Economic Stability Bill" mentioned in your letter in the "Telegraph" on April 11. We would be pleased if you could supply us with more details of the measure, or advise us where a copy could be obtained. Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,
H. BOYAN, Chief of Staff.

Box 175C, G.P.O., Brisbane.
April 24, 1947.

Mr. H. Boyan, Chief of Staff,

"The Telegraph, Brisbane.
Dear Mr. Boyan,—Re your letter of 18th inst. requesting a copy of—or further information on—"The Economic Stability Bill."

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the Bill as passed by the South Australian Parliament, together with a copy of the speech by the Hon. A. G. Warner, M.L.C., in the Victorian Parliament on the same Bill.

It may be of assistance if I add here a brief commentary in connection with same.

HOW THE NEW MOVE BEGAN

(1) Late last year the Federal Government, through several of its Ministers, stated that they had no intention whatever repealing the National Security Act and the Regulations, etc., made there under and would continue to use them as long as they possibly could.

(2) Incensed with that statement, the Bardonia (Qld.) Progress Association addressed a Prayer and Petition to the then Governor-General, directing attention to those statements and pointing out certain Constitutional aspects. Advice was received that His Royal Highness was submitting the Petition to his Constitutional advisors for consideration.

(3) Within a matter of days of receipt his advice the Federal Attorney-General brought down a Bill to terminate the National Security Act on 31/12/46, BUT he indicated that he would at a later date introduce a measure to continue certain Regulations for a further period. This was eventually accomplished under the title of Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act.

(4) HOWEVER, the Government's Constitutional advisors were not certain that that Act (or parts thereof) was constitutionally valid and that action taken thereunder might not be upset if challenged in the High Court. The Federal Government therefore requested all State Governments to give consideration to the passing—in their respective Parliaments—of an Act that would make valid any Regulations, etc. that might be thrown out by the High Court. To assist in having a uniform Act in each State, the Federal Government requested the States to send their legal advisors to a Federal Conference to draft a uniform Bill to be

submitted to each State Parliament. This was done, and the Act submitted herewith is the uniform one.

THE STATES AS CANBERRA'S "STOOGES"

Whilst it is true that the "Economic Stability Act" is concerned with only four (4) particular sets of the old National Security Regulations, it is equally true that Regulations, etc., are changed so often that even Federal Members will not set up as authorities on them; yet Clause 5 of the "Economic Stability Act" states quite clearly that the State Parliaments are to accept in toto all Regulations, etc., in existence, irrespective of whether they are good, bad, or indifferent, and the States are to continue to impose same on the people.



FEDERAL ATTORNEY-GENERAL EVATT

The point to be kept well in mind is that the Federal "Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act" might be defeated in a Court of Law and that, therefore, the "Economic Stability Bill" is intended to defeat the findings, or the effects of the findings, of the Australian Courts.

This type of legislation is bad both in precedent and practice and is irrefutably a new form of Despotism. In this connection we find that the Acts dealt with herein prove conclusively the truth of the warning of the late Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice of England, in his famous work, "The Despotism." On Page 17 he states, inter alia:—

THE NEW DESPOTISM AND OLD RIGHTS

"The old despotism, which was defeated offered Parliament a challenge. The new despotism, which is not yet defeated, gives Parliament an anesthetic. The strategy is different, but the goal is the same. It is to subordinate Parliament, to evade the Courts, and to render the will or the caprice of the Executive unfettered and supreme."

LIBERAL PARTY AND McKELL

League of Rights on Party Politics

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Experience in South Australia prompts me to follow up Mr. John Johnstone's letter of 9/5/47 about the attitude of the Liberal Party in Victoria to the Petition to the King for the termination of Mr. McKell's appointment as Governor-General.

The "leaders" of the corresponding Party in South Australia even went so far as to suggest that the League of Rights was doing the wrong thing, and should desist.

Such a state of affairs confirms the growing opinion that Party opportunism has completely taken the place of honest-to-goodness attitudes on important political issues. Each Party in turn expects to stage a "come back," because of the desperate plight of things under a regime while the other Party is in office. That is to say, the Party hopes to flourish because of the troublous times and is only interested to a negligible extent in measures, which have real curative value.

This attitude could not be retained if enough Party Members really appreciated the value of what is best in the British institutions and the British heritage of culture. These institutions and this culture are being attacked and undermined by our enemies and the disaster, which must follow if our enemies prevail, will be laid to a large extent at the door of those who pretend to abhor the socialistic ideas, but do nothing to turn the tide of the totalitarian invasion. All of us who realise this should do all in our power to expose the racket and to show the adherents to the Parties how they are being betrayed by their ostensible leaders.

Political candidature has become almost completely a ladder-way by which people who are vaguely idealistic, or are ambitious of power, or of social or commercial advantage, hope to further their desires; no matter how desperate is the plight of the people in their constituency.

The League of Rights provides a basis upon which all members of all parties and groups can come together to work for certain fundamental principles. Acceptance of these principles will bring about a state of society under which the political and economic security and the personal freedom of each individual would be assured and safeguarded. It offers an opportunity for action to those who want to see their political servants (representatives) brought under effective direction by electors.

The question is, are we prepared to cooperate to this end or let things drift? The lead has been given; the mechanism is available. What about it?

—Yours, etc., E. C. FINN, Honorary Organiser, League of Rights, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

In examining the full effect of this legislation we must never overlook the Law as set out in paragraph 535, page 455, Vol. 6, "Halsbury's Laws of England," i.e.:

"... nor may legal acts be rendered justifiable by the plea of the King's commands, or STATE NECESSITY. The Crown is bound to the Law both by statute and by the terms of the coronation oath which embodies the contract between the Crown and the people..."

The fundamental and over-riding Law of the Land and the terms of the contract between the Crown and the people is clearly and definitely set out in paragraph 525 (ibid) which states:—

"The Crown or its Ministers may not punish, imprison, or coerce the subject IN AN ARBITRARY MANNER. NO FREEMAN MAY BE TAKEN OR IMPRISONED, OR DISSEISED ON HIS FREEHOLD OR LIBERTIES OR FREE CUSTOMS..."

ADMINISTRATIVE LAWLESSNESS

A careful examination of the "Economic Stability Act," and the Federal Act which it proposes to validate, shows clearly that the Executive are endeavoring to ignore the rule of construction that "... statutes and other legislative acts are so far as possible to be interpreted so as not to cause any interference with the vested rights of the subject."

As shown on page two (2) hereof, and by Section 4 of the Acts of Settlement, 1700 (12 and 13 Will.3.c.2), the vested rights of the subject are: "Whereas the laws of England are the birthright of the people thereof, and all the kings and queens who shall ascend the throne of this realm ought to administer the government of the same according to the said laws, and all their OFFICERS AND MINISTERS OUGHT TO SERVE THEM RESPECTIVELY ACCORDING TO THE SAME... THE SAME ARE RATIFIED AND CONFIRMED ACCORDINGLY."

That paragraphs 525 and 535 on pages 450 and 455, respectively, of "Halsbury's Laws of England" (Vol. 6) are still the Law, and binding on the Executive, is quite without argument.

"It is the duty of the Crown and of every branch of the Executive to abide by and obey the law. If there is any difficulty in ascertaining it, the Courts are open to the Crown to sue, and it is the duty of the Executive in cases of doubt to ascertain the law, in order to obey it, not to disregard it."—per Sir George Farwell in Eastern Trust Co. v. McKenzie, Mann & Co. Ltd., (1915) A.C. 750, at p. 759; 11 Digest 525, 293

BYPASSING PARLIAMENTS

Whilst it is possible that certain controls should—for the time being—be continued, nevertheless it should not be forgotten that controls have built up petty bureaucrats and that much of our taxation is used to keep these people in jobs. If controls are necessary, the Governments should come to the Parliaments and inform them of the controls considered desirable. Parliaments would then be in a position to know what Regulations were required and would be in a further position to keep a tight hand on such Regulations and the effects thereof. But to give a State Government Executive carte blanche authority to impose Regulations, such as is shown in Clause 5 of the "Economic Stability Act," is a horse of a different color, for no Member of Parliament knows exactly the extent, nature or effect upon the community of the many "Orders, declarations, determinations, delegations, authorities, applications, notifications, rules, consents, agreements, requirements, valuations, certificates, reports, notices or directions which were made, given or entered into under any Commonwealth Regulations in operation by virtue of Section 3 of this Act and which were in force or subsisting immediately prior to the commencing day fixed under this Act in respect of those Regulations shall, subject to this Act," etc.

I shall be only too happy to collaborate with your Mr. Davidson—if so desired—in analysing or drafting an article for your esteemed paper so that your readers may be in a position to know these things and keep an effective hold over their Parliamentarians.

—With kindest regards,
yours sincerely,
ARTHUR A. CHRESBY.

CAPITALIST RADIO AIDS COMMUNISTS!

(From "Freedom News-Weekly," May 7):

MELBOURNE: Mr. Keon, Labor M.L.A. for Richmond, revealed in Parliament last week in a debate over station 3DB on the subject "That Communism is beneficial to the trades unions in Australia," the station allowed the Communist Party to nominate both speakers. The result was that listeners were subjected to a spate of propaganda from Mr. J. J. Brown, without a chance of its being effectively answered.

In Parliament, Lieut-Colonel Dennett, Liberal member for Caulfield, suggested that Mr. Keon had "squibbed" the debate with Mr. Brown.

Replying, "Before I squib anything with Brown I shall get out of public life," Mr. Keon revealed the full circumstances surrounding the debate, which reveal the management of 3DB in a very sorry light. He said:

"The president of the Trades Hall Council some weeks ago asked me if I would take the opposition side of a debate on the subject 'That Communism is Beneficial to the Trades Unions in Australia.' The necessary arrangements were made for me to do so against, as I understood at that time Thomson, Communist secretary of the Building Trades Federation.

"Subsequently, Mr. Prentice, of 3DB, which is attached to the 'Herald' newspaper, rang me and asked me if I was all right for the debate, and I said that I was. He said, 'Thomson is backing and filling over the matter, and says that if you are on the other side he will not go on with the debate.' I said, 'that is too bad for the 'Commos.' If that is the case, and they will not get a speaker, and if you cannot get one, I shall get one myself.'

"Mr. Prentice suggested that he should telephone Brown, and I suggested that if Brown could not get someone he should contact the Communist Party headquarters for a speaker. Mr. Prentice told me that he would do so.

"A few days later he rang me again and told me that he had contacted the secretary of the Communist Party, Mr. Ralph Gibson, who had told him that the executive of the Party had decided that no member of the Communist Party would be permitted to appear on the other side if I were in the debate.

"I said: 'that is just too bad; we shall have to find a speaker from somewhere else.' Mr. Prentice then said to me, 'I am sorry, but we must have a Communist on the other side.'

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 St., Perth, Western Australia.

"In other words, the 'Herald' station, 3DB, allowed the Communist Party to nominate the speaker for its own side, and also allowed it to decide who was to do the speech on the other side. As a result we had the hopeless exhibition put up by a member of the Liberal Party, who knew very little about Communism.

"In other words, the Communists were given an open forum by 3DB. Mr. Brown was allowed an hour on the air without the opportunity being given for an effective reply to his arguments by a person who might have been better fitted for the job than the man who was put up by 3DB to oppose him.

"I suggest that the honorable member for Caulfield should try to find the reason for that arrangement, and while he is on the job, and as he is employed at the 'Herald' office, that he should try to ascertain why six of the last eight appointees to the editorial staff have been Communists, or so nearly 'Comms' that one could not tell the difference."

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 II, 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.

AN OUTSTANDING BOOKLET

"Our Sham Democracy"

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

Price: 1/1d posted

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

"New Times," May 23, 1947 ----- Page 3

Repair Our Damaged Constitution

Copies of an important letter to electors, bearing this heading and dated 17/4/47, were circulated widely in New South Wales before the State elections and deal with a matter which should be made an issue at the next Victorian elections. The letters were issued by the Voter's Association For Tax Reduction (Non-Party Political), 296 Pitt Street, Sydney, and the wording was as follows: —

With those who suffer from an illness, the first reasonable step towards recovery is to obtain a correct DIAGNOSIS. Recovery of health is a matter so important, that only the foolish will submit themselves to experimental treatment, at the hands of ill-informed practitioners. The prudent person does not, in such matters, rely upon the hit-or-miss principle, but requires as a first step, a CAREFUL DIAGNOSIS.

The active symptoms of discontent and frustration, which are characteristic of the present time in Australia, are indicative in the economic field, of a departure from robust economic health. Here, also, the first step towards recovery must be a CAREFUL DIAGNOSIS.



PARLIAMENT HOUSE CANBERRA

It is generally agreed that "Canberra" is a source from which many of our discontents arise. All parties agree on this, as is clearly indicated, not so much by their words, as by their deeds, in endeavoring to find a remedy for these ills by various efforts to centralise more and more power at Canberra, per medium of referendums.

Generally these efforts have been brought to nought, by the common sense of the people in rejecting almost all of these attempts. There is thus demonstrated a pronounced divergence of opinion between the power-lusting advocates for extended centralised power at Canberra, and the sound shrewdness of the people in rejecting same.

This divergence of opinion is so striking that it must receive priority of attention, in any attempt at diagnosis. Consideration of this matter inevitably raises the question: —

Which is better: (a) Remote centralised control? Or (b) Local, decentralised control?

This question can best be answered by the application of first principles.

It is an axiom, a self-evident truth, that the closer Government is to the people, the more responsive such government is to the will of the people. It is, however, not to be overlooked, that for certain specific pur-

poses, it is desirable that Australia should present to the outside world, a united front.

Our original Constitution was drawn by able men, who very skilfully wove into the one fabric, in a carefully balanced fashion, these two divergent principles. By the original Constitution, certain carefully specified and limited functions were placed within the jurisdiction of "Canberra"; but all residual powers remained with the States.

By this arrangement each State, retained its full sovereignty, together with the means whereby alone, that sovereignty could be made operative—CONTROL OF ITS OWN PURSE For it has been truly said that "Government is finance; and finance is government."

But this carefully drawn, and skilfully balanced Constitution has been badly damaged and mutilated, by depriving the States of their financial sovereignty per medium of an instrument known as "THE FINANCIAL AGREEMENT," which became operative about 1928 through the agency of the LOAN COUNCIL.

Ever since that time, the States, shorn of all effective control over their finances, have become less and less operative in the fields of government; for, bereft of all financial control, they have become stripped of all power to originate and sustain policy a consequence, the States, originally robust and sovereign entities, vested with full power to originate and direct policy in relation to all "Residual Powers," have become pale "YES-MEN," following meekly the dictates of the tyranny of "Canberra."

Disaster has followed the undue centralisation of power at Canberra, and there is consequently a rapidly growing belief that to regain sanity we must painfully retrace our steps. There is plainly evident a turn in the tide; there is arising a strong desire to regain local control over our own affairs. This desire has been crystallised into a three-fold demand: —

- (1) Discontinuance of Uniform Taxation;
- (2) Annulment of the Financial Agreement, and discontinuance of the Loan Council;
- (3) Termination as rapidly as possible of the bureaucratic "Controls" operating from Canberra.

In their desire for reform, some would so far as to say that our whole Constitution must be thrown into the melting pot. Although this course is advocated by some whose integrity and intentions are sound, this proposition deserves to be examined with the utmost care. For it is certain that nothing would better please the power-lusting centralisers, than such a procedure.

For at the present time the centralisers are in a most powerful position, as a consequence of a carefully and long followed policy. Moreover, they now enjoy an aftermath of a centralisation of power rendered necessary during the war.

POLITICAL POINTERS

(Continued from page 1)

The following report from America, published in the Melbourne "Herald" on May 15, indicates the extent of Communist infiltration in the American film industry: —

"Robert Taylor told the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities today that in 1943 he was forced to appear in a film 'Song of Russia,' which he objected to on the ground that it contained Communist propaganda.

"Taylor, who is one of a group of Hollywood witnesses appearing before the committee, said that an official of the War Productions Board who was sent to Hollywood from Washington delayed his entrance into the Navy Air Corps until he played the leading role in the film.

"Taylor said he protested that the picture contained Communist propaganda, but the official overruled him.

"Richard Arlen told the committee that Communists in Hollywood were largely among writers who wove propaganda into scripts under the guise of innocent statements."

* * * * *
Stalin, in 1939: —
 "What is our country as it builds Socialism, but a base for the World Revolution?"
 —Quoted in the London "Tablet," of March 22.
 * * * * *

Major Guy Lloyd, in the London "Tablet" of March 8: —

"Germany is in no state to make war on anyone, nor will be for many years, but under Russian domination she could, as a satellite of Russia, become an enormous asset in Russian plans for aggression and expansion over Europe. That is one of the greatest dangers inherent in the formation of a central German Government in Berlin—which might well, at a suitable moment, come under the virtual control of the Russians, and bring Germany under the aegis of the hammer and sickle. To prevent this, Germany should be kept divided, and partitioned into suitable economic units, bearing as close a relation as possible to the traditions of the past. Only thus can the West be secure from a further westward movement of the iron curtain and all that that implies."

One of the major reasons for the failure of the recent Moscow Conference was the insistence by the Russians that Germany be maintained as a centralised State.

Therefore being powerful, they rightly believe that if they can induce us to throw the Constitution into the melting-pot, at this time, they will succeed in determining the shape of the New Constitution and in giving it a form in accordance with their hearts' desire.

NO! This is no time to throw the Constitution into the melting pot!

Badly mutilated as it is by Uniform Taxation and the Financial Agreement, it is still our sheet anchor. That the centralisers realise this full well, is clearly indicated by their many endeavors to amend it, and

their oft-expressed desire to throw it into the melting pot. It is much more to restore the mutilation by retracing our steps.

It is no time to talk about pulling up the anchor, and forging a new one, when we are in the midst of a violent hurricane. Anyone who advocates such a course is either naive and simple; or he is not adverse to our ruin.

The better course is strongly to urge the three-fold demand set out above.

—Yours sincerely
 JOHN M. MACARA, President.

Kill the Chifley Spirit and You'll Cure Salary-Grabitis

Our Socialist Prime Minister, Mr. Chifley, told the people's representatives that sometimes he thought the latest tax-cuts were over-generous. Most Australians will dispute that point at once.

Then Caucus decided that the salaries of all Members should be increased by fifty per cent. Considering that a salary is a recompense for services rendered, many good Australians may be expected to indignantly dispute that also.

The claim that all the Members are giving the services and getting the results, which the electors want, is contrary to facts. The elector who uses his common sense is bound to voice his strong objections to an unconditional increase in his political servants' pay. It is an old British custom to pay for the goods as they are delivered.

Mr. Chifley, it seems, has made a discovery. He is reported to have said that the average citizen does not bother about "aggregate" taxation but about the amount he has to pay individually. That's a striking fact. It is not new, but it carries the weight of conviction. The average citizen naturally becomes hot and bothered when he knows that something in the nature of a swindle is going on. He knows that he is compelled to surrender his hard earned money which he could well use to buy his needs; and, by the same token, help to stimulate the businesses supplying his needs.

The disposition of the average citizen, however, does not suit the Chifley spirit.

According to press reports, Mr. Chifley informed the people's representatives "he expected a recessionary movement, particularly in America, in the next few years and he wanted the Government to be prepared to face it.



MR. CHIFLEY

A recessionary movement, not, be it noted, in regard to taxes or bureaucratic controls, but in respect to government, revenue.

This recession, having its origin in America, will accomplish a withdrawal of purchasing power from the pockets of the average citizens of Australia. The word "recession" is the very latest in international political expression. It means Depression.

During the recent strike period, displaced wage earners could be heard relating their experiences while "on the dole." What prospect, then, does the future hold for the average citizen? Isn't it queer that the taxation grievances embodied in motions prepared by the Federal Labor executive

collapsed? The words of Chifley apparently were received, not as the words of a representative of the average wage earner, but as a fiat from a Fuehrer. The policy of Socialism is, of course, a policy of Dictatorship. Unfortunately that policy is accepted, not by the Labor Party alone, but by all present-day political Parties.

Only one thing, therefore, remains for the harassed taxpayer to do. He may join one of the non-Party groups of citizens now in action to protect their rights as voters. Neither taxation nor inflation of prices will allow the average citizen to reach a higher standard of living with the right of his own choice in his own affairs.

Spirited citizens, sensing their responsibility for action, should find inspiration from the elector's letter appearing below. Copies are obtainable from Mr. John Johnstone, hon. sec., League of Rights, 9 Durham road, Surrey Hills, Victoria. A wide acceptance of such action would ensure a recession of the contempt, which some Members seem to hold for their too tolerant electors.

To Mr..... M.H.R.,
 Parliament House,
 Canberra, A.C.T.

Dear Sir,
 I wish to ask you, as my representative, to demand in Parliament that the proposed increase of fifty per cent, in Members salaries be withheld until a fifty per cent, reduction in taxation and a corresponding rise in living standards for Australians, with freedom of choice in their own affairs, is effected by the Government. I should like to hear, directly or through the press, if you are willing to do this. —Yours faithfully

Address.....
 Date.....

Help To Get Your Taxes Down

Tax-reduction demand-letter forms are obtainable from The Honorary Secretary, Victorian League of Rights, 9 Durham Road, Surrey Hills, E.10, Vic. No charge is now being made for the forms, but a small donation with your order would help to pay for printing, postage, etc.

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.

FREE BACK NUMBERS

Readers desiring to help our drive for more circulation, by introducing the "New Times" to their fellow-electors, are advised that a parcel of back-numbers Will be sent, free of charge and post-free, to anyone who writes to us and asks for it. Melbourne readers may obtain a parcel by calling at our office. Our postal address is: New Times Limited, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. The "New Times" office is on the 5th floor of McEwan House, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne. The time to act is NOW.

Printed by Asher & Co. Pty. Ltd., 286 Lennox Street, Richmond, for the New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Melbourne.

The Utopian Trap

"The world today is full of formulas, absolutes, plans for perfect societies. We need to remember that the democratic system is none of these things. It is in fact founded on the rejection of any such telescoping of destiny. Its only doctrine is the simple one that since individuals make up the race, and individuals labor and triumph and contribute any human good there is in the world, then whatever is set up in the way of governments and economic systems should be directed to the difficult objective of securing to the individual the right to choose his way of life, try his ideas, make his own mistakes and successes and assume the consequences of his acts —with scrupulous regard for the right of all other individuals to follow the same course.

"But there is no denying that economic, social and political development has not kept abreast of industrial development. Because of this the enemies of free societies argue that there are quicker roads to felicity than the habitual trial-and-error method. They urge us to resign our characteristic skepticism, to embrace one or another comprehensive dogma, and to fit ourselves into rigid and predetermined social patterns. The various dogmas differ in ritual but they all boil down to relinquishing individual responsibility and putting our fate into a few well-chosen hands, lodging it exclusively in the State.

"In the theory of all these dogmas, the omniscient State broods omnipotently over the affairs of men, their good its only concern. But in practice the State diminishes to a small group of limited and overworked little persons who, to list characteristics of current examples, are apt to be neurotic, selfish, ruthless, visionary, cruel, vengeful, insatiable or stupid. In short, governing coteries possess exactly the same defects as other human beings, with their inadequacies enormously magnified by the power they wield. The totalitarian societies they govern quickly transform themselves into armed camps, since such a system can only be administered on a military basis and war can be the only justification for its privations."

—"Land of Plenty," by Walter Dorwin Teague.