

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 NEWTIMES

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# VICTORIAN ELECTIONS: WHAT IS REAL ISSUE?

## ADVICE TO ELECTORS

There is only one important issue at the coming Victorian elections: State sovereignty versus centralised dictatorship from Canberra. Victorian electors must elect to their State Parliament, Members who are pledged to fight centralisation in any shape or form.

No reform of the financial system or any other system can be implemented in the face of a policy of political, economic and financial centralisation from Canberra. This policy of centralisation has got to be challenged.

Our advice to electors is that they contact all candidates immediately and ask them if they are prepared to give a written undertaking to—

(1) Take all possible action to have Uniform Taxation abolished in any shape or form.

(2) Oppose the transfer of any further powers to Canberra.

(3) Defend the Federal Constitution, which protects the sovereignty of the States.

Bank nationalisation, which is simply an intensification of the Monopoly of Credit both financial and real, and which this journal has been fighting since its inception, is an attack upon the Federal Constitution and State rights. All genuine supporters of the sovereignty of local Governments must recognise bank nationalisation as an

attempt to emasculate the States.

Irrespective of the tactics of the Upper House in forcing this election, the question of reforming the Upper House must not be allowed to obscure the real issue. Every vote cast for Labor candidates who will not openly condemn bank nationalisation as an attack upon local Government will be hailed by Mr. Chifley and his backers as a vote in favour of their totalitarian policies.

An overwhelming majority of Victorian electors have got to make it clear to the Canberra totalitarians that they have enough of centralisation and are now going to work for decentralisation.

But to be successful they must do more than merely elect Members pledged to decentralisation; they must get behind Members and make it clear that their election promises are not going to be forgotten.

production can be regimented and man powered to do special work for export, and not only to do work they don't want to do but to have the results of their work taken from them and dumped abroad.

Governments found, to their delight, that the war crisis gave them powers to do almost anything they pleased; they also found, equally to their delight, that crises could be manufactured ad lib; and the powers of government thus automatically increased. Modern "democracies" have shown few signs of being able to control their "representatives" in Parliament, nor have the "fierce" debates in Parliament done anything to protect the minorities against the majority "steam roller," or to prevent the ever-increasing arrogance of executives drunk with power. In the face of what has happened in Germany, Russia, England, and Australia, people who still believe that anything good or useful will come out of taking more power from the people and giving it to a central bureaucracy must indeed be political half-wits. Monopolies of any kind are dangerous, but where our only protection, the Australian Constitution, is being rapidly destroyed, and where all military, financial, and legal power is being placed in the hands of one group, then the only thing to do will be to get out of the country before the iron curtain is lowered. I quote the words of one of the greatest of monetary reformers: "No earthly power short of military revolution will reform the banking system once it is nationalised."

Hobart. BARBARA GUTHRIE.

## Belloc On Social Credit

The "New Age," (London) of June 21, 1934, quoted the famous Catholic writer, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, as writing in G. K. Chesterton's "Weekly": "The Douglas Scheme of Credit, which is deservedly occupying an increasing place in contemporary discussion, is a suggestion to do quickly and completely what would be done more slowly and less completely by a good distribution of property."

Responsibility for any election comment in this publication is accepted by J. G. Weller. Rushall Crescent, North Fitzroy

## PRODUCTION DECLINING IN AUSTRALIA Mr. Arthur Fadden's Speech

We reprint below the most important part of a speech by the Hon. Arthur Fadden, delivered in the House of Representatives on September 20:

An alarming condition of affairs prevails in rural industries today, and Australia's internal and external economy, and our responsibilities to our kith and kin in the United Kingdom, and to the starving millions of the world, demand that it be corrected. Admittedly, adverse seasonal conditions and a natural decrease of the productivity of the land have contributed to this dangerous and alarming decline, but much of it is due to artificial factors for which the Government is to blame.

Official rural statistics, which have just been released, are most disturbing. They reveal a position, which demands immediate and practical consideration by the Government.

### Sheep, Cattle, Pigs

Throughout Australia, the number of sheep this year was 15,300,000 fewer than in 1939, and 673,000 fewer than a year ago. Indeed the figure for 1947 is the lowest recorded since 1924.

This is the second consecutive occasion on which the numbers have fallen below 100,000,000 since that year.

Again, the number of dairy cows this year is 197,000 fewer than in 1939. The total number of dairy cattle continued to decline in 1946-47. In 1943, when the Commonwealth Statistician first recorded dairy cattle separately, they numbered nearly 5,000,000. By 1944, the number had declined to 4,900,000; in 1945 to 4,800,000; in 1946 to 4,600,000; and this year to 4,590,000.

The decline was most marked in New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia.

In regard to the number of beef cattle, the figures show a steady decline from 9,300,000 in 1945 to 9,200,000 in 1946, and to 8,800,000 in 1947. Although the total number of cattle showed an increase of 565,000 over the figure for 1939, there were 451,000 fewer cattle than last year.

The number of pigs decreased from 1,700,000 in 1944 to 1,200,000 in 1947.

There has been a continuous decrease of the number of dairy cattle.

In Queensland the situation is just as alarming.

The number of sheep in that State in 1947 represented only 63 per cent, of the number in 1943, and there are now fewer sheep than there have been for 30 years, while prospects for the production of meat and wool have also been most adversely affected.

There were only 5,900,000 cattle in Queensland this year, which is the smallest number since 1933, and this represents a substantial decrease of last year's figure of 6,500,000. Since 1943 there has been a continuous decrease of the number of dairy cattle.

### Less Acreage For Crops

The total area under crop in Australia in 1945-46—the last year for which figures are available—show that there were 3,000,000 acres less than in 1938-39.

There were nearly 8,000 fewer rural holdings than in pre-war years, while the total area of land used for rural purposes was 1,900,000 acres less than in 1942-43.

Compared with the figures for 1938-39, the total area under wheat in 1945-46 was less by 2,900,000 acres, under barley by 45,623 acres, under maize by 88,417 acres, under hay by 500,000 acres, under sugarcane by 31,632 acres, under cotton by 58,772 acres, under tobacco by 3,948 acres, and under orchard and fruit gardens by 2415 acres. Those statistics reveal a decrease of the areas used for the production of eight important crops, and should be sufficient

to cause the Treasurer and his colleagues to initiate a searching inquiry into the reason for this appalling situation.

### Milk, Butler, Wool, Precious Metals, Etc.

When we consider the figures relating to rural production, we find that they are equally disturbing. Milk production in 1945-46 was 112,000,000 gallons less than in 1938-39, butter production fell below the pre-war production by more than 53,000 tons, while wool production declined by 47,300,000 lb., and wheat production showed a decrease of approximately 13,000,000 bushels.

The number of persons permanently employed on rural holdings last year was 19,000 fewer than in 1938-39, and lower by at least 27,000 than in 1937-38.

Production of silver and gold in 1945-46 was lower than during any wartime year. In 1946, production of silver fell below the 1939 figure by more than 3,000,000 oz., while production of gold declined by more than 770,000 fine oz., and of lead by 62,000 tons.

The production of wire has decreased from the pre-war figure of 12,000 tons to approximately 7,800 tons.

The production of bricks, which is averaging about 40,000,000 a month is only approximately two-thirds of that of the pre-war year.

### Unsatisfactory Results

These highly unsatisfactory results have been achieved during the term of office of a Government, which claims that it was responsible for the re-absorption into industry of more than 420,000 ex-servicemen. If we are to believe Government propaganda the highly unsatisfactory statistics which I have quoted are the results of the country's effort at a time of almost 100 per cent. employment. But the most disturbing feature is that only 50,000 ex-servicemen have returned to the land, and two and a half times that number have sought employment in factories.

The Government cannot plead that it has been handicapped by lack of money, because it has enjoyed complete control of the nation's credit. Since 1945, and even before, it has possessed dictatorial powers over the national banking system.

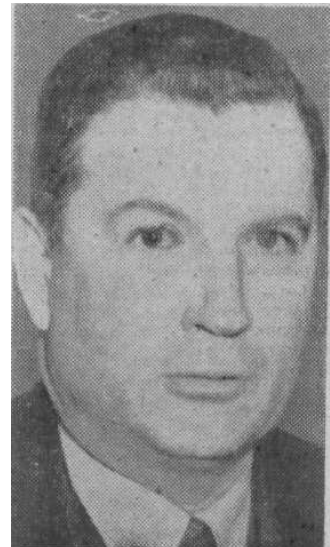
## BANK CONTROL AND 'FULL EMPLOYMENT'

The following letter appeared in the Hobart "Mercury" of October 13:

Mr. Chifley has been reported as saying that it is necessary to nationalise the banks to implement the policy of "full employment." It becomes necessary, therefore, that we should understand what is meant by this policy. In England the people are fully employed. They are producing a record number of motorcars, which they are not allowed to use; they are producing high-class goods of endless variety, which they are not allowed to buy. What do the hard-working people get for this prodigious effort? They do not get the standard of living of a mid-European peasant. That is "full employment" under Socialism. There have been many threats of another depression, but the mechanism of depressions are too well known now, and another one will not be tolerated, not even from Mr. Chifley. But there is something just as bad, and perhaps very much more sinister, and that is "full employment" under a Socialist regime. It is possible under a Socialist regime to make every man, woman and child punch a clock, and to keep everybody so busy that nobody has time to do anything useful. Nor will it be long now before the tragic plight of Britain is repeated in Australia. By means of a dollar crisis or a lopsided "export policy" all those engaged in

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The Hon. A. FADDEN  
Shows Production Figures

# IN FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

The following interesting and informative items have been extracted from "Hansard" and all arose during the motion of Want of Confidence Debate:—

House of Representatives—Mr. Fadden, Sept. 18, 1947:

On the 20th July 1943, Mr. Curtin said—  
I put the Governments position clearly when I say that we have not socialised Australia, and we do not intend to do it just because we are at war.

Approximately, one month later, on the 18th August, he said—

I have this to say: The Commonwealth Government has no power to socialise any industry. I say further my Government has not socialised any industry.

Only nine days previously, in a widely publicised advertisement, the Attorney-General (Dr. Evatt) had said—

The Commonwealth Constitution gives no general power to nationalise industries. Under Labor government there will be more room for private enterprise and business initiative after the war than ever before.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Blain, 18th Sept. 1947:  
Can there be any question of what socialisation means, having regard to what the Right Honorable Member for Yarra, its principal sponsor, explained to the Australian Labor Party conference, which accepted it in 1921? This is what he said when moving that his proposal for the establishment of a central economic council be approved:

This was one of the immediate things to be done under the scheme. The first step was to employ parliamentary machinery to nationalise the industry, to give the community and the workers control of that industry.

As Hitler did, as the Leader of the Opposition pointed out this morning. The right, honorable gentleman continued:

Then they had government by the workers in the industry. That industry would then become a group and each group could elect representatives to the Supreme Economic Council, which it would have to do with the chain of the whole of the workers in industry. So far as the industry itself was concerned under the socialised State he declared, it would really take the place of the political parliament.

The political parliament would not disappear. It would legislate on other questions, but the Supreme Council would take the place of Parliament for all questions of industry. It (the Supreme Economic Council) would come only after the initial stages had been reached, after nationalisation . . .

After mummifying the people, I presume. The right honorable gentleman continued:

The objective rendered it necessary to have a Supreme Economic Council.

. . . In the transition stage, he stated, they would have industry nationalised and only partial control by the workers at that stage. As they progressed they would have complete control and then they would have the Supreme Economic Council to hold the balance of power between all industries.

\* \* \* \* \*

One objective which was specially mentioned in the report of the Banking and Finance Committee of that congress was that the financial machinery created for nationalisation of banks should be used to control the press. The committee reported:

That the control of the financial institutions by a capitalistic oligarchy prevents the development of a free press by control of advertising.

Mr. Kean, who steered that report through the congress and had it adopted in a modified form, said:

The whole value of the commodities of the nation today is expressed in the words "national credit." He asked, if there were institutions, which controlled the credit to that extent, did they not control the country and the lives of the people in that country. At present, he said, credit was controlled by the banks and insurance companies.

He added—the official report says "with emphasis":

If we control the capital of the country, then we hold the capitalistic system in the hollow of our hands.

I note here how closely that paraphrases the words of Sir Oswald Mosley, head of the British Fascist Party, who said:

Credit and banking are the key to the fortress of capitalism. With them in our hands we have the people at our mercy.

How closely the report of the committee resembles also the words of Lenin, who said that through the nationalisation of the banks even the smallest consumers may be tied hand and foot. It is staggering to realise that these propositions were agreed to in Australia not by Communists, but by mature Labor men, the heads of great unions, men who, in a brief period of five or six years, became leaders of the Labor Party, Labor premiers, Labor prime ministers and members of the present Ministry in this Parliament and some who have reached ambassadorial rank.

[Mr. Scullin is Member for Yarra.]

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Holt, 18th Sept. 1947:  
In the banking legislation of 1945, the Parliament relinquished direct control over the note issue and the gold reserve. Now we are to have the final surrender of the Parliament's authority; because, once the banking system has been nationalised the Parliament will not have the determination of what shall be done by it, because

it will have surrendered its authority to the executive of the day. The Treasurer of the day, who at present is the Prime Minister of this country, will be placed in such a position of authority as even the Parliament itself would find it difficult to reach.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Dedman, 18th Sept:

On other occasions, I have made it clear in this House that, in my opinion, when the people elect a parliament, and a government representing a majority of its members is appointed, that government is entirely free to use any means at its disposal under the Constitution to do what it thinks best in the interests of the people . . . When a government is elected it has the responsibility for doing anything and everything, which it is constitutionally capable of doing to ensure the life, liberty and happiness of the people.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. McEwen, 18th Sept. 1947:

When prices control was introduced by the Menzies Government a definite direction was given, and a regulation made, expressly forbidding the disclosure of any information concerning the business transactions of individuals or companies coming to the knowledge of the Prices Commissioner. The regulation operated throughout the life of the Menzies and Fadden Governments, and it was strongly supported by the then Prices Commissioner. However, during the tenure of office of the present Government, this safeguard has been removed, the order revoked, and a new order issued, compelling the Prices Commissioner to reveal to the Taxation authorities any information desired by them. Professor Copland, who was still in office as Prices Commissioner, is known to have resisted this departure and to have condemned it as a breach of faith, but he was overruled, and a strong liaison has been established between the Commissioner of Taxation and the Prices Branch.

Mr. Pollard.—What is wrong with that? Does the honorable member want the crooks who are robbing the people rounded up?

Mr. McEwen.—If the intimate affairs of private individuals and companies, which come to the knowledge of the Prices Commissioner are to be broadcast to government departments there is an end of all privacy and trust. This cynical and shameless action can only be interpreted as an indication of the attitude towards people's private affairs, which will be exhibited by the monopoly bank.

## Central Planning Destroys Planning By Individuals

Mr. Edward Crankshaw, in his book "Russia and the Russians," remarks very justly that the great trouble in the Soviet Union is that nobody can plan except the Government.

"It is surprising how much the work of today is bound up with plans for the day after tomorrow, and the lack of plans for the day after tomorrow is what is chiefly the matter with Russia and with authoritarianism as a means of government. You just cannot have plans when authority may ruin them at a blow by ordering you to do this or that quite different."

That is what the younger school of British planners in particular are so unwilling to face. Some hundreds of the Civil Servants with whom they mixed in the war are really no substitute for the tens of thousands of private businessmen who would be planning and working if they believed they could reap where they had sown. It is the confidence, which world events and the two great German Wars have so gravely impaired, which a wise Government would be seeking to foster again.

But, intoxicated with the sense of their electoral majority, the Labour Party declines to engage in serious argument. What its spokesmen do is to parade for inspection over and over again their stock of selected evils from the capitalist era—the distressed areas, the unemployment and the rest of a familiar indictment which, however true it is, does not help us any distance toward answering a great present question, which is whether Socialism will or will not impair incentive in essential parts of industry.

Will this uncertainty outweigh the gain from national Boards administering on behalf of the community a range of major industries? The great bulk of economic activity is outside these large and nationalised industries.

If it is settled that because we cannot export coal we must export manufactures, and quality goods at that, then it begs a real and relevant question: whether highly specialised manufactures can flourish unless they devote their energies to making and marketing them have reasonable confidence that they are going to be continuously served by the nationalised services, and not discriminated against because what they make, while it is approved of as an export, is considered a sheer luxury in the home market. It is doubtful whether any trade can exist competitively merely for export and without serving a critical and selective home market as well.

"The Tablet" (Eng.), Aug. 23.

## COMPULSORY LABOR PROGRAMME

What is really significant about the present crisis is the order of priorities it has disclosed, and how comparatively low down on the list is the essential personal freedom of not being compelled to labour day by day under penalties at an assigned task. Direction is only necessary because of the very large programme of capital outlay on which the Government embarked when it came into power, and because it is not now willing seriously to cut that programme down. It ought to be clearly understood that the price is being paid in the acceptance of direction, and that the assumption is that, faced with the choice of worse physical amenities or the sacrifice of what has hitherto been considered the essential distinguishing mark of a free man, it is the liberty, which is being sacrificed. This is the mark, in a most literal sense, of a material age and generation, where things rank before rights. But it is not the expression of the dominant outlook in the rest of the Western world. We are not surprised that from Russia there now come broadcasts and invitations to the British working people to recognise that their real affinity should be with those who have long since transcended bourgeois prejudices about liberty and individual rights.

Today the limelight is directed towards two chosen categories, called "spivs" and "drones," "eels" and "butterflies" with an agitation in favour of compulsory work by men not all of whom can have considered the implications of the metaphor in the word "drone." Abuse followed by compulsory labour is the programme of Mr. Isaacs, who revealed a disgraceful mentality. "The Tablet" (Eng.), Sept. 6, 1947.

## The Federation Spirit

The spirit behind Federation was given clear and able expression by Sir Henry Parkes, when he outlined the principles of delineation and partition in the preliminary resolutions moved by him and adopted by the Federal Convention of 1891.

"I think it is in the highest degree desirable that we should satisfy the mind of each of the colonies that we have no intention to cripple their powers, to invade their rights, to diminish their authority, except so far as it is absolutely necessary in view of the great end to be accomplished, which, in point of fact, will not be material as diminishing the powers and privileges and rights of the existing colonies. It is therefore proposed by this first condition of mine to satisfy them that neither their territorial rights nor their powers of legislation for the well-being of their own country will be interfered with in any way that can impair the security of those rights, and the efficiency of their legislative powers."

Labor Members, especially those in border-line electorates, are alarmed at the public outcry against the Banking measure, and are now looking to the impending re-distribution of Federal seats to dodge the wrath of their electors. Labor expects it will have more than 40 safe seats in the proposed new set-up in a House of 120 Members, which will be enough to reward those who defied their, electors by voting for Bank nationalisation, with a seat for life.

**The Party bosses will have a busy time over these boundaries; each Party will be scheming to have them fixed in their favour. Between the lot of them the poor old elector will be truly fixed as a result of this Canberra conspiracy.**

## FALSE PRODUCTION FIGURES

From the bare figures representing production estimates an entirely false picture of our alleged prosperity is given. Mere money terms boosted by higher prices disguised a serious decline in production; as an example, the export price of wheat and wool had increased considerably, but if stated in bushels and bales, the decline would be apparent. Then there is this example from the Maryborough Dairy Co.; in 1939 this company handled 18,825,692 lb. of butter and cheese and suppliers received £1,049,680; in 1947 production was 7,964,362 and payments £644,369 (Brisbane "Courier Mail," September 23). Only those engaged in production know how difficult it is to obtain materials; political and economic theorists haven't the foggiest idea of the chaos and confusion resulting from their interference, the results of which are hidden behind the practice of expressing production in terms of "prices."

## REFERENDUM AND RECALL

The Tasmanian Premier, Mr. Cosgrove, has announced he is considering a Bill to give Tasmania the Swiss electoral system known as the "Initiative Referendum and Recall." If this were operating at present, opponents of Bank Nationalisation—or anything else—could obtain a specified number of qualified electors' signatures for a referendum and it would be mandatory for Mr. Chifflery to hold one. If, on the other hand, electors wanted nationalisation and, say, Mr. Menzies objected, sufficient signatures would also compel him to submit the question. The criticism that there would be "a never ending stream of referendums" is answered by the example of Switzerland, which has averaged only 1.4 a year. It is worth noting that all Parties apparently object to providing electors with this form of real democratic control.

## Who Elects Legislative Council?

The following is an extract from a speech by the Hon A. G. Warner, M.L.C., in the Legislative Council of Victoria on October 8:—

. . . We have also been told that the Legislative Council represents the moneyed class. The facts are that its members are elected by the occupants of houses. Those persons do not need to own the premises; all they have to do is to live in them. They may be undischarged bankrupts, or in arrears with their rent, or they may be destitute, but so long as a man is the head of a house, he has the right, to vote for a representative in this Chamber.

Recently I looked through the electoral rolls of my province. I found that less than 1 per cent of the electors have votes because they are the owners of vacant blocks of land. Therefore I speak here for mature people who represent households — not money. They returned me as a member of the Council.

There are two qualifications for the right to vote for this House. A person can either be the head of a household, or he must attain a certain standard of education. Despite the ancient lists that have been read today so as to cloud the issue, the representation is not on the basis of money.



The Hon A. G. WARNER  
Facts About Council

## LEFT-WING LOGIC

Best selling Left-wing novelist, John Dos Passos, in an article in "Life" Magazine draws attention to the workers' pitiable plight in England under Socialism. He writes: "Under a government of their own creation [?] the British working people are gradually being strangled to death in a morass of poverty and ineptitude. Everything has a distant stagnant look—measure after measure comes to curtail the already frail liberties of the individual" (Melbourne "Herald," September 26). Light is seemingly entering from the Left wing; who but Labour could enslave the worker, and who but the so-called Liberals or Conservatives could enslave the rest of the community? The master planners have a job for each Party. The Labor Party is playing its part here.

## BARRY'S BENEVOLENCE

Following a complaint from the Jewish Council to Combat Fascism and Anti-Semitism, about the word "reffo," used in the State House by Mr. Barry in an argument with the Jew, Mr. Michaelis, the Press of October 4 contains almost an abject apology from Mr. Barry for this word now in everyday use. Mr. Barry pleaded that he had helped the Jews in his own electorate and elsewhere had protected their "Kosher" killing, and was responsible for "admitting doctors to practice, most of whom, of course, were of Jewish extraction." Fancy that, now, and from the Minister himself! Of course, Barry's electorate is quite heavily leavened with the Chosen People, which might explain his docility. Meanwhile, the Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals are protesting against the action of Mr. Barry using his office as Minister for Health to help perpetuate an inhuman method of slaughtering animals.

O.B.H.

# BANK NATIONALISATION VERSUS THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

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

Mr. Chifley has been consistently presented to the public as a financial expert. Assuming that he is, it is obvious then that his argument that it is necessary to nationalise the entire Australian banking system in order to ward off another depression is blatantly dishonest.

**Mr. Chifley is attempting to camouflage the real issue.**

Supporters of bank nationalisation should consider the following facts:

As a result of the 1945 Banking Legislation, the Government has enormous powers over the policies of the trading banks. For example, it controls interest rates and general Loan policies.

Even before the 1945 Banking Legislation there was a Monopoly of Credit in Australia. The credit creation policies of the trading banks were governed by what are known as their cash reserves. Their cash reserves depended upon the policy of the Commonwealth or Central Bank.

It can be seen, therefore, that the 1945 Banking Legislation merely strengthened the Monopoly of Credit already in existence.

Credit restriction by the trading banks during the depression years was the result of the policy of the Central Banks plus the fall in export prices. As the Federal Government has committed Australia to various International Agreements governing international trading arrangements, it is an insult to our intelligence to suggest that bank nationalisation will permit us to control our external trade.

## Adequate Powers By Commonwealth

Now, assuming that the trading banks did decide to restrict credit, which Mr. Chifley is suggesting, all that would be necessary would be a policy of credit expansion by the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank would automatically increase its business at the expense of the trading banks. In other words, the Federal Government already has more than adequate powers to prevent any depression resulting from credit restriction by the trading banks.

Every honest person must admit that bank nationalisation has got nothing to do with preventing depressions. It is merely one more attack upon the Federal Constitution and the rights of local Governments, which the Constitution guarantees.

Since the commencement of this session we have brought forward indisputable "evidence" that there is a conscious policy to impose upon Australians what is termed a planned economy similar to that imposed upon the Germans and now being imposed upon the British. A planned economy means a central planning authority with the necessary powers to ensure that all activities are subordinated to the one master plan.

## Planned Economy Threat

It is impossible to have a planned economy if individuals and Governments have the power to withdraw from planning which they don't like.

Real freedom means the right of the individual to contract out of any activity of which he does not approve.

Soviet Russia has a planned economy. No one is permitted to leave the country. There is no escape. Here in Australia the Canberra planners, whose totalitarian ideas have been outlined time and time again in these talks, find the State and local Governments, protected by the Constitution, an obstacle to their plans. They have therefore waged constant war against the States and local Governments.

Bank nationalisation is the most powerful attack against local Government that we have yet seen. It seeks to destroy the Federal Constitution, which prevents the establishment of a complete political and economic Monopoly in Australia.

Once this matter is clearly understood, it can be seen how every attack upon the Constitution, no matter under what excuse, is an attack upon the rights of the individual. Every increase in the power of the Central Government can only be at the expense of local Governments and the individual. The centralisation of power makes it increasingly difficult to introduce those financial and other reforms, which all thinking people must admit are necessary if our civilisation is to be saved. It is essential that we discover as quickly as possible all those in favor of centralisation of power at Canberra as opposed to those who are advocates of genuine decentralisation.

## The Real Policy Controllers

Approaching the subject from this basis we find that a mere change in Federal politicians at the next elections will not result in the attack upon the Constitution ceasing.

The real sponsors of the war against the Constitution and local Government are, of course, the permanent economic advisers and Departmental officials who merely use whatever set of politicians holding office to further a policy, which does not change, irrespective of changes in Governments.

The truth of this matter can easily be proved by the fact that non-Labor Governments were attempting to weaken the powers of the States long before the

Curtin and Chifley Governments started their attacks. In the absence of a healthy public opinion against the destruction of the Constitution, a mere change of Government at the next elections would not halt the assault on local Governments. In fact some members of the Federal Liberal Party have openly expressed themselves as being opposed to the continuation of the States.

## Liberals Support Centralisation

Early in the war the Constitutional Reform Association of Sydney quoted Mr. Spender as follows: "I have for years urged the abolition of State Parliaments, and each day I find that others have been won to this view."

The Constitutional Reform Association also quoted the present deputy leader of the Federal Liberal Party, Mr. Harrison, as saying: "If ever a set of conditions existed that would give impetus to a movement for the abolition of State Parliaments, it exists today. Try as they might, the States cannot justify peace-time taxation when the taxpayers must bear the war-time burden levied by the Federal Government"

Just prior to the last Federal elections Mr. Menzies told a meeting in Kew, Melbourne, that any proposal to reduce the number of members in the State Parliaments would have his blessing (vide Melbourne "Age," August 26, 1946). When the Liberal Party was formed it was in favour of the States granting the Federal Government complete powers over Social Services without a Referendum. And when the Referendum did take place at the last elections, Mr. Menzies advocated a "Yes" vote.

The result was increased powers for the Canberra totalitarians, whose socialistic medicine scheme is designed to further centralised control of every aspect of the individual's life.

In a special article in the Melbourne "Herald" of April 7, 1943, Mr. Menzies not only expressed himself in favour of full industrial powers for the Commonwealth, but also "national control of education." Centralised control of "education" is, of course, an important aspect of socialist doctrine. Not only have all Federal politicians allowed themselves to be used to further the totalitarian drive; the big city press has also played its role.

## City Press Policy

Here is an extract from the "Sydney Morning Herald": "The outmoded Constitution of the horse and buggy days of 1901, with the grudging revisions since made, no longer satisfies the aspirations of the people or the needs of an expanding country." The Melbourne "Herald" has consistently advocated greater powers for Canberra.

Totalitarian permeation has reached such a stage that we find all types of groups and people helping to advance policies which they say they are opposing.

There has, of course, been a great amount of very clever perversion. The very essence of totalitarianism is centralised control of policy. All groups and individuals merely carry out a policy decided upon by the central planners.

As a typical example of perversion, let us examine the following statement from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" of October 27, 1945: "There should be more States. Local governing bodies should have greater powers to carry out the policy formulated at the centre of the nation."

Upon hearing this statement, many confused people who believe in decentralisation may say, "Excellent! More local Government powers." But it doesn't mean this at all. It simply means that local Governments should be mere administrative conveniences for a policy decided by a few planners at Canberra.

The essence of democratic Government, which can only function in small, decentralised political units, is that individuals can decide their own policies and have them carried into effect.

## The Way To Monopoly

If the Central Government and its army of bureaucrats can nationalise banking, and obtain permanent control over price regulations at the Referendum to be held early next year, the way will be clear to establish a complete political, economic and financial Monopoly. We can see the totalitarian plan being applied in Great Britain, where, incidentally, there has been no necessity to nationalise the banking system (although that will probably come).

It is the written Federal Constitution which makes it essential to nationalise the

Australian banking system in order to further the totalitarian objective in this country.

Any suggestion to the contrary is a wicked deception of the people. So is the statement, made by Mr. Casey and others, that Mr. Chifley is Public Enemy Number One. Mr. Chifley is merely a suitable "front" for the real enemy. The suggestion that the removal of Mr. Chifley would solve our basic problem obscures the nature of the real attack against us, the identity of the groups responsible for this attack, and the tactics they are using.

Only a widespread exposure of the real reason for bank nationalisation can result in effective action against the real sponsors of this totalitarian threat.

As yet the non-Labor parties have not indicated that they intend to do anything but confuse the real issue. Rank and file Liberal and Country Party Members should be asking some searching questions about this matter.

## New Social Credit Training Course

All Melbourne "New Times" readers are requested to note that Mr. Eric Butler's third Social Credit Training Course will start next Tuesday evening, October 29. A large attendance is desired. No person who wants to become a proficient Social Engineer should miss this Course, which is not only instructive, but also interesting. Don't forget: Next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, Douglas Social Credit Rooms, Room 8, The Block, Elizabeth Street.

## "SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM"

By George-Henri Levesque, O.P., Professor of Economics, Laval and Montreal Universities, Dominican House of Studies, Ottawa.

Introduction by Eric D. Butler.  
Price 1/1 (post free). Order now from: New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

# Keys To Current Events

SIGNIFICANT NEWS SURVEY

## International

### More Food Planning

Many people must have been surprised to find eggs and bacon coming from Hungary to this country, when a few months ago Hungary was one of the countries for whom all sorts of relief was being asked. Poland, similarly, is exporting food, while protesting at being taken off the American list of countries in desperate need.  
—"The Tablet" (Eng.), Aug. 16.

## Russia

### Million Germans Arm For Moscow

In "Tidings," Mar. 29, we pointed out that discussions about "the future of Germany" at Moscow were unreal if they ignored the existence in Russia of a very large German force, distinct from the "800,000 German prisoners-of-war" mentioned by M. Molotoff. A well-informed acquaintance now tells us that there is in Russia an organised German Army of about a million men under General von Zedlitz. The percentage of German air force officers and men is large; apart from that it consists entirely of fighting cadres, whereas the equivalents of Ordnance and Reine are in Russian hands. It was formed from volunteers out of the prisoner-of-war camps chosen in 1945 by Field Marshal Paulus's "Free Germany Committee." The Soviet intention appears to be to use it as "the German army" when Germany is reunited under Russian Communist domination. A high opinion of its military value is held by Soviet authorities.  
—"London Tidings," April 12.

## France

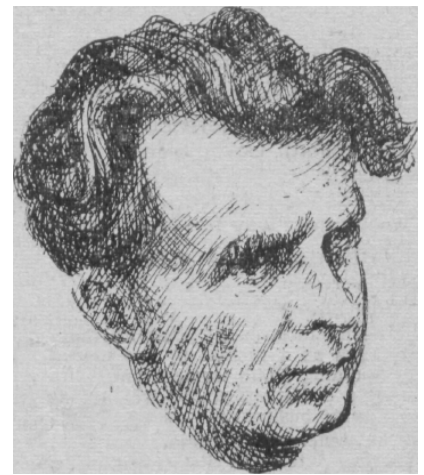
### Preventing Inflation!

As an anti-inflationary step, the Governor of the Bank of France, who is also chairman of the National Credit Council, has instructed banks to call in "all loans not justified in the national interest and to refuse further loans not so justified."—A.A.P.—Melb. "Sun," Oct. 16.

## Great Britain

### Extending The Barriers

"There is more in the mind of the events than in the minds of the actors," and men like Mr. Bevin find themselves earnestly professing one set of ideals, according to which frontiers are to matter less, and intercourse between peoples is to increase; and then, in fact, following out policies which make frontiers more and more decisive barriers. Tariffs and exchange controls are forms of frontier walls, and the more closely labour is controlled and directed the more impossible it is going to be to do without



## Huxley's Latest Book

We are pleased to announce that we have been able to procure further copies of Aldous Huxley's latest book, "Science, Liberty and Peace."

Social Crediters will find this essay of particular value. Here is a famous author who from the standpoint of his own learning and experience has come to understand what Major Douglas has been emphasising since 1919—the menace of centralised power.

The price of this book is 5/8 (post free).

the re-imposition of exit permits. Just as exchange control cannot be at all efficient without a postal censorship, "spiv" control involves exit permits. And this supervision has to be extended to everybody just as discipline in the army is drawn up with an eye to the most cunning and recalcitrant soldier, but has to be enforced upon everybody. —"The Tablet" (Eng.), Aug. 16.

## The American Loan

One of the conditions of the American Loan, agreed to by both Houses of Parliament in December 1945, was that sterling should become convertible into dollars in July of this year. Had the Loan been expended with the utmost wisdom, and had it been accompanied at home by the most prodigious exertions, Britain would still have found the task of creating for export, in so short a time, surpluses of the range and magnitude possible to the unimpaired American economic machine utterly beyond her means. It was thus a mathematical certainty that when the date of convertibility arrived, many of Britain's suppliers would prefer payment in dollars to payment in pounds, and that they would join in a dollar-rush the moment our supply looked as though it were about to give out!

When Dr. Dalton affirms, therefore, that the dollar-rush was caused by debates in Parliament and criticism in the Press, he forces upon us the necessity to ponder whether he is a very simple gentleman, much too shallow-minded to be entrusted with the finances of an urban district council, or whether he is the slave of forces too powerful for him to control. The fact that he has risen to the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and has been appointed Chairman of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund, would seem to rule out the first hypothesis. It may be that the songs in his heart, and his glee at budgeting for more money than he spends, are no more than escape-mechanisms to help him forget that his actual status is that of a bailiff obliged by economic force majeure to do the bidding of his country's creditors. In that event his responsibility is still grave, for it was under his auspices that the last Loan was incurred—and frittered away.

What was the purpose of the Loan? If it was to re-equip our war-stricken industries, Dr. Dalton and his colleagues in the Cabinet cannot complain if their names go down in political annals as those of a bunch of nattering incompetents who lacked the will to uphold their own intention. If, on the other hand, they hoped to buy off the discontent of their followers by feeding them, at America's expense, with sufficient consumer goods to make secure their own return to power at the next election, then they will rank as popinjays who cared not that they strutted on the ruins of a great Empire so long as they still enjoyed the opportunity to strut. In either event they will be derided as intellectual dwarfs outwitted at every turn by the astute brains of the moneylenders.

—"London Tidings," August 30.



# WHAT PRICE CONTROL MEANS

(To the Editor.)

Sir, —Could you see your way clear to bring the information contained in the attached letter from the Builders and Allied Trades' Association before the notice of your readers?

With a Referendum on Price Control mooted for next January, when the Federal Government will seek PERMANENT powers for these officials to carry on, the memory of such high-handed and arrogant treatment here recorded should leave no doubts in the minds of freedom-loving people on the correct way to vote. (Sgd.) J. JOHNSTONE, Victorian League of Rights.

The Victorian League of Rights  
The Secretary,

Dear Sir, —

I desire to acquaint you with the following facts as a protest by the members of the Building Trade against one of the impossible conditions under which they conduct their business.

The general committee of this Association has interested itself in the case of a demand by the Victorian Deputy Prices Commissioner for a refund by a member of the Association to his client. The case covered repair work carried out in September 1946, the charge of £130 being paid by the client immediately upon completion of the work.

At the request of the Commissioner, our member lodged, in December 1946, Statutory Declarations regarding the amount

of labour and materials included in the job. In April 1947, he was ordered to refund approximately £9 to his client. The Commissioner was asked on what basis of calculation he had arrived at his "reasonable price." The following amazing reply has just been received from the Deputy Prices Commissioner:

"In this regard, you are informed that it is not the practice of this office to disclose the basis of arriving at decisions."

It is emphasised that it is quite impossible for anyone viewing a painting and repair job after its completion to visualise the state of the item repaired before the work was commenced. In this case a considerable amount of preparatory work had to be completed, and several coats of paint were required. Without any apparent regard to those facts, and in the face of a sworn declaration as to the labour and materials cost in the job, the Prices Commissioner has arrived at what he calls a "reasonable price" and refuses to advise the builder who knows all the facts and actually did the work, wherein they consider he is in error.

We were under the impression that British justice required that a British subject be advised for what he was being punished, not only for his own information, but so that he would be aware of his obligations for the future. Under our new bureaucratic "law by regulation," our masters (who were once considered to be our servants) apparently have not even the obligation to advise us wherein we have offended against the law.

Yours, etc.,

(Sgd.) J. M. ATKINSON, President.  
Builders' and Allied Trades Association.  
17th September 1947.

## Our Book Service

Readers can always order their books through the "New Times." All prices include postage. The following is a short list of some of the important books we have in stock.

"I Planted Trees" by Richard Baker, 16/11d. A book for all tree lovers and those who want to know of the importance of trees to our civilization.

"Soil and Civilisation," by Elyne Mitchell, 4/8d. A beautifully written book by a woman who sees the basis of civilisation being destroyed by the destruction of our soil.

"Pay Dirt," by Rodale, 21/5d. An excellent introduction to the subject of organic farming written by one of America's foremost authorities.

"Ploughman's Folly," by Faulkner, 10/2d. Probably the most controversial book on agriculture ever written. The author attacks the working of the soil by deep mould-board ploughing.

"Reconstruction by Way of the Soil," by Wrench, 19/11d. The author contends there can be no real reconstruction in society unless there is a different conception of soil as the living basis of civilisation.

"An Agricultural Testament," by Sir Albert Howard, 26/6d.

"Farming and Gardening For Health or Disease," by Sir Albert Howard, 19/9d.

The above two books are, of course, the great classics of organic farming and gardening. Not only every farmer, but every gardener should get these two books while stocks are available.

"Your Daily Bread," by Doris Grant, 8/-. An excellent book showing how to make wholemeal bread. Recipes for wholemeal scones, etc., also included.

"Napoleon of Notting Hill," by G. K. Chesterton, 1/10d.

"The Club of Queer Trades," by G. K. Chesterton, 1/10d.

Two typical pieces of fiction by Chesterton. Social Creditors will really enjoy them.

"Years of Victory," by Arthur Bryant, 5/4d. Reduced from 15/-. A great book by one of England's foremost historians.

"The Earth — Our Mother," by B. A. Santamaria, 10/3d.

"Australia's Entail," by A. O. Barrett, 6/3d.

Order from "New Times" Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

# MENZIES ON STATE SOVEREIGNTY: 1934

At the Constitutional Conference of 1934, called by the Federal Government (Prime Minister, Mr. Lyons) Victoria was represented by Mr. R. G. Menzies, Acting Premier. Addressing the Conference on February 19, Mr. Menzies was reported by the Melbourne press as follows:

"To his mind, Federalism definitely connoted one element—that Governments, central and local, should exercise independent powers, and not hierarchical powers. Each Government should have some independent financial power. This was the fundamental matter for consideration, and without a solution of this problem there could be no constitutional stability in Australia . . .

"Mr. Menzies then said that he did not belong to the group who regarded the financial agreement as in any sense a permanent solution of the financial problem of the States. This agreement was obtained in 1927 at the 'point of the pistol.' . . .

"The agreement, no doubt, had considerable virtues, but the position of the States was weakened. The object now was to get back to the basis of each party to the Federal pact being able to proceed by right of its own constitutional position. **The position could not be cured by special grants from the Commonwealth to the States from time to time. The States would be perpetual mendicants.**" (Our emphasis.)

Unfortunately, however, as soon as Mr. Menzies entered Federal politics he apparently forgot about State sovereignties and has since been persuaded to consistently support policies designed to make the States "perpetual mendicants." As an example, we remind electors of his attitude towards Uniform Taxation.

All Federal politicians have the urge to increase the Central Government's powers at the expense of local Governments. "All power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

\* \* \* \*

## Dr. H. V. Evatt On State Sovereignty

Dr. Evatt once expressed himself concerning the position of the States under Federation, in the following words taken from P. 545 of "Australian Labor Leader":

"This is rather a matter of terminology, but Holman was quite justified in voicing a complaint. Curiously enough since the decision referred to by him, it has been authoritatively declared that, within their sphere, the States are just as much 'Sovereign' as the Commonwealth within its sphere . . . The powers of the States within those limits are as plenary as are the powers of the Commonwealth."

## BOOKLETS TO READ

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

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

"The Mysterious Protocols." The master plot related to present-day events. 2/72 posted.

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

## That Christmas Present

Christmas will soon be here and you will be wondering about that present for your friend—or your boy or girl.

Why not make books your choice for Christmas presents? No matter what your requirements, don't forget that the "New Times" Specialty Book Service can help you.

Why not save yourself trouble later by ordering your Christmas presents NOW?

## Deakin's Prophecy On Federation

At a time when a further determined attempt is being made to destroy the Federal Constitution, it is appropriate to publish Alfred Deakin's famous prophecy of 1902. Deakin was one of the Fathers of Federation. After a year of Federation he wrote the following letter to the London "Morning Post" of April 1, 1902:

"As the power of the purse in Great Britain established by degrees the authority of the Commons, so it will ultimately establish in Australia the authority of the Commonwealth."

"The rights of self-government have been fondly supposed to have been safeguarded by the new Constitution; it has left them legally free but financially bound to the chariot wheel of the Central Government: their need will be its opportunity. The less populous States will first succumb . . . and finally even the greatest and most prosperous will, however reluctantly, be brought to heel. Our Constitution may remain the same, but a vital change will have taken place in the relations between the States and the Commonwealth."

"The Commonwealth will have acquired a general control over the States while every extension of political power will be made by its means to increase the relative superiority."

## 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 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Include postage (1d. per booklet) when ordering.

## DON'T MISS OUR NEXT SPECIAL ISSUE

Our next special eight-page illustrated issue will appear on Friday, October 31. As usual, it will be packed full of a wide range of interesting articles. No one should miss the following special items:

• A comprehensive "round up" of news from the Social Credit front in all parts of Canada.

• Sir Albert Howard, the world famous authority on organic farming and gardening, writes on "The Animal As Our Farming Partner." This important article deals with an issue that concerns every section of the community.

• An article on Compost-making.

Make certain of YOUR special issue by ordering now from your newsagent.



The Rt. Hon. R. G. MENZIES  
On State Rights

## Amazing Health Discoveries

This vitally important question of health has undergone amazing changes in the last few years—thanks to the scientific discoveries in the field of nutrition and vitamin therapy.

Medical Science is now able to say positively that practically every disease and every ailment is due to faulty nutrition and vitamin deficiency, and that when these faults and deficiencies are corrected, diseases clear up, ailments disappear and good health returns. The only exception to this rule is where the disease has reached the stage of organic breakdown.

The new knowledge of nutritional science and vitamin therapy is probably the most precious knowledge that anyone can possess. And thanks to that remarkable series of little health books—the Science of Life Series—this vitally important new knowledge is now within the reach of all who can read and intelligently apply the new principles.

Following is the complete series of Science of Life books and charts published to date:

One Hundred Secrets of Good Health	2/-
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Appendicitis -- Cause, Prevention and Treatment	2/-
Rheumatism—Cause and Treatment	2/-
Kidney Disease—Cause and Treatment	2/-
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Catarrh—How Caused and Treated	2/-
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