

THE NEW TIMES

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"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free"

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JULY 1967

THERE GOES OUR MIDDLE EAST! THE ZIONIST COMMUNIST DIALECTICAL CONFLICT

At this critical time in history we would suggest that it would be a most profitable exercise if Western politicians would study two books, "What Price Israel?", and "There Goes The Middle East", by the eminent American Jew, Alfred Lilienthal, former American State Department expert on the Middle East. The politicians need not necessarily agree with all Mr. Lilienthal's conclusions, but they will find outlined much of the necessary background picture essential for a realistic assessment of the situation in the Middle East. Having studied Mr. Lilienthal's background picture, the politicians could then consult with other experts on the Middle East like Sir John Glubb, former military adviser to King Hussein of Jordan. They would then know that they have to deal firmly with both International Communism and Political Zionism if complete disaster is to be averted in the Middle East.

Much remains to be explained about events immediately before and during the recent military explosion in the Middle East. But certain facts are beyond dispute. The central fact is that Israel and Egypt, Jordan and Syria are not principals, but are merely instruments of bigger forces. As we observed in our June issue, the State of Israel could never have come into existence and survived without a combination of the forces of Political Zionism and International Communism. It is no disparagement of the brilliance of the Israeli military operation against Egypt, Syria and Jordan, to observe that the highly sophisticated military equipment used could never have been obtained if it had not been for the enormous external financial support given to Israel by International Political Zionism. And Nasser and Syria were, and still are, dependent upon International Communism.

Another important fact which has to be faced is that if Israel is to be permitted to keep those Arab territories conquered in the recent conflict, then this will intensify the deep-seated hatred amongst the Arabs against the Israelis, and make the task of the Communist revolutionaries so much easier in the whole vital oil-producing areas of the Middle East. If Jerusalem is left under exclusive Israeli control, which means Jewish control of the third most important Moslem religious centre, then we can anticipate a type of holy war involving the Turks and Indonesians. Arabs and Jews lived in almost complete harmony in the Middle East for centuries before the creation of the State of Israel. We do not advocate the destruction of the State of Israel, but we draw attention to the worldwide propaganda campaign which keeps on insisting that it is "unthinkable" that Israel should be destroyed, but which carries the inference that it is not quite as "unthinkable" if Jordan is destroyed. It is difficult to believe that the Soviet Union really wishes for the destruction of Israel, because it is only the existence of

Israel, which enables the Soviet's principal Middle East agent, Nasser, to unite an Arab world, which is still divided.

There is also the interesting report that prior to the outbreak of hostilities the Soviet was permitting some Russian Jews to migrate to Israel. A type of dialectical conflict is taking place between two international power movements, the principal victims of the conflict being the nations of what remains of the Free World.

PERCY CRANE and LES MILLS

It is with regret that we record the passing of two pioneer supporters of The New Times, Mr. Percy Crane of Barellan, N.S.W. and Mr. Les Mills of Blackburn, Victoria.

Both men were active in their interest until the last. Mr. Crane came down for the New Times Dinner in 1965 and Mr. Mills has been a familiar figure with Mrs. Mills ever since the inception of the New Times Dinner. Both men have been generous supporters of the cause of Social Credit and allied activities. Our deepest sympathy goes to their respective families.

The recent developments in the Middle East have forced even the British Socialists to realise that any unqualified support for Israel means jeopardising their oil supplies. Without free access to these oil supplies the whole of Western Europe is in an almost hopeless position. The fact that these oil supplies must now be brought around the Cape of Good Hope has suddenly made many Western Europeans grasp the great strategic importance of Southern Africa. But it is impossible for Britain to re-establish her waning influence in the Middle East without taking a firm stand on the Israeli issue. The sudden decision to maintain a British military presence following the closing of Aden was a belated acceptance of realities. Need-

less to say, even this modest proposal sent the British Left-wing into howls of rage.

Prophetic Warning

Back in 1948, when the Arab office in London reflected conservative, pro-British Arab opinion, the following prophetic warning was issued on July 13:

"The British Government and the entire British press, who are so insistently pressing the Arab Governments to accept a Jewish State as being inevitable, believe apparently that if the Arab States did so there would be an end of the Palestine problem and of trouble in the Middle East. This is a most mistaken and dangerous illusion. If the attempt to force the Arab Governments to accept a Jewish state in Palestine were to succeed, the result would be not the ending of a problem and the establishment of tranquility in the Middle East but a disastrous and widespread explosion throughout the region and the collapse of the present set-up in the Arab countries which, despite certain appearances, is fundamentally favourable to the West, and which if it passed away would be succeeded by new forces and new policies from which the Western world would have nothing agreeable to expect. Britain would thus have torpedoed with her own hands all the foundations and all the results of the policy which she has been developing in the Middle East."

The above warning was ignored, British along with other Western politicians, refusing to display the courage necessary to stand up against the pressures of International Political Zionism. The British Foreign Minister of the day, Mr. Ernest Bevin, showed that although a Socialist, he was also a genuine British patriot. He attempted to resist the Zionist pressure with the same courage he showed against the Communists. But he was borne down by forces greater than he could resist. If the West is to survive it needs some more Ernest Bevins, who will attempt at all times to place the interests of their own people and future first. The choice facing Western leaders at the present time is not the false one of supporting policies, which favour either Political Zionism or International Communism in the Middle East. They must attempt in the short time left for effective action to fashion policies, which will safeguard their own interests.

RHODESIA AND WORLD REPORT

A leading monthly journal launched only this year, this authoritative journal is making a considerable impact on the English-speaking world. Supporters in England of the British League of Rights have been recommended RHODESIA & WORLD REPORT by Mr. Eric Butler as a key instrument in understanding the forces seeking the destruction of European civilisation. Subscriptions obtainable from this office at \$7.20 CENTS ANNUALLY. Sent airmail to us and posted direct to you on arrival.

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ANNUAL DINNER AND SEMINAR

Book now to ensure your place!

The dates to remember!

DINNER:

Friday, 8th September.

LOCATION:

The Victoria, 215 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.
Donation \$4.00.

SEMINAR:

Saturday, 9th September.

LOCATION:

"The Empire Room," Hotel Federal, 547 Collins Street, Melbourne.

THEME:

The African Scene. Well-known and respected Australian authority, Sir Raphael Cilento will be our guest speaker at both the Dinner and the Seminar. Sir Raphael recently concluded a comprehensive tour of Africa and more recently spent four weeks in Vietnam. His observations at the Dinner and his address at the Seminar should be memorable.

Mr. Eric Butler, the National Director of the League of Rights will have returned but a short week to Melbourne after his tour of the Commonwealth, Rhodesia being his last port of call before coming home. The combination of two gifted observers will make this year's dinner and seminar memorable. Our third speaker is yet to be announced.

NOTE:

Once again we would like to hear from those older supporters who, if unable to attend themselves, would care to sponsor a student to the Annual Dinner.

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS ESTABLISHED IN BRITAIN

Following an address by Mr. Eric Butler to a large and enthusiastic audience in London, England, on June 12, Mr. Anthony Battams, who has returned to his native England after working with the League of Rights while in Australia, announced that the League had been formally established in Britain, and that it would work in the closest possible manner with the League in other parts of the world. The League is now operating in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Britain. Many American patriots have also expressed keen interest in the League of Rights and its organisational methods.

It was most appropriate that Mr. Butler gave his London address in the Australia Room at the Commonwealth Society. He outlined his concept of a group of organisations like the League operating in harmony throughout the whole of the English-speaking world, thus bringing

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COMMUNISM THROUGH THE BACK DOOR

CAN AUSTRALIANS ANSWER THE CHALLENGE? WORTH WHILE RESULTS FROM VICTORIAN CAMPAIGN

The salvation of our society rests upon spiritual values — but those values rest upon physical realities. Simply stated in the reverse of the biblical quote "Ye cannot get figs from thistles," the problem is posed — "How do you obtain the healthy fig trees from which you can expect to pick healthy figs?"

The battle for civilisation against the forces of evil rests with the resurgence of responsible control of the mechanisms of government as against the use of the irresponsible vote, the manipulation of which has brought increasing central control in politics and economics — the policies which are in turn destroying the foundations of truth in education and other cultural pursuits. Truth is never so strong as when individuals are made responsible for their own actions. Remove responsibility, dissipate it in the anonymity of the irresponsible bureaucracy, or "the party" and both truth and responsibility become hidden and lost.

It is the destruction of this principle of responsibility within the States of Australia, which is rotting the heart of the nation. The States blame the Federal Government for irresponsible policies. The Federal Government secure in its power refuses to do the only thing possible to correct the situation — disgorge its power.

The future of any political organisation seeking to bring about genuine reform in Australia must place this problem high on its list of priorities.

Those individuals, who form governments -- the politicians --if they are unable to see this problem clearly, and are not subject to strong control from the electorate, will inevitably be used to further the breakdown. The Party system, with control exercised from the top must rely for its "purity" of policy upon the integrity of the cabinet. The Cabinet Minister must rise through the party or obtain advancement through some other source of influence for advancement. A combination of factors, which makes the "integrity" of cabinet questionable. Power and party comes first, the electorate last.

In the present political structure as it operates in Australia it is difficult to visualise any challenge to the increasing central control. In little more than forty years we have seen the States almost destroyed, financial mendicants of the Federal government with accompanying inroads into traditional State responsibilities, roads, health, education, etc. Many of these categories in turn should be the responsibility of the individual. Only the lack of financial independence forces the individual to depend upon the State.

Difficult as it is to see any challenge to the growth of the central octopus emanating from Canberra, the mechanisms do exist. We can thank the foresight of our forefathers who drew up the Australian constitution and decided upon the forms of government to protect that constitution that the mechanisms do undoubtedly exist. How to breathe life into what is almost dead is the great problem.

THE REAL CHALLENGE TO COMMUNISM

Depending upon whether those mechanisms can be revived and made to work will be decided whether Australia will play any part in the re-birth of a free society. The challenge to communist policies, foreign and domestic depends entirely on the degree to which a channel of responsive communication can be erected between those responsible people in society and those representatives

holding the reins of government - - not only at Canberra, but in the States and the Shires and Cities throughout the Commonwealth. All have a role to play in the organic growth of free responsible government for a free responsible people.

EXPERIMENT DURING VICTORIAN ELECTIONS

Prior to the recent Victorian State elections, small groups of people operating as Voters' Policy Associations (V.P.A.) conducted a very worthwhile campaign amongst those candidates standing for election to the Victorian Parliament.

The campaign revealed widespread dissatisfaction amongst the candidates with the increasing control exercised by the Canberra bureaucracy through the Federal Government.

Following is the letter, which was widely distributed to candidates.

Dear . . .

As you are a candidate in the Victorian State elections I am concerned on behalf of myself and other interested electors to obtain your answers to the questions listed below. The reasons for putting the questions are simply that the sovereignty of Australian States is increasingly threatened by the growth of the Federal Governments powers at the expense of the States and Local Government. A simple illustration of the problem is supplied by figures given by Mr. F. C. Pike, president of the N.S.W. Taxpayers' Association and quoted in the Melbourne Age, March 15th, 1967.

" . . . over the past twenty years the public debt of Victoria had grown from \$339 million to \$2,174 million . . . The collective debt of all States had grown from \$2,019 million to \$8,767 million. In the same period, the debt of the Commonwealth Government had been reduced from \$3,656 million to \$1,872 million."

To preface the questions the following statements are basic to the objective sought.

"The basis of Socialism is the centralisation of political and economic power resulting in a single control of all cultural and economic activity."

Alternatively,

"The basis of individual freedom is the decentralisation of political and economic power resulting in the individual having a wider choice in all fields of cultural and economic activity."

Question 1.

Would you be prepared during the election to advocate the return to the States of sovereign financial power enabling the States to control their own policies in regard to Education, Health, Roads, Police, etc.?

Question 2.

Would you be prepared also through the election campaign to advocate that local government have unimpeachable financial rights from the revenues of the State Treasury? This being commensurate with a readjustment of Federal-State financial relationships?

Question 3.

Would you agree it is time the Senate was restored to its original function as watchdog of State interests? If so, would you agree to take part in a statewide convention before the next Federal elections, such a convention to be composed of State Parliamentarians and Councillors of all shires and cities in Victoria, having as its objective the nomination of candidates for the Senate at the next Federal election?

Your replies to these questions are requested at least two weeks before the election so that they may be given the widest possible publicity amongst electors and ratepayers. Should no answer be received this will be reported to electors who will no doubt draw their own conclusions.

Yours sincerely,

ENCOURAGING RESPONSE

The tenor of replies received revealed the widespread interest from candidates. A leading member of the Victorian Cabinet said it was not his custom to answer questionnaires, but because of the importance of the questions asked he made an exception in this case.

The large degree of frustration of those party candidates nominally opposed to the socialist welfare state was evident throughout. Several D.L.P. candidates said it was the policy of the D.L.P. to challenge Uniform Taxation in the High Court. It is to be hoped that failure to obtain the election of a candidate will not put an end to the intention. The D.L.P. has two representatives in the Senate whose prime interest, constitutionally, is the protection of the States against the inroads of the central government. If sincere in their defence of the Senate as a Chamber designed to protect the interests of the States they will do everything they can to draw attention to the way the States are being destroyed.

THE 'BARB' IN QUESTION THREE

Although favourable replies were received to the first two questions particularly as well as the first part of the third question, it was noticeable that the party candidates quickly perceived the intent of the latter part of the third question. The promotion of Senate candidates by a convention composed of Shire and City councillors and members of State Parliament would make a wide appeal to the electors and constitute a deadly blow at the power of the political parties. Such a candidate would be directly responsible to men who with all their shortcomings would have as their prime interest the solving of problems affecting the individual on his back doorstep. This would be anathema to the socialists and those advocating increased central control of the Australian economy. Control, being from the grass roots, would deal with grass roots problems.

Even with a small minority of genuine "State rights" Senators, a powerful new element would be injected into Australian politics. On the replies received from what was only a very short campaign in Victoria, there was sufficient interest to make a convention worthwhile.

RHODESIAN EXAMPLE

In this regard Rhodesia is a pertinent case. Australia's policy has undoubtedly been influenced by the pressure exerted by Britain through economic ties. The central government is most susceptible to the advice of those socialist advisers at Canberra. With the strength of the central government reduced through policies which it would be feasible to hope for through a more responsible parliament, political blackmail would be much more difficult. Rhodesia herself by putting principles first had achieved just such a situation. Speaking at a public function in Umtali, Rhodesia, Mr. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, said, "In contrast to peaceful, tranquil Rhodesia the rest of the world was in 'just one Hell of a mess'. It was becoming clearer daily that Rhodesia was winning the political war, our great asset being that we no longer had to worry about the whims of foreign advisers outside the country and could concentrate on our own affairs and make our own political decisions."

It is time we in Australia achieved the same happy state.

DELAYED-ACTION DRUG

The Premier, Sir Henry Bolte, said last week that the Federal Government should get out of the probate tax field. So should the State!

Neither Government has a right to put a tax on death. It is morally reprehensible.

But what is morally right or wrong doesn't seem to matter with Governments these days. Their attitude is that the end justifies the means.

History has proved that the people who disregard the means, and have regard only for the end result, fall into national decay.

At the moment we are dabbling in a form of State

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THE TRAGEDY OF SOCIAL CREDIT IN CANADA

By Eric D. Butler

In 1935 the world's press featured the story concerning the election in Alberta, Canada, of the first Government in the world calling itself Social Credit. Ever since 1935 Social Credit Government has been elected in Alberta. The last election was held in May of this year and once again the Government was re-elected, although with a reduced majority. But the truth is that the Albertan Government under Premier Ernest Manning is Social Credit in name only; there has been a betrayal and perversion of Social Credit in Alberta, with unfortunate consequences for Social Credit, not only in the rest of Canada, but throughout the world.

Mr. Eric Butler, who has studied the Canadian political scene at first hand in recent years, wrote the following survey of the position of Social Credit in Canada at the conclusion of his recent Canadian tour:

The resignation of Mr. Robert Thompson as leader of the small Social Credit Party at Ottawa, released to the public just before Mr. Thompson left for a tour of the Far East early this year, provided further confirmation of the view I expressed two years ago that the Canadian Social Credit Party movement was disintegrating. Not only Mr. Thompson resigned, but the National President, Mr. Martin Kellin, joined with him. Mr. Thompson did not provide too many details of the reasons for his resignation, contenting himself with saying that he had not received sufficient support from the Social Credit Party. It was no secret that neither Premier Bennett of British Columbia nor Premier Manning of Alberta was very enthusiastic about Mr. Thompson as a national leader. He certainly failed to live up to his early promise, when he projected a new and encouraging image on the Canadian political scene. That was back in 1962 when Mr. Thompson led a group from both English and French-speaking Canada, which held the balance of power when the last Diefenbaker Conservative Government was in office.

I did not meet Mr. Thompson personally in 1962 when I returned to Australia via Canada after taking part in the anti-Common Market campaign in Britain. But I did have a long phone conversation with him on the Common Market issue, during which I made certain suggestions. I had been astonished to learn that Mr. Thompson had previously spoken in favour of the Common Market. When he completely changed his position, and publicly exposed what Britain's entry into the Common Market would mean, I was one of those who felt that Canada had produced a statesman. But the sad truth is that subsequent developments proved that Mr. Thompson did not have the capacity or strength to provide the type of leadership necessary in Canada. He bitterly disappointed large numbers of Canadians when he voted with Mr. Lester Pearson to pull down the Red Ensign, and failed to take a real stand on other vital issues. It was after my sensational 1964 Canadian tour that Mr. Thompson, who had previously recorded his praise for Mr. Ron Gostick and his movement, yielded to organised Jewish revolutionary pressure and joined in the smear against Mr. Gostick and myself. In spite of this smear I met personally with Mr. Thompson last year, at his invitation, to discuss the Rhodesian question. I formed the opinion then that Mr. Thompson was a tired and dispirited man.

A New Political Alignment?

It is probable that a few representatives from both French and English-speaking Canada will continue to remain at Ottawa, but it is now clear that the old Social Credit party slogan of "On to Ottawa," which in 1947 marked a definite break in Social Credit policy in Alberta, is completely unreal. And the man who has played a major role in producing this situation is Premier Ernest Manning of Alberta, whom many innocents around the world still think is fighting tooth and nail to advance Social Credit. The fact that Mr. Manning leads a Government, which calls itself Social Credit merely, masks the reality of the situation. Although Mr. Manning was primarily responsible for arguing that Alberta should give up the fight to introduce Social Credit on a Provincial basis, he has never once showed any willingness to lead the "On-To-Ottawa" movement. But it may be significant that now that the "On-To-Ottawa" movement under the Social Credit banner has clearly failed, Mr. Manning has been making statements which suggest that he might consider at some time in the future leading a re-organised national Conservative Party which Social Crediters and all anti-Socialists could be asked to support. During the last Albertan elections Mr. Manning struck a new note on the necessity for a new political alignment, attacking Socialists as "negative thinkers" while praising Liberals, Conservatives and Social Crediters as "constructive people capable of positive achievement." This and similar statements could indicate the shape of things to come.

"Good Government" Not Sufficient

While it is true that Douglas observed that the drastic efforts to prevent the introduction of Social Credit in Alberta was an instructive lesson on just how much Social Credit was feared by the forces of International Revolution, and that there was an improvement in economic conditions in Alberta once Premier Aberhart started to implement the limited policies fashioned by Douglas's representatives, he also pointed out in a criticism of the Manning Administration that the question of "good government" was not the issue, and that in fact the United Farmers' Government, defeated at the 1935 Albertan elections, might well have also produced "good government."

The Government defeated by Mr. Aberhart, was not hostile to Social Credit. In fact it had been responsible for bringing the founder of Social Credit, Major C. H.

Douglas, to Canada on two occasions, and had played a major role in spreading knowledge of his proposals. It was the United Farmers who actually appointed Douglas as economic adviser. One of the major differences between Mr. Aberhart and the United Farmers' Government concerned the question of whether or not Social Credit financial policies could be introduced in a Canadian Province. Mr. Aberhart insisted that they could while the United Farmers' Government insisted that they could only be introduced by the Federal Government. The Albertan electors backed Mr. Aberhart. Twelve years later, Mr. Aberhart's successor, Mr. Ernest Manning, was supporting those who cried "On To Ottawa" thus agreeing that the United Farmers' Government in Alberta had been right after all. Seen in the light of subsequent history, it is possible that the cause of genuine Social Credit may well have been better advanced if the United Farmers' Government, advised by Douglas, had remained in office. At least large numbers of Social Crediters around the world would not have been misled, and their energies diverted to sterile party politics, by the fantastic claims about Alberta the "Social Credit Province."

Douglas Critical of Manning

Following the re-election of the Manning Government in 1948, C. H. Douglas commented as follows in an article, "Social Credit in Alberta (1948)", which appeared in *The Social Crediter*:

"The Manning Administration is no more a Social Credit Administration than the British Government is Labour . . .

"(Mr. Manning's programme) is a long step towards the Managerial State and is what is desired by the International Powers. That it is being put forward by something, which calls itself Social Credit, but is in fact the exact opposite. Centralised Credit . . .

"To the extent that 'Social Credit has failed in Alberta', i.e. has not been tried, the root cause has always been evident - - a persistent determination not to recognise that when Mr. Aberhart won his first electoral victory, all he did was to recruit an army for a war. That war has not been fought; and Mr. Manning declares in the plainest terms that he will not lead that army into a fight. Perhaps reasonably, he prefers to ride at its head in ceremonial parades."

Since Douglas made the foregoing comments the retreat from Social Credit has continued in Alberta. Another comprehensive managerial programme was put forward at the 1967 elections without one reference to Social Credit policy. There were plenty of references to the necessity of free enterprise, private ownership and good government, similar to those which have been made a thousand times by numerous party leaders. But like most of the party leaders who talk so readily about freedom, Mr. Manning appears to have a very hazy idea of what real freedom means. Douglas has said that there are two propositions which are "essential to any Social Credit philosophy: The

first is that it is essential that the group shall have no conscriptive power over the individual; i.e., the individual must have the power to contract-out of any group. The second is that maximum decentralisation of initiative is in the interests of human welfare."

The Fluoridation Lesson

Mr. Manning does not object to the group having conscriptive power over the individual concerning the policy of compulsory mass medication known as fluoridation of public water supplies. Any genuine Social Crediter knows that any policy of compulsory mass medication is one, which violates Social Credit philosophy. This is quite apart from the question of the health hazard to many individuals. A genuine Social Credit Government would make it clear that medication of any sort does not come within the scope of the voting system. In the absence of Governments insisting that fluoridation of public water supplies is unconstitutional, Social Crediters generally have reluctantly accepted local referenda as one means by which individuals can protect themselves against an interference with their individual rights. This has been the position in Alberta, where up until last year fluoridation of public water supplies could only be introduced by a 60 percent vote of the people in any community. There was considerable consternation when Mr. Manning, in clear violation of a promise he had made that there would never be a reduction in the 60 percent majority necessary to introduce fluoridation, insisted that this should be altered to a simple majority. Obviously he had been pressured to make a change, which upset many of his own supporters. But he steam-rolled the change through.

I arrived in Alberta last year at the height of the fluoridation controversy. While I could understand how Mr. Manning had been "sold" the fluoridation story - "world scientific opinion is unanimous that it reduces tooth decay and that it is completely safe" - I found it disturbing to read Mr. Manning's concept of the Christian philosophy and majority voting. If these views represent Mr. Manning's philosophy, and that of his colleagues, it helps to explain the failure to make any genuine effort to advance Social Credit.

The 1967 Elections

The latest electoral success for Mr. Manning's Government will once again be used by some so-called Social Crediters around the world as further evidence of how the "debt-free province" is advancing under Social Credit. It is certainly true that "good government" has been provided, and that there has been little evidence of Government corruption. But as Mr. Peter Lougheed, the Conservative leader observed during the election campaign, the myth of performance had been built up in Alberta by a government, which has "coasted on petroleum revenues". An examination of Albertan wage and price levels compared with those of other Canadian Provinces certainly provides no evidence that Social Credit financial policies are being introduced. While much is made of the low Albertan provincial debt, the facts appear to bear out

Mr. Lougheed's claim that if total debt, Provincial, Municipal and personal, is considered, Alberta actually has the highest per capita debt of any province in Canada. The reality of the debt situation is not altered by apologists for the Manning Government stressing that much of the Municipal debt is owed to the Provincial Government.

If the Manning Government had done all the things claimed for it by its apologists, then it is logical to expect that Social Credit candidates in Federal Elections would be gaining increasing electoral support instead of less. But the truth is that knowledge of Social Credit has progressively declined in the Albertan electorate under the Manning Government, which has firmly turned its back on the teachings of the founder of Social Credit, C. H. Douglas. No Social Credit educational work has been maintained by the Social Credit Party, and those who advocate the study of Douglas are discouraged. There is considerable Communist influence in the two Universities and in the educational system. Those best qualified to comment claim that Mr. Manning at no time has ever understood the Social Credit analysis of the deficiency of purchasing power, and that only a few Social Credit Members in the Legislature have even a remote understanding of Social Credit. The calibre of the Social Credit Members may be judged by the fact that a President of the Social Credit League, who was removed from his position before the last elections, immediately joined the Liberal Party. Former prominent Social Credit Member, and one of the casualties of the Manning Government's departure from Social Credit principles, Mr. A. Bouchier, stood as an independent Social Crediter in protest against the Government at the recent Provincial elections. The mere 186 votes obtained by this pioneer Social Crediter graphically revealed the lack of any understanding of Social Credit in the Albertan electorate of 1967. It is beyond dispute that the great majority of those Albertan electors who still support the Manning Government know little or nothing about Social Credit, except as the name of the Government.

It is significant that the Manning Government's loss of 10 percent of the vote at this year's election compared with the 1963 election resulted mainly in the comparatively large increase in the Progressive Conservative vote from 13 percent in 1963 to 27 percent this year, and that it was urban electors who elected the six P.C. Members. There is good reason to believe that this success by the Conservatives was at least partly because of growing dissatisfaction with Municipal finances. While there was a decline in the Liberal vote, the Socialists nearly doubled their vote compared with that of 1963, obtaining 16 percent of the total vote. A study of voting reveals that in many constituencies Government candidates won by very small margins, and that any further decline in the electoral support for the Manning Government could either result in its defeat, or being forced to rely upon Conservative support to continue. No doubt Mr. Manning is looking ahead when he talks of a polarisation

of all anti-Socialists into one party political grouping. If this should happen, and the term Social Credit is then divorced from party politics, much of the confusion about Social Credit might well then be removed and the growth of genuine Social Credit made easier.

A study of the history of Social Credit in Canada over the past thirty-two years confirms much of what Douglas warned about. The outstanding feature has been the conscious and unconscious perversion of Social Credit. Back in 1948 the Communists said in Alberta: "Our problem is to work to crystallise currents of opposition developing in Social Credit camps, so that they move left towards our party. We must work to widen the gap between them and reactionary Social Crediters. We must single out the pro-Fascist groups for unrelenting attack." One of the "reactionary Social Crediters" forced out when the subversion of the Social Credit Party started, was Mr. Ron Gostick. In the years that followed he built a movement of principle, and as a result there is in Canada today a rebirth of genuine Social Credit, and an application of Social Credit strategy and tactics to the current situation. Out of the lessons of the history of the past 30 years is coming a real Social Credit advance in Canada.

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AVAILABLE. AGAIN!

Economic Democracy, by C. H. Douglas.

For many years this basic work by the author of Social Credit has been unavailable. It is essential reading for those who wish to understand the essence of what Douglas really taught. A new edition has been made available by an American publisher, who has had the book indexed. Published as an appendix, the book also contains Douglas's first published outline of his views, "The Delusion of Super-Production," which appeared in the English Review of December 1918.

Social Credit, by C. H. Douglas. \$3.00 post-free.

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For general tonic value for nerves especially, increases appetite, aids digestion.

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For resistance to colds, infections. Promotes energy.

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100 tablets, \$1.32, 4c postage

YEAST TABLETS

For rich source of natural vitamin B complex.

100 tablets, 45c, 4c postage

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For mineral deficiencies. Tonic value, mental fatigue, rich in organic iodine.

100 tablets, 45c, 4c postage

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into existence a new type of international force against the forces of International Revolution. Mr. Butler arrived in Britain on June 1 after a most intensive programme of lecturing and fact-finding in Canada and the U.S.A. He had a month's programme in Britain during last month before leaving for South Africa and Rhodesia. He reports that he found the British people deeply frustrated: there is generally detestation of Mr. Harold Wilson, even many Labor supporters expressing opposition, but Opposition leader Mr. Edward Heath inspires no confidence. Mr. Butler feels that the time has never been more opportune for the establishment and development of a non-party organisation like the League of Rights.

Announcing the establishment of the League of Rights in Britain, Mr. Battams said that he agreed with Mr. Ron Gostick of Canada that the League of Rights was the most effective conservative anti-Communist movement in the world. Mr. Battams said that no spectacular moves were planned in Britain, but that some time would be devoted to establishing a firm base. Although the League would open a broad campaign against major Communist policies, the League would be concentrating immediately upon the Rhodesian and Common Market issues.

The British League of Rights' temporary address is 29. Pern bridge Crescent, London N.W. 11.

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socialism, giving more and more power to bureaucrats, afraid to go all the way to complete socialism, and seemingly more afraid to give reign to private enterprise which our Governments hypocritically profess to uphold.

Socialism is a seductive term, well calculated to appeal to the young idealist. But it is like a drug, all beauty and light in its early manifestations, but leading inevitably to destruction.

One of the earliest advocates of the great illusion was Edward Bellamy, with his opus major "Looking Backward" of some 80 years ago. He held that the social rewards to each person should be equal. Although the world did not beat a path to Bellamy's door, we now find Australian Governments competing with each other to put his crude notions into practice, under the euphonious slogan, "redistribution of income."

To support this policy of collective mediocrity, our Governments find it necessary to place a tax on sorrow. Families who have spent a lifetime helping a husband and father build a farm or business, suddenly find that they have been working, instead, to maintain a growing army of people who scream for a 35-hour week.

We are becoming so involved in the immoral jungle, which doesn't care from whence it draws its sustenance, that we will be soon dependent on the Government for all our needs, and individual initiative, the creator of national fibre, will be a thing of the past.

It will be too late, then, to find an antidote to the delayed-action drug.

The Wimmera Mail-Times Editorial, 19/6/67.