

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 (1807-1892).

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 11 No. 49. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1945

"NEW TIMES" SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Our charges for supplying and posting the "New Times" direct to your home or elsewhere every week are as follows:
Three months, 5/-; Six months, 10/-; Twelve months, £1. HALF Rates for Members of the A.I.F., C.M.F., R.A.N., R.A.A.F.
Payments must be made in advance and sent direct to New Times Limited, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Australians Strangled by Taxation Octopus

Independence Being Undermined

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

Today taxation is very much every man's business, but although we are all vitally concerned in this taxation business, nobody seems to have any say in this matter except Mr. Chifley and his backers. This is what is euphemistically called "democratic control."

Since it was discovered that, by suitable "education" and the mass vote, it was possible to deceive most of the people most of the time, the taxation business has grown into one of the world's greatest rackets.

Not so long ago an alleged debate on taxation was held in the Forum of the Air Series, broadcast over the national network. During the debate attention was drawn to the fact that taxation was killing enterprise and holding up production, whereupon the Government spokesman dismissed the remark as an exaggeration, adding the statement that he hadn't noticed anything like this happening in the community. And that was that! Quite simple, isn't it?

The people who really know what is happening in this community are the men who are trying to do a job of work, and the women who are trying to cater for a family. Try and build a house and see what happens to you.

A very great deal of the trouble in industry today, outside the purely political trouble caused by the Communist trade union bosses, is caused by the increased taxation on extra effort, or overtime. Men in nearly every trade and profession are deliberately refusing extra work because of the increased taxes on increased effort.

Men are putting a limit to their money income, and refusing to do any more; they are working, but not for Mr. Chifley and his tax collectors—they are working for themselves, in their gardens, fishing, rabbiting, painting their houses, etc. They are prepared to do anything except their official jobs or to handle official money. It is realised that as soon as you handle official money you are trapped and have to hand over a large share of it to the tax collector—and there is a limit to the amount

men are prepared to hand over, even under the compulsion of brute force.

The Government knew that it had no possibility of collecting the taxes imposed by it, and so they introduced the method of taking the taxes out of the pay envelope before the wage and salary earner even had a look at it. This was a pretty smart trick; it turned all employers into unpaid tax collectors. I suggest that no great reduction in taxation will be obtained until this practice of taxing taxes out of the pay envelope is stopped.

If, instead of having a £1 to £2 a week taken out of their pay envelopes, men were compelled to pay £50 to £100 at the end of the year, then something might happen. But the tax collector knows every trick of the devil, and a few extra. On payday he gets there before you arrive. Before you go to have a glass of beer he has already made a contract with the liquor monopoly to double the price of beer on the 50-50 basis. He has done the same with the tobacco monopoly.

The same Government which has raised taxes to the highest level in the world shouts loudly about keeping down the prices and avoiding inflation, yet who has inflated the prices in this country more than the present Government by its taxation methods? Where does the £100 million of indirect taxes come from except from the consumer? And the consumer pays for it in increased prices.

Yet this is not called inflation of prices: it is regarded merely as taxation collected by a more cunning method, more cunning

because, unlike the direct tax taken out of your pay envelope, you can handle your own money for a few days before it is taken from you. Besides, you can escape payment altogether provided you don't smoke, don't drink, don't go to the pictures, don't buy electric lamps, and prevent your children from drinking lemonade, etc., etc.

The cost of living since the war began has gone up about 22 per cent, according to the Government's own figures, but nobody takes those figures very seriously. The value of the alleged pound note is probably under 12/- of the pre-war value, and this before direct taxes are taken out of it.

This rise in the cost of living is a direct result of Government planning and of Government agencies. With a little more Government planning and a few more Government departments the alleged pound note should soon reach the value of the Russian rouble.

I think it is a fair statement, and a scientific fact, to say that with modern inventions, power-driven machinery and scientific management, the cost of most goods should steadily come down in price, but we know that the prices of most goods have steadily increased, and are still increasing. The result is that the pound note today is only a poor imitation of the pound note of pre-war days.

And not only is the pound note buying less, the quality of the goods bought is poorer. This is a direct result of the Government's financial policy, and it is quite evident that this is not only the policy of the Labor Trade Union Cartel: this policy is backed by the powerful daily papers of Melbourne and Sydney.

These papers, like the Federal politicians, are trying to make the people accustomed, by constant repetition, to the idea that Uniform Taxation, collected by Canberra, has come to stay, when actually a solemn promise was given that it was only a temporary measure, and would not stay unless agreed to by the State Governments.

The power of the individual to order and plan his own life has been systematically destroyed, and, because of heavy taxation, more and more people are forced to go to the Government to get help. The power of the States to look after their own affairs has been systematically destroyed by the Federal Government, and, if Uniform Taxation is retained, the States as democratic units will virtually disappear, to become mere colonies run by commissars appointed by Canberra.

A financial conference has been taking place in Washington to decide on the selling up of the British Empire. The whole process has been clearly described for our benefit by those actually taking part in this game of destruction. By herding the people into a vast political unit the voice of any one section can be easily smothered by the rest. That is the trick used by Communists in the Big Unions.

Under this centralisation of control, if Tasmania feels ill-used she can be told it is for the benefit of Australia; if Australia feels ill-used she can be told it is for the benefit of the League of Nations—I mean your pardon, I mean the disunited—oh, I mean the United Nations, or whatever they are calling them at the present time. Once you submit to this centralisation trick, and it is a trick, then the road ahead is clear—it is the road to serfdom.

NOTES on the NEWS

Considerable publicity was given (free) to Professor-Laski in the Melbourne "Sun" of December 5, which featured his diatribe against private enterprise in England and America. Running true to form, he eulogised backward, Asiatic Russia as the model we should emulate, and, as usual, his expressions were particularly wide and sweeping in condemning the countries that saved Russia from annihilation. This tirade was centred on an appeal for the sharing of the Atomic Secrets with Russia, who apparently was considered too backward to be in the Atomic Race.

It is quite remarkable to observe the free publicity given to this anti-British Jew, and it again illustrates the close affinity between Jewish Communistic aims and the so-called Capitalistic Press. It is reported that, after listening to a series of lectures by Laski in New York, members of his audience described him as suffering from "foot and mouth disease." Evidently they hadn't the opportunity to examine his cranium.

ATOMIC ARGUMENTS: Irreconcilable arguments about the atomic bomb continue to come from the great scientific minds. Some now ridicule the idea that it could blow whole cities into the air, and also say that work so far done on atomic energy has revealed nothing that could be used directly as a source of industrial power. In this connection, the Russian claim to have discovered a defence to the atomic bomb is now regarded as fantastic and intended for local consumption. It is astonishing the number of people who have been panicked by the absurd atomic propaganda featured in the daily press, and coming from men who should know better. The only apparent reasons available to explain the atomic scare are, firstly, to provide a face-saving formula for Japan to capitulate, and, secondly, to scare the people into quickly accepting the World Government Plot.

KEANE'S KNAVERY: Senator Keane is reported as being very upset at the prospect of the people being denied Federal "free" medicine, through an adverse High Court decision, and he says: "It seems that we have to say to the States that we can no longer give you money to carry on these services." For downright hypocrisy that is unbeatable. In view of the fact that the Federal Government takes the money from the States via Uniform Taxation in the first place, all that need be done is for the Canberra Cabal to cease taking this money from the States. If this is done the States will then have the necessary revenue to carry out their own "social services." Incidentally, what's wrong with superman and former High Court Judge, Dr. Evatt, and other legal luminaries who wrongly advised the Federal Government in this matter? Surely they should be dismissed as incompetents.

PRESSURE POLITICS: Two more encouraging illustrations to the recognition of Electoral Campaign tactics were given in recent

press reports. The first was a report of Mrs. Downing, President of the Housewives' Association, urging all housewives to "write to their Members of Parliament protesting against the zoning system and the refusal of retailers to resume home deliveries." This was featured in the Melbourne "Herald" of October 6. The next came from "Smith's Weekly" of November 1, which said that Federal Members had been inundated with letters from soldiers at Wewak insisting that their return be speeded up. This report said that the pressure was so great that rank-and-file Members were looking anxiously towards the 1946 elections. Such examples should hearten Electoral Campaigners and spur them on to greater efforts with the Tax-Limit Campaign.

CANADIAN CENTRALISATION: Conferences between Canadian Federal representatives and Provincial Premiers are being held to further the plot of centralising more power in the Dominion Government. The same old catch cries, such as abandoning the "horse-and-buggy" constitution, are being used. "Progress" in this direction is said to be remarkable, since Provinces are being asked to surrender a measure of their sovereignty. Australians avoided this trap recently, but another is being set with escape from the unwarranted threat of the loss of "social services" as the bait. This time it seems likely that all Federal political Parties will support the plot to betray the people and rob them of their State Governments. No time should be lost in bringing pressure on State Members to resist surrendering more power to Canberra. Start the fight NOW by contacting your State Member.

EUREKA ECHOES: Memories of the Eureka miners of 91 years ago rebelling against increased licence-fees were recently revived. This provides a curious contrast in the light of the present day situation.

(Continued on page 4.)

Significant Political Pointers

One of the conditions apparently agreed to by the British Government's representatives in the recent loan negotiations in America, was acceptance of the Bretton Woods Monetary Plan. Acceptance of this plan means a return to the Gold Standard!

No doubt the British Labor Government will successfully discipline its parliamentary rank-and-file so that there shall be no effective opposition to the conditions of the American loan. Perhaps Lord Rothschild will be able to persuade his fellow Socialists that the conditions of the loan are nothing to worry about!

Recent press reports state that food rationing has not only been abolished in U.S.A., but that there are actually some food gluts. Similar reports come from South America.

At the same time the people of Great Britain are suffering severe food restrictions. Before arrangements could be made for them to obtain any food relief from America, an international loan first had to be arranged. The terms of the loan are designed to do what the Germans could not do—destroy the British Empire. There will be no real peace in the world until the international crooks responsible for the financial and other policies designed to destroy the British Empire are exposed and suitably dealt with.

While Empire Preference is not to be immediately abolished, it will obviously come under strong attack at the international conference on trade and tariffs to be held next year.

Mr. Chifley states that he will demand enlarged opportunities for the marketing of Australian exports in exchange for any concessions regarding Empire Preference. While Mr. Chifley supports the present financial policy, he is not in a very strong position to do too much demanding.

Perhaps the dreadful thought may yet strike many Australian primary producers, that, if they are unable to export to Great Britain and elsewhere, they should investigate the possibility of selling more, if not all, their produce in the local market. Australian consumers would be prepared to cooperate if in possession of adequate purchasing power.

Press publicity has recently been given to openly pro-Hitler movements in Great Britain.

Why all the concern about a few cranks,

when the national socialist Governments of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand are implementing Hitler's ideas as fast as they can be pushed through the various Parliaments? Mr. Mackenzie King's "Liberal" Government is also helping in Canada.

At an executive meeting of the Murray Valley League at Albury last week, Mr. Mervyn Weston spoke on the Tennessee Valley Scheme.

It is to be hoped that it is made clear to all those so enthusiastically preparing to carry out "full development" of the Murray Valley on Tennessee Valley lines, that they are merely endorsing Socialism. Increased water storage on the Murray River may be necessary and desirable, but why local councils, for example, cannot make their own arrangements to increase the storage capacity of local locks, without submitting to big centralised planning, has not been explained. It will no doubt be found that money, written up as a debt in the usual manner, will be made available to the centralised planning authorities while being denied to local groups.

From time to time the advocates of Proportional Representation write to the papers demonstrating the "anti-democratic" results achieved under our present electoral system.

Superficially, the arguments for Proportional Representation appear reasonable. But a brief examination of a few basic facts should convince any thinking person that there are more important matters to worry about than Proportional Representation. Judged by the acid test of results obtained by the individual, what can Proportional Representation show us? Tasmanians have had it for many years. And yet Tasmanians suffer from exactly the same troubles that harass all other Australian (Continues on page 2.)

It is said that it is easy to be wise after the event. Yet, although the Second World War has been concluded for some time, most press and radio commentators seem to be no wiser about its real origins and underlying purposes. A remarkable contrast to the prattlings of these word-spinners is provided by the following article, entitled "The Mark of the Beast," which appeared just over six years ago in "The Social Creditor," England. It was written by Major C. H. Douglas: —

"For years Fascist propaganda has offered Fascism as a safeguard against Communism, and Communism has exposed Fascism as its arch foe and antithesis. In fact, the world has never seen two supposedly hostile economic and social systems more alike in essentials, both of practice and ideology, than National Socialism and Communism . . .

"Whoever tries to arrive at a fair and well-balanced opinion of the Hitler system must keep in mind especially this: There is no legal limit to government or party interference in the routine life of business any more than there is a Habeas Corpus Act for the protection of civil liberties. This kind of totalitarianism, every day and everywhere, goes far beyond the written regulations."

—"Foreign Affairs," July 1937. There is a Russian proverb to the effect that even God Himself cannot contend with a fool. It is in this sense, I think, that Mr. Chamberlain must have been speaking when he said that one man, Hitler, and one man alone, was responsible for this war.

In any other sense the statement is so nearly equivalent to the nonsense about "hang the Kaiser," which was to be the main objective of the last war to make the world safe for democracy, that a little elaboration of it seems essential. Possibly, as he is no doubt very busy, Mr. Chamberlain will permit me to assist him with this matter.

The responsibility for the present war rests, of course, primarily with the same influences, which caused and prepared the last war, and those influences are most effective through finance.

They are, however, wholly concerned to centralise and capture world Power and have been actively engaged in opposing monetary reform and increasing the power of bureaucracy, for probably hundreds of years—in England, certainly since the triumph of Cromwell.

The real objectives of the last war were the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, the League of Nations, and the financial subjugation of Great Britain.

The League of Nations, as contemplated, postulates, "the undermining of the sovereignty of our respective nations." (Speech by Professor Arnold Toynbee, Secretary of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, at Copenhagen, in 1931.) The underlying of this is so important that a space is necessary to deal with it. In the first place, the ostensible reason for the League of Nations is the abolition of force as a means of settling disputes. But it is essential to notice that the advocates of the abolition of the use of force by nations assume that the exercise of force by institutions upon individuals is natural, lawful, and ought to be extended.

That is to say, there is no suggestion that the sovereignty of a Government over its citizens should be decreased. If one nation has a grievance against another nation, that is a matter to be settled by negotiation, as between equals. But if a tax, or any other decree, national or local, is imposed upon an individual, it is imposed and paid (if it is paid) under the threat of overwhelming force.

The "undermining of national sovereignty" of which Professor Toynbee is so proud, means simply that omnipotent institutions (which are operated by officials) are removed further from the control of the individual as such, until, for him their decrees, however harsh and oppressive, leave no possibility of appeal.

Soviet Russia appears to be a working model of the general objective in view.

In Russia, the Central Committee of the Communist Party, which rules Russia, consists (or recently consisted) of 59 members, 56 of whom are Jews and the remaining three (of whom Stalin is one) are married to Jewesses. The alternative to the acceptance of its decree is "liquidation."

Bearing these considerations in mind, we can now get back to Germany, Hitler and the responsibility for war.

The outstanding event of the post-war period in Germany was the ruin of the mark by fantastic inflation. As a result of this, the middle class, deprived of its savings, and its small business, was wiped out, and came under the undisputed control of Jews whose international connections gave them access to dollars or pounds.

For twelve years the Jews battened on the German population, employing, where it suited them, the dispossessed owners on starvation terms. It is out of this period that the hatred of the Jew in Germany has grown.

It is clear that, from the German point of view, there could be no remedy for this situation except force.

At the same time, the "American" financial interests, ably assisted by the Bank of England, decided that a "strong (highly centralised) Germany" was in their interest.

It should be observed that the failure of the League of Nations was already evident.

Hitler, no doubt marked as a successful demagogue, was put into touch with Thyssen and other powerful industrialists, financed by or through them, and by a sequence which has been described at length

in such books as "I Knew Hitler" (K. H. Ludecks) came to a position of concentrated administrative power.

I am doubtful to what extent it was in the first place contemplated that this power should grow.

It may be recalled that, on the resignation of Hindenburg in favour of Hitler, Dr. Schacht, the American-trained President of the Reichsbank, said: "For three months we shall have to do what Hitler tells us. After that he will have to do what we tell him." It did not work out quite that way.

Amongst those at the apex of the pyramid of administrative power, which was the inevitable result of a policy directed purely towards war, there was an appreciation of the fact that whoever controlled Germany could impose his own terms on German Banks—i.e., it was "control" which was important. Dr. Schacht was dismissed, and Gold Standard banking received a severe shock.

From the moment of Schacht's dismissal, war became the primary objective of the international financier. In the words of Clausewitz, "War is the pursuit of Policy by other means."

The Gold Standard and the Credit-Loan and Debt system had to be restored, in order that "control" might be restored to the international financier.

Hitler had served his purpose in turning Germany into a modified copy of Russian Communism, more correctly described as

the Police State. He could now be punished for his attacks on the Jews and his monetary heterodoxy.

The military forces of Great Britain and France could be made to do the dirty work, and in so doing prepare the way by such measures as the Emergency Powers Act for their further conversion to the Police State envisaged by the designers of the League.

Even if a paranoiac of the Hitler type could not be trusted to plunge a Continent into war at the first check to his inflated egotism, it is obvious that his hand could be forced, as I have no doubt it was forced.

Any man who allows himself to be put in ostensible control of powers greater than himself is the servant of the powers that put him there, not their master. Kaiser Wilhelm II was forced into war just as Hitler was forced into war.

It is, therefore, I think, quite possible to state the real as distinct from the proximate objectives of the present war.

They are:
(1) The establishment of the International Police State on the Russian model, beginning with Great Britain.

"Can we finally rid Europe of barriers of caste and creed and prejudice? . . . Our new civilisation must be built through a world at war. But our new civilisation will be built just the same."—Mr. Anthony Eden, Broadcast to America, 11th September 1939.

This contemplates the complete abolition of civil rights.

(2) The restoration of the Gold Standard and the Debt System.

(3) The elimination of Great Britain in the cultural sense, and the substitution of Jewish-American ideals.

(4) The establishment of the Zionist State in Palestine as a geographical centre of World Control, with New York as the centre of World Financial Control.

—C. H. DOUGLAS.

A COMMUNIST-FASCIST CONSPIRACY

By J. T. LANG, in Sydney "Century," 7/12/45.

I suppose it is always easy to say, "I told you so." From the day the Curtin Government formed its pact with the Communist Party I have never ceased warning it that what is happening in the industrial field today was sure to happen.

It is poetic justice that the Minister who was largely responsible for making that pact should be the Prime Minister when the pay-off arrived. The basis of the bargain was immoral, and it had to come to a bad end.

The Curtin Government early in the war wanted to do things, which it knew the Australian Labor Movement would not tolerate.

The Communist Party made the proposition. If the Curtin Government would give it legal standing against the Communist Party would guarantee support within the unions and the A.L.P. Conferences for the things the Government wanted to do. To carry out its guarantees the Communist Party would have to be helped in gaining control of key unions.

ERIC BUTLER OPENS COUNTRY CAMPAIGN

Mr. Butler opened his country campaign with a meeting at Red Cliffs (Vic.) on Wednesday, December 5. Local social creditors are to be congratulated on obtaining the largest political meeting seen in Red Cliffs for many years. Mr. Butler reports that this meeting has convinced him beyond all doubt that all shades of political thought are now prepared to listen to social creditors. Approximately £3 worth of literature was sold at the Red Cliffs meeting, a fact which indicates the enthusiasm of those present. Many new subscribers to the "New Times" were obtained. Another meeting early next year should result in a record attendance.

On Thursday, December 6, Mr. Butler spoke in Mildura. Although the audience was small by comparison with the Red Cliffs meeting, approximately 50 citizens listened attentively to what Mr. Butler had to say, and asked many questions after his address. Literature sales were again good, the story of Alberta being in strong demand.

On Sunday afternoon, December 9, Mr. Butler was the guest speaker at the Red Cliffs Christian Brotherhood. Some interesting discussion on centralised versus decentralised government took place.

All Victorian country social creditors desirous of co-operating with Mr. Butler in arranging country meetings are requested to write to him, care of Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, immediately.

"THE REAL ISSUES THAT NOW CONFRONT SOCIAL CREDITORS"

A Special Address by—

MR. JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

Tuesday, December 18, at 8 p.m.

Associated Teachers' Rooms, 8th Floor, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins St. (One door from Elizabeth Street.)

Chairman: Mr. Eric Butler.

Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1)

Is there any significance in the fact that advocates of Proportional Representation generally neglect to mention that Hitler's Nazi Party gained its successes in a country which had Proportional Representation?

What is the practical value of a minority's representation in a centralised institution where the majority rules?

Furthermore, Proportional Representation would mean adding to the number of groups in Parliament who believe they should advocate some technical method of reform. Social creditors cut right through this argument about representation for minorities, by stressing the importance of the electors uniting to demand results instead of being divided about methods.

All this does not invalidate the claim that advocates of Proportional Representation are genuinely concerned about minorities.

The only way in which political minorities can be given something more tangible than mere minority representation, is to decentralise government and increase the powers of local government in order that some minorities can do something to implement their ideas instead of merely talking about them.

Under Proportional Representation, the majority of electors in a Shire might be social creditors, who would have one representative in the State Parliament. Surely it would be far more democratic for the Shire Council to have sufficient powers to enable the social creditors to apply some of their ideas locally, rather than have one lone representative merely to talk in the State Parliament?

Decentralised government and greater powers for local governments will give the P.R. advocates what they require. Shire and Municipal Councils should have the greatest powers they can suitably use. Anything, which Councils could not handle, should be the province of the State Governments. Anything the States could not handle should be the province of the Federal Government. Local government should have maximum powers. Centralised governments should have minimum powers.

The recent statement made by Mr. Fadden, that it can now be disclosed that since 1941 not one loan had been genuinely subscribed to the extent claimed by the Federal Government, will cause no surprise among social creditors.

But they are surprised to find the leader of the third largest political party making such a stupid statement about the loans being filled by "using savings bank deposits." Will Mr. Fadden be good enough to tell us how this has been done? Can he bring forward one depositor who can show that his account with a savings bank has been reduced because either the Government or the banks have used some of his deposits for Government loans?

Mr. Fadden says he is going to investigate further the manner in which war loans have been subscribed. It is to be hoped that the Australian people are then informed on who holds the great bulk of Government bonds and securities. It would also be informative to have exact details about recent selling of Government bonds to financial institutions. Within a comparatively short period most individual holders of Government bonds, very few of whose holdings are more than a few hundred pounds, will be compelled to sell them in order to have immediate use of the money that can be realised. How considerate of the Socialists to allow the banks permission to buy these bonds, which will be paid for by the usual creation of bank credit!

When the centralised bureaucracy takes complete control of the financial system, the debt tyranny will be further consolidated. Yes, Mr. Fadden, you certainly should investigate the matter.

While the numerous self-styled progressives in our midst are loud in their praise of centralisation, it is instructive to look back to what British thinkers said on this matter last century.

John Stuart Mill, whom even the most self-opinionated of our university-trained planners must admit was no reactionary, said of centralisation in "Political Economy":

"A democratic constitution, not supported by democratic institutions in detail, but confined to the central government, not only is not political freedom, but even creates a spirit precisely the reverse . . . In some countries the desire of the people is for not being tyrannised over, but in others it is merely for an equal chance to everybody of tyrannising."

A certain Thomas Walker, M.A., offered the following refreshing comment on local government early last century:

"Let each portion of the country be properly governed, and the soundness of the whole will make . . . evils necessarily vanish . . . Parishes are so many little commonwealths, capable in different degrees of being made by effective organisation nurseries of useful ambition, manly intelligence, and social virtue . . . Each district would be so small, that an individual could with ease comprehend and watch over its interests."

Horrible though it would appear to our modern national socialists, Walker's main criticism of the local government system in England last century, was that the parishes didn't have enough powers!

Anyone not completely mesmerised by our "education" system must realise that increasing centralisation has led to increasing loss of control by the individual over his own affairs. Slavery is as widespread today as it was hundreds of years ago. But the slaves of today have been "educated" to shout that they are "free."

—E.D.B.

IDENTIFYING THE PROMOTERS OF WAR

(A letter to the Editor from Bruce H. Brown. Continued from last issue.)

Sir, —What has the Marconi Scandal to do with the present conditions of world chaos? A lot. These conditions are the effects of a policy, and the initiators of that policy are responsible for the conditions it produces.

The Marconi Scandal connected the effective Government of the United Kingdom with the ISAACS family during the 1914-1918 war, and that family not only helped to make us financially enslaved to the United States, but made conditions difficult in India. They worked to impose an alien policy, Rufus Isaacs was the main instrument in this, and instead of being tried for treason he had British "Honours" heaped upon him.

C. H. Douglas has called attention to the important FACT that the so-called Indian "Problem" became difficult to deal with only from a date, which is common to two events, viz.:

(i) **The establishment by German Jews of the Federal Reserve Banking System (which set the stage for the Second World War), and**

(ii) **The Marconi Scandal.**

Let us consider the second of these first. In all campaigns it is necessary to have a base of operations, and the thing to discover is the identity of the Directory of Policy who use one country after another as the "base." The whole future of the people of the world depends upon our discovering this and making the information widely known. Did the German General Ludendorff know something when he said: "The majority of the English do not realise that, having done their duty by the inner Jewish circle, they have now got to disappear as a world Power." (Quoted from "The Coming War," published in 1931.) Professor Harold Laski, the Jewish leader of the British Labor Party, has already publicly referred to Great Britain as a second-rate power! In considering this very important matter, remember also the immortal words of the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, which were so coldly received in "America," namely: "I did not become His Majesty's First Minister to preside over the dissolution of the British Empire."

One of the serious effects of the Marconi Scandal was the undermining of British prestige, and this is where the Indian "Problem" comes in.

The facts of the Marconi Scandal are given briefly by Mr. A. N. Field in "The Truth About the Slump." Sir Rufus Isaacs became Attorney General in 1910, and in 1912 was given a seat in the British Cabinet. That was the first time the holder of that office had been so honoured. His brother, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, was Managing Director of the Marconi International interests, and at the time he was negotiating a contract with the Government it is alleged that the Attorney General bought American Marconi shares on information not generally available to the public. It also alleged that some of these shares were taken over by Mr. Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and also by the Chief Ministerial Whip.

Mr. Lloyd George afterwards became solicitor for the Zionists!

These allegations were the subject of Parliamentary inquiry, and three different reports were made. The first said the allegations were untrue; the second said that if the Ministers concerned had stated the facts as subsequently disclosed in a libel action, much misunderstanding would have been averted; and the third, which was the minority report, said that the Attorney-General had acted with grave impropriety, and had placed himself in a position in which his private interest might easily have

been in conflict with his public duty. The same censure was applied to the other two Ministers referred to.

A few months after this, Sir Rufus Isaacs was made Lord Chief Justice and given a peerage as Lord Reading.

On the outbreak of war in 1914 he "assisted in the drafting and administration of those measures which saved England from financial ruin." ("Encyclopedia Britannica.") Note the words "financial ruin." Later he went to America as a special financial envoy and negotiated the terms for war borrowing by which Great Britain was committed to pay back IN GOLD ON DEMAND the enormous sums she had borrowed from the United States.

In 1918, Mr. Lloyd George's Government appointed Lord Reading as Viceroy of India, and he was successively made Earl and Marquis.

He was a director of several newspaper companies and combines, and of the Mond (Imperial Chemical Industries) combine, as well as the allied Financial Corporation of Great Britain and America, which was part of the United States money trust denounced in the Pujio Report of 1913.

It is thus clear that this very highly placed Jew was personally interested in war or "conflict," and that he was an agent of the small group of men known as "International Financiers." His work as a "British" representative was the opposite of beneficial to the British people.

After his appointment to India, import preference was given for goods from the United States, to the detriment of Great Britain.

He was also interested in the Indian Congress Party, whose "leader" is now reported to be prepared to use force to "escape" from British control. A fellow Jew in the person of Professor Harold Laski, leader of "British" Labor, is also at this very time telling "America" that the "British" did not fight in the war to hand the Indonesians back to Dutch control—which means, of

course, that the "British" did not fight to hand the Indians back to the control of the British!

The Indian Congress Party is not, and never has been, representative of more than an insignificant fraction of the population, and is financed from the same source, as was the Russian Revolution!

Another significant thing was the fact that when Lord Reading became Viceroy, a member of the bullion broking family of Samuel Montagu and Company was at Whitehall as Secretary of State for India.

From that date, as pointed out by C. H. Douglas, the chief factor in Indian affairs has been the Indian National Congress, "an organisation mysteriously subsidised from outside India."

A still further significant thing was the fact that during the most critical period under Lord Reading his Finance Minister was none other than Sir George Schuster. And by accident, perhaps, a later Secretary of State for India at Whitehall (Mr. L. S. Amery) was a colleague of Israel Moses Sieff, previously mentioned as the chief of P.E.P., the organisation which issued the statement that only in war or under threat of war would a British Government embark on large-scale planning.

The appointment as Viceroy of Rufus Isaacs, who was anathema to the Indian Moslems, the Palestine Arabs, and the Indian Princes, was against all tradition and a calamity to British prestige; and yet, for some unexplained reason, even Ramsay MacDonald had first to visit him in India before he could assume the office of Prime Minister. Rufus Isaacs consistently undermined the sovereignty of Great Britain and the Empire, and there is no accident in the fact that at this very moment another Jew is touring the United States advocating the surrender of our sovereignty to an alien clique who would thus be able to control POLICY without the possibility of interference from anyone. No accident either that the Secretary of the "Royal" Institute of International Affairs (Dr. Arnold Toynbee) said in 1931:

"We are working discreetly but with all our might to undermine the sovereignty of our respective nations."

Believe it or not, despite this intrigue and treasonable objective, this "Royal" Institute was carefully evacuated to Oxford at the beginning of the Second World War, and its staff was paid by the British public, a public that suffered more than a million casualties to preserve that sovereignty, which the Institute sought to destroy.

A raging, inspired propaganda has also been proceeding in America against the continuance of British control in India.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2. 9th December 1945. (To be continued.)

IN BROKEN HILL: PAST AND PRESENT

(To the Editor.)

Sir, —During the 1914-18 War, Broken Hill was the storm centre of the worst industrial unrest Australia had experienced. The Industrial Workers of the World, termed the I.W.W., had gained control of the miners, who had accepted the doctrine of internationalism now carried along by Communism. Just as Mr. Menzies is now regarded as Labor's most valuable frozen asset in the political party racket, so the I.W.W. was anti-Labor's major piece of window dressing in the campaign to smash the Labor Party so successfully conducted by Prime Minister Hughes, then a recent convert from Socialism.

Violent and bitter strikes plagued Broken Hill during those days. Even very left-wingish politicians found difficulty in explaining or justifying the disturbed and chaotic conditions due to the apparent hopelessness of establishing law and order in the place. Only the richness of the minerals permitted the mining companies to persevere. There were times when some of

the metal magnates favoured a complete shut-down of the whole place. They almost despaired of ever making a success of Broken Hill.

Then things began to happen. Gradually the strife declined. Class hatred commenced to recede. Strikes became fewer, further between and less angry. The miners found they had more money and their wives and children looked better. Life had become more enjoyable.

Since the declaration of war in 1939, we have scarcely heard of Broken Hill—no strikes to provide the daily press with news, no shortage of the vital minerals used in munitions, no attacks on the arbitration system: in fact, no trouble at all. Yet the mines are privately owned, and Broken Hill seems to be a particularly contented place—a haven of private enterprise, so to speak.

From the national viewpoint, the important consideration is that Australia has lead and zinc at the lowest prices in the world—a little over £20 per ton, against prices ranging from £40 to £60 per ton in U.S.A. and other parts of the world, and the mining companies have prospered at such prices. Furthermore, there has been abundant production and, after meeting all local demands, Australia has been able to export large quantities of lead and zinc to help Great Britain and our Allies. There has been no government subsidy or bounty such as we pay, per medium of taxation, to producers of sugar, potatoes and other bureaucratically controlled goods.

The explanation of this triumph at Broken Hill may be attributed to numerous factors at the root of which was a general recognition that the standard of living is based on what is produced, and not on taxation or smashing the boss. The miners are provided with good working conditions and equipment, and are paid wages that bear a relation to the price of the minerals. They get a bonus, for instance, when lead rises above a certain price.

It is time that every workingman started to realise that the Government is no better, as a boss, than the private employer. Government-owned public utilities, notably railways and tramways, are seething with discontent.

When the men gain more wages or shorter working hours, the cost is passed on to the public, thus further reducing the all-round standard of living. The basic fact, which should be instilled into the mind of everyone, is that wages should

BUREAUCRATIC DISEASE

A writer in "Town and Country" says that at present Bureaucracy is a universal disease. Discussing the trouble he writes: "Bureaucracy by its sheer dead weight has a paralysing effect on all activity. It releases into all the arteries and capillaries of the social body a toxin, which I shall call 'bureaucoccus.' The effect of the 'bureaucoccus' is to infect every element it touches, however remote from the source, with a contented, meddlesome stupidity. The peculiar symptom that betrays the presence of the 'bureaucoccus' is an unshakable thirst for paper. All day long the victim occupies himself with filling out forms, and he requires his employees to fill out forms for his inspection. He can no longer give a spoken order or discuss any matter in a few rapid phrases. He drafts memoranda and in return demands memoranda backed by reports.

"Bureaucracy obviously sees no reason for cramping itself. On the contrary, it sees its own proliferation as a sign of true social health. Each new bureau is a triumph of progress, which, even after its specific task is done, all Bureaucracy will work to perpetuate. Whenever a few tens of thousands of useful, inoffensive citizens are newly turned into bureaucrats there is rejoicing.

"Bureaucracy is The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe, and its children are laws, decrees and regulations. It broods eternally over society, seeking forms of activity that may have escaped its complex supervision, and is always ready to suggest new restrictive measures. Bureaucracy's creed is that an unregulated life is a savage life, that in being domesticated we are being civilised. Besides, the creation of even the most modest little law serves the interests of Bureaucracy marvelously by requiring new bureaucrats to apply it.

"Striking more deeply, Bureaucracy prepares the way by warping the citizen's conscience and making him forget the habit and meaning of liberty, until some day he wakes up to the fact that there is very little difference between his own condition and that of a subject of a despotic State. He no longer cherishes a liberty, which has become hardly more than a formula in official speech. He no longer attempts to defend it. He doesn't even know how.

"A certain excess of Bureaucracy in time of war is probably inevitable, and, to the extent that actual results correspond to it, it is justified. The particular thing to avoid is the perpetuation, after the return of peace, of practices justified only by a state of war. It is Bureaucracy's crafty habit—unless it is jolted—never to relinquish liberties it has once taken.

"The years to come, with all the terrible problems they will present, will not be endurable for man unless he takes extreme measures to prevent the degeneration of Administration into Bureaucracy."

—"The West Australian," 21/11/45.

STARVING EUROPE

"Gaiety in Budapest. Abundance of Food in Restaurants. Well-filled Shops."—Headlines in "The Scotsman," September 1, 1945.

Well, you voted to let bureaucrats dispose of your property to their friends on the Continent, didn't you? Or don't you know what you voted for?

—"The Social Creditor," England, 22/9/45.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From the UNITED DEMOCRATS' Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.)

TAX-REDUCTION CAMPAIGN.

Again we wish to remind readers that we have had a quantity of Tax-Reduction Campaign leaflets printed. Campaigners find they are getting a ready response at the present time to this move. Therefore, we would like a greater number of our supporters to give this campaign a boost. Please obtain a supply of the demand forms from our office as early as possible and get on to the job. These are available at 1/6 per 100.

CHRISTMAS LUNCHEON.

As is our custom, a special Christmas luncheon will be held at our rooms on Friday, December 21, from 1 to 2 p.m. A speaker will be provided. An overall charge of 3/- per head will be made—a special charge for special fare! Come along and bring your friends.

BOOKS TO READ.

"The Problem of the Medical Profession," by B.W.M. (Democracy for patients and doctors). This book is most valuable in view of the present attempt at bureaucratic control of health services. Price 1/-.

"How to Get Real Democracy," by A. W. Noakes. (The Electoral Campaign Policy and Procedure explained). Price 6d.

"Alberta—Now!" (A record of ten years of government without borrowing.) Price 6d, or 4/- per dozen, post-free.

All single copies of booklets plus 1d postage.

—F. BAWDEN, Hon. Secretary.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE MELBOURNE "SUN"

Dear Sir, —We do not know if everything appearing in the Melbourne "Sun" does so with your approval. But obviously someone must accept responsibility for the frequency with which Communist Professor Harold Laski is featured in your columns. Thus this open letter to you.

We have no desire to weary you or our readers by dealing with the various items of news concerning Laski which have appeared in your columns over the past few months; the latest example of how a "capitalist" paper features a Communist revolutionary will suffice. In your issue of December 5 Laski's views on the atomic bomb, profits, nationalism and other matters are given publicity. Laski's views on sovereignty are particularly instructive: "Sovereignty must go and the interests which sovereignty protects must be recognised as outmoded in character and dangerous in operation."

We have just concluded a terrible war, in which enormous sacrifices in life were made to preserve that very sovereignty which Laski attacks. Your paper gives publicity to such attacks, attacks which loyal British citizens resent.

You may say that you are merely concerned about publishing "news" for your readers. It seems a strange thing that men uttering similar sentiments to those of Laski are usually reported. By what line of reasoning is the conclusion reached that statements by anti-Britishers such as Laski are of vital interest to the Australian people? The only people in Australia vitally and enthusiastically interested in Laski's views are the Communists, and they can read all about Laski in their own journals. But perhaps you don't think these journals reach a wide enough public? We have, of course, quoted Laski and other Communists in our own columns, but merely in order that by suitable comment, we

could expose their treacherous policies. You, Sir, do not appear to be interested in doing any such exposing.

If you are genuinely concerned with this thing called "news value," why not tell your readers that Laski has been one of the principal instructors at the London School of Economics, endowed by the German financier, Cassel, in order that the bureaucracy of the Socialist State could be suitably trained. You might also inform your readers that your principal employer, Sir Keith Murdoch, attended the London School of Economics. Did Sir Keith meet Laski there? Does Sir Keith endorse the policy of featuring one of his old Socialist masters in his "capitalist" journals?

Whatever the answers to these questions may be, nothing is more certain than that the international newsagencies and the world's big papers are determined to feature the policies of Laski and his friends while either deriding or ignoring those who oppose these policies.

The menace of the daily press to civilisation was dealt with by a former Chief Justice in England, Lord Bryce. When you are not too busy publishing the propaganda of world planners such as Laski, we suggest that you read Lord Bryce's views, particularly on the Press and the Money Power. You will then realise why your controllers will permit no mention of the successful example of a practical alternative to Socialism—the experiment in Alberta.

—Yours faithfully, "THE NEW TIMES."

WHAT IS WRONG WITH EDUCATION?

By C. H. DOUGLAS

No reasonably observant individual with average geographical and social experience (which schoolmasters, and particularly elementary schoolmasters, generally lack) could fail in acquiring a deep sense of misgiving as to the results of "educational" policy over the past fifty years.

First as to the facts:
The word "educate" means "to lead out." Words are very important things—they are the only link we have in common between a fact and an idea.

The first point to notice is that the underlying idea of the standard type of school is "to put in," not "to lead out."

I do not think that the Public School emphasis on character provides an answer.

"Demon est deus inversus."
The less important result of this is that, as Mr. Sorabji pointed out, only about five in every hundred acquire any profit either to themselves or anyone else by the process, and such faculties as the remainder possess are "blunted and stunted" by the system.

Much more germane to the well-being of the social structure is the fact that this "putting-in" process is operative at an age when the critical faculty, even in the case of individuals who might later have developed it, is almost non-existent.

In consequence, such ideas as are absorbed are accepted as equally factual—"twice two equals four," and "labour produces all wealth," being statements of the same importance and credibility!

It is safe to say that in varying degree all victims of this mental drill spend the second twenty years of life in de-hypnotising themselves of the subconscious attitudes absorbed in the first twenty.

The complete pragmatic failure of the policy is demonstrated by Germany, which drove the cramming technique perhaps farther than any other country.

And the final stage is now [1943] openly proclaimed by the National Socialists—that the end and aim of "education" is to mould every German into a slave of the State and a fanatical worshipper of its Fuehrer.

It should be remembered that this system is highly modern. The oldest Public School in England (excluding one or two slightly romantic claims to existence in the Dark Ages) does not antedate the fifteenth century, and in those days Public Schools were public schools.

During the Middle Ages, in which the common life of these islands, bearing in mind the state of the industrial and domestic arts, was probably higher than it has been before or since, the child of well-established (not necessarily rich) parents, spent his early years, after infancy, in the household of a great lord as a page. He was reasonably disciplined in behaviour, mixed with other pages and all social classes, and learnt useful, while observing the ways and success or otherwise of his elders. Later, he travelled, or went to the foreign wars (not a very dangerous field sport in those days), AND THEN, if the urge was with him, visited the Universities and imbibed what he could from books.

Notice the complete inversion of principle to which we have been led.

Instead of as in the Middle Ages, applying the experience of the present to a consideration and criticism of the RECORDS (not the facts) of the past, we make the RECORDS (not the facts) of both the present and the past a standard against which to assess experience undergone with "blunted and stunted" faculties.

Could any more Satanic method be devised of hindering the human individual from profiting by experience than to ensure that he is incapable of applying any unwarmed intelligence to it?

Let anyone who imagines that this picture is over-drawn, talk to the average mechanic between the ages of twenty and thirty on the subject of Russia.

A handful of enthusiasts for so-called Russian Communism have, in the past decade, gone to Russia to work. I am not aware of one single instance in which, where return was possible, the verdict was not wholly condemnatory, and to the effect that conditions might suit the Russians for the moment, but they could never be tolerated here. I met Max Eastman, the fanatical Russian-Socialist enthusiast, twenty years ago, when he was convinced that Russia was the coming Paradise. There is no more bitter critic of the Soviet system alive.

A short time ago a technically trained

MOVE TO CENTRALISE N.S.W. AMBULANCE SERVICES

Widespread Opposition Reported

"Widespread resentment is reported throughout the country districts of N.S.W. over what is believed to be an attempt by a section of the Hospital Commission to gain control of country ambulances.

"Speakers at a recent meeting at Goulburn recalled an attempt some years ago to transfer the ambulance services to control of hospital boards, but the proposal was never effected.

"As a result of a meeting at Bathurst recently the organisation firmly announced its intention to oppose the proposition as far as possible.

"Cowra officials also decided to support Bathurst in any move which might be made in that centre.

"At last week's meeting of the committee of Gundagai-Tumut Ambulance a motion expressing strong opposition to any such proposed change was agreed to."

—Barellan Leader, "22/11," 45.

Soviet woman engineer was taken round this country as a kind of seventh-day wonder of Russian Progress. A British woman engineer of long experience, rather bored by the naiveté of the exhibit, enquired as to the whereabouts of several Russian University women she had known who were over here in the days of Imperial Russia to add to their engineering experience. The enquiry was considered to be in the worst of taste.

None of this kind of thing, and not even the reports of Trades Union delegations, have the slightest effect on the readers of the, lamented "Daily Worker," whatever may be the private opinions of those who read its three penny edition [London "Times"].

The effect of so-called universal education is to condition the average mind for the reception and retention, in the face of

WATER COMMISSION CHIEF IN A FOG

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Social Crediters may be surprised to learn that "the once-famous 'A plus B Theorem' and the pseudo-mathematics of Major Douglas, formerly the mainstay of 'Social Credit' have had to be abandoned, but those who have succeeded him hold fast to the basic idea of plenty through credit."

Anyhow, that is the dictum of Mr. L. R. East, M.C.E., and it was given in the course of his address as retiring Chairman of the Melbourne Division of the Institution of Engineers, Australia, on 17/4/1945. However, as he did not support it with any evidence, and despite his "high standing"—he is also Chairman of the (Victorian) State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—there may be some doubt as to the accuracy of his information.

First, the A plus B Theorem does not set out a mere theory or opinion, but is a plain statement of a self-evident truth, which, I suggest, could be abandoned only by those who have no use for the truth.

Secondly, the mathematics used by Major Douglas appear to be still universally accepted as sound, notwithstanding Mr. East's somewhat derisive tag of "pseudo."

Thirdly, if Mr. East referred to the "A plus B Theorem" and the "pseudo-mathematics" as being "formerly the mainstay of Social Credit," he is wrong, for they never served in that capacity.

Lastly, if he meant Douglas as the former mainstay, and that Douglas has been "succeeded," he is wrong again.

Mr. East charges some monetary reformers with leading their readers or listeners into a "fog of Social Credit," and he then

reason and experience, of any myth which seems to connect with some cliché absorbed before leaving school.

I am satisfied that nothing will right this situation but a complete reversion, under modern conditions, to the earlier SEQUENCE.

After a lengthy, but not isolated childhood, the simple elements mentioned by Mr. Sorabji, of reading, writing, and the simplest arithmetic (can anything be more idiotic than to teach the average child the extraction of cube roots?) and an "au pair" system, or its school equivalent, should be arranged which would diversify social experience at a fairly early age, to be followed by short hours in economic life of some description. At about the beginning of the twenties, work overseas should be undertaken, and, three or four years afterwards, entrance to a University should be encouraged.

The inculcation of social or industrial theories at an early age should be discouraged by every means available.

"Deus est demon inversus."
—Reprinted from the book, "Programme For The Third World War," by C. H. Douglas, obtainable from The United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, at 2/- per copy, plus 1d, if posted.

proceeds to discuss Machinery and Employment in the following terms:—

(a) "I will comment on the widely-held, but entirely fallacious, idea that machines create unemployment... Precisely the opposite is true. The scientist and the engineer have provided opportunities for the employment of millions of men and women..."

(b) "The objective of science—whether conscious or not—is to produce new goods or better goods and to produce them at less and less cost in human effort."

Now, in the economic sense, employment IS the expenditure of human effort. Mr. East, therefore, makes it appear that scientists and engineers have missed the objective entirely!

If these examples fairly represent the mental atmosphere in which Mr. East's economic ideas are generated, then the "fog of Social Credit," in comparison, is more like a clear day.

It is somewhat alarming to find a man of his education and position groping around in such a murky atmosphere.

He should examine his "discoveries" in the light of knowledge before proclaiming them to the world, or even to engineers.

—Yours, etc., F. H. AULT, East Kew, 3/12/1945.

ARE WE ON THE ROAD TO SERFDOM?

(Extracts from "The Road to Serfdom" by Prof. Hayek.)

Like the spurious "economic freedom," and with more justice, economic security is often represented as an indispensable condition of real liberty. In a sense, this is both true and important.

But there are two kinds of security: (a) the certainty of a given minimum of sustenance for all; and (b) the security of a given standard of life, of the relative position which one person or group enjoys compared with others.

There is no reason why, in a society which has reached the general level of wealth ours has, the first kind of security should not be guaranteed to all without endangering general freedom; that is: some minimum of food, shelter and clothing, sufficient to preserve health.

It is planning for security of the second kind, which has such an insidious effect on liberty. It is planning designed to perfect individuals or groups against diminutions of their incomes.

If, as has become increasingly true, the members of each trade in which conditions improve are allowed to exclude others in order to secure to themselves the full gain in the form of higher wages or profits, those in the trades where demand has fallen off have nowhere to go, and every change results in large unemployment.

The utter hopelessness of the position of those who, in a society, which has thus grown rigid, are left outside the range of sheltered occupation can be appreciated only by those who have experienced it.

There has never been a more cruel exploitation of one class by another than that of the less fortunate members of a group of producers by the well established.

This has been made possible by the "regulation" of competition. Few catchwords have done so much harm as the ideal of a "stabilisation" of particular prices or wages, which, while securing the income of some, makes the position of the rest more and more precarious.

In England and America special privileges, especially in the form of the "regulation" of competition, the "stabilisation" of particular prices and wages, have assumed increasing importance. With every grant of such security to one group the insecurity of the rest necessarily increases. If you guarantee to some a fixed part of a variable cake, the share left to the rest is bound to fluctuate proportionally more than

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

For example, miners are compelled to pay more than the Eureka licence-fee, for Union licences to work in the mines—but there is no rebellion. Union officials responsible for imposing this toll were principal speakers extolling the fallen rebels of Eureka at the commemoration. Labor politicians, who impose the vicious present-day taxes on miners and other workers, also rather ironically paid homage to the fallen. It is said that history repeats itself; if this is correct another Eureka is overdue.

MIGRANT MUSINGS: Illustrating that politicians and public men had not really grappled with the migration problem, Mr. P. P. Phillips recently pointed out that "shortages of houses, transport, and various public utilities meant that Australia was not immediately capable of receiving migrants." He failed to mention the terrific obstacle of taxation, but deprecated the shortsighted policy of those who advocate bringing in large numbers of unskilled workers. The logic of this is, of course, apparent to third grade school children, but some good may come of these reported remarks of this university lecturer on international relations. Maybe it will help in rousing the people to insist that bureaucratic Planners stand aside so that practical producers can get on with the job of producing the people's needs.

TRUMAN'S TACTICS: When advocating military conscription it is usual to tactfully refer to it as "national" service, but President Truman has gone one better by describing it as "universal" service—any how, it is to be compulsory, which is what really matters. The big test of all proposals rests not on the words used, but on the question of whether acceptance is compulsory or voluntary. In the last analysis this is the very core of democracy. Even that overworked and blessed word, "cooperation," has to stand the acid test of whether free choice or compulsion is involved. Within this formula Truman and others who prattle glibly about democracy would be hard put to disguise their real objectives. —O.B.H.

WARNING ON TRANSFER OF POWERS TO CANBERRA

"Coombs' Trade Circular," Melbourne, of November 3, contains a statement issued by the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, which includes the following:—

"Attention is drawn to the fact that under the Commonwealth Constitution the reference of any matter by a State to the Commonwealth effectively vests in the Commonwealth legislative power in regard to that matter. In other words, the matter so referred is for all intents and purposes incorporated in the Constitution as if it were already there.

"It is further submitted that such references by a State are absolute and cannot be limited as to either time or extent. Although there is no recorded judicial decision of the High Court on this point, the consensus of opinions of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the States, supported by various obiter dicta of High Court Judges, strongly suggests that in a given case the High Court would hold a reference by a State Parliament as absolute, and strike out any limiting conditions.

"It is further noted that under Section 109 of the Constitution, where there is a conflict between Commonwealth and State legislation, Commonwealth law is paramount.

"Further, should the Commonwealth Government suggest a gentleman's agreement with the States upon a time limitation for legislation on matters referred by the States under Section 51, placitum 37, it is more than doubtful whether any Commonwealth Government has power to bind itself or its successors in that way. Past experience of the States in the matter of debt adjustment arrangements lends weight to this view.

"The conclusion is therefore reached that any transfer by the States to the Commonwealth of powers relative to prices control will result in a permanent addition to the powers of the Commonwealth Parliament."

VICTORIAN RADIO CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

Last Friday evening, December 8, at 7.20 p.m., Mr. Eric Butler launched the Social Credit radio campaign in Victoria, with a broadcast from 3MA, Mildura. Mr. Butler is confident that, within two months, weekly Social Credit talks will be given from radio stations at the following Victorian centres: Mildura, Hamilton, Colac, Shepparton and Sale. These talks should cover all Victoria.

Social crediters in all Victorian country areas are urged to support financially the maintenance of the broadcasts from their local radio stations. Regular contributions should be forwarded to Mr. W. J. Carruthers, Hon. Sec., Social Credit Action Group, 32 Kendall Street, Ringwood, Victoria.

Listeners to the Mildura talks may send their donations direct to Mr. H. Gerrand, 183 Deakin Avenue, Mildura, if they so desire.

The weekly broadcast from 3MA, Mildura, will be at 7.20 p.m. every Friday until further notice.

Details of broadcasts from other centres will be announced when arrangements are finalised.

THE "NEW TIMES" IS OBTAINABLE AT ALL AUTHORISED NEWSAGENTS