The "New Times" is a really independent, non-party, nonnon-sectarian weekly advocating newspaper, political and economic democracy, a totalitarianism in

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging, In God's name let us speak while there is lime! Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging, Silence is crime.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1947

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ROAD BILL GIVES CANBERRA CONTROL Mr. Ryan is to be congratulated upon his **OVER THE STATES**

The Bureaucrats Move Again!

The Commonwealth Aid Roads And Works Bill 1947 is yet another attempt by the Canberra bureaucrats to centralise control and to extend their power over the States and municipal Councils.

This Bill arose from the position in which the local government authorities found themselves with regard to the repair and maintenance of their roads, after six years or more of enforced neglect. In some cases, extensive damage had been done to roads by military vehicles, and the Councils found themselves incapable of meeting the expenditure necessary to their repair.

It was pointed out during the debate on the Bill in the House of Representatives that the road system of New South Wales alone would require the expenditure of £45,000,000 to bring it up to a satisfactory standard. Labor costs for road work have increased by 40 per cent, materials by almost as much, new construction costs by 36 per cent, bridge building costs by 50 per cent, and the price of bitumen has increased from £7 a ton pre-war to £20 a ton today. The situation has been made quite hopeless, so far as the municipalities are con-cerned, by the fact that they cannot in-

cerned, by the fact that they cannot increase their revenue because property values have been pegged.

The States also have found themselves incapable of meeting this situation, mainly because of the encroachments upon their taxing powers by the Commonwealth Government. If the States were to levy taxes for this purpose, in addition to the exorbitant taxes already levied by the Commonwealth, there is every possibility that their actions there is every possibility that their actions would provoke hostility and aggravate the demand for abolition of State Parliaments.

The Fleecing of Motorists

It was also pointed out during the debate that, whereas during the early years of the Federal Aid Roads Grant, the whole of the money collected through petrol tax was spent on roads, only about 27 per cent, of the money collected by the tax is spent on roads at present. During the depression an additional impost of 4d a gallon placed on petrol, was used towards balancing the budget, and a further impost of 3½d had raised the tax on petrol to 11d a gallon. It was claimed that the petrol tax should be reclaimed that the petrol tax should be reduced, or that the grants to the States should be substantially increased.

Motor users pay £7,000,000 a year in licence fees, £12,000,000 a year in petrol tax

and £4,000,000 a year in sales tax on the purchase of motor vehicles. By this means, the Commonwealth raises from motorists through taxation, a total of £23,000,000, as compared with the £8,800,000 per annum which constitutes the net revenue of the railway services of Australia.

To help towards the gigantic task of making up the leeway in road construction and repair, the Commonwealth is to make available the munificent sum of £6,000,000—£4,500,000 on the construction and maintenance of roads, £1,000,000 on the construction of roads in sparsely populated areas tion of roads in sparsely populated areas, £500,000 for strategic and access roads to Commonwealth property, and £100,000 for the promotion of road safety principles and practices.

A Protest from Mr. Ryan

A Protest from Mr. Ryan

Seemingly our legislators at Canberra overlooked the fact that this Bill gives the Minister of Transport powers, which might lead to behavior not permitted by the Constitution. Mr. Ryan, however, went very near to this point when he said. "It [paragraph a of sub-clause 3 of clause 6] provider-that the money is to be expended by the States in accordance with the policy agreed to by the Minister; in other words, the Minister is to assume control of general detail policy in relation to roads in any State. The Government has a craze for centralisation. On behalf of the State of Victoria and its people I protest vigorously against that provision. I consider that the money should be expended according to the wishes of the Government and the people of the State."

Later, Mr. Ryan said: "One would have thought that the Commonwealth Government

of the State."

Later, Mr. Ryan said: "One would have thought that the Commonwealth Government would trust the States to expend money wisely on the development of the roads in sparsely settled districts, yet even in this connection, the approval of the Minister of Transport will have to be obtained. This will lead to centralisation in Canberra, and the bureaucracy which operates in this capital city will prevent the money in this capital city will prevent the money from being expended by the States, who know best what is required for the develop-ment of their areas."

recognition of responsibility to his electors, which prompted him to speak in that manwhich prompted film to speak in that manner in support of their needs, and in support of the State Governments; but his views regarding the States were evidently not shared by Mr. Corser. Mr. Corser was of the opinion that "the Government should make a direct contribution to the local authorities for this work."

The Constitutional Limit

Since we have made passing reference in this article to the Commonwealth Constitution, it might not be out of place for us to state, at this point, just what that much neglected and sorely strained document has to say on the matter. Section 99 reads:
"The Commonwealth shall not, by any law

or regulation of trade, commerce, or revenue, give preference to one State or any part thereof over another State or any part thereof.

Under the terms of that Section, the Minister of Transport would find himself on very sticky ground, if he attempted in any way to allocate monies for repairs to roads in any particular part of any State.

The farthest the Minister could go in laying down the manner in which grants for roads are to be spent, would be for him to lay down certain principles to be applied to all States, so as not to differentiate be-tween States or parts of States. Perhaps tween States or parts of States. Perhaps Mr. Corser is not aware that the Constitution limits the powers of the Commonwealth in this manner, and possibly Mr. Ward, like many of his colleagues, doesn't much care about the sovereignty of the States, provided they do not bestir themselves in defence of their rights.

Domination of the States

In spite of the assurance given by Senator Armstrong, during the second reading of the Bill in the Senate, that there would be no interference with the States in mat-ters of detail, the Bill gives very wide powers to the Minister in matters of policy.



MR. RYAN, M.H.R.

So wide are those powers that it will be surprising indeed if the bureaucrats who will administer them survive the temptation to proceed that additional step which will complete domination over the States by the complete domination over the States by the Commonwealth in this particular matter. Whether that happens or not, it will be certain that, with the costs of the Federal bureaucracy added, road costs will increase, and construction be further delayed.

The responsibility on all those who wish to preserve and extend decentralisation, and smach the growing bureaucracy at Canamach the growing bureaucracy at Canamach.

smash the growing bureaucracy at Can-berra, is to awaken Councillors and State Members to what is happening, and to write to their Commonwealth representatives, pointing out the dangers in this type of legislation and demanding that the lust for power by the Canberra bureaucrats shall be bridled and ultimately broken.

—H. ROBERTS.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Press reports say that a determined bid for the abolition of Uniform Taxation is to be made. Mr. Dunstan, M.L.A., urges an immediate approach to the Privy Council to end what he describes as "a curse to Victoria." A recent survey indicated that all States favor restoration of their taxing powers.

However, it seems that Canberra is determined to maintain this master control, so maybe it will be necessary to invoke the aid of the Privy Council.

A lot of credit for the Victorian defeat of the tyrannical Economic Stability (Stalin model) Bill is due to the early exposures by Mr. Warner, M.L.C., and Mr. Dunstan, M.L.A.

URANIUM UPSET

The Federal Octopus is rather upset because the Premier of South Australia (Mr. Playford) refuses to hand over control of the uranium deposits at Mount Painter. Mr. Playford says that he and his Government have "neither the legal right nor the inclination to surrender the deposits to the Commonwealth."

Unlike other States, South Australia has no worthwhile black coal deposits; in these circumstances, assuming there is anything in the theory of harnessing uranium as a source of power, S.A. could be independent of N.S.W. This possibility would, of course, upset the Planners, and would explain the big drive to obtain control. It is obvious that these deposits would be automatically at the disposal of the military authorities if war broke out; so the plea of "defence" is clearly a subterfuge.

TASMANIAN TRIUMPH

The little Isle of Tasmania has given a The little Isle of Tasmania has given a lead back to the path of sanity by abandoning building controls—and the result, according to the Premier (Mr. Cosgrove), is "highest housing production in the State's history." There is an open market for building materials, and all that is required from the prospective homebuilder is submission of plans to the local Municipal Council for approval

That should interest the power-lusters whose jobs depend on maintaining controls!

If other States follow this lead and scrap building controls, production will increase at an amazing rate. There's not the slightest doubt that these and other controls obstruct our development. Well done,

PRICES PUZZLE

Here's an example of how crazy Price-Fixing bleeds the workers:

Fixing bleeds the workers:
Adelaide wholesale manufacturers of men's suits have their selling price fixed at 66/-, while Melbourne prices are 90/The retailer is allowed a certain rate percent, of profit on the purchase price; so, the higher the wholesale price, the greater the profit—and it's legal! Obviously, retailers under this price-fixing prefer to buy at the highest price, which is the complete reversal of normal sane practice. It's certainly crazy and, of course, the wholesaler with the lowest fixed price is at a disadvantage.

Apart from the unconstitutional aspect of discrimination between States, workers and others have to foot the bill and have to pay the higher prices caused by the Price-Fixers eliminating competition.

SOCIALIST SERFDOM

At the recent British Labor Conference, party leaders had to face up to strong criticism of their failure to deliver the goods, or to alleviate the lot of the workers.

(Continued on page 4.)

Significant Political Pointers

The price of "saving" Europe from Communism is to be the complete domination of Europe by the German-Jewish International Financiers whose headquarters are Wall Street, New York.

Can it be possible that the German-Jewish Financiers knew what they e about when they helped to finance the Russian Revolution?

It was the same gangsters who helped Hitler to power. In the war to defeat Hitler these gangsters advanced their policy of trying to destroy the British Empire.

Their major strategy, to obtain complete world domination, is to arrange a permanent threat to world peace and invite the peoples of the world to surrender to their control In order to avert further military war.

THE DOLLAR DILEMMA

The following revealing comment on the economic situation in America is given by a Special Correspondent in the English "Observer" of May 25:

"... The United States has made an almost miraculously good job of its industrial reconversion. Now that the country has been free of serious labor troubles for some weeks the U.S. industrial giant is in his full stride again. He showed us what he could do during the war when he put forth his immense war effort without having to cut at all into the level of production for civilian consumption. But during the war the problem of getting rid of the surplus provided no dif-ficulty. It was given away under Lend-

Today we are back to more normal techniques, and though some of the stuff is still

being given away it is only a small trickle being given away it is only a small trickle of the vast flow of U.S. exports. These reached a record figure of \$4900 million for the first quarter of 1947, against which the U.S. took only \$1900 million of imports from the rest of the world. Therefore, signs of saturation are beginning to reappear in the American domestic scene. The shops are full again; the pipelines between manufacturers and retailers are filling up fast; some industries, among them woollen textile mills, are beginning to work short time. are beginning to work short time.

"And all the while the world's supply of

dollars is running down at a much faster rate than new American foreign loans are being made. What will happen when the dollars run out?

Obviously huge dollar loans will be poured into Europe and other parts of the world in order that American "surpluses" can be exported. The loans will be advanced against the assets of the countries to which the loans are made.

In a sane world international trade would be a free exchange of genuine surpluses be-tween the peoples of the various nations.

The nations of the British Empire could set the necessary example if they put the future of the British Empire before the plans of international plotters.

(Continued on page 4.)



PREMIER PLAYFORD

Realistic Constitutionalism

The above was the title of an outstanding address by Major C. H. Douglas to the Constitutional Research Association at Brown's Hotel, Mayfair, London, on May 8, 1947. His notes for that address appeared in 'The Social Crediter' on May 24, 1947, and are republished hereunder with our sub-headings:

My Lord President, my Lords, and Gentle-

men,
Most of you will recall the proverb, said
to originate in China, that when struck by
a thunderbolt, it is superfluous to consult
the Book of Dates in order to ascertain the
exact meaning of the Omen.
But there are calamities no less tragic

But there are calamities no less tragic, if apparently less sudden, in respect of which we flatter ourselves that mitigation, or even salvation, is possible by taking thought; and although the events of the thought; and although the events of the past half century, during which the affairs of the British Empire have been woefully mismanaged and insidiously as well as openly attacked, seem to cast some doubt upon that hope. I hold it myself, and, no doubt, so do you, or we should not be met here today in times which can well be described as critical.

The instification if any which I should

The justification, if any, which I should advance for my temerity in addressing an audience of such wide and distinguished qualifications both in Statesmanship and Law, is that I am concerned with what appears to be a somewhat neglected point of view—objective reality. I do not think we realise the extent to which Absolute Idealism, to use its technical name, has tinctured thinking on this subject—that nothing exists outside the mind of the beholder and that, for instance, totalitarian Government only requires mass propaganda to be just as good and much easier, than any other variety. Put quite shortly, my main thesis that this is that their is that the rules of the is that this is not true; that the rules of the Universe transcend human thinking, and cannot, in the ordinary sense of the words, be altered, and therefore must be ascertained and obeyed. In this sense Constitionalism is an extension of the very comprehensive subject we call Social Credit.

The Majority Mandate

Before passing to the more constructive aspect of my subject, it appears to be desirable to glance at the nature, the reality or otherwise, in short, the validity of the sanction we pretend to accept as dominant in our political affairs—an electoral majority for a Party Programme combined with a panel of Administrators.

It is impossible to deal comprehensively

in the course of a short address with a matter into which so many complications have been introduced, but it is sufficient for my present purpose to emphasise the direct and intimate connection between a majority mandate, whether genuine or fictitious, and war either civil or foreign. A mandate is mandate, whether genume or lictuous, and war, either civil or foreign. A mandate is a recruiting device, and its morality is neither greater nor less than that of war of any description. Vox populi is not only not vox Dei, but such empirical psychologists as Gustave le Bon have demonstrated beyond all reasonable doubt that in itself is for mere likely to be your disheli. is far more likely to be vox diaboli.

Perhaps the most revealing statement from an important source which has been made in the last twenty years was that promade in the last twenty years was that proceeding from the peculiar organisation known as P.E.P., in 1938—"Only in war, or under threat of war will a British Government embark on large-scale Planning." That means, of course, that a mandate obtained from a political majority can, more especially in wartime he manipulated for purally in wartime, be manipulated for purposes, which, while not understood by the electorate, will be passively accepted if they can be put into a form of words suitable to a Negro revivalist orgy.

The Planners and War

With their blood brothers, the New Dealers, the Planners achieved their war, and we know what is happening to us and the Brit-ish Empire, and who is collecting the stakes.

The holders of a centralised mandate, however it was obtained, always turn to war of some kind, if they are in danger of losing their centralised power, because centralisation is the essence of war. The point I am attempting to make is that Constitutionalism must take the subject of war in relation to stable policy as its fun-damental consideration. It must be the master not the servant. War is the ultimate earthly sanction, and there is no Law with-out a sanction. A Constitution, which cannot make war, is merely a framework for a mock parliament; but no Constitution ought to admit of war for un-Constitutional reasons. Please do not suppose that I am condoning war. It is involuntary war, which is the factor with which a realistic Constitution must be able to deal before it which is the factor with which a realistic Constitution must be able to deal, before it can deal with anything else. No nation, as such, desires War; but a nation which engages involuntarily in war, not merely endures the war-but almost invariably loses it. We have only to recall the history of the Baldwin Administrations with their subordination of defence policy to electoral expediency, to see that by 1936 we had lost the peace and the initiative.

Two Current Fallacies

Turning to what has become known as the climate of opinion in regard to the subject of Constitutionalism in general, there are two factors in the background, which should be brought to more general attention. The first of these is a legacy of the French Revolution and the nineteenth century intellectuals brought up on its fallacies and the specialised Darwinism which appeared to confirm it—that, without being clear as to what you mean by progress, progress is inevitable and automatic. Curiously enough, this idea seems to carry with it something in the nature of a cosmic Statute of Limitations—history is episodic, the past is past tradition doesn't matter everypast is past, tradition doesn't matter, every-thing is of transient importance. Tomorrow is another day, and you are free to begin making all the same dreary mistakes, afresh, but not to re-enthrone the principles which

led to your past successes.

The second factor in contemporary and superficial political thought is that political superficial political thought is that political equity and political equality are the same thing—a subtle example of the fallacy known as petitio principii—"begging the question." As a generalisation, there is no such thing as political equality. Politics in the ordinary acceptation of the term is subject to a special form of Gresham's Law of Currency—"Bad money drives out good." This factor is highly important, as I hope to suggest to you, in connection with the vital issue of Common, or "Natural" Law.

Neither of these ideas is indigenous to these islands—they are importations from

Neither of these ideas is indigenous to these islands—they are importations from the Continent and the Middle East, but it is not unlikely that they play a considerable part in producing that state of mind to which Mr. W. L. Burn refers in the "XIX Century," writing of "Contemporary Conservatism": "Political thinking is at too low an ebb in this country to be fit for the task of writing a new Constitution." As I hope to suggest to you, the conception of writing a new Constitution for this country is innew Constitution for this country is inherently misleading, if anyone entertains it; we grew a Constitution, and our business is to free it from the weeds, which are choking it, and to restore its power and effectiveness.

British Way Attacked

There are many evidences that for some rather obscure reason, the British people are the object of an attack not merely of a military and economic nature, but directed even more against their culture, which is to be broken down and obliterated by crosseven more against their culture, which is to be broken down and obliterated by cross-breeding with inferior stock, as well as by subversive propaganda. Professor Karl Pearson's assistant, Miss Elderton, in "The Relative Strength of Nature and Nurture," states: "Heredity is four times as potent as environment." It is an established fact that the general level of intelligence in this country is declining, and is lowest in those strata of society which produce large families, have probably the largest admixture of alien stock, and have predominant voting power under present conditions. Yet the claims of heredity were never so derided, whether under the cloak of "racism" or class privilege, and we have Professor Laski as authority for the statement that the supremacy of Parliament (by which he means the House of Commons elected by a majority of declining intelligences) is the core of the British Constitution. Professor Laski joins his opinions of the British Constitution to statements that Christianity has failed and that Russia is the hope of the world, and I think we ought to be grateful to him. that Russia is the hope of the world, and I think we ought to be grateful to him, mink we ought to be grateful to him, because his statements confirm what in a most practical sense I believe to be true: that the crisis through which we are passing is a war against practical Christianity—which has a real bearing on Constitutionalism. A Constitution is - either an organism or an organisation. All organisation is what used to be called magic and a good deal of it is black be called magic, and a good deal of it is black magic—the manipulation of metaphysical forces for questionable materialistic purposes. We all know what happens if you put copper wires into a wrong relationship with a powerful electric current, and there is ample a powerful electric current, and there is ample evidence to show that our ignorance or disdain of everything but materialism is causing a spiritual "short-circuit." The real British Constitution— not Professor Laski's—is an organism. The Russian Constitution—attributed to the Fabian Society and Mr. Sydney Webb—is an organisation.

The Problem of Power

with pure materialism—a special kind of monotheism—can be identified with both Professor Laski's idea of the British Con-Professor Laski's idea of the British Constitution, as a mon-archy, a unitary sovereignty, the drive towards industrial and financial monopoly, and the World State propaganda. It is tempting to digress at this point upon the economic frustration which confronts us at a time when the apparent mastery of man over nature has reached the highest point in modern history but to keep my subject within bounds. tory, but to keep my subject within bounds, I should like merely to emphasise that Constitutionalism and economics are, or ought to be, only related in the same way that the coal under the boiler is related to the policy of the factory which is driven by the coal. When the coal becomes a dominant issue, instead of a mere incident to the policy of the factory and what the factory makes, there is something wrong besides lack of coal.

Whatever may be the case at the moment, in the centuries of greatness and prosperity associated with our history, these islands never were a mon-archy. In some form or other sovereignty in the British Isles for the last two thousand years has been Trinitarian.

Whether we look on this trinitarianism under the names of Kings, Lords and Commons or as Policy, Sanctions and Administration, the Trinity-in-Unity has existed, and our national success has been greatest when the balance (never perfect) has been approached.

been approached.

The present Administration of this country is, of course, purely mon-archic and monotheistic, and as a natural consequence, "Common" or "Natural" Law has lost both its meaning and its sanctions, since the House of Commons, with its Cabinet which is the unitary locus of Sovereignty, has become a rubber stamp for administrative works orders masquerading under the name of Laws—a function for which it was power. of Laws—a function for which it was never designed and for which it is grotesquely undesigned and for which it is grotesquery this fitted. It is not without interest and bearing on this aspect of the problem that one of the ablest commentators on "Origins of the American Revolution," John C. Miller, observes: "In rejecting natural law, Englishmen also denied the colonists' contention that there were metes and bounds to the that there were metes and bounds to the authority of Parliament. The authority of Parliament was, in their opinion, unlimited: the supremacy of Parliament had come to prove the English was no uncontrolled and mean to Englishmen an uncontrolled and uncontrollable authority. Indeed the divine right of kings had been succeeded by the divine right of Parliament. . . . It was the refusal of Americans to bow before the new divinity which precipitated the American Revolution."

Constitutional Needs

Speaking, not, of course, as a lawyer, but as a student of history and organisation, it as a student of history and organisation, it is my opinion that the restoration of the supremacy of Common Law, the removal of encroachments upon it, and the establishment of the principle that legislation by the House of Commons impinging upon it is ultra vires, is an urgent necessity. The locus of sovereignty over Common Law is not in the electorate, because Common Law



MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

did not derive from the electorate and, indeed, ante-dated any electorate in the modern sense. In the main, it derived from the Mediaeval Church, perhaps not directly, but from the climate of opinion, which the Church disseminated.

There is, of course, nothing very novel in what I am saying; much of it is in Magna Charta, which is not so widely read as it should be, and I am not sure that it cannot be found in an older document, the Athanasian Creed—a far more profound political document than is commonly realized.

Some of you may remember the interest aroused 25 years ago, more especially on the Continent, by Dr. Rudolf Steiner's "Threefold Commonwealth." For my own Threefold Commonwealth." For my own part, Dr. Steiner did not appear to contribute anything very helpful to the practical solution of the problem, while recognising its nature, and his followers seem to have little to add to what he said with some of his conclusions, if I understand them rightly I should disagree. The main point to be ly, I should disagree. The main point to be observed is that to be successful Constitutionalism must be organic, it must have a relation to the nature of the Universe. That is my understanding of "Thy Kingdom come on Earth, as it is in Heaven." When Eng-land had a genuine Trinitarian Constitution, with three inter-related and inter-acting loci of sovereignty, the King the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, these ideas were instinctive, and those were the days of Merrie England. Since the Whig Revolutions of 1644 and 1688, and the foundation of the Bank of England under characteristically false auspices in 1694, the Constitutional of the Bank of England under characteristically false auspices in 1694, the Constitutional of the Bank of England under characteristically false auspices in 1694, the Constitutional of the Bank of the Ban Forces, which knew its strength, and the obstacle when it offered to treachery. We now have only the mere shell of the Constitution, Single Chamber Government dominated by Cartels and Trades Unions, (Mond-Turnerism) based on unitary sovereignty. Turnerism), based on unitary sovereignty, to which the next step is the secular materialistic totalitarian State, the final embodiment of power without responsibility.

Necessary Reforms

To an audience of this character, I do not need to enter into a discussion of the merits or otherwise of democracy because whatever else it may be, Great Britain is not, and never has been, an effective democracy, and was never less so than at present. Nevertheless, short of a coupe d'etat I do not think that the idea of democracy, which is, of course, very nebulous can be abruptly abandoned. It has been too much propagandised and means too many things to too many ment whether by things to too many men. But whether by the strengthening and elevation of

Common Law, and its repository in the care of a effective Second, non-elective, Chamber, or by some other method, clearly defined must be placed on the power of a House of Commons elected on a majority principle. It ought to be clear to any unprejudiced individual that a majority is always wrong in its reasons for a given situation, and cannot, therefore, possibly be right in its remedies, although a homogenous, native-born majority is often instinctively right in its judgment of the nature of a

situation.

But, admitting this, the individual voter must be made individually responsible, not collectively taxable, for his vote. The merry game of voting yourself benefits at the expense of your neighbor must stop, whether by Members of Parliament who double their salaries as the first fruits of an electoral victory or by so-called Co-operative Societies, which acquire immense properties with the aid of Bank of England created money. There of Bank of England created money. There is a clear method by which to approach this end—the substitution of the open ballot for the secret franchise, and allocation of taxation according to the recorded voting for a programme, which incurs a nett loss. This would also imply a large measure of freedom to contract out of legislation of a functional character, with a consequent discouragement of the spate of so-called Laws, which are little more than Works

Economic Democracy

This may be a convenient point at which to notice that the economic, as distinct from the political, system had a marvellous voting system, continuous and flexible, until the same influences, which have perverted the Constitution, were brought to bear

I refer, of course, to the money and price opinion of the consumer, who is the natural locus of sovereignty of the economic system, as to the respective merits of the articles submitted to his choice. But, of course, all the well-known tricks of the subversive Forces have come into play—price rings, monopolistic practices, in both labour and material, standardised products, chain store distribution, etc., so that the very considerable amount of economic democracy which we enjoyed forty years ago has almost entirely disappeared. The consumer now gets what the distributor cares to let him have, the producer makes anything which the various bureaucracies, Govern-mental, Trades Union, or Industrial Asso-ciation will sanction, and then passes it on to the distributor on take-it-or-leave-it prin-ciples, and the bureaucrat sanctions whatciples, and the bureaucrat sanctions what-ever will give him the least trouble and please his political backers.

There is a great deal to be learnt in regard to a desirable political democracy by considering the calamities, which have befallen economic democracy.

Restoration Required

To summarise, so far as it is possible with so wide a subject, the ideas I have endeavored to present to you, it is firstly necessary to recognise that we have allowed followed to be a subject. ourselves to accept a false theory of sovereignty, false not merely politically but structurally; a theory which is a departure from our own Constitution. To a very considerable extent, we must retrace our steps,

siderable extent, we must retrace our steps, in the face of many false guides, to the fork in the road somewhere about the time of the so-called Reformation.

It is necessary to provide individuals, as individuals, not collectively, with much more opportunity to judge political matters by results, and to be able to reject, individually and not collectively, policies they do not like, which involves a large measure of power to contract-out.

Common Law is something which, if it

Common Law is something which, if it changes at all, ought to change very slowly indeed, and the greatest difficulty should be placed in the path of an attack upon it, both by insisting on its supremacy over House of Commons enactment, and by making it which controlly to something at least as ardusubject only to something at least as arduous as an Amendment to the United States Constitution. It appears to me that a properly empowered and constituted House of Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, is the natural guardian of Common Law, as the Barons demonstrated at Runnymede.

The essential soul of a nation is in its character, its culture and tradition. The King is the natural embodiment of Honors and Sanctions—of Culture and Tradition and, as such, is naturally the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

So that our problem seems to resolve itself into a real understanding and restoration of the functions we have allowed to

On a Gadarene Slope

I should be most sorry if anything I may have said produces an effect either of spurious romanticism or abstract Scheme-building. Close attention to the evidence has ing. Close attention to the evidence has convinced me of degeneracy from a marvellous Constitution in the last three hundred years, accompanied by the atrophy of a sense of continuity—the idea that history is disconnected episode, instead of being, as it is, crystallised policy. The main agency through which that degeneracy has operated has been the Bank of England, and its credit system, the Ways and Means Account, the National Debt, and the usurpation of the taxation power.

All these matters have gone to magnify

All these matters have gone to magnify the powers of bribery and corruption, and these in turn have logically been directed against the strength of the pre-Cromwellian Constitution.

You will notice that I have confined myself rigidly to the Constitutional aspect of the problem with which we are faced, to-(Continued on page 3.)

How Controls Destroy Initiative

GLEANINGS FROM FEDERAL "HANSARD"

MR. MENZIES, 17/4/47: The honorable Member for Richmond referred to a particular case, and it would be a great pity if the case were not fully on record. It is the case of Miss Daveney Proprietary Limited and the conflict between that company and the Prices Commissioner, which led to a prosecution and thereafter to an appeal to the High Court.

As the honorable Member for Richmond was telling us, the company was engaged in the manufacture of goods. Its prices had remained absolutely constant since before the war. There had been no increase of prices at all.

Most honorable Members will agree that the initial idea of prices control was to prevent inflation of prices under the impact of war. If prices remained constant that would toe either a complete justification for prices control, if we had it, or proof that it was

control, if we had it, or proof that it was not needed, if we did not have it.

Here was the perfect case. The business had expanded in the course of the war period. It had increased its turnover, and it had increased its employment. It was a growing business. Because of its increased turnover, its gross profit margin rose, even though its prices were maintained

MR. THOMPSON: Did its profits increase on a percentage basis or in total?

MR. MENZIES: On a percentage basis and in total, because the turnover was very much greater. The point is that the prices charged to the public remained constant.

Told to Reduce Turnover

The facts in the case—it has since gone to the High Court and the facts are accepted for the purposes of the case—show that the representative of the Prices Commission approached the company and said, in effect "You must got your profits down effect, "You must get your profits down, and the best way to do that is voluntarily to

reduce your turnover by 20 per cent."

That was an extraordinary performance, I hat was an extraordinary performance, to go to a company and say, "You are an expanding company. You are doing something that we hope small companies and small businesses will not do. You are growing, you are employing more people, and your turnover is up. Now we want you to reduce your turnover by 20 per cent, because that will have the effect of reducing because that will have the effect of reducing your gross profit margin. If you reduce your gross profit margin your prices will be all right, but if you do not do so, your prices will have to come down below what they were when the war began."

A Maze of Restrictions

MR. RYAN (7/5/47): The Leader of the Opposition instanced the treatment of Miss Daveney Proprietary Limited in Sydney, but many similar instances have occurred in Melbourne. The Prices Commissioner allows firms the choice of two alternatives. They must cut prices so that their profits shall remain unchanged or reduce sales to the old level for the same purpose. That is an unfair restriction on the enterprise and adventure that bring about expansion of business.

The delays that occur in the Prices Branch intensify the restrictions on the business. A manufacturer or an importer with a new line must ask the Prices Commissioner to fix the price at which he shall be allowed to sell. Decisions are not given for months and months. The result is a rise of overhead costs and frustration of the people con-

A somewhat similar policy is applied to primary production by the Labor Government. Its restriction of wheat acreage is an illustration. Another is the restriction placed on the poultry industry, which seems designed to reduce production rather than to take the obvious course of stimulating to take the obvious course of stimulating

There are restrictions everywhere.
Importers must go through a host of formalities and delays to obtain permits to

Limitation of Production

MR. HARRISON (7/5/47): It is common knowledge in the cities of the Commonwealth that almost 80 per cent, of land and property sales are effected on the black market. It is also said, and it is never denied—and I doubt whether it would be possible to impose a check—that between 60 and 80 per cent, of used motorcar sales are effected on the black market.

I have had some experience of the sale

I have had some experience of the sale of spare parts for motor vehicles. I was

REALISTIC CONSTITUTIONALISM

(Continued from page 2.)

gether with some slight suggestions as to possible methods of approach. That does not, of course, imply that a mere rectification of the Constitution is all that is required—far from it. But conditions have developed in this century, beginning in their modern phase after the South African War and the Parliament Act, but taking more sinister form in 1931, which make it imperative that we put the frame-work of our house in order to enable us to rectify both our housekeeping and our external business. Our present situation is not adventitiousit is the outcome of a venomous hatred and envy of our indigenous qualities. If anyone is foolish enough to suppose that the prestige of this country and the Empire, prestige of this country and the Empire, and with them, the welfare of the population, can be restored by an appeal to an anonymous, irresponsible, and mis-instructed ballot-box "democracy," I can assure them that, if their opinion should prevail and our destinies be submitted to decision by that process, the outcome is a mathematical certainty—our final eclipse.

speaking to a garage proprietor recently who told me that he was seeking to obtain a ball-race for a Vauxhall car. The normal price for the ball-race was about 30/-; he was offered one for £32, or a pair for £52.

I know of a manufacturer, turning out a much-needed kitchen commodity, who has evolved a process of manufacture which would enable him to increase his production by 15 per cent. The Prices Commissioner said to him, "Because your overall net profit is satisfactory you may not increase your production by 15 per cent, unless you reduce your prices." The manufacturer said, "Is that restriction to apply to everyone in the trade who manufactures this commodity?" The Prices Commissioner said, "No; the price at which you were forasid, "No: the price at which you were formerly selling is all right, but your present profits are such that if you increase your production by 15 per cent, you must not continue to coll at the existing price." What tinue to sell at the existing price." What can he do in these circumstances? He can only continue to use the outmoded form of manufacture, taking the easy way out. Meanwhile the people are crying out for the commodity, which he manufactures.

New Enterprises Blocked

MR. WHITE (7/5/47): It appears that the applications of those who want motor vehicles for the retail trade are not even being considered. This is not provided in any regulation, and nothing has been published in the press about it, but I learned



MR. WHITE, M.H.R.

about it when I supported the application of an ex-serviceman who had been seeking of an ex-serviceman who had been seeking a permit for over a year to obtain a conveyance for deliveries so that he might compete with two other firms in the neighborhood conducted by men who had not been to the war. When I pressed the matter, I obtained from an official a statement to the effect that they were not considering applications from persons in the retail trade. Preference was given to large employers. This may be a surprise to Ministers, but that is what I was told. The effect of such a policy will be to crush many ex-service

a policy will be to crush many ex-service men out of business. In a little while, under such conditions, they will lose their deferred pay, their gratuities and whatever they have borrowed to set up in business.

The regulations provide that a man may

not receive a licence to import goods from Great Britain or from foreign sources unless he was what is described as a "basic importer" in 1939 or some such pre-war date.

The World Food Board

The following naive but revealing report appeared in the "Sydney Morning Herald"

WASHINGTON, May 27 (A.A.P.). —Steps to combat a world food crisis during the

next year have been taken by the Interna-tional Emergency Food Council.

The council, which has 32 members, de-cided to call a conference of Ministers of Food and Agriculture of member Govern-

ments to draw up plans.

A sub-committee of the Council will decide when and where the conference should

be held.
Mr. N. G. Abhyankar (India) warned the Council that India was faced with the possibility of its population rebelling against the rationing system.

"I do not recollect any period in India

as dangerous as the coming four months," he said. "Vast starvation is possible unless adequate allocations are granted and delivered before September."

Mr. J. U. Garside (Australia) urged the Council to abandon attempts to allocate the

world's critically short supplies of fats and oils, and to allow member countries to buy where they could.

He was referring to the deadlock, which for months has prevented the Council from deciding what share each claimant country

"It has become an impossible job," he said. "It would be better to abandon the idea and let the importing countries do the

shoemaker commenced the manufacture of a shoe of anew type, but he could not put a price on it until his costs had been submitted to and examined by prices officials. After much delay, a decision was finally reached, but when the manufacturer commenced to manufacture the shoes on a commercial basis he found that the prices official who had analysed his costs and figures had left the department to accept a position with a the department to accept a position with a

National Socialism Here

MR. WHITE (7/5/47): From my files on the subject I could quote the names of many people who have endeavored to make a living by establishing small provision stores and cafes only to find that the Rationing Commission has said: "You cannot obtain supplies of rationed foodstuffs because you were not in business at a cert because you were not in business at a certain time."

The quota system for storekeepers and the small businessmen imposes great hard-ship on ex-servicemen; but aliens or other persons who established themselves in busi-

ness prior to or in the early days of the war have no difficulty in securing supplies.

When I was in Germany in 1938, I asked a German commercial man how the export licensing systems of the control of the control of the security of the control o licensing system operated in that country. He said: "We have to obtain about 30 permits before we are permitted to export any-

We fought the war to destroy that very system, which we so much abhor; yet we continue to clamp these unnecessary fet-

ters upon ourselves in time of peace.

Note: The foregoing extracts, taken in the sequence in which they appear in the article, come from the following pages of Federal "Hansard": 1373, 2005, 20X6, 2017, 2026 2027.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN **NOTES**

(From the United Democrats' Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.) **LUNCHEONS DAILY**

The serving of luncheons in our rooms as a means of keeping our members and supporters in contact with each other has always appeared to be desirable, but the problem of adequately manning the kitchen has periodically caused concern.

This problem has now been overcome. Mrs. McDonnell, who has been associated with the Queensland Social Credit movement, has been engaged to man the kitchen daily. It is planned to have available between 12 noon and 2 p.m. all the usual restaurant fare, including soup, salads, sandwiches, cakes, sweets, tea and coffee, etc. Later on it may be possible to supply morning and afternoon tea.

We earnestly solicit support in making this venture a success. The scheme will come into operation immediately and its success or otherwise will depend upon the co-operation of our friends in making it a habit to be present at least once, and if possible, several times each week, and inviting their friends to come along. At the viting their friends to come along. At the outset it will assist Mrs. McDonnell in regard to ordering supplies if they ring the office and state when they are likely to call.

BOOKS TO READ

"Social Credit Can Help You." A concise exposition of Social Credit and how it can help every Australian to obtain economic security with freedom. 1d each plus postage; 2/- per dozen postage free. Obtain supplies for distribution amongst your friends.

"Alberta—Now!" A record of Ten Years of Government without Borrowing Money. 6d each plus 1d postage.

"The Enemy Within the Empire." A short, history of the Bank of England, by Eric D. Butler. 9d. each plus ld postage.

—F. BAWDEN, Honorary Secretary.

COULD GREAT BRITAIN BE SELF-SUPPORTING?

"... Japan supports three people per cultivable acre; but her feeding is meagre by our standards, and our figure of one person per three acres takes no account of uncultivable land. So it is not quite fair to take the figures of nine, which would otherwise be derivable from a comparison between Japan and ourselves.

"In order to be well on the safe side five

"In order to be well on the safe side, five seems a not unreasonable figure to take... It means that instead of supporting 44 per cent of 45 million people, say 20 millions, as we do now, we could support 100 million people, or over twice our present population on a total production, worth, say £1,200,000,000 a year at present prices, from our own soil. Even that would be less than Japan is doing now [1940] and her people are relatively healthy and she seems to have plenty of resources to spare for foreign adventure, The upshot of all this is that the physical unper limit of farm proto be well on the that the physical upper limit of farm production in this country is so remote and so far above our total present needs that it need not give us a moment's concern.

-Lord Northbourne: "Look to the Land."

"THE WAGES-PRICES DILEMMA" Hear— J. BRADSHAW, A. F.I. A. MR.

on -Thursday, July 3, 8 p.m.

at—
The Douglas Credit Movement of Victoria, "The Block," Melbourne (Entrance through grille in Elizabeth Street.)

C.S.I.R. AND ORGANIC **FARMING**

Under the heading, "Organic Farming Tests At Deniliquin," the following letter was published in "The Leader," Melbourne,

Sir, -I have read the article by Mr. A. W-

Sir, —I have read the article by Mr. A. W-Casserly about the lay out for the pasture trials at the Deniliquin Field Station of the C.S.I.R. It is excellent to know that they are to be long term; that they are to include wet and dry ley farming, and the ploughing in of green crops for the maintenance of soil structure and fertility. I note with satisfaction that the various areas are to be grazed.

It is to be hoped that the well being of the stock will be watched closely, because in them lies the only measure of whatever soil fertility is attained. Increased production of fodder or crops is nothing unless quality keeps pace. And the only measure of food quality is whether its elements are in the form which nature intended for assimilation by the natural stomach. Science can analyse constituents, but it cannot can analyse constituents, but it cannot assess quality.

For this reason I am surprised and disappointed that, in all this planning, no provision has apparently been made for a plot to be worked on purely organic methods. All areas seem to have been sown down with a two to one mixture of superphosphate and sulphate, and presumably dressings of artificial fertilisers are to be continued.

If there were any earthworms in the area they are now dead—killed by the sulphate.
And nature's cycle of operations that was being performed by the soil microorganisms has at least been seriously disrupted. However, it is not too late. Establish a pasture on a given area by the means adopted, but then apply not a skerrick more of artificials—organic farming only, with full regard to the Law of Return, including the making and use of compost humas. humus.

humus.

It is only a few months ago, that I heard a senior officer of the C.S.I.R. publicly admit the higher incidence of stock diseases when artificials are used. If that is true, or even partly true, is the C.S.I.R. going to do nothing and miss the Falkiner-sent opportunity of testing it out? The way is obvious, i.e., long-term grazing and feeding tests on organically grown pastures and crops compared with those grown with artificial fertilisers. I plead with great earnestness that, unless this basic experiment is carried out and studied in all its phases, we cannot attain any advancement in knowledge of attain any advancement in knowledge of how best to produce quality food, in contradistinction to mere quantity. —Yours, etc., JOHN MANIFOLD, Purrumbete, Weerite, June 11.

Bills Rushed Through

How often—all too often—one hears that certain Bill, which imposes still more strangling controls and sweeps away still more hard-won liberties, was "rushed through the House." The following item from "Smith's Weekly" of June 14 again turns the spotlight on this practice: —

The end of session rush in Federal Parliament was worse than usual.

Having tentatively agreed that the House should go into winter recess on June 5 or June 6, all parties prepared for the final fortnight's hectic rush; but the last week began with a big Government business paper still uncompleted.

Some of the measures were of first-rate importance—the Salaries' Bill, for instance, and, more particularly, the Approved Defence Projects Protection Bill, known fence Projects Protection Bill, popularly as the anti-Sabotage Bill.

Between 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday, June 4 and midnight on Thursday, the House of Representatives had been in session for more than 30 hours.

At this stage the anti-Sabotage Bill had not even been debated.

Members were tired out, certainly in no condition to debate highly important legis-

Dr. Evatt's Approved Defence Projects Protection Bill is, so far as the liberty of the citizen is concerned, the most far-reaching measure brought to Parliament in years. Yet it was rushed through a tired House when opportunity for seaching debets was when opportunity for searching debate was out of the question.

Week after week Parliament conducts its that mad rush for recess. It's always the

ANTI-JEWISH HOTELS IN **BRITAIN WARNED**

Under this heading, the "Sydney Morning Herald," June 13, published the following significant report from its Staff Correspondent in London:

LONDON, June 12. —British regional food officials have been ordered to report to the Minister of Food, Mr. John Strachey, on hotels and clubs, which exclude Jews.

This inquiry into discrimination against Jews follows Mr. Strachey's warnings in the House of Commons on Monday that food permits might be withdrawn from hotels and clubs applying racial or religious discrimination

Food officials will make inquiries personally, and not through the local food office.

Action could be taken under the Defence Regulations, which empower the Minister to suspend trading licences

"New Times," JUNE 27, 1947-

SENSATIONAL STORY BEHIND **CANADIAN SPY TRIALS**

Hereunder we give further extracts from the account, based on statements of Canadian Government officials and the published report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry, in the book "The Soviet Spies" by Richard Hirsch, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the Military Intelligence Division of the U.S. War Department General Staff:

By the 21st of September, the experts working under Inspector Leopold were ready to brief the Prime Minister.

The briefing officer began:

"Sir, —The evidence establishes that a network of undercover agents has been or-ganised for the purpose of obtaining secret information from employees and agencies of the Dominion Government. These operations were carried on by certain members of the staff of the Soviet Embassy under direct instructions from Moscow. All of these agents were known by cover names. The cover name for Colonel Zabotin, for example, appears to have been 'Grant.'

"The specific programme of espionage for which Colonel Zabotin was held responsible were: First—the atomic bomb, its composition, its technological processes and drawings; second—a sample of Uranium 235, with details concerning the plant where it is produced; third—the library of the National Research Council; fourth—the movements of United States troops."

SECRETS FOR MOSCOW

Other objectives of the Soviet spies were then outlined. They covered such highly secret topics as V-bombs, electronic fuses for shells, radar, a super-explosive known as "RDX."

The Prime Minister spoke: "May I ask to what extent have these objectives been achieved?" The briefing officer kept his face wooden, his voice matter-of-fact. "Sir,

there were no failures."

As the meaning of the reply sank in, the

As the meaning of the reply sank in, the group of high-placed government officials sat in stunned silence.

"Am I to understand that some of the details of the atomic weapon have been disclosed?" asked the Prime Minister.

The briefing officer stepped forward with a manila folder. "Here is the file, sir, with reference to Agent 'Alek.' Cable No. 241, cent to Moscow on August 9, appears 1

reference to Agent Alek. Cable No. 241, sent to Moscow on August 9, appears to cover that point": — "To the Director:

"Facts given by Alek."... The output of Uranium 235 amounts to 400 gram's daily at the magnetic separation plant at Clinton, the output of '49' is likely two times greater, some graphite units are planned for 250 grams each day. Alek banded over to us grams each day. . . . Alek handed over to us a platinum with 162 micrograms of Uran-

"Grant."

"Who is 'Alek'?" demanded the Prime Minister.

"WHO IS 'ALEK?"

The briefing officer shrugged. "His identity has not yet been established, sir. Apparently he is a scientist close to the centre of this work. According to Cables 244 and 11955, however, 'Alek' should be in London of the Tables 244 and 11955, however, 'Alek' should be in London. on October 7 attempting to contact a Soviet representative there. I think you'll find these cables contain some interesting

Cable 244, dated a few weeks previously, was from Grant to Moscow. It read:

'To the Director:
"We have worked out the conditions of a meeting with Alek in London. Alek will work in King's College, Strand.

"Meetings—October 7, 17, 27 on the street in front of the British Museum.

The time 11 o'clock in the evening Identification sign, a newspaper under left arm. Password best regards to Mikel. At the beginning of September Alek must fly to London. Before his departure he will go to the uranium plant in the Petawawa district. He said that he must come next year for a month to Canada. We handed over 500 dollars

Cable 11955, in reply, read: -

"To Grant:
"The arrangements worked out for the meeting are not satisfactory. I am inform-

ing you of new ones.
"1. Place: In front of the British Museum on Great Russell Street at the opposite side of the street. Alek walks from Tottenham Court Road, the contact man from Southampton Row.

"2. Time: Eight o'clock.

"3. (identification signs: Alek will have under his left arm the newspaper 'Times,' the contact man will have in his left hand the magazine 'Picture Post.'
"4. Password: The contact man—'What is

the shortest way to the Strand?' Alek-Well, come along, I'm going that way.'

"The Director."

URGENT CONFERENCES

To the Prime Minister's group it was clear that the identification of "Alek" was a matter of the utmost urgency. Otherwise every security measure, which had been erected around the atomic bomb's development and manufacture might be utterly reducibles. manufacture, might be utterly valueless. Yet Prime Minister King considered that the matter was so delicate that it could be handled only by means of personal consultations between himself, President Truman and British Prime Minister Attlee.

"It was a matter that could not be trusted to the cables," was the way he explained it later to the Canadian House of Commons.

On September 28, King left Ottawa. The following day there was a conference with

President Truman in Washington. Here the broad outlines of the Soviet spy plot were disclosed. Then the Canadian Prime Minister boarded the liner "Queen Mary" at New

Prime Minister Attlee was at Chequers, his official residence. He had been advised of the urgency of King's trip, and invited King to come at once to see him. Before many hours passed, the Senior Commissioner of Scotland Yard was called to

SCOTLAND YARD MEN

To Lieutenant Colonel Leonard Burt of the Special Branch of Scotland Yard fell the task of identifying "Alek" and supervising the watch over clandestine meeting, which was to take place the next evening, October 7. Colonel Burt sent for Detective Inspector William Whitehead. Together they went over the clues presented by the Moscow cables.

One priceless bit of information was: "Alek will work in King's College, Strand."

"If he knows anything at all about atomic energy the chances are that he is a physicist. Let us find out whether any of that particular faculty has been to Canada

Burt and Whitehead went to King's College The head of the physics department told them at once: "That would be Dr. May. He's been working with, the Atomic Energy Project in Montreal

Burt thumbed through the pages of the faculty register, found an entry: "Dr. Alan Nunn May, University Reader, Stafford Terrace, Kensington Senior Member of Nuclear Physics Division, Imperial Chemi-cal Industries, Ltd."

TEMPORARY STALEMATE

Was this the "Alek" of the secret Moscow cables? His picture showed a short, bald man with rather small eyes, metal-rimmed glasses, and moustache. That this mildlooking individual was in a position to threaten the security of the world seemed almost incredible.

Nevertheless, the next step was clear. Men were sent to Stafford Terrace, a quiet street of row houses, and soon hidden eyes were in position to watch the physicist. Arrangements were also made to cover the vicinity of the British Museum.

As the time approached for the meeting, the detail watching Dr. May could see him in an easy chair with pipe and slippers before the ground-floor window of his house. If he was concerned with anything more weighty than the book he was transfer by weighty than the book he was reading, he did not show it, for as the clock hand passed eight he still had made no move. At the

Museum it was the same story.

As he received the reports from the two groups of watchers, Colonel Burt realised that temporarily at least matters had reached a stalemate.

SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENTS

A message from Scotland Yard was sent to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who were instructed to inquire how closely Dr. May's travels had fitted into the pattern outlined for "Alek" in "Grant's" Cable 241 to the Director at Moscow.

Chief of the Atomic Energy Project at Montreal and Chalk River, where the Petawawa plant was located, was Dr. John Douglas Cockcroft, a scientist of international repute. Dr. Cockcroft's records showed that Dr. May had not only made two visits to Petawawa, the second on December 3, but he had made several trips to the nu-clear research laboratories of the Manhattan Project at Chicago, where he had engaged in experiments with United States scientists. He had left for England within a few days after his September 3 trip to Pet-awawa and, as indicated in the cable, was scheduled to return for a month's work the following year.

No other scientist had followed the same schedule or was planning to return the following year. The inference was plain.

sent to the headquarters of the Manhattan Engineer District in Washington, D.C., where it was brought immediately to the attention of General Leslie R. Groves.

EVIDENCE FROM U.S.A.

One of the fundamental principles of United States military intelligence is that personnel on secret projects are entitled to know only as much as they require to carry on their work. Thus, months before, when the National Research Council of Canada had proposed that Dr. May be allowed to visit the United States for one month, the application had been placed before General Groves personally

Groves personally.

The General had sent for the file on Dr. May. It included the information that Dr. May had already visited the Chicago atomic May had already visited the Chicago atomic research laboratories three times, and that "his third visit occurred between September 25 and October 30, 1944. He carried on extensive work in collaboration with other scientists in a highly secret and important new field. His work resulted in a research report in which he collaborated with an American scientist."

To Groves a fourth visit by May to the United States ran counter to security principles, for it would allow him to know too

much of what was going on in widely separated projects. Accordingly, the answer had gone back—polite but firm—"No."

If vital secrets in the field of atomic energy still rest secure, much credit can be given to General Groves' decision to bar Dr.

May For set the Gradien Resul Commis May. For as the Canadian Royal Commission of Inquiry has stated: "The Soviets failed to obtain details on the structure of the atomic bomb . . . only because there was no one in Canada who could tell them."

Meanwhile, in London, Dr. May was subject to constant scrutiny. Every move he made was duly noted and recorded. As the weeks passed it was apparent that he was either making no effort to comply with the Moscow cable, or had been warned to lie low. But if the spymasters were in no hurry Scotland Yard could match their patience with its own brand of dogged resolution.

(To be continued.)

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1.)

Leaders had to explain food and fuel short-

ages and conscription.

Doubtless these windy orators will succeed in finding phoney alibis for these and future failures, and will coin more slogans such as "produce or bust," which is on a par with the old bankers' slogan, "export or perish." Unofficial strikes are to be regard-ed as sabotage, as they are in Russia, and a proposal to prevent victims from leaving the country has already been made; so the workers in once-free Great Britain are already more than halfway to Moscow and complete serfdom.

DOLLAR DOLDRUMS

The following rather cute news item appeared in the daily de-Press:

American writers and economists say that the United States must relieve other countries of their shortage of dollars in order to prevent a trade recession in the

U.S."
That is a most indirect way of saying that there is an abundance of goods in U.S. which American citizens are unable to buy because they have not the necessary money-votes. It confirms the view that those who control the issue of money-votes are determined that Americans never shall be allowed to enjoy the full fruits of their production.

UGLY UNIONISM

Carpenters employed by the Department of Works and Housing were recently called off the job—because one union member had off the job—because one union member had not paid his union fees! Apparently he could see no good reason why he should contribute to the union policy of inflating prices through nominal wage increases. So the secretary of the building workers' union sought to have him dismissed.

This form of blackmail is like that practiced by the many "protection gangs" in U.S., which hire thugs to bash-up a victim, or smash a shop to make an opening for

or smash a shop, to make an opening for the "protector" to step in and offer his ser-vices for a special rake-off. If the victim refuses . . well, he has to find new sur-roundings. This is not an exaggerated comparison; the only notable difference is that union officials are a little more subtle and have tacit government approval for their gangsterism.

PALESTINE PRESSURE

Mr. Peter Bergson, chairman of "The Hebrew Committee of Liberation," informed a press conference that his committee had asked President Truman to underwrite illegal immigration to Palestine by supplying 20 ships, 500 lorries and £15½ millions. He also read a letter, which 15 U.S. Congressmen wrote to President Truman, supporting the committee's request porting the committee's request.

The same report also states that a num-

France, had extended "tacit political assistance" in the matter of illegal immigration.

The power of these persecuted Jews is

simply amazing. -OBH

TEXIT

[Regd.]

WATERPROOFER and SEALER

FOR WATERPROOFING AND SEALING BRICK, CONCRETE, FIBRO - CEMENT SHEETS, WOOD, CANVAS, Etc.

Surfaces treated with TEXIT can be painted, lacquered or calso-mined afterwards with the certainty that any such coating will not come off.

Another ENWITE Specialty

[Regd.]

Significant Political Pointers

(Continued from page 1.)

IMMIGRATION MYSTERY

It has been continually stated that shipping difficulties are the main obstacle to bringing all intending British migrants to

Mr. Calwell announces that he is going to bring 2000 Poles to work in Tasmania.

Apart from the fact that there are good reasons for criticising the conditions under which these Poles are to work, it would be interesting to know where the shipping is to be obtained to bring them from Great Britain.

DEFENCE PROJECTS BILL

Ostensibly introduced in order to defeat the Communist menace, the Approved Defence Projects Protection Bill, passed at Canberra in the early hours of the morning of the last day of the session, gives the Government far greater powers than any Government should have.

In case anyone thinks that the Bill merely concerns itself with genuine defence projects, the sub-title of the Bill states that it is an Act "for the protection of approved defence projects" and, note carefully, "for other purposes."

"Other purposes" can be made to mean anything.

"The private possession of property is the guarantee of economic independence and of spiritual freedom. ... It is indeed a very great wrong that economic very great wrong that economic independence should be threatened by the ownership of property by too few. The answer, however, is ... to ensure that the principle of private property is . . . more justly applied."

-Aubrey Jones in "The Pendulum of Politics."

KARL MARX ON RUSSIA

The foremost Communist figure in history has described the Russians as "subtle, shrewd, resourceful, and obstinately attached to certain fixed ideas." Also:

"The conflict between Russian despotism and Western democracy seems everlasting in the Balkans... From time to time Russia pretends that it has no evil intentions against this part of Europe, but merely wishes to protect it. Humanity should be on its guard against claims for protection on the part of Puscia. Did she not claim on the part of Russia. Did she not claim to be the protector of Poland at one time?

"Russia keeps claiming it has no annexationist designs . . . The hypocrisy of this claim is shown by the history of annexations, which have been larger during the last 60 years than her entire original possessions in Europe

"As annexation follows annexation, it is

clear that these are only a prelude to the annexation of Hungary, Prussia, and Galicia, and the ultimate realisation of a

Slav empire
"It is a remarkable fact that the first mark of interest of the most vigorous exponent of Western Civilisation—the United States in European affairs, concerns the Eastern

question . . . "Will Byzantianism, represented by Russia, yield to Western civilisation or will it one day find an opportunity to extend its pernicious influence in forms more terrible and tyrannical than ever?'

No doubt the Communists will be dazed to know that the above comments were made by Karl Marx himself, in his book nade by Kail India...
'The Eastern Question."

CONTROLS IN FRANCE

The following extract from the London "Times" of May 22 would appear to indicate that the French business people have far more spirit than Australian business men: -

"A meeting of more than 40,000 shopkeepers and representatives of medium and smallscale businesses, held in Paris on Monday night, passed a resolution to declare a 10hour strike, from 2 p.m. until midnight, on June 4, as a protest against State controls. The resolution also demanded full economic freedom in industries where production is able to satisfy demand, and pro-poses that statements of claims and complaints should he submitted to the local authorities throughout France

"The Paris meeting went off quietly. But some in the provinces have been accompanied by disorder.

"At Dijon, a group of tradesmen's representatives, after a meeting in the bourse, marched to the offices of the economic control services, broke into the building, ran-sacked the files and cupboards, and scat-tered the documents in the streets, to the singing of the 'Marseillaise.'"

"They subjected the food office to the They subjected the food office to the same treatment, and were proposing to do as much at the premises of the committee for the confiscation of illicit profits and at the milk control office, but their success was only partial; for the police intervened. Similar incidents have been reported from Nevers, Limoges, Millau, and towns in the Vendee, though these were less serious.

The demonstration has profoundly shocked the Socialist Party, whose organ, the 'Populaire,' considers that the agitation is unpatriotic. . . .

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