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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.

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STATE RIGHTS DEFENDED

A. G. WARNER'S ABLE ADDRESS

During the political upheaval which led to the coming Victorian State elections, the only serious attempt we could discern to get down to the fundamental issue confronting the electors, not only of Victoria, but of every other State, was made by Mr. A. G. Warner, M.L.C., when he spoke in the Victorian Legislative Council on October 1.

Mr. Warner's able speech received little attention by the Melbourne dailies. In reporting Mr. Warner we do not necessarily condone all the tactics of the Legislative Council. Neither do we agree with all that Mr. Warner said. For example, we will be happy to provide Mr. Warner or any other member of the Liberal Party with space to state unequivocally that (a) the Victorian Liberal Party is pledged to fight Uniform Taxation in any shape or form, and (b) that Mr. Menzies has at any time given a definite promise that any future Federal Government of which he is leader will completely abolish Uniform Taxation.

The following are the most important portions of Mr. Warner's speech:

I hope at a later stage to direct the attention of the House to the fact that the State Government has done nothing to fight, against the overwhelming gathering of power by the central governmental authority at Canberra . . .

Uniform Taxation

I wish now to make some comments on uniform taxation, which I feel, is sufficiently attached to a Supply Bill to warrant discussion. The Supply measure as presented indicates that the State has not adequate funds for education and other purposes; therefore, I contend that a discussion on the subject is entirely within the purport of the Bill. I shall relate my comments to the actions of the Government. In his judgment in the banking case Mr. Justice Starke also said:

The former decision (South Australia versus the Commonwealth—Uniform tax case) enabled the Commonwealth to take over the State Income Departments and to make itself, in practice, the sole taxing authority in respect of incomes. It thus, as I think, in abuse of its taxing power raises considerable sums of money, not for the purpose of the Commonwealth but for compensating the States for the loss of their revenues from income taxes . . .

We believe that the abuses by this Government, covering a large field, are adversely affecting the finances of the country. The constitutional rights of the State, the liberties of the people, financial and otherwise, are also being adversely affected. The Government's actions are following a certain well-defined line of conduct and the present proposals of the Commonwealth Government in respect to banking are merely a part of that plan; or possibly it is the final step. That is another reason why we feel that if we do not act at this time we will have our powers removed in any circumstances, because the power of all authority in this State will go by the board.

Abuse of Powers

I propose to narrate the four principal abuses of which I particularly complain. First, I suggest that this Government has permitted a continual whittling away of State rights. In support of that I refer to the fact that the State Government went to the High Court and supported the centralised Commonwealth Government, which desires to remove the powers of this State . . . Secondly, I complain that the Government has permitted the suppression of the liberties of the people and have not fought against it. Thirdly, it has supported the Federal party, which is robbing this State by means of the uniform taxation system. Subject to your permission, Mr. President,

in due course I shall explain the amounts of money that the State is losing in that way and how it is affecting Supply.

Next, I suggest that the State Government has used State funds to support the Commonwealth in its interference with the freedom of banking by State instrumentalities and by the people of the State. In support of that complaint I again cite the Melbourne City Council banking case in which the State Government intervened. In this House, however, we have been told that that has nothing to do with the State. Nevertheless, the Government used State funds to intervene in that matter so at least on that occasion it must have thought that it was a matter of concern to the State.

State Rights

Because they vitally concern the finances of Victoria, I propose to refer to certain resolutions passed in 1901 in connection with the drafting of the Federal Constitution. The two principal resolutions to which I would direct the attention of Members are:

(1) That the powers and privileges and territorial rights of the several existing colonies shall remain intact, except in respect to such surrenders as may be agreed upon as necessary and incidental to the power and authority of the National Federal Government.

(2) That the trade and intercourse between the federated colonies whether by means of land carriage or coastal navigation shall be absolutely free.

In moving the adoption of those resolutions the President of the convention, Sir Henry Parkes, said—

We have no intention to cripple the powers of the States, to invade their rights, or to diminish their authority.

When the Constitution was first framed Victoria was a real sovereign State, having real powers. It was by action, which the present State Government has supported that we have come to the pretty pass where today we must go begging on our knees to ask for a few pounds from the central bureaucratic authority in Canberra.

The Hon P. L. Coleman. —How could we avoid that?

The Hon. A. G. Warner. —By fighting against it, and by resigning from the party, which enacted it, instead of supporting that party.

The Hon. P. L. Coleman. -- Your party has not done much about it.

The Hon. A. G. Warner. —I admit that others have failed. . . . In moving the adoption of the second resolution to which I have referred, Sir Henry Parkes said:

"That Australia, as Australia, shall be free—free on the borders, free everywhere—in its trade and in its intercourse between its own people and there should be no impediment of any kind—that there shall be no barrier of any kind between one section of the Australian people and another, but that the trade and the general communication of these people shall flow on from one end of the continent to the other with no one to stay its progress or to call it to account."

I have read those statements because I want everyone to realise just how far we have drifted and to what extent our liberties have diminished since Federation was first established.

Federation Principle

I do not wish at this late hour to narrate every resolution passed at that time, but they are all in a similar strain—that the liberties of the people should be preserved, that the State liberties and rights should be preserved, and that there should be a Federation of the States and not a central authority commanding subservient instrumentalities what they should do. That was not the idea of Federation and they were not the conditions under which the States became a party to Federation . . . I say that by conniving at these continual absorptions of power this Government is placing the State in the position where Parliament is losing its ability to tax in Victoria, or to raise money in order to spend it as it might. . . .

Crushing The States

I have pointed out that Mr. Justice Starke, in his judgment on the Melbourne City Council banking case, mentioned that the uniform taxation legislation was an abuse of Commonwealth powers. His Honor did not say that the Commonwealth Government was not entitled to do what it did; but he said it was an abuse of its powers.

It was an abuse in which the present State Government connived. This Government has failed to protect the State's rights—in fact, it is actively supporting the very people who, by legislative enactments of all kinds, are continually taking powers from the States. They are using every political trick to obtain power to

The unworkability and danger of Price Fixing is becoming more apparent each day; pig production is now declining because of this bureaucratic socialism. Commenting on this (according to the press of September 23), Mr. J. Heading, M.L.A., Queensland, said: "A tremendous black market in pigs had grown up." Even Dr. A. R. Haywood, a staunch Laborite, stated that farmers could not carry on with their profits limited by price pegs.

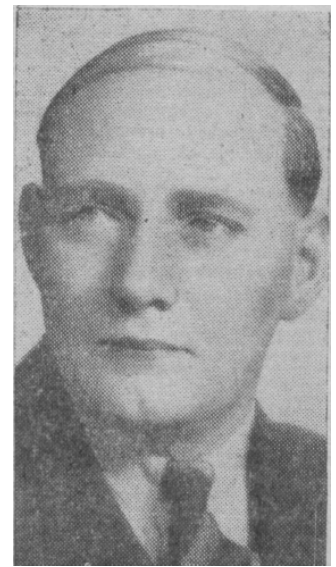
The Australian pig society decided to do everything possible to bring about abolition of fixed prices for pigs and pork. The existing decline in almost all production can be related in a large degree to this Price Fixing madness, and we now have to choose between a pretty formula or getting the goods. The wherewithal with which to pay the "price" is merely a financial matter, and the money for this purpose must be circulated in such a way that it does not go through industry into prices. There's nothing really difficult about this.

PUSH-BUTTON PRODUCTION

Application to industry of the electric "brain" which piloted a plane across the Atlantic is said to be a practicability well within sight. Scientists say there is no industrial process, which could not be worked out automatically; in short, we would have push-button production. Allowing for the natural exuberance of those sponsoring this idea, it seems to be a real challenge to the "full employment" mania. Oddly enough, side by side with this report came a news item from Adelaide, stating that, the Minister for the Interior had requested the Premier, Mr. Playford, to cancel any licences for road transport in direct competition with the Commonwealth Railways. Maybe the electric "brain" will be short-circuited by a socialistic obstructionist such as the Minister for the Interior!

SOCIALISTIC SHORTCOMINGS

Ballotings for Victorian Commission Houses, usually 300, dwindle down to about 200 acceptors as a result of "weeding out" and refusal to accept the houses offering. Individuals' preferences for suitable suburbs or styles of dwellings complicate the task of the socialised Commission which aims at making the people fit the houses, instead of making houses to fit the people. This "weeding out" is also quite interesting. The rent formula adopted is an "economic rent," or roughly one-fifth of the tenant's wage. That sounds fine, but obviously the Commission prefers a tenant with a wage high enough to pay about 32/- or more, hence the "weeding out." A few low wage earners are taken, who receive rent rebates, which are borne by the rest of the tenants, but the "weeding out" keeps this to a minimum. But it sounds good to prattle about the "economic rent."



MR. A. G. WARNER, M.L.C.

crush this State and the people within it. . . . I suggest that I am entitled to outline all the steps which have led to the present situation, for the purpose of showing that the last step is merely a final one in the giving of the powers of this State to a central authority.

LEISURE LESSONS

Chairman of the State Schools Committee (Mr. J. T. Gray) pleads for special lessons for school children on how to spend the leisure which mass production will make possible. He claimed, "more and more leisure was being sought by all." Perhaps this chappie hasn't heard of the "full employment" policy adopted by our socialistic Government and endorsed by Trade Union leaders (whilst at the same time they strike and strive for shorter hours)? They are like the dog that barks and wags its tail at the same time—you never know which end to believe. The time is over-ripe for these woolly thinkers to make up their minds whether we live to work, or work to live.

SOVIET SOLDIERS

Anglo-American troops based in Berlin, after prolonged close association, have developed a firm dislike for Soviet soldiers, on personal grounds, not political. British and U.S. troops are reported to regard the Reds as grotesque, half-savage buffoons with astonishing appetites, crafty, brutish, tyrannical and pathologically suspicious. His greed for other people's property is boundless and his morals non-existent. Other reports recall how Reds looted workers' tenements in Budapest under the impression that such well furnished apartments must be owned by Fascists or middle-class people. The more intelligent Russian officers are said to recognise and admit the backwardness and ignorance of their men. Such reports are so numerous, and emanate from so many varied sources that even Communists are realising what dupes they have been in accepting the Russian lie.

—O.B.H.

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Keys To Current Events

SIGNIFICANT NEWS SURVEY -----

International

British Arms For the Revolutionaries

Mr. Churchill is not the only Allied leader who has discovered too late that those whom he cherished as "protégés" to overthrow the tyranny of the Nazis were themselves the creatures of a tyranny no less vile. By arming the "resistance" the Allies were arming the coming revolution in Europe. Not only have the arms not been handed back; there is every reason to believe that new and up-to-date weapons have been added to them. Even more sinister than the military might of the Communist underground in Europe is the influence it is able to exert in promoting industrial and political unrest. In his speech the other day at Rennes General de Gaulle delivered a grave warning of the danger caused to the unity of France by a group of men "whose leaders place service to a foreign State above everything else." He pointed out how these men "aggravate the many difficulties with which France is faced" and "noisily and exclusively support the position, intentions and interests of Soviet Russia," which has already established by force in Europe a block of 400,000,000 people reaching nearly to the French frontier. The gravity of the danger is apparent when one reflects that the men of whom General de Gaulle speaks were till recently members of the French Government and still command the largest single party in the French Parliament.

—"London Tidings," Aug. 9.

Australia

No Controls, More Houses

At the Premiers' Conference, the Premier of Queensland, Mr. Hanlon, said the building rate was 50 per cent. above the pre-war level in his State because it had "got rid of committees, commissions, boards and consulting authorities."

"For heaven's sake don't give us any more committees or commissions to handle building and building materials."

"We've got somewhere with building in Queensland because we chased all our committees into the bush and settled down to the job."

"Rather than set up more committees or commissions, let us encourage people who would sit on them to do some useful work to help."

—"The New Era," Aug. 29.

Great Britain

Aust. Flour Too Good For Great Britain!

LONDON, Wednesday (A.A.P.). — Flour, which Australia will export from its coming bumper wheat harvest, will not go to Britain.

This is because its quality would be too high for Britain's austerity bread.

Australia House officials said today that in current negotiations with Australia the United Kingdom was asking for all the food she could get, including wheat.

Australia, to keep her important milling industry active, would mill as much as possible of the wheat harvest.

As the flour would be unsuitable for Britain's bread, it would be shipped to the Middle East, Ceylon, Burma, and Malaya by agreement with Britain.

—Sydney "Daily Telegraph," Oct. 9.

Dr. Alan Nunn May

"A hint that if the matter were brought up again in a year or two's time he might take a different view is understood to have been given by the Home Secretary in refusing to reduce the ten-year sentence on Dr. Alan Nunn May . . . Mr. Chuter Ede was receiving a deputation from the Association of Scientific Workers, led by Professor Harold Laski." —"Daily Mail."

By then, perhaps, the man may be given a decoration and placed in charge of all our atomic secrets.

—From "London Tidings," Aug. 16.

Japan

Big Industrialists Like Socialism

Japan's big industrialists, who had the best of the war, seem to be having the best of the peace.

The American war crimes prosecutor has just announced that none of the Mitsui or Mitsubishi boys will be charged with war guilt.

Meanwhile a national quiz conducted by the newspaper Asahi (circ.: 3,400,000) shows

that most of the Japanese industrialists and landlords approve of the policies of the so-called "Socialist" Premier Katayama. But 53 per cent. of the population, including the low-wage stratum, reckon that Katayama's policies have made the rich richer and the poor poorer.

—Melb. "Sun," Sept. 27.

Spain

No "Iron Curtain"

"El Economista," a serious Madrid weekly, was printing, while I was there, outspoken leading articles on the evils of too much control and the necessity of leaving more to private enterprise. That a Government so much pledged to planning allowed this discussion and free comment illustrates the general truth that the less popular the publication the more critical it can be. In the bookshops in Spain you can buy an extraordinary range of foreign books, including the yellow covered publications of Mr. Gollancz.

—Professor Woodruff writing in "The Tablet" (Eng.), Aug. 9.

It is true that the figures quoted revealing the settlement of a prosperous yeomanry of independent farmers in Spain are derived from official Spanish sources. They are, however, open to verification. Spain, unlike the countries of Eastern Europe, permits foreigners to travel freely about the land. Anyone interested in the agricultural scheme has only to apply to the Spanish Government for the information necessary to enable him to prosecute inquiries on the spot. It is a form of summer holiday sincerely to be recommended to many in Britain, who would not only come home wiser about the Spanish situation in general, but also with fruitful ideas about the attainment of agricultural self-sufficiency and the encouragement of a sturdy rural population which has been, and can be again, the backbone of Britain as of Spain.

—"London Tidings," Aug. 9.

Last year 80,000 foreign visitors entered Spain, 13,000 of them from Great Britain. This is something, which the Spanish Government is rightly anxious to increase, because there is no better way of dissipating the false impressions that hang like a miasma in the minds of the British public. —"The Tablet" (Eng.), Aug. 9.

While we are not supporters of the dictatorship in Spain, we publish the above items to show that we should not take all our views about Spain from Soviet Russia. We are unable to report similar items about the Soviet.

Austria

Russian "Liberation"

The main impediment to the re-establishment of a healthy independent national life in Austria is, of course, the fact that the Government, though freely elected, is not free, and that "liberation from the Nazi yoke" means in fact another occupation that makes illusory any national sovereignty. A people to whom the basic political liberties, such as freedom of opinion, of speech and of the Press, and even the security of personal freedom and of property, are denied cannot be expected to feel themselves "liberated." This is true above all in the capital, Vienna itself, and in the Russian-occupied zone. The humour of the people in Vienna has become bitter, and they are never tired of making caustic remarks about their repeated "liberations" first by the Nazis and then from the Nazis. They suggest the addition of a final petition to the Litany: "O Lord, deliver us from our deliverers who delivered us from our deliverers."

Kidnapping in the Russian sector of Vienna has been going on for many months, but it reached a new climax in June. According to official reports of the Ministry of the Interior, more than ten cases have been known during recent weeks, when people have simply disappeared from the streets of the city in broad daylight. They were overpowered, pushed into a car, and driven away. The Austrian authorities are powerless to stop these outrages, or even to get information about the people concerned. The police are unarmed and forbidden to intervene if the kidnapers wear the uniform of one of the occupying forces. The Government cannot take any responsibility for public security, and criminals are making full use of this opportunity. Repeated applications by the Government, supported by the Western Powers, to equip the police with revolvers met with an obstinate "No" from the Russian element, until eventually it was agreed to furnish the police with wooden truncheons which is, of course, a mockery, and no solution of the problem. The Press is strictly forbidden to mention the nationality of the kidnapers, and it may report only the bare facts, and may add that it was done by "unknown men who wore foreign uniform and spoke a foreign language." The Russians have consequently acquired the name of "the unknown" in Vienna.

—Special Correspondent from Austria, writing in "The Tablet" (Eng.), Aug. 9.

DON'T MISS OUR NEXT SPECIAL ISSUE

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

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

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FROM THE "HORSES' MOUTHS"

"Jews are not Englishmen: Jews are Jews."—Benami in the "Jewish Chronicle," 11/6/26.

"There is no such thing as English Jews." Nathan Laski at a meeting of the Jewish Board of Deputies. — "Jewish Chronicle," 20/5/27.

"We Jews are international, and ignoring the fact or pretending that we are not, does not in the least alter it."—"Jewish Chronicle," 26/8/27.

"I, by the way, am a British subject, but I am first and foremost a Jew."—M. J. Wodlowski, "Jewish World," 1/1/1909.

"Mr. B. Feltz said: 'The patriotism of the Jews is simply a cloak he assumes to please the Englishman . . . and Jews who pretend that they can at once be patriotic Englishmen and good Jews are simply living lies.'" —"Jewish Chronicle," 8/12/11.

"We, the Jews, are a people—one people . . . When we sink we become a revolutionary proletariat, the subordinate officers of a revolutionary party; when we rise, there rises also our terrible power of the purse."

—Theodore Herzl, "A Jewish State," pp.5 and 23. —"Tomorrow" (Eng.), July '47.

BEN HECHT'S ACHIEVEMENT

(From "The Social Creditor" (Eng.), Aug. 9, '47.)

Now that some bricks have shattered a number of plate glass windows in Liverpool, Birmingham and Manchester; now that Flint has declared (in letters man-high) that 'Hitler was right'; now that butchers in Birkenhead have refused to slaughter meat for Jews; now that a Jewish doctor in Liverpool has been assaulted and shops have been looted; in sum, now that there are in this country signs of an active mob antagonism to Jews, how does Mr. Ben Hecht feel about it all?

Does he feel that distinctive righteous glow that is said to visit a man fulfilled? For all this is Mr. Hecht's work, and that of the anonymous friends behind him, and he must not be allowed to escape the fact. For he will try to use these incidents as a justification of the atrocious stories that composed his confidence trick on the people of the United States—there is nothing like atrocity stories for drawing money from people's pockets—whereas they are the direct result of them.

For the murder of Sergeant Martin and Sergeant Paice has appalled this country as never since Dunkirk. The mob rioting is a direct outcome of the murders, and the murders were the direct outcome of Mr. Hecht's skilled propaganda technique and the active backing no less skillfully trained by his anonymous friends on the one hand and Mr. Stalin's anonymous friends on the other.

Several years ago, in the course of the war which many Jews presumed to be waged to save them from Hitler, a Jew prominent both in the Jewish and native communities in this country declared in so many words that the British Empire was marked out as the next focus of anti-Semitism. It has needed strenuous efforts and close collaboration between Mr. Hecht and Mr. Stalin (as well as other agencies closer to us in this country) to bring this about; but neither then nor now has the purpose of this move been explicit. Yet it is clear to see: it is the final breakup of the British Empire. Mr. Ben Hecht's friends and Mr. Stalin's friends are eager to pounce the pieces. No community has ever yet withstood for long the blasting disruption of mob anti-Semitism and rioting where the realistic consideration (let alone solution) of the root problem is precluded by the promoters. The German Empire was based on principles of which we cannot approve, principles near to those that govern Jewry itself (an eye for an eye, says Irgun, a tooth for a tooth—and hangs an innocent man for a guilty one: these are not Christian principles). Yet where is the German Empire today?

Mr. Hecht no doubt knew exactly what he was doing when he was doing it (otherwise he would have been a fool), and he proceeded to make that which he professed to abhor. He deliberately made anti-Semitism

OUR MODERN ECONOMICS

From "The Social Creditor" (England), Sept. 13, 1947

It is with a feeling almost amounting to nausea that we write of economics in these days. How much of the vicious mental and moral poison which is distributed by authoritative and orthodox institutions such as, e.g., the Westminster Bank, is due to that awful blindness of the Pharisee—"Lord, forgive them, for they cannot see" we do not know. But we have no doubt as to its effect. Anyone of elementary and unspoiled common sense, if such a thing still exists in our educated masses, after reading the article by P. W. Paish (yes, the boy guessed right the very first time—"Sir Ernest Cassel Reader in Business Finance, University of London") in the August issue of the Westminster Bank Review, "Planning and the Price System," could not fail to comment:—

"If the fundamental idea of a price system is to produce a political result, not to conform to a principle, why not wangle all accounts, as well as the content and value of both the debit and credit items, so that all business becomes a nightmare played with a crooked cue, and elliptical billiard balls." That is to say, the rot of disbelief in any rule of honesty spreads, as it has spread; and the ordinary man says that he has no grounds for supposing that the game will not be rigged every time a fresh set of gangsters acquires control. As, of course, it is.

Perhaps this consideration may indicate why the request to 'explain Social Credit' under present conditions produces on the writer of these notes the effect of a mild emetic; and the statement that "Alberta certainly has the most honest and successful Government of any of the Canadian Provinces, but it really has nothing to do with Social Credit," a slight desire to scream. We are now one hundred years behind 1923. But time may be an illusion.

Meanwhile, consider the position in these islands when the status of the gentry was unquestioned "at the end of the 15th century, the handicrafts-man could earn enough in ten weeks to provision himself for twelve months, while the labourer could support himself for a whole year, by what he earned in fourteen weeks." Tory propaganda? Not at all. "The Manifesto of the Socialist Party of Great Britain," 1920. But don't make the mistake of supposing that the gentry whose position was unquestioned, and who existed side by side with the craftsman and labourers whose condition is quoted bore much resemblance to any dominant class of the present day.

for his own purposes, without compunction sacrificing to them his fellow-racialists. The danger of his methods is more than that, however. The gag of silence for 80 long clamped down on the subject from above has been broken by simple-minded people with a grudge, throwing bricks. But there is nothing to show that their ringleaders are simple-minded. Hooliganism has already spread from the grudge to the pleasure of loot irrespective of Jew or non-Jew. Mob-frenzy is a useful cover to some people, and to develop a habit of it would be exceedingly convenient to them. When a crowd surges round early in the evening 'waiting for something to happen', waiting, that is, for the "leader," there is no doubt that the "leader" will be provided. Mr. Stalin's friends take over, with a set of well-thought-out grievances for the mob to "remedy."

The mob-persecution of the 'little man' and the widening incidence of riots that might be expected to follow, are the reactions that best suit Mr. Hecht's purpose. The way to nullify his efforts is to turn them back on himself, to cause them to expose his own tactics and the tactics of his friends and of those before him who have used these methods to throw us into international wars. He and his friends are responsible for deliberately creating anti-Semitism for use as a weapon. They must be branded with this responsibility. The awareness Mr. Hecht has aroused for his own ends must be used to unmask and indict the real war criminals, the shadowy figures we glimpse behind both sides of the war, fomenting the struggle for their own ends; and they must be branded with that responsibility. Then we shall be in a position to dissociate Great Britain from their machinations; and, repelling bribes, loans and threats of economic disasters, with such of our own riches as remain to us and our wealth of native invention we can develop honestly our tradition of freedom with responsibility and independence. As for the threat to the British Empire, the people of the dominions will no doubt have something to say about that—our tradition is very largely their tradition.

Could we do this, we should see far off but nevertheless before us, a bearable life for each one of us, bountiful and unencumbered. With enough determination it could be done.

"POWER REFUSED AT REFERENDUM"

The following letter, with the exception of the paragraph in black type, was printed in the columns of "The Advertiser" (Adelaide), of September 23:—

Sir—About the only substantial argument in support of the confiscation of the trading banks by the Federal Government is that such action will give the Government power to ward off any depression and will provide full employment. The fallacy in this argument is readily exposed. In fact, here is just another attempt at imposing industrial conscription—a power refused by the people at the 1946 referendum.

Surely any nation of intelligent people would judge its progress not by the time they spend with their noses to the grindstone, but by the amount of leisure available to citizens in which to develop their individuality. However, we are told by Mr. Clarey, president of the A.C.T.U., that this nation has "committed itself through its Government to a policy of full employment, which means there must be effective control over the economic resources."

This effective control over our economic life would undoubtedly be obtained if all money transactions were brought under the centralised control of the Commonwealth Bank. But at what a sacrifice to our freedom and British way of life!

The economic or money vote, free private enterprise with the profit motive and the

right to choose our own vocation are the fundamentals of genuine freedom. All these will be swept away in the centralised, socialistic State to which we are being driven. The ardent Labor advocate, J. T. Lang, M.H.R., has warned us of the danger of totalitarianism emerging in this country and that whoever controls the Commonwealth Bank will be the real dictator of this country.

Labor M.P.s are no doubt sincere in their belief that they are acting in the best interests of the people they represent. But more than sincerity is required. Hitler was sincere, yet what a mess he made of Germany! Today we want integrity, commonsense and a willingness in our M.P.s to obey their electors' requests. My own member, Mr. C. Chambers, in a 99-word telegram, said though he opposed the Bretton Woods agreement he would support nationalisation of banks because it would prevent another depression. Yet by ratifying that agreement we are again linked to the gold standard of which Winston Churchill said it gave Britain neither stability nor reality. In fact it was instrumental in maneuvering the British into the 1930 depression.

Therefore the Federal Government by gaining complete control of our Australian economic and monetary policy, centralising it at Canberra and linking it to international financial policy through the Bretton Woods agreement is leaving the gate wide open for another depression in this country and placing us in the hands of foreign power-lusters.

—MARCUS E. DODD, Rose St., Prospect.

THE CONSTITUTION AND STATE SOVEREIGNTY

By H. ROBERTS,

With Mr. Chifley, in true Socialist style, determined to inflict his totalitarian theories on Australia in defiance of all opposition, the time is perhaps ripe to give some consideration to the safeguards provided by the Commonwealth Constitution against the assumption of dictatorial powers by the Federal Government.

The most recent judgment concerning the powers of the Commonwealth, and one which has a bearing upon Mr. Chifley's present move towards dictatorship through the administration of all banking, is the judgment in connection with Section 48 of the Banking Act, 1945.

In the heat of our political controversies, and in the rapid thrust of events engineered by the "world crisis" plotters, the true significance of that judgment and its relationship to present circumstances, seems to have been overlooked by many people. Take, for instance, this portion of the judgment as reported by the Melbourne "Herald" of August 13: "The Federal Parliament, His Honor added, had full power of legislating with respect to the currency of Australia, under Section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution. But it had no power to legislate with respect to 'the maintenance of full employment in Australia' and 'the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia' as subjects in themselves."

"It was a Parliament which possessed only 'enumerated or selected legislative powers'—a proposition 'as to which this Court has never faltered.'"

"His Honor said the Federal Parliament might exercise the powers it did possess to assist in carrying out a policy which might affect matters not directly within its legislative powers. There was no legal obstacle to the use of the Commonwealth Bank as a means of aiding Commonwealth policy with respect to employment and economic conditions."

Commonwealth Powers Limited

It is quite clear that the High Court is of the opinion that as it stands the Constitution definitely limits the powers of the Commonwealth Government to "enumerated and selected legislative powers," whilst at the same time giving the Commonwealth adequate power over financial policy to improve economic conditions in Australia to somewhere near the level made possible by modern productive technique. The opinion of the Court on this point would indicate that any additional power over banking the Commonwealth is now seeking, is for some purpose other than that of improving economic conditions in Australia. That purpose is to be found in Mr. Chifley's socialistic theories and in his persistent fight, even against the wish of some of his colleagues, for the application of control of internal financial policy by overseas interests through the Bretton Woods "Agreement."

The Chief Justice (Sir John Latham) also had this to say regarding the assumption of monopolistic powers by the Commonwealth.

"It was one thing, however, for a Government to establish a bank for the purpose of doing the banking business of that Government. But it was quite a different thing for the Federal Parliament to establish a bank and require the States to do all their business with that bank. The giving of a monopoly of governmental banking business to a particular bank selected by a Government is a not abnormal feature of legislation with respect to banking, but this statement does not cover the case of one Government seeking to select a bank to do all the banking business of another Government, both Governments being subject to a Federal Constitution."

Chifley Aims At Banking Monopoly

It should be clear that by grasping to itself the administration of all banks, the Commonwealth will achieve entirely the same result as it would by requiring a State to do all its business with the Commonwealth Bank. The intention of Mr. Chifley in his present move is to secure for the Commonwealth monopolistic powers over banking, just as it was with regard to the Banking Act, and the High Court having already expressed itself on monopoly powers for the Commonwealth and as guardians of the Commonwealth Constitution, must concern itself with the effects of nationalisation of banking upon the powers and independence of the States.

Particularly will the States be made subservient to the Commonwealth under nationalisation of banking, if Section 115 of the Constitution is applied against them. Section 115 provides that: "A State shall not coin money, nor make anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts." At first sight it would appear that the purpose of that Section was to give the Commonwealth power over the States, but such an opinion would be quite contrary to the spirit behind the Act of Federation. It seems certain that the sole intention behind Section 115 was to assure a uniform monetary unit for Australia.

At the time of Federation, gold coin was in common circulation within Australia, but even if the High Court decided that the States were entitled to use Commonwealth notes in place of gold coin, it is doubtful whether a State bank would be safe in creating and issuing credits. If the Commonwealth gave effect to Section 115 under nationalised banking, no State bank could or would exist longer than the Federal Treasurer desired it to exist.

The Commonwealth Bank would first of all have power to demand payment in coin of any cheque reaching it from a State bank, and thus be in a position to cause a run on that bank. At the same time it would be able to refuse a State Bank the necessary currency with which to meet such a run.

Bank Act Limited State Sovereignty

The High Court had no doubts regarding the effect of Section 48 of the Banking Act upon the independence of the States and the extent to which it would permit the Commonwealth to control the States:

"The Chief Justice said Section 48 was specifically directed and limited to States as customers of banks. It had the effect of submitting their banking operations to the control of the Commonwealth Bank, which in turn was subject to the control of the Commonwealth Treasurer. If Section 48 were valid a State and a State authority could, in the absence of any available State Bank, be compelled to do all its banking business with the Commonwealth Bank, which was under no legal obligation to accept the business of any State. The result was that the operations of a State would be subject to Commonwealth control."

"The Commonwealth Bank, under direction of the Federal Treasurer, could decline (Continued on page 4.)"

THE UNION OF ELECTORS AND THE INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL ACTION

The following article, published by "Vers Demain" (Canada) a month before the Richelieu-Vercheres election to the Federal Parliament indicates the methods and arguments of the Union des Electeurs which won the signal Pontiac victory in 1946 and, although beaten in a traditionally "Liberal" stronghold (Richelieu-Vercheres), secured, the "near eclipse" (vide "The Times") of the "Progressive Conservatives":—

A Means, Not An End

The Union of Electors is not an end in itself, but simply a means towards the attainment of a goal.

The goal is to put politics at the service of the citizen, and by means of politics to correct certain major vices, which prevent production from being at the service of the consumer.

Political and economic health, the common good, is therefore the end; the Union of Electors the political means employed to reach it.

It would be idle to take the trouble to establish a Union of Electors and then leave it to sleep and grow rusty.

When a group is founded in a parish, a county or a province, the task is not ended. It remains to make the group function—the means must be used in order to arrive at the end. And if the means proves too weak it has to be strengthened to make it more effective. It grows stronger as it grows in size and as it is used. It is an organism: exercise does it good.

That is why, if we insist on the multiplication and development of local, regional and provincial groups of the Union of Electors, we insist equally on their use, on their being put into operation.

A Potentially Prodigious Force

In building the Union of Electors we are setting up a political strength of incomparable power. Few people realise it yet, because it is something new, because nobody has yet seen a whole people united and organised to demand the fulfilment of desires, which are in everyone's mind and heart.

The Union of Electors of the Province of Quebec, although the first and largest in the world, is still nearer to its birth than to its maturity.

But it is easy to understand that in a town where the great majority of the citizens are always watching the facts of their town's administration and where they openly band together to demand some possible thing in connection with their town, not one municipal council would be able to resist such a demand or it would be condemned to disappearance; it would have to resign to give place to another at the earliest opportunity.

If we extend this state of affairs to a whole province, with the majority of electors thus organised, alive and prompt to express together and clearly their common will, what parliament, what government could ignore such a strength with impunity? And the same would hold good on the Federal scale.

The Control of Representatives

The Member of Parliament knows he is dependent on two forces—that of finance which grants his election expenses, and that of the vote without which he can neither obtain nor keep his seat. When the first strength is sufficient to bring the second in its train, it is the first, which chiefly guides him in his decisions. When the second force is independent of the first the M.P. necessarily becomes more attentive to his electors than to those who provide the election funds. When both the money and the votes come from the same men, as in the case of M. Caoutte, the M.P. is 100 per cent, his electors' man.

The Pontiac election demonstrated that the same men who vote are able to finance their candidate's campaign. And the expenses are then ten times, twenty times, thirty times less than if the candidate draws on heavily monied interests to sway an electorate which can be influenced by stunts dependent on money.

Corruption, direct or indirect, by money, will disappear as a Union of well-informed electors checks that corruption.

The Chances, Which Remain To Us

In spite of the dictatorship of money, in spite of the tyranny of political patronage which can, at its will, heap tables high with good things or lay them bare, we still fortunately have in our officially democratic countries the right to speak, to write, to meet and associate together.

If we lived in Russia, we would have to proceed in the dark, and develop secretly a powerful marquis, before dreaming of freeing citizens or of breaking tyranny. Thank God, we are in Canada, where we can proceed openly. Let us take advantage of our situation. In spite of lesser obstacles, let us raise a huge Union of Electors, to break the dictatorial network, which is enmeshing us more and more, economically and politically. Quickly before it is too late.

A Guiding Force

The Union of Electors, still young, is therefore a force for the future, the most formidable, potentially, that the democratic world has known.

But, because it is a formidable strength, this strength must always be used for good. It would be a disaster to see it one day serving against Order for the promotion of anarchy.

It would then be merely a travesty of a Union of Electors. Intrinsically, one cannot see how electors would seek, collectively, things, which would be detrimental to them individually. But history teaches us that these travesties do occur, that the spirit of evil can take over institutions which are good in themselves and use them in an entirely opposite direction from that of the ideal which presided at their birth. A classic example is that of the Order of Templars, which became the instrument of Freemasonry and Cabalistic Jewry. There are others.

The Union of Electors, called to become a great force, must never become a blind force. That is why, not only are its members required to instruct themselves even before organising themselves, but the Institute of Political Action also retains the mission of guiding the Union of Electors after it has been established.

The Institute of Political Action

The Institute of Political Action is essentially an educating and directing organism. The Institute is not simply a collection of people; it consists of selected men and women who have definite qualifications. To recruit them, the Institute appeals to all those who feel they have conviction and courage. The only condition is that they must be ready to do voluntary work for the movement, according to the directions they receive from the officers responsible.

Once they have entered the group of active people who make up the Institute, these men come in contact with others who are in better training and with the directors. They read the paper more carefully because they have to find in it intellectual stores with which they may engage in discussion with the electors. Thus they form their minds.

They also form their hearts, become accustomed to sacrifices, to devotion, to self-denial. They also meet many opportunities of moulding themselves to a precious state of humility, which in no way lessens the conquering spirit.

As they perfect themselves, if they persevere, they are given responsible functions in the Institute, in which they develop their personality even more.

It is thus that, little by little, those who have willingly answered a first call and who have had the courage to stand firm, become infected with a spirit, which is the spirit of the Institute of Political Action.

Their objectives are pure, and as it is not their own well-being, but order and the common good which they seek, they are markedly equipped to unite and to give political guidance to the electors.

It is thanks to the existence of this Institute of Political Action that we may hope to see the great force of a Union of Electors remaining at the service of order.

Certainly the members of the Institute are fallible, as other men; they, too, are capable of erring and following the wrong track. But they themselves have a guide—the paper "Vers Demain." And "Vers Demain" is not published secretly; it is not circulated by stealth. Any moralist or priest may examine it. If we consider the fighting spirit of "Vers Demain" and the daring line it takes in denouncing politicians of prestige and powerful influence, we may be sure that the slightest deviation, the slightest breach of principles of which it might be guilty, would be sharply reprimanded. Is this not a sort of safeguard for the doctrinal organ of the Institute of Political Action and of the Union of Electors?

All this takes away our fears and gives us ardent vigour to set up as quickly as possible the formidable strength of the Union of Electors.

* * * * *

Members of the Institute of Political Action, because you have the light with you, and because you desire what is good, move forward without fear. Set up the Union of Electors everywhere. But do not abandon it when it is founded. Do not abandon it to die of weakness. And do not abandon it to fall into the hands of wrong-minded men, of revolutionary elements or cunning politicians.

—From "The Australian Social Creditor" Sept. 27, '47.

REAL BANK ISSUE

The following letter appeared recently in two of the Melbourne dailies:

Sir—Opponents of bank nationalisation have erroneously stated that Mr. Chifley's proposals are the most revolutionary ever advanced in an English-speaking country. They point out that even the British Socialist Government has not completely nationalised the English banking system.

The truth of the matter is, of course, that the totalitarian objective of the British Socialist Government, a centrally controlled "planned economy," can be, and is being, attained without the necessity of complete bank nationalisation. In the absence of a written constitution, the British people have had little effective check on the powers of the Socialist Administration.

In Australia the written Federal Constitution still strictly limits the powers of the Federal Administration. It guarantees to State Governments and individuals rights, which are obstacles to the imposition of a "planned economy" in Australia.

Once this point is grasped, it can be seen that bank nationalisation is merely one of a long series of attacks upon the Constitution. What is urgently required to meet the present crisis is a "DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION" campaign. The Federal Government must not be permitted to present the banking issue as merely one of the Government versus the banks.

Banking, like all other activities, derives from the idea of a constitution; the idea that there is a proper and clearly defined limit to the powers which can be exercised by any group of men over individuals. Neither the banks nor political parties, whatever their label, are protection against totalitarianism. That protection is the Constitution, and all genuine lovers of liberty should unite to protect that Constitution.

Unless the attack upon the private banks is exposed for what it is—an attack upon the Federal Constitution—no effective action can be taken to meet the real totalitarian threat in Australia.

ERIC D. BUTLER,

Campaign Director,
Victorian League of Rights

PRICE CONTROL DEFENDED BY FEDERAL PRICES CHIEF

(From Sydney "Century," September 26.)

First shot in the campaign to save the Prices Commission never came from the Government, but from the Prices Commissioner, M. E. McCarthy, himself.

The Prices chief took the stump before the Association of Accountants to attack critics of his administration.

It provided a rare insight into the Canberra outlook. It showed just why the machine functions.

The Canberra Bureaucracy will be fighting for its existence at the coming Referendum. So it is now trying to justify itself.

So the Prices Commissioner set up for himself a thesis. He started off by saying that all opponents of prices control believed in allowing prices to go sky high.

That, of course, may have been skilful argument. But it ignored completely the fact that the Commission itself has lifted many prices controls. It has since had no need to re-impose the controls on those items.

The real effect of Government policy has been to destroy competition through the move towards monopolies.

According to Mr. McCarthy: "Prices Control is directed toward a reasonable return to the efficient, but a lower return, or none at all, to the inefficient."

"If a trader could demonstrate a super-efficiency -- and many did -- there was nothing on prices control to deprive him of the rewards that such a standard justly merited."

"All-Seeing Eye"

During the Lush Inquiry, the Counsel assisting the Commissioner on behalf of the Government, made a great play with the words "the all-seeing eye."

Here is the "all-seeing eye" in actual operation. From their dugouts in Canberra, the Prices experts claim that they cannot only control the prices level, but

also the efficiency of thousands of plants scattered all over the Commonwealth.

What constitutes efficiency? It may well be that the Southern slave-owners were super-efficient so under the McCarthy formula they would have been entitled to a special reward.

It is a system that works in favor of the big chain stores, and against the small corner stores that are giving a special kind of service, but may not conform to the standards of efficiency laid down by the Canberra bureaucrats.

Hitler had ideas about industrial efficiency. He tried to translate those ideas into a total regimentation.

Direct Action

Right from the start there appears to have been confusion regarding the real objectives of prices control in Australia. Mr. McCarthy has only added to such confusion.

He talks about certain firms who have not only resisted his methods but apparently have even resorted to direct action by refusing to produce.

There again, the system works in favour of the big monopolies with unlimited resources and not in the interests of the small producer. It is possible for a monopoly to refuse to produce, and thus take all its product off the market.

The Prices Branch itself has capitulated more than once when up against such opposition. On one occasion it looked as if Sydney would have to go without its Xmas beer. But the Prices Branch saw the light.

Helps Monopolies

The coal industry has had many exhibitions of direct action achieving results. But that only helps those in control of monopolies.

Still, Mr. McCarthy has ushered in a new era in Australian politics. If the bureaucrats are going to take the stump, we should learn at least a little about their methods. The more the merrier. Perhaps it might be an idea if Chifley withdrew from the campaign, and handed it all over to the bureaucrats. After all they are fighting for something substantial.

BOOKLETS TO READ

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

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

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The Constitution and State Sovereignty

(Continued from Page 3.)

to accept money, to allow cheques to be drawn, or to make advances even though the Parliament of the State had appropriated money for those purposes.

The legislation was invalid because what was called "discrimination" showed that the legislation by the Commonwealth was with respect to a State or State functions as such, and not to the subject it was sought to bind.

"The Federal Parliament had no power to make laws with respect to State governmental functions as such, and the State Parliaments had no power to make laws with respect to Commonwealth governmental functions as such."

"It was upon that ground he considered that what was called 'discriminatory' legislation might properly be held to be invalid."

Continued Existence of States

All five judges who supported the 5—1 majority judgment, expressed themselves firmly regarding the sovereignty of the States, but a remark by Mr. Justice Rich is particularly deserving of repetition here. Mr. Justice Rich said: "The Commonwealth Constitution expressly provided for the continued existence of the States. Any action by the Commonwealth which would prevent a State from continuing to exist and function as such is necessarily invalid."

Only a fool or a blind theorist would dare to claim that what the High Court had to say with regard to Section 48 applies equally as directly to the nationalisation of banking. Mr. Chifley made his intentions regarding his projected legislation quite clear when he made the following statement, published in the Melbourne "Age" of 23rd August: "When the validity of a clause of the Federal Government's banking legislation was tested in the High Court, the course the Government would follow in the event of an adverse verdict should have been obvious to any informed observer." No further proof than that statement should be necessary of the intention of the Canberra socialists to use nationalisation of banking, and any other means, to establish in Australia monopoly powers for themselves over a completely regimented and servile people, as in "Great Britain, Russia and the other countries at present suffering the blight of socialism."

The High Court Must Be Protected

If the High Court is prepared to face up to its responsibilities, and there is every reason to believe that it will, then the manner in which Mr. Chifley's move for totalitarian powers is to be treated, is obvious. The legislation dealing with nationalisation of banking, and all other legislation giving the Commonwealth monopoly powers over the States must be taken before the High Court. At the same time we must be prepared to protect the Court from criticism by socialists and from white anting by the Commonwealth, and oppose any further attempt to add to the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth, bearing in mind that the Court has made it abundantly clear that the Commonwealth Government has all the power necessary to improve the standard of living of Australians, through control of financial policy.

Should the Commonwealth Government seek to implement its socialist plans in defiance of the Court and of the Constitution, there will not be lacking those who will defend local government and personal freedom. Whether the gentlemen who are exploiting public feeling at present for party political ends will be found amongst them, remains to be seen. But if they are really concerned with the preservation of human rights, with representative government and local government, we assure them that the future has some hope if they will rise above their party squabbles and personal ambitions and really think of their country.

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NATIONALISM VERSUS INTERNATIONALISM

Stated in its widest terms, it is the problem of nationalism versus internationalism. The Jews are intolerant of all nationalism except their own, which is why they are found, almost invariably, in the internationalist camp.

There is no international institution, which they do not dominate and which was not created expressly for the purpose of that domination. U.N.R.R.A. exploited the international idealism of the West for hidden Judaic-Communist purposes. U.N.E.S.C.O., whose raison d'être is apparently the secularisation of society, enjoys the distinguished patronage of Leon Blum. The World Bank, formed to control in a vice the economy of mankind, owes its establishment to Eugene Meyer. A.D.A.—the Atomic Development Authority --is the work of Lillienthal and Baruch. The secretariat of the United Nations is honeycombed with Jews. All these bodies, and many more, exist solely to extend and consolidate Jewish power.

One may say with absolute truth, therefore, that whatever strengthens the internationalist sentiment strengthens these international power-mechanisms at the expense of national independence, and serves to make helots of us all — helots whose lives are increasingly subject to manipulation by Jewish overlords.

When Mr. Churchill tells us that our policy must be based on America what he is really saying is that our policy must be made subservient to the Jewish financiers who operate from America. When he tells us that we must create a united Europe what he is really exhorting us to do is to create an institution, which will be controlled by those same interests. Human affairs when conducted on a supernational level can only be conducted by and for Jewry, for the Jews are the only people who are internationally organised and the only people who are obsessed with the desire for international power. Mr. Churchill may be horrified to find his name linked with Professor Laski, but in as far as he encourages the British nation to look outside itself for the means of its own survival, in as far as he discourages the idea of distinctive nationhood, he is playing his own part in ensuring that traditional Britain shall not survive—and it is against the

survival of traditional Britain that Professor Laski and almost every political Jew in Britain are throwing their full weight. The people armed with the pride and strength which only a sense of its own nationhood can give will not lightly allow itself to become the prey of Jewish-American finance or succumb to the degradation of its twin brother Jewish-Russian Bolshevism. Hence the pro-international and anti-national propaganda with which the world for the last thirty years has been drenched. Hence the impression of the modern age that the very word "international" is good, and the very word "national" bad.

—"London Tidings," Aug. 16.

WISE WORDS

"If the impression prevails today that economic leadership is the more powerful element, this is because political leadership has degenerated into partisan anarchy and hardly deserves the name of leadership at all, so that by contrast the economic leadership appears to tower above it." — "Hour of Decision." Oswald Spengler.

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