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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.

# THE NEWTIMES

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# STATE ELECTION RESULT IS AGAINST SOCIALISM

## STATE SOVEREIGNTY ISSUE

The Victorian Elections have resulted in a landslide against Labor and the sweeping into office of a Liberal-Country Party Government.

Once again this vote was essentially a registered disapproval of Socialist policies, particularly in this case, of bank nationalisation.

It is up to the new State Government to provide the genuine alternative.

In order that the new State Government can carry out a really constructive policy it must first of all wrest back from Canberra the powers, which have been usurped. Otherwise it will be particularly circumscribed in its actions; it will remain effectively emasculated.

For example, any steps taken to lift restrictions on building will not be fully effective so long as the Federal Government retains Price Control on building materials.

The retention of Federal Price Control must be fought.

### Uniform Taxation

But No. 1 Federal power, which has to be challenged, is Uniform Taxation. While the Central Government controls the finances of the States it can directly and indirectly dictate policies which the State Government must pursue—or else. New Premier Hollway and his Government must demand financial sovereignty for the State.

Uniform Taxation must be fought.

The issue is clear: State Sovereignty versus Federal domination.

But while recognising this, it may be

noted here that because we are urging full State sovereignty and the strict limitation of Federal powers, we are not thereby advocating the Divine Right of a State Government to do what it likes any more than we subscribe to the Divine Right of the Federal Government.

The omnipotence of government everywhere must be challenged.

### Limiting State Power

It may be recalled that it was the Victorian U.A.P. Government under Sir Stanley Argyle, which introduced into the State House an Act for the setting up of a Transport Regulation Board—one of the earliest and most directly totalitarian acts in the history of Victorian legislation.

We shall be interested to see if the new State Government will move to repeal such iniquitous and tyrannous legislation as the Land Acquisition Act.

The extent to which the Government will voluntarily limit its own powers will largely provide a measure of its integrity and genuine application of sound principles.

It has the opportunity.

## Solon Low Quoted

Dame Enid Lyons, House of Representatives, 15/10/47:

I shall conclude by quoting from a speech delivered by the Honorable Solon Low in which he said—

"You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging production. You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong. You cannot help small men by tearing down big men. You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich. You cannot lift the wage earner by pulling down the wage-payer. You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than your income. You cannot further the brotherhood of man by inciting class hatred. You cannot establish sound security on borrowed money. You cannot build character and courage by taking away a man's initiative and independence. You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves."

## FLASH BACK (No. 2)

"State Parliaments as at present functioning are an impediment to progress, and the sooner they are swept away the better."

—Mr. Chifley, speaking as President of the Federal Labor Party of N.S.W., June 15, 1934.

The rapid increase in the prestige of the Social Credit Movement in Canada may be judged by the fact that Mr. Solon Low, M.P., leader of the Social Credit Association of Canada, has been appointed as adviser to the Canadian parliamentary delegation to the United Nations Assembly. "As an adviser," says Mr. Low, "I will not have to take any responsibility for government policy, but will, indeed, be free to advise the delegates in the best interests of the Canadian people."

## NOTES ON THE NEWS

Owing to ever increasing prices of commodities due to increased wages going through industry into costs, indirect taxation, price fixing, etc. time payment and lay-by credit purchases are again being widely used. Departmental chiefs of City stores say, these debt sales are increasing rapidly each year, while according to cash-order companies, they are up 100 per cent, on last year's figures. War-time savings of low wage earners have been eaten up and now that the war-time money tap has been turned off they are rapidly getting down to the bread-line despite full employment which illustrates the hollowness of this Labour catch cry. What is required is full em-payment, which does not go through industry into "prices." Bank nationalisation will not do this. Neither will "Full Employment."

### TAXI TROUBLES

Racketeering in hire car licences has reached such high proportions that senior Council officers, for the second time, recently recommended abolishing the limit on the number of hire cars. However, the motor chauffeurs and transport Union again successfully resisted this move to break-up this racket, and the City Council Licensed Vehicles Committee assisted by rejecting the proposal to restore competition. If the limit on taxis were removed, anyone with a suitable car could operate provided it passed an official inspection. Here we see unionists preventing competition, thus denying the principle of "a fair deal and no favour." It is a sad state of affairs, this Socialism in practice. The same restriction applies with trains, trams, road haulage, trade, commerce, primary production and almost every phase of human activity.

### FASCIST FASHIONS

Although no dispute exists, the Fascist Road Transport Union recently declared the A.N.A. and Guineas Airways black because A.N.A. drivers had not contributed to the upkeep of Union agitators by way of Union fees. The socialised T.A.A. is exempt from the ban because the Union secretary (Mr. W. M. Simons) informs us (according to the Press of November 3) that the Union "had an agreement with the Government, and compulsory Unionism for T.A.A. drivers would more than likely be insisted on." Here is racketeering deluxe plus the brazen-faced public declaration that the Government actually supported such gangsterism. Transport Union agitators seem to be miles ahead in Fascist fashions.

### PLANNING PLEA

Vice-President of the Town Planning Association (Mr. L. M. Perrott) was featured in the Press making a plea for an "effective and bold Planning Authority, to overcome

Responsibility for any election comment in this publication is accepted by J. G. Weller, Rushall Crescent, North Fitzroy, N.7.

## THE FOOD RACKET

There are many well meaning but misled Australians who are advocating more rationing via increased food rationing in order that more food may be sent to Great Britain. While we have consistently advocated increased food supplies for Great Britain, such supplies to come from increased food production and our present reserves, we believe that Australians should be told the real causes of the starvation diet being imposed upon the British people.

The following appropriate item is from "The Canadian Social Crediter," September 11:

During the last two years we have presented a lot of unquestionable data on what we have called "planned scarcity." Because of the very fact that it is so incredible, too few of our readers have realised the gigantic proportions of the hoax, which is being perpetrated.

Since people understand best facts with which they are familiar, we could remind them here of how the farmers of Canada were paid not to grow grain. Yet even the farmers themselves—accepting some petty excuse such as shortage of elevator space—never understood that this direction was simply their part in a great policy which was applied to most of the world. Fishermen dumped fish, even while people were starving, so that "prices could be maintained." As soon as Canadian hog producers found it profitable to raise hogs, the first major onslaught of the income tax department was directed against them, so that they were penalised for producing.

The most staggering item concerning the whole great hoax was buried the other day in three tiny paragraphs in the middle of a daily newspaper. The following report from Reuters of London exposes sensational, though hitherto hidden facts.

"LONDON, (Reuters). —Britain, expecting one of the largest domestic fruit and vegetable crops ever, may stop importing foreign fruit and vegetables altogether following a protest from home growers, a food ministry spokesman said yesterday.

"Farmers, with their fruit rotting on trees, say they cannot find buyers and point out that up to a few weeks ago British planes were flying from Italy \$8,000,000 worth of fruit every month.

"This week tons of apples, pears and plums will not be picked. Cabbages, summer squash, lettuces, beans, peas and cucumbers are being dumped.

"A spokesman of the Farmers' association said costs were such that the marketing of the most abundant crop within living memory," was not worthwhile at prices offered."

Over in starving England, tons of fruit will not be picked, tons of vegetables are being dumped; and all the while from starving Italy, 8 million dollars worth of fruit was flown out to England every month!

Truly, as Premier Manning said in a press conference, what is needed in England is a bit of common sense.

### Irony

"It is ironic to think that America is financing Britain to keep British troops in Palestine to be killed by Zionists who are financed by America."

—"Smith's Weekly."

## AT LAST!

ERIC D. BUTLER'S

BOOK ON "PROTOCOLS"

NOW AVAILABLE

We are very pleased to announce that Mr. Eric Butler's long awaited book on the "Protocols" is now available.

It has been published under the title of "The International Jew," and the retail price will be 2/81 (post free). Wholesale rates will be £1 per dozen, post-free.

Copies are being sent immediately to all those who ordered last year. In view of the great difficulty in getting this book published, it is probable that there will only be one edition.

## OBITUARY

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mrs. Simpson, of Essendon (Vic.), one of the earliest women workers for Social Credit. She died suddenly on November 4 after a short illness.

The Women's Group of the D.S.C.M particularly miss her and remember her for her constant and generous support.

—O.B.H.

# Labor's Socialist Policy Dates Back To 1921

## Story Behind Nationalisation

(Condensed from the Sydney "Bulletin" October 15.)

In 1921, on the votes of an "All-Australian" Trade-Union Congress held in Melbourne, "Labor" abandoned its old manly official objectives, "cultivation of an Australian sentiment" "development of an enlightened and self-reliant community" and took a single objective from the aspirations of men who, as Mr. Theodore remarked, had been "reading of developments in Russia and reading the preamble of the I.W.W." This objective was: "The socialisation of industry, production, distribution and exchange."

The objective was to be achieved by a series of "methods" designed by a committee, headed by Mr. Scullin, on which Messrs. Curtin, Arthur Blakeley, J. S. Garden, R. S. Ross, A. C. Willis and J. M. Baddeley sat.

These "methods" were outlined by Mr. Scullin, who steered the scheme through both conferences. "They" would "employ Parliamentary machinery to nationalise industry to give the workers control of industry"; then "they" would have "government by the workers in industry." Separate industries would become groups, and each group would elect representatives to a "supreme economic council." The "supreme economic council" would "really take the place of our Parliament today," though the old Parliament would not be abolished, as there were still "lots of things" it could do in "social and international" affairs.

### Big Unionism

The driving force was to be a big group of powerful industrial unions—"one industry one union"—which "were to take the place of the smaller craft unions, and apply their weight to the persuasion of a "Labor"-controlled legislature.

It was made clear that all this could not happen until "Labor" was firmly in the saddle. Apart from Messrs. Scullin and Curtin, Garden—then general secretary of the Communist party—and Willis, Messrs. Drakeford, Lawson, Makin and Beasley were associated with the adoption of this scheme. Messrs. F. M. Forde, Scullin, Frank Brennan, Makin and H. P. Lazzarini stood for Federal seats on the new platform in 1922 and 1925, and Messrs. Chifley and Curtin in 1925. But the issue then was job-control of shipping, and "Labor" got a hiding.

### Years Of Disaster

After that, while the means of obtaining it remained, the supreme economic council idea was placed in cold storage by resolution moved by Mr. Forgan Smith at the 1937 Federal Conference, the "methods" clause of the platform being redrafted to omit it. The new objective, however, was retained intact.

During the Lang years a socialisation committee was approved by the N.S.W. A.L.P. Conference. Mr. Donald Grant, Mr. Jock Stewart and a Mr. W. Macnamara were among its members. Its "literature" promised that in the new era "everything" would be "rationally planned in advance by a central economic council," and that "no one shall go hungry whilst there are goods in existence to be consumed."

"Present-day democracy" was described as "a sham... its boasted universal suffrage a hollow farce as long as there exists an economic plutocracy and aristocracy, corrupting, bribing, controlling the minds of voters and their elected representatives."

The authors of these sentiments are still guiding socialisation movements in N.S.W. Mr. Donald Grant, who progressed "Through Six Jails" to a "Labor" Senatorship, was chairman at the noisy meeting which Mr. Dedman addressed in Sydney on October 3 by way of opening the campaign for the "nationalisation" of the banks. Mr. Stewart, as A.L.P. secretary, is head of special socialisation machinery. Mr. Macnamara has been associated with a startling scheme now in process of being completed.

### Dr. Lloyd Ross Appears

After the electors had punished "Labor" so severely at the 1931-32 elections a new figure appeared in the socialisation world—Dr. Lloyd Ross, son of R. S. Ross, one of the framers of the 1921 scheme. At a "summer school" in 1934 Dr. Ross laid down his plans.

He declared the first "necessary and practical step" to socialisation to be "to make the Commonwealth Bank the instrument for carrying out the financial policy of the Government"; the next "to set up a board to control investment"; the next again to bring the trading banks under "control"

Finally, he called for the setting up of the old "supreme economic council" to "organise development and bring disconnected State socialism, or retreating capitalism into a general plan and philosophy." He "emphasised the need for socialising the banks" as a beginning, saying that "all plans must be inadequate that do not interfere drastically with private property, that do not socialise the main methods of producing and distributing wealth." He concluded:

"He who would plan economic development, even in Australia, must learn more from the Bolsheviks than from anyone else."

In 1940, Mr. Rosevear, now Speaker of the House, described Dr. Ross (Hansard, May 2, 1942, p. 507 and 510) as a "notorious Communist." Mr. Beasley held Dr.

Ross and a few others responsible for the fact that "the Communist party now controls the policy and domestic affairs of the Labor party in New South Wales."

### Socialisation Revives

At the end of 1942, Dr. Evatt removed the ban on the Communist party, which had been suppressed since a month after Mr. Beasley's speech about Dr. Ross. At once the Prime Minister appointed a Trade-Union Advisory Panel to help him run the war.

There were eight Communists or representatives of Communist-run unions among its 13 members, including four members of the Communist Central Committee—Thorn-ton, Healy, Wells and Thompson.

Within a fortnight after its personnel was announced in March 1943, the air was full of talk of socialisation. Mr. Dedman, now Minister of Post-War Reconstruction, which has reconstructed nothing, was one



DR. LLOYD ROSS

of those who remarked that he was not ashamed of being a socialist.

But 1943 was an election year, and Mr. Curtin felt it necessary to say, on April 30, "we have not socialised Australia and we don't propose to do it just because we are at war."

The Curtin Government was returned with majorities in both Chambers on Aug. 21, 1943. Dr. Coombs became Director of Post-War Reconstruction and "Economic Advisor to the Treasury," and Dr. Lloyd Ross, Mr. Rosevear's "notorious Communist"—he had left the party in 1940, but not on the socialisation issue—was made Deputy-Director and Director of Public Relations.

### Federal Conference Orders Socialism

At the Federal A.L.P. Conference (Dec. 13) the Prime Minister was a delegate. Also present were Mr. Calwell and Senators Fraser, Donald Cameron and O'Flaherty, the Premier, Deputy-Premier and Speaker of the Queensland Parliament, the Premier of Tasmania (Mr. Cosgrove), the S. Australian Opposition leader (Mr. Richards) and various State Ministers and members.

The "A.L.P. Constitution, Objective and Finance Committee" consisted of Messrs. P. J. Clarey (Vic.) (Mr. Cain's Labor Minister), W. C. Taylor (then a director of the Commonwealth Bank and now one of the heads of "nationalised" airlines), Mr. Richards, Mr. Brooker (a Tasmanian Minister), Mr. Devries, M.L.A. (Q.), and Mr. T. G. Davies (W.A.). It brought down from the executive a list of banking measures to be implemented, the details of which Mr. Taylor told the conference, had been approved by the Treasurer, Mr. Chifley. These measures the conference ordered the Commonwealth Government to implement "immediately" along with the rest of the party's banking platform.

They included every measure since carried out regarding banking.

The whole programme, which was steered through the conference by Mr. Taylor, was implemented within little more than two years—abolition of the Bank Board; resolution of war-time security regulations on banking into legislation; complete control of the banking system by the Commonwealth Bank, including fixing rates of interest; licensing of banks; control of sales and amalgamations; in fact, everything which was done before the nationalisation

proposal was brought in, including attempted compulsion of State Governments and municipalities to bank with the Commonwealth Bank.

### Campaign For Socialism

The Constitution and Objective Committee quickly brought down another resolution for adoption:

"That a nationwide campaign for socialism be started immediately and the implementing of the campaign be left in the hands of the Federal Executive."

It was passed by a conference which included the Prime Minister, other Federal Cabinet Ministers, State Premiers and Ministers and Federal and State members of Parliament—a conference whose power was shown by the fact that all it otherwise ordered in regard to finance was carried out to the letter without delay.

The official organ of the party in New South Wales announced (26/1/44) that the Federal Executive would meet shortly (as it did), to send delegates abroad to "secure working-class collaboration to abolish capitalism as soon as possible."

Regional conferences were held in N. S. Wales, following a set pattern. Mr. Taylor or Dr. Ross, or both, would attend as "guest speaker." Their speeches would deal with the matter in hand. Then "arising out of the address" of Dr. Lloyd Ross or Mr. Taylor, a stock resolution would be passed:

That this regional conference recommends that the plans for post-war planning of the Commonwealth Government can be best effected by the implementation of the party's policy of socialisation of industry, production, distribution and exchange; (2) That the resources of the country shall be vested in the Commonwealth Bank, operating under powers defined by the Commonwealth Government.

This meant, of course, immediate implementation of the socialisation objective. And Dr. Ross must have been acting under direct Ministerial orders. Otherwise the Public Service Board would have interfered, since he was regularly committing, otherwise, a gross breach of public-service regulations.

On June 6, 1944 (D-Day), when this campaign had been in progress some time, an A.C.T.U. Federal Conference was called by the Federal Government. It forced from the almost-weeping Mr. Forde the promise that in future all Ministerial doors would be open to "legitimate trade-union representatives."

### In Ten Years

The week afterwards the N. S. Wales annual A.L.P. Conference was held in Sydney. What happened there was not reported in the press—though "S.M. Herald" had a few lines announcing that the conference had passed "a long resolution on socialisation."

This is the official account: Decision to draw up a ten-year plan for the socialisation of the means of production, distribution of the means of exchange in logical stages was one of the outstanding results of the Conference. Moving the motion on behalf of the executive, the vice-president (Mr. W. C. Taylor) said that with Labor in charge of the Commonwealth and most of the State Parliaments, the time had come for a more definite statement of the party objective and for the development of a plan for the instruction of Governments to achieve socialisation.

Mr. McKell was at the conference. He made no protest. He said later it was "vital" that "Labor should be in office when the war ended... We have made plans for co-operation with the Federal Government and the workers will not be disappointed."

The Powers referendum campaign was soon raging. The Sydney committee for Yes consisted of three members of the Central A.L.P.—Messrs. Stewart, Taylor and Dickson—and three members of the Communist party, among them T. Wright (vice-president Central Committee of the Communist party) and Bert Chandler. The referendum resulted in a Government defeat.

### Mr. Taylor On Tour

Conferences of Federal Electoral Councils were now called throughout New South Wales. The first was at Parramatta—visitors, Messrs. Taylor and Lloyd Ross and W. Macnamara.

The Macquarie District Assembly, with Mr. Chifley and Senator Ashley present as visitors (17/9/44), passed a resolution that, "recognising the constitutional difficulties now confronting the Government our party should go ahead with its progressive policy for peacetime rehabilitation despite any doubtful legality!"

After the vote, Wollongong held its conference and, "arising out of the address of Dr. Lloyd Ross, Deputy Director of Post-War Reconstruction," a resolution urged the Federal Government "to implement to the full its post-war policy" and "not to be influenced by the result of the referendum." "We also urge the nationalisation of banking and insurance and the progressive implementation of other points in the official Federal Conference Report"—which included the resolution on socialisation.

A month later Dr. Lloyd Ross wrote in the "Standard" that "democratic socialist society must replace the rapacious system of monopoly capitalism."

Finally there was a special conference at the beginning of November 1944, of the A.L.P. Federal Executive, State and Federal Ministers (Messrs. Ward and Ashley) and Mr. McKell, present with "a full team."

### "Labor College"

In February, 1945, Mr. McKell opened the Labor College, of which the leading mentors included Dr. Lloyd Ross and Mr. Abie Landa's protégé Professor Stone; also J. N. Rawling of Literary Fund fame, a former Communist.

In 1945 there were further regional conferences, some of which were attended by

(Continued on page 3)

## EDITORIAL

### CHALLENGE TO THE NON-LABOR PARTIES

The very fact that the Socialist-Communist menace is becoming increasingly threatening, is, in itself, damning proof of the failure of the non-Labor Parties to provide any constructive proposals to solve the basic problems confronting the people of Australia. The Socialists and Communists have only been able to thrive because they can point to pre-war years when the non-Labor Parties were in office and failed dismally to adopt a realistic financial policy which would permit the people to make full use of the production system. The Socialists and the Communists claim that the Great Depression and the pre-war years of tens of thousands of unemployed prove beyond dispute that "capitalism" has failed.

Now, considered as a production system, capitalism has never failed; it has been an outstanding success. There was no production problem during the Depression years. The real problem was one of distributing to the people what they had produced, or could have produced.

Distribution depends upon the monetary mechanism, and the failure of the non-Labor Parties and the supporters of free enterprise generally, to admit that there was obviously some fault in a mechanism which could not permit people to get full access to the benefits of a free enterprise production system, allowed the Socialists and Communists to advance their ideas. It is very significant that the Socialists and Communists have been bitter opponents of any changes in financial policy, which would permit free enterprise to dispose of all its production at a profitable price. Their masters know only too well that, while the present financial rules are maintained, free enterprise cannot function as it should and could.

Mr. Menzies, Mr. Fadden and other non-Labor leaders are quite right when they say that we need a great increase in production, particularly of consumable goods, in Australia at present... But what is the use of this increase in production unless there are constructive proposals for distributing it? Neither Mr. Menzies nor Mr. Fadden could solve the problem of distribution before the war, and there is no evidence that they are prepared even to consider that full production and the present financial rules are incompatible. There is more genuine free enterprise in the United States today than in any other country in the world. And what are the results? Bankers and economists seriously warn of the menace of "over-production" and the possibility of an economic "recession" unless America's "surpluses" can be exported. Thus the Truman-Marshall plan to "rehabilitate" Europe, which simply means that new American dollars are to be created—as a debt, of course—to loan to European countries in order that they can take America's "surpluses." This will save the American economy from an immediate breakdown while bringing Europe under the domination of the controllers of financial policy in America.

It is the problem of so-called over-production under free enterprise which provides the Socialists, Communists and other planners with powerful arguments in favour of a centrally controlled "planned economy" to ensure that there is no "over-production."

Apart from producing goods and services, the production system also distributes purchasing power in the form of wages, salaries and dividends. The very fact that American industry can only function by new money being created and loaned to European countries to take "surpluses" from America proves beyond all argument that the greater the efficiency in industry as the result of scientific advancement, the greater the production with progressively less purchasing power distributed to buy it—thus the greater the "surpluses."

In view of what is happening in America, surely Mr. Menzies, Mr. Fadden and others who contend they are concerned about the Socialist and Communist menace, can see that free enterprise and full production require the distribution of increased purchasing power other than that obtained through industry. It may, of course, be argued that we, like America, can export our "surpluses." But unless we get imports in exchange for our exports, which would mean that we would still have a "surplus," we are obviously giving portion of our production away. Has it ever occurred to Mr. Menzies and Mr. Fadden that we might consider paying a monetary bonus to every member of the community in order that there are no "surpluses" for us to try and give away to other countries? Perhaps we cannot use all the wheat and wool we produce, but genuine surpluses of such production could and should be used only to obtain from other countries such production that is not possible in Australia.

Free competitive enterprise functioning with the greatest possible efficiency means greater and greater production with less and less manpower. Genuine free enterprise can supply the requirements of all the people without "full employment." It can provide material security and greater leisure and individual freedom. But it requires a change in our present financial rules.

Will the 'non-Labor Parties face this issue?

If they will not, then they may as well concede victory to the Socialists and Communists now. Or, if ever elected to office again, they will, like the "Conservatives" in Great Britain, have to adopt a Socialist policy themselves.

# ANALYSIS OF BANK BILL

## Vital and Diabolical Aspects

(By ARTHUR A. CHRESBY, Director, Queensland League of Rights.)

The Bill now before the Federal Parliament consists of sixty-one (61) Clauses and is probably the most complex ever drafted. The aim of this brief analysis is to take and examine what the writer considers to be the most vital and diabolical aspects of the Bill in the hope that such will be of assistance to all who read this thesis.

**If is considered that the following are the most important and vital parts of the Bank Nationalisation Bill: —**

(1) The wording of the broad title, i.e., "An Act Relating to Banking AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES." (My emphasis.) (2) PART I, Clause (3); —

"The several objects of the Act INCLUDE (my emphasis): — (a) The expansion of the banking business of the Commonwealth Bank as a publicly-owned bank conducted in the interests of the people of Australia and not for private profit; (b) The taking over by the Commonwealth Bank of the banking business in Australia of private banks and the acquisition on just terms of property used in that business; (c) The prohibition of the carrying on of banking business in Australia by private banks." (3) PART V., Clause 26: — "There shall be a Federal Court of Claims, which shall be a superior court of record and shall consist of a Chief Judge and such other Judges as are appointed in pursuance of this Act." Clause 27: — "The Chief Judge and each other Judge of the Court—

(a) Shall be appointed by the Governor-General; and  
(b) Shall not be removed except by the Governor-General, on an address from both Houses of the Parliament in the same session, praying for his removal on the ground of proved misbehavior or incapacity."

Clause 28. — "The qualifications of the Chief Judge and of each other Judge of the Court shall be as follows: —

"He must either be or have been a Judge of a Federal Court or of the Supreme Court of a State or be a barrister or solicitor of the High Court or of the Supreme Court of a State of not less than five years' standing."

Clause 33. — (2) "The Governor-General may, under any other Act, make regulations conferring jurisdiction on the Court to hear and determine claims for compensation arising under that other Act and any regulations so made shall have effect notwithstanding any provision of that other Act."

Clause 34. — "A judgment or order of the Court: —

(a) Shall be final and conclusive;  
(b) Shall not be subject to an appeal to the High Court;  
(c) Shall not be challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed or called in question in any Court on any account whatever;  
(d) Shall not be subject to prohibition, mandamus or injunction in any Court on any account whatever;  
(e) Shall, in all Courts and for all purposes, be conclusive and binding on all persons affected thereby." The above five sub-clauses of Clause 34 will no doubt stagger and astonish the reader, but the full import is yet to be made clear. The words "AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," in the broad title of the Bill, when related to the word "INCLUDE"—in Clause (3), Part I—clearly shows that apart from sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c), the Government has in mind further objects NOT YET DISCLOSED either in the Bill or in Parliament. This is a most vital fact, which should be given the widest publicity.

### Defeating Constitution

To show how the above Clauses can be used to overcome obstacles in the Constitution to further the Government's Socialistic policy, the following section of the "Report

of the Royal Commission on the Constitution" (1929) is given in full from pages 68 and 69 thereof: —

"ENTRY UPON FIELDS OF LEGISLATION NOT EXPRESSLY ASSIGNED TO THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT."

"In the exercise of its powers the Commonwealth Parliament has been able to enter upon fields of legislation which were not expressly assigned to it by the Constitution.

(1) By virtue of its control of posts, telegraphs and telephones the Commonwealth Parliament has legislated so as to prevent letters being delivered to the addresses of persons engaged in carrying on a lottery, although it has no specific power to legislate with respect to lotteries.

(2) By virtue of its power to legislate with respect to taxation the Commonwealth Parliament has been able to pass an Act intended to bring about the subdivision of large estates.

(3) By virtue of its control over elections the Commonwealth Parliament has enacted that while election<sup>©</sup> are pending for the Commonwealth Parliament, newspaper articles and other matter commenting on election issues shall be signed. . . .

(4) The Commonwealth has no express power to control conditions of manufacture, but by virtue of its power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries it claims the right to prohibit the export of goods, which are not manufactured under approved conditions.

(5) The Commonwealth may admit goods on conditions that they are to be used in a manner prescribed by the Comptroller-General of Customs, and this condition may be enforced by a bond.

(6) The Commonwealth has no power to legislate with respect to industrial conditions, but by virtue of its power to legislate with respect to conciliation and arbitration, it has set up a Court which may in part override State Laws and fix standard wages and hours.

(7) The Commonwealth may impose conditions on loans made to States and so influence State administration. . . .

(8) The Commonwealth may influence the method of administration of the States by making grants subject to conditions as to the manner in which the money granted shall be expended. . . .

The above eight methods of indirectly doing things that are not directly permitted by the Constitution give some indication of what can be expected under the aspects of the Bank Nationalisation Bill already touched upon in this thesis.

In the light of this we can now see that the words "AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES" and "INCLUDE" are capable of greater interpretation and application than is shown in the Bill. This fact is more firmly established when related to Clauses 26, 27, 33(2) and 34.

### High Court Functions Attacked

It is a plain statement of fact that Federal Cabinet Ministers such as Scullin, Evatt, Chifley, Ward and Calwell are notorious for their consistent attacks upon the High Court and for their endeavours to circumnavigate that Court and its functions.

It is therefore very clear that the relevant clause of the Bank Nationalisation Bill, enumerated in this analysis, have been specially designed for purposes additional to those shown in the Bill, and that the chief of these purposes is the whittling away of most of the functions of the High Court as the guardian of the Constitution.

It is also a deliberate attempt to destroy that most important and vital safeguard of the King's Subjects contained in the "Bill of Rights," i.e., "That It is the right of the Subjects to petition the King, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal."

Proof of this assertion will be clearly established if the reader will but examine the foregoing in the light of the following basic points of Constitutional Law: —

1. The King is the fountain of ALL justice.
2. In the dispensing of justice the King has set up the King's Courts.
3. ALL the King's subjects have access to ALL the King's Courts wherein Justice shall not be withheld or delayed. Clauses 33(2) and 34 of the Bank Bill take away that right and protection and make the new Court a law unto itself from which there is no appeal.
4. Any Subject of the King with a grievance, if not satisfied with a Court decision, is still entitled to petition the King for redress. Under Clause 34 of the Bank Bill, however, that right of petition is taken away and there is no appeal whatever against that special Court's decision.

### The Vital Points

1. By virtue of Clause 27 of the Bank Bill, the Judges thereof are appointed for LIFE.
2. Such appointments clearly indicates that Federal Court of Claims set up by Clause 26 is intended to be as permanent as the High Court. This, again, clearly indicates that the Government is making legal provisions for further, as yet, undisclosed purposes and objects. If this were not so it would not be necessary, legally, to set up a permanent Court just to deal with claims out of the taking over of the Banks,

as the major work of such a Court would come to an end within ten years, probably less. After that period the number of claims relating to the Banking provisions would be so small as not to warrant the expense of retaining such a Court and such claims could be dealt with by the High Court. So much is a statement of fact.

3. Clause 33(2) of the Bill provides for additional functions and jurisdictions, not related to banking, to be vested in the Federal Court of Claims. This is a direct restriction of the normal functions of the High Court. This fact is important for by the mere act of making regulations under any other Act the Government can invest this Federal Court of Claims with the power to hear ALL claims for compensation that would normally be the function of the High Court to deal with.

4. It is vitally important to note that the word "COMPENSATION" in Clause 33(2) is not defined in the Bank Bill. It is therefore left to the Federal Court of Claims to define and interpret that all-important word, and from its decision there is no appeal. Again the Government by regulation may also, under this Clause define and interpret the sense in which the word is to be used by that Court and there is no appeal to the High Court against it.

The word may mean FINANCIAL COMPENSATION and it may be interpreted to mean something entirely different. It is submitted that this word "Compensation" is probably the most vital word in the whole Bill and, using the indirect technique shown in the eight methods listed by the Royal Commission on the Constitution, it can give the Federal Government power undreamt of and entirely unrelated to nationalisation of the Banks.

5. The Federal Court of Claims will have practically nothing to do with questions of Constitutional interpretations. It will merely have to apply the Law as set out in the Bank Bill and as also set out in any other Act of Parliament assigned to its jurisdiction by Regulations issued and made under Clause 33(2) of the Bank Bill and, as shown in Clause 34 of the Bill, there IS NO APPEAL FROM THE DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL COURT OF CLAIMS. Thus Clauses 33(2) and 34 of that Bill wipe outmost of the Constitutional safeguards provided in the Constitution under the jurisdiction of the High Court.

**THIS IS THE REAL ISSUE BEHIND THE BANK BILL AND THE FACTS SHOWN IN THIS ANALYSIS SHOULD BE MADE KNOWN FAR AND WIDE IN WHATEVER FORM IS CONSIDERED MOST CERTAIN TO BE UNDERSTOOD BY THE ELECTORS.**

### Labor's Socialist Policy

(Continued from Page 2.)

Mr. Dedman himself in addition to Messrs. Lloyd Ross, Taylor and Stewart.

Early in the year a Federal secretariat of the A.L.P. was formed, it having been found that State delegates were too subservient to State influences, the State framework of the body too remote from "democratic centralism." But little leaked out while State and Federal elections were pending.

Before the Federal election (1946) New South Wales "Labor" had proposed as a basis of Federal fighting policy "nationalisation of banking and credit and of monopolies and near-monopolies and a National Planning Council" — listed as "constitutional reform" under the general heading of "development of policy of socialisation," and to be set up "to plan the volume and direction of production and distribution, to co-ordinate the remaining private section of industry and to control prices."

### Platform Is Altered

At the next Federal A.L.P. Conference (November, 1945), of which not much more was let out than would have emerged from one of Stalin's Cabinet meetings, it was decided to appoint a committee to "revise the party platform and rules in the light of present events."

The official organ already had announced (June 21, 1946) "the A.L.P. has worked out its own programme and plans for attaining democratic socialism in a way acceptable to the people."

For the first time in 25 years a New South Wales delegate was elected president of the Federal A.L.P. (Mr. McAlpine). Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, also from New South Wales, were present. So was the Premier, who was soon to be appointed Governor-General.

At the 1947 N.S.W. A.L.P. Conference Mr. Chifley attended. A socialisation report covering plans to proceed actively with socialisation and carry the organisation for the Ten-year-Plan through all States was part of the business. Mr. W. C. Taylor, now a nationalised civil-aviation magnate, came back upon the scene. So did Mr. Garden. And nationalisation of banking was soon under way.

### Back To 1921

The term of the modern plan is the same as that outlined by Mr. Holloway when he presided over the 1921 All-Australian Trade-union Congress.

Mr. Chifley's Minister of Labor and National Service, now No. 3, said then that "socialisation of industry is the culminating of the teachings of Marx," adding that "if we are going to make the next decade the

## TO THE POINT

The meaning of words doesn't seem to matter much nowadays.

Take "Progress," for example. No person has done more to destroy and corrupt the heritage of fine culture and a noble tradition than the person who has proudly proclaimed himself a "Progressive."

But genuine progress is something quite different. It is achieved when you successfully improve or build up upon what you already have. That is to say that the first requisite of genuine progress is an understanding and appreciation of the accumulated wisdom of the past. This progress is a process of improvement and refinement. It requires knowledge and effort and is therefore not "automatic."

But the "progress" which is being so ardently foisted upon us today consists, in the main, in an attack on all those standards, which our forefathers so painfully built up over centuries, in the realms of law, commerce, religion and the fine arts. It apparently postulates that all wisdom was bestowed upon the children of the Twentieth Century by an undisclosed benefactor who failed to so endow our reactionary ancestors.

And this "progress" is "automatic." Just so long as you do nothing about it.

In the Victorian State Elections leading Communist, Ralph Gibson, not being able to persuade 2000 taxpayers to vote for him, forfeits his deposit.

Meanwhile his more fortunate comrade Lewis is going on a world tour at the taxpayers' expense, ostensibly, at any rate, to learn better methods of "educating" the taxpayers' children.

Richard, what about the BACK door?

"Planning" is the art of making one blade of grass grow where a lawn grew before.

"Democratic Planning" means that you are allowed to talk freely about this sometimes (provided you voted for the Government and believe its a Good Thing).

... The supreme irony was that Frederick the Great of Prussia, while still a young man, wrote a refutation of Machiavelli. As Frederick's later career showed, Machiavelli had adumbrated the methods of the benevolent despots only too well. His offence had been only to unmask them, to lay bare to the world the mechanisms of power which were behind the authority of the ruler. . . .

... In Germany, during and after the Napoleonic wars, the intellectuals rediscovered Machiavelli, and turned their fine gifts of scholarship towards him, with the characteristic result of a spate of Machiavelli studies. The leader was Fichte, who made an analysis of Machiavelli part of his famous "Address to the German Nation"; and Hegel, who following Fichte, made a cult of the State. . . . And in Italy Cavour and the leaders of the Risorgiments found in Machiavelli their ideal symbol. . . . The Germans took from him the concept of Staatrason—opportunism justified by reasons of State policy; and in the field of foreign affairs, Realpolitik. . . .

"And to complete the history of Machiavellism, I need only point out that for the collectivist movements as well as he became an evocative figure. H. G. Wells, in what is one of his really first-rate political novels, "The New Machiavelli," dreamed of a "strengthened and perfected State" that blends Machiavelli with English Fabian humanitarianism. Both Lenin and Mussolini did their work in the shadow of the Florentine. And Rauschning in his "Voice of Destruction," which recounts his conversations with Hitler, asserts that Hitler ranks Machiavelli with Wagner as among the influences shaping his thought; and that he used to keep a copy of "The Prince" by his bedside. . . .

"Frederick, Richelieu, Napoleon, Bismark, Clemenceau, Lenin, Stalin, Mussolini have gone to school to Machiavelli."

—Max Lerner in his introduction to the Modern Library (1940) edition of "The Prince" and "The Discourses," by Niccolo Machiavelli.

Machiavelli accurately blueprinted, in all its stark evil, the policy of a philosophy. The philosophy? Satanism, the Doctrine of Supreme Power, Totalitarianism—call it what you will. Milton went to the heart of it when he recorded in "Paradise Lost" the fall of Satan who, dominated by the will-to-Power, believed it "Better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven."

There is only one other basic philosophy. Christianity, Individual Sovereignty, Freedom—call it what you will. And the policy of that philosophy is Social Credit.

In order to prepare the young Australian farmer for the coming of Socialism a subject called "rural economics" has been incorporated in his agricultural training courses.

"Rural economics," in case you didn't know, means the case for bigger and (?) better marketing boards, centralised rural credit schemes, more "co-operatives" (the farmer "co-operates"—or else) and less farming. —J.W.

transition period from capitalism to socialism all sections must come together."

Much of what is happening has been covered up. But "Labor" politicians behind the scenes know all about it. Hence the panic of many "moderates" and the real concern of Opposition veterans like Dr. Page.

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[Regd.]

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## Australia

### Trips On The Taxpayer

Samuel Phineas Lewis, also known as Sam Curtis, has a chit for his expenses to Mexico City, signed by J. P. Millwood, Secretary of the Department of External Affairs.

He was booked by air last Sunday, Federal Government finding the dollars and footing the cost of the trip.

Lewis is Deputy-President of N.S.W. Teachers' Federation and is to attend as an Australian delegate a conference at Mexico City of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation.

As is not unusual these days where such trips are met by the taxpayer, Lewis is a Communist.

He will be accompanied, at your expense, by Frank Charles Medworth, vice-president of the People's Council for Culture, a Communist-inspired organisation. Medworth himself may be described as "a fellow traveller" with Communists.

Making application for his passport Lewis stated he intends to visit Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Greece to study educational methods in those countries and expected to be absent for six months.

What educational methods in the Communist-dominated countries adjoining Russia does he propose to study?

Minister for External Affairs is, of course, Dr. Evatt, and Lewis had a go at Barton, it will be recalled. At the time he proclaimed nationalisation of banking in his election literature as his No. 1 policy point.

Lewis also stood for Randwick at a State election and polled 1445 votes out of 28,708 voters.

Has Australia no educationists, apart from a Communist and "a fellow traveller," qualified to inform themselves at the U.N.E.S.C.O. conference at Mexico City? Distinguished names in the educational

# Keys To Current Events

SIGNIFICANT NEWS SURVEY

field will suggest themselves to everyone. Perhaps someone will ask the appropriate Minister at Canberra if only a Communist and "a fellow traveller" met the requirements of eligibility.

—"Smith's Weekly," Nov. 1.

## Great Britain

### Nationalised Coal

The glamour of the nationalisation of the coalmines in Britain is wearing thin and miners in certain districts are holding meetings to discuss the problem of "chairborne colliers," states the "Daily Mail." The two main allegations made against the National Coal Board by the miners are that some mine managers are receiving larger salaries than under private enterprise, and that scores of superfluous officials are being appointed to unnecessary office jobs.

One miners' leader is reported as saying: "New subdivisional officials and technicians seem to be arriving every day. As each new face appears the men ask, 'What is this one for?'" When Mr. Shinwell put the miners on their honour, dozens of officials who had been checking up on absenteeism were withdrawn, and many of them immediately made canteen supervisors despite the fact that canteens were already operating successfully. The National Coal Board denied the allegations, but stated that employment had increased in all sections after nationalisation but that there was no wasted manpower.

The Fuel Ministry announced in May that the number of wage earners at the pits had increased by 5000 during April.

—"N.Z. Financial Times," Sept. 10.

### Palestine Solution?

Resolution passed at the National Council [British People's Party] meeting on August 10, 1947:—

"That, in consultation with the Arab League, an Arab Government should be formed in Palestine, and all British troops and police should be withdrawn. That the Arab Government of Palestine should be encouraged to apply for Dominion status. That if any large proportion of Jews definitely desire, to emigrate to a Jewish homeland, the British Government should sponsor a request to the United Nations for such a territory or territories to be found, subject to agreement by the Jews as to its suitability and to there being no native population to be disturbed."

Chairman: Air-Commodore G. S. Oddie, D.F.C., A.F.C.

National Council: Cmdt. Mary Allen, O.B.E.; Lady Clare Annesley; Dion Byng-ham, M.A.; Waveney Girvan, A.C.A.; Anthony Gittens; John O'Donnell.

—"Tomorrow" (Eng.), Sept. '47.

## Russia

### Soviet "Runs Jewish Exodus Racket"

British official investigators here are convinced that the Soviet authorities in Germany are behind the mass attempts by Jews to reach Palestine.

Scores of Jews from the "hellship" Exo-

odus 1947 who were brought back to Germany in the three British transports were interrogated.

These are the investigators' conclusions after two weeks of careful inquiries:

(1) Soviet military and financial staffs in Germany are deliberately encouraging Jewish emigration from the eastern territories to the Anglo-U.S. zones of Germany as "the quickest and surest route to Palestine."

(2) Many Jews are leaving the Continent from Soviet-controlled ports on the Baltic and Dalmatian coasts, in Russian-controlled ships.

At sea the Jews are transferred in their thousands to the Palestine-bound "hellships."

It is the considered opinion of the investigating teams that Soviet policy aims at causing Britain the utmost embarrassment in having to cope with this invasion of hundreds of thousands of Jews.

In addition, this steady east-to-west traffic is being used to carry out a vast looting scheme, by which a stream of Black Market valuables flows back from the British zone to the Soviet Purchasing Commission's headquarters in Berlin.

These purchases are made by the emigrants with Russian-supplied newly printed "Morgenthau" marks.

An "Exchange" message quotes a senior British officer's description of a virtual "Aladdin's Cave" in the Russian sector of Berlin, where all looted valuables are stored before onward transmission to the Soviet agencies, who in turn sell them for foreign currency to Americans, Swiss, and Swedes.

This store, said the British officer, contained priceless gold and jewellery, diamonds, paintings, including masterpieces, watches, cameras, field-glasses, Persian carpets, furs, and many other easily realisable valuables.

—"The Daily Mail" (Eng.), Sept. 27.

## Will Bank Nationalisation Avoid A Depression?

(From a Recent Letter by JOHN M. MACARA, Sydney.)

There has been recently a good deal of discussion as to the part played by the Trading Banks in the Depression.

On the one hand the Trading Banks have been extolled as lily-white institutions, playing a noble and disinterested role, loath to exercise foreclosure, and endeavoring by every means to succour a distressed community! Such arguments may sound very convincing, and if they were uttered to a community, the members of which had had no bitter first-hand experience of what DID transpire in relation to their own personal affairs, they might be overpowering.

But this plan does not fall upon the ears of people devoid of painful personal experience. Therefore, instead of carrying conviction, it has the effect of raising doubt in the mind of the hearer, as to the sincerity and integrity of the special pleader.

Then, on the other hand, there are those who fix on to the Trading Banks, the full responsibility for the heinous crime which was perpetrated against us, when hundreds of thousands of industrious, enterprising and worthy citizens, were thrown into the doldrums of the Depression, wherein, notwithstanding the fact that the world was full to overflowing, we were condemned to suffer harsh privation.

These two conflicting interpretations of the same event cannot BOTH be correct. Is it possible to clarify the issue, by a careful and dispassionate examination? All parties are agreed on the following:—

- That we did have a Depression;
- That it did not arise from actual shortage of goods, but was distinguished by a superabundance of same;
- That its outstanding feature was a shortage in the supply of money.

The question therefore becomes, "Where must we place ultimate responsibility for the contraction of CREDIT, which necessitated the withdrawal of overdrafts?"

It must be remembered that this depression was not confined to Australia; it was WORLDWIDE. Consequently, final responsibility cannot be justly laid at the door of institutions exercising only local power confined to Australia. Since it was worldwide, the distinguishing feature of the body to be held finally responsible, must be that it exercised worldwide financial power.

### International Finance

Again, since the policy operated by this body is so hostile to the welfare of mankind, it is not surprising to find that such a body is not a corporate body. But lack of corporality does not impede the pursuit of a consistent policy. The existence of this non-corporate body, frequently referred to as "INTERNATIONAL FINANCE," is well known. The overpowering evidence of its existence is to be found in a consistent worldwide policy directed towards the centralisation of financial power into a few hands.

From the foregoing considerations there emerges a conception of TWO FINANCIAL AUTHORITIES, i.e.,

- INTERNATIONAL FINANCE imposing an overriding world policy directed towards the centralisation of power, and constituting a law unto itself;
- NATIONAL FINANCE exercising a limited authority confined within national boundaries, and subject to national law and control.

If this idea be accepted, it provides a

basis for an intelligible co-ordination of all the rapid critical events which have so overcrowded and distinguished recent times.

In particular it provides a basis for the understanding of the nature and origin of the Depression, and enables one to assess and to fix responsibility.

Those who entertain the foregoing conceptions, hold that it was INTERNATIONAL FINANCE, which was primarily responsible for the policy resulting in the Depression; and that the Trading Banks were the more-or-less willing local agents of that policy. There is, therefore, some poetic justice in the present situation, which threatens the Trading Banks with extinction. They have been used as a tool by International Finance, who, now finding their existence to be an impediment to its further plans for centralising power per the "Bretton Woods Agreement," leaves the Trading Banks "TO CARRY THE BABY."

### Supreme Question

The supreme questions which should be of overwhelming importance to Australian patriots are as follows:—

- Will the nationalisation of the Trading Banks tend to free us from the withering blight, which follows subordination to the policy of International Finance; or will it rather tend to bring us directly instead of indirectly under its devastating power?
- Are we satisfied in the integrity (i.e., loyalty to Australia above and before all other loyalty) of all men placed, or about to be placed, in high financial authority in Australia?
- Has the gold standard in the past been the supreme instrument by which International Finance exercises its authority, doing so by controlling the movement of gold, thereby controlling the expansion or contraction of credit?
- Is "Bretton Woods Agreement" the modern equivalent of the gold standard?
- Who are the men who have pressed for, or approved, its ratification?

The above questions will apply the acid-test on all those now clamouring in the political field, and will determine whether their first loyalty is to Australia, or to International Finance.

If there be sufficient wisdom among the Australian people, the on-coming Depression can be avoided. But every step towards moving financial control outside Australia into International hands, will spell our doom. PRESERVE THE TRADING BANKS. If we use them rightly we can avoid the on-coming Depression.

Our salvation lies in competitive and decentralised financial control.

## IN FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES' HIGHLIGHTS

### Evatt And The Comms.

Mr. Archie Cameron (Barker, S.A.), 9/10/47:

When the Curtin Government came into office the Attorney-General (Dr. Evatt), who apparently held unorthodox and "leftish" views, seemed to profess the attitude that the Communists were, after all, not bad fellows. The Menzies Government had placed two men named Ratliff and Thomas behind barbed wire, and one of the Attorney-General's first acts was to release them. Almost his next act was to declare the Communist party a legal organisation. But before he did that he protected himself by going to the very people whom his own political party's pamphlet described, according to the honorable member for Warringah, as a treacherous organisation, and saying to them, in effect, "We shall get on with the war according to your way of doing so." The noble Attorney General said: "Thanks very much for your co-operation. Now, boys, you can go out and do whatever you like." From that time on we saw a distinct uplifting of the Communist party in Australia. We saw known Communists being put into all sorts of positions of trust. The Opposition has protested against that time after time. We had seen the public money of the taxpayers of this country, who had been bled for taxes as they had never been before in our history, used to send overseas time after time men of the type of Mr. Thornton, allegedly to represent Australia in international affairs.

### King Coal

Mr. Chifley, 9/10/47:

It has been indicated previously that the Government has no constitutional power to nationalise mining. A joint arrangement has been made between the Commonwealth and New South Wales for the purpose of re-organising and rehabilitating the coal industry in that State.

Mr. Abbott: Does that mean the nationalisation of coal mining in New South Wales?

Mr. Chifley: No, the agreement does not make any mention of nationalisation. The New South Wales legislation gives quite constitutionally to the Joint Coal Board certain power in relation to the acquisition of mines. That power is not derived from either Commonwealth legislation or Commonwealth constitutional power. The Premiers of other States have requested

### THE WISDOM OF LAO TSZE

"The greatest ruler interferes the least," said wise old Lao Tsze. "Rule a State as you'd cook a small fish: By interfering as little as possible."

### American Tea

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that a body of a similar type shall be set up in their States. The Premier of Western Australia discussed with me some time ago the Colliery pits in that State. There has also been some discussion with the Victorian authorities in regard to Wonthaggi, and with the Premier of Queensland, Mr. Hanlon, in regard to the development of the Queensland coal deposits. There has not yet been a final decision in regard to setting up in other States authorities similar to that, which is operating in New South Wales. It has been made clear on a number of occasions that the Commonwealth has no constitutional power to effect nationalisation.

Mr. Abbott: Is an attempt being made to circumvent the Constitution?

Mr. Speaker: Order! The honorable gentleman may not proceed to a cross-examination of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Chifley: I would not dream of attempting anything of the sort. The honorable member knows that I have very great respect for the Constitution, and for the justices who interpret the laws of the Commonwealth.

### Chifley Out Of Touch?

Mr. Anthony (Richmond, N.S.W.), 9/10/47:

It is about time that the Treasurer ceased to be influenced by the placid air of Canberra. His administration would be very much benefited if he went farther afield than Bathurst and Canberra. He should travel throughout the country districts, and visit the cities of the Commonwealth. He should get away from the Trades Hall, and mix with the people throughout the country in order to find out things for himself. Today, he lives in the isolated and rarified atmosphere of Canberra; and it is impossible for him to understand existing conditions while he keeps aloof from the everyday life of the people. I have never known of another Prime Minister who isolated himself to the same degree. He practically lives in two small centres of the Commonwealth, and, consequently, is out of touch with what is happening throughout the continent.

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