

# THE NEW TIMES

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

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## BREAK UP OF CIVILISATION ACCELERATES

**It is obvious that the world is becoming increasingly a much more dangerous place in which to live. Daily violence is now almost commonplace. Social problems of all types, including the use of drugs by large numbers of young people, are manifestations of social disintegration. But, unfortunately, most of the comment on these manifestations tends to treat them superficially, ignoring fundamental causes. Any suggestion that most of the social disintegration-taking place can be traced back to the underlying cause of unrealistic finance-economic policies, which force individuals to violate the correct principles of association, is met with the derisive statement that it is "too simplistic".**

Correct prophecy is the test of science. From its inception in 1935 this journal has consistently warned that the plight of the world must progressively worsen so long as finance-economic policies rooted in philosophical error were persevered with. Our warnings were not original. They followed the lead of that outstanding British genius C. H. Douglas, who even while the First World War was coming to an end, was warning that mankind was threatened with one disaster after another if current finance-economic policies were continued. While the predictions of the politicians and the economic "experts" have been proved consistently and disastrously wrong, events have progressively confirmed Douglas's warnings. Douglas warned the conservative elements in society that unless they were prepared to launch a constructive attack on false finance-economic policies, they could do nothing more than fight a series of rearguard actions in the face of growing revolution and social disorders. The end result of this retreat must be the complete break-up of Civilisation.

The Great Depression of the 'thirties was only alleviated by the reversal of financial credit restrictions and the imposition of Welfare State programmes. But the Second World War, with all its far-reaching consequences, was necessary to avoid either a change in finance-economic rules, or another major Depression. Unlimited export markets were provided overnight for all the combatants. Since the end of the Second World War there has been a continuous series of "booms" and "recessions", with the Americans, and others, finding an outlet for much of their vast productive capacity in wars in Korea and Vietnam, together with military aid to Israel, vast exports to the Soviet Union and space projects. Apart from the social consequences and the pollution problem, the Americans are now faced with an energy crisis, which makes them increasingly dependent upon Middle East oil supplies. This development is causing deep concern amongst the Western European nations

and the Japanese, the traditional markets for Middle East oil. Similar developments, such as the serious reduction in American wheat reserves, to provide the Soviet Union with adequate wheat supplies—financed by massive American credits—are all contributing to mounting international tensions.

### FINANCE-ECONOMIC WARFARE

A major feature of the international crisis is what is generally termed the "international currency crisis". There are many manifestations of this crisis, but President Nixon is only dealing with effects when he blames "international speculators". Currency speculators are essentially no different than land speculators: most of them are attempting to "hedge" against progressive inflation. Inflation is one of the major features of present finance-economic policies. So long as the "experts" insist that "controlled inflation" is inevitable, rackets of all types are going to flourish, with many trying to invest in whatever they think may provide them with the greatest protection. Even paintings are bought, not to hang and be admired, but to store away in anticipation of an increased price in the future. The basic cause of inflation, and the recurring international currency crises, is that every industrialised nation is desperately attempting to export more than it imports—to achieve a "favourable balance of trade". This conflict is "won" by those who can export more production than they import. Under the appropriate heading, "The New Pearl Harbour", Aus-

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### THE DINNER OF THE YEAR

Annual "New Times" Dinner: Friday, September 21. Make certain of your seat. Book now. Donation of \$6 must accompany each booking. Organisers reserve right to reject applications.

## TO THE POINT

Early in February a number of papers around the world reported that the Chase Manhattan Bank had offered Communist Poland "substantial" credits to buy American technological equipment. Mr. David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, said after a nine-day visit to Eastern Europe that the credit was on "a longer term basis than we have done in the past—over several years". He was reluctant to mention the amount of the loan, but reports put it at \$40 million.

The fact that this report could be printed indicates that the conspirators feel that they now are in complete control of the situation. But this type of information is also causing an awakening to the realisation that International Finance and International Communism are closely linked.

The "new look" Victorian Liberal Party is being urged once again to fluoridate the State of Victoria's public water supplies. *The Age*, Melbourne, now often known as the daily edition of the Communist *Tribune*, editorially (March 6) urges Premier Hamer to provide "leadership". "Mr. Hamer as we are glad to see, is prepared to supply something more by way of leadership on this important issue. For him fluoridation is a matter for the Government, not for local ratepayers to decide." *The Age* also observes that "Ratepayers are not accustomed to making decisions of this kind, and few of them have been prepared to take the initiative themselves."

*The Age* is a very selective journal. It is all for the "right" of the individual to hear and see what he likes. Censorship is very bad. But *The Age* is not in favour of allowing the individual decide whether he will consume a toxic substance in the public water supply. All over the world the medical evidence against fluoridation of public water supplies is mounting. But strangely enough this evidence never seems to get published in *The Age*. Could it be that this journal does believe in censorship after all!

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It is claimed that experience is the great teacher. But it does not seem to teach the economic "experts" anything. The Heath Government has brought the United Kingdom to the edge of revolution and collapse with its insane policies of attempting to halt inflation with Marxist controls. Attempting to halt inflation by these controls, while leaving untouched the basic causes of inflation, is like screwing down all the safety valves on a boiler while at the same time turning the heat up underneath. The inevitable result must be an explosion. We regret to have to express the opinion that the disastrous failure of the Heath Government's policies will not prevent the Australian Labor Government from attempting similar controls when the rate of inflation forces them to realise that they cannot keep pumping debt finance into the economic system indefinitely without mounting inflation.

The only consolation is that increasing numbers of people around the world are beginning to realise that inflation and Marxist controls, or any other type of economic madness, are quite unnecessary. Harsh experience should before long start to move some electors towards rejecting policies of suicide.

\* \* \*

The new Australian Labor Government is jubilant about the big decline in unemployment figures. Needless to say, Labor spokesmen claim that this result came about because of the change of politicians at Canberra. But even as Labor's friend, *The Australian* points out (March 9) the Snedden Budget of last year was the basic cause of the lower unemployment figures. Mr. Snedden and his colleagues discovered as the elections drew near that they could reverse the policies, which they had imposed over the previous two years, policies, which produced a major economic recession—and lost the Coalition the elections. Even if the Coalition had survived, Australians would still be heading for another disastrous bout of heavy inflation.

In face of the truth about the finance-economic situation in Australia, Country Party leader, Mr. D. Anthony, warned in the Commonwealth Parliament on March 8 "inflation has been far worse in this country than the U.S." Mr. Anthony must have forgotten that for 23 years his party was a member of a Coalition elected on

### ANOTHER PIONEER PASSES

We deeply regret to record that on January 20, Mr. Fred Pedler of Koolunga, South Australia, died at the age of 76.

Mr. Pedler was one of the first subscribers to "The New Times" and loyally supported all activities associated with this journal. He was best known in his district, and to wheat growers, as a specialist in breeding wheat. He developed the "reldep" strain (Pedler spelt backwards). He was one of the few Australians to take a first prize in showing wheat at the Toronto World Winter Fair. In 1949 he was presented with a grandfather clock by his community for supplying without gain pure seed wheat. Farmers would give him a bag of silo wheat in exchange for one of pure seed.

Like most Social Crediters, Mr. Fred Pedler was a deep lover of nature and left a living memorial to himself in the many trees he planted along the Broughton River. He was also a keen amateur photographer and bird watcher.

It remains for a new generation of Social Crediters to carry on the torch passed to them by pioneers like Fred Pedler.

a policy of putting the shillings back into the pound!

We fear that there could be some truth in the view that Mr. Anthony is being groomed to head a new "anti-Socialist" party. He is regarded as such an economic illiterate that there would be no fear of him ever understanding about the realities of finance to make any suggestions for a realistic change.

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*The Calgary Herald*, Alberta, Canada, of February 23, quotes a Progressive Conservative spokesman, Mr. James Gillies, as saying that in order to deal with the economic problems of Canada, a Conservative Government would have budgeted for a much larger deficit to cut unemployment and at the same time imposed a "temporary" freeze of wages, prices, dividends and incomes. In other words, the "Conservatives" would provide an even bigger dose of Socialist controls than Mr. Trudeau. This merely provides further evidence that the politicians, irrespective of party labels, of all Western nations, are now merely the public relations men for the real policy makers, the economic "advisers". Their policies prepare the way for the international power plotters.

Canadian electors might ask Mr. Gillies and his colleagues (who loudly applauded his remarks) can they point to any country in the world where the Fabian Socialist programme of deficit budgets and controls is providing stability.

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A report to hand from the U.S.A. states that Dr. Henry Kissinger's brother, Walter, has entered into an agreement with the Soviet Union to build 500 petrol stations in Moscow on behalf of his company. Business is business! Pepsi-Cola has also obtained exclusive entry into the Soviet. It was Lenin who said that the World State was impossible until a world economic system was created. A combination of Big Finance and Big Business is helping the process along.

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Further to the alliance between Big Finance, Big Business and Big Government, we record the views of Sir James Wattie, one of New Zealand's business leaders. *The Sunday Herald*, Auckland, of July 16, 1972, quotes him as follows: "There is a world trend towards nationalisation of industry and the bigger a commercial undertaking, the easier it will be for the State to take it over when the time comes. The trend may not necessarily follow the Russian or Chinese version of Communism—it could be a completely new kind and it won't happen in my lifetime. But it will come." Sir James is not a young man.

There is, of course, no "trend" in the policy of centralisation. It is part of the conspiracy against the individual. The early Fabian Socialists openly admitted that Big Business was the pathway to the Socialist State.

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Professor William Shockley, the Nobel physicist, caused a stir some time back when he said that his studies had shown him that there is a major genetic difference between Europeans and Negroes. Professor Shockley states, "My research leads me to the inescapable opinion that the major cause of the American Negro's intellectual and social deficits are hereditary and racially-genetic in origin and these are not remediable to any major degree by any practical improvements in environment."

No one has tried to show any errors in Shockley's studies. But in spite of his eminence as a scientist, and a man with liberal views, Shockley has not only been smeared, but the University of Leeds, United Kingdom, has refused to confer an honorary doctorate upon him as was planned for May. The reason for the refusal is Shockley's "racial views". This is the Orwellian version of academic freedom!

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Negro leaders in the U.S.A. are angered by a shift in Jewish policy on the quota system for Government employment. Jews admit to being only three percent of the American population, but are probably about eight percent. But now that the percentage of top officials in the Nixon Administration is 50 percent, the American Jewish Committee has pressured Nixon into abolishing quotas. Negroes are strong advocates of the quota system, insisting that more Negroes should be employed in Government.

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## THE REAL LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

The first objective of the League is to promote loyalty to the Christian concept of God and to the Crown. Other objectives: To defend private ownership of property; to defend the Rule of Law; to oppose all policies of totalitarianism.

The League publishes four journals: monthly "Intelligence Survey", monthly "New Times", weekly news-commentary "On Target", and fortnightly "Ladies' Line". Specimen copies available upon request.

The League supplies the widest variety of literature available in Australia on revolutionary and subversive activities. At present it is promoting the sensational American publication, "None Dare Call It Conspiracy", which explains why the world is as it is. No one is ever the same after reading this book. Price \$1.07 posted.

The League is a movement for men, not for boys. It dares to touch the great explosive issues of the day. It offers real Australians a chance to do something to preserve a free, homogeneous nation for their children.

## THE MOSCOW-TEL AVIV AXIS

An instance of this is the clandestine nature of the Soviet-Israeli diplomatic relations. Officially those diplomatic relations were severed with great fanfare by Moscow at the time of the Six Day War of June 1967. At that time the Soviet Union closed its embassy in Tel Aviv. But they merely transferred their diplomatic offices to the Russian Orthodox Monastery in Jerusalem—which had already served for 19 years as a KGB compound.

The monastery, which is located on the outskirts of Jerusalem, was established, with its extra-territorial status, 130 years ago by Nicholas I of Russia, who obtained the concession from the Ottoman Empire, together with the prerogative to act as the protector of the Orthodox Church in the lands under the Turkish sway. During the British regime the Monastery was operated by the Russian churches in exile, but was turned over to the Soviets by Israel in 1948—and has remained a Soviet enclave since then, in spite of the Soviet-Israeli "breach".

Its story since then is only vaguely known through scattered reports. The latter indicate a massive influx into the extra-territorial grounds of sinister-looking "monks", more than one athletic-type father abbot and a constant shuttling of top echelon religious dignitaries between the walled institution and the Soviet Union. Of the original recluses, two nuns committed suicide and most of the other Czarist-affiliation nuns and monks have dispersed.

Recently a tourist reported seeing a tall and stately archimandrite in flowing robes sprightly getting out of a taxi and inadvertently slamming in his beard, which came off. He had learned the Orthodox liturgy, canon law and dogma, but had neglected to learn how to protect "his" beard from accidents.

Another secret Soviet emissary to Israel is the notorious Victor Louis, who is also a close confidant of Henry A. Kissinger. Louis, who serves as Moscow correspondent of the *Evening News* of London, is a Russian Jew who uses his press credentials for world travelling on secret errands for the Kremlin, including to Washington, D.C. to confer with Kissinger. He only uses his Soviet diplomatic passport on his missions to Israel. —*The Washington Observer*, February 15.

### "OPERATION EXPOSURE"

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## SELLING OUT AUSTRALIA

The following tables from "The Bulletin" Sydney, of August 26, 1972 are self-explanatory.

### WHAT THE FOREIGNERS OWN

	Value of production attributable to —		Average employment attributable to —	
	Overseas ownership (a)	Overseas control (a)	Overseas ownership (a)	Overseas control (a)
	(Percent of total)	(Percent of total)	(Percent of total)	(Percent of total)
Motor vehicles, construction and assembly	88.3	87.8	88.6	87.3
Non-ferrous metals—rolling and extrusion	62.4	83.6	60.9	82.9
<u>Oils mineral</u>	79.5	81.6	77.3	80.7
Industrial and heavy chemicals, acids....	58.7	78.0	54.7	76.4
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations....	75.1	76.3	58.1	59.4
White lead, paints, varnishes .....	57.3	69.6	53.0	65.6
<u>Musical instruments</u>	65.2	65.2	35.3	35.3
<u>Other chemicals</u>	51.5	58.2	39.8	47.8
Wireless and amplifying apparatus .....	39.3	46.2	38.8	44.0
Electrical machinery, cables and apparatus	36.0	42.4	34.6	40.1
Agricultural machines and implements....	32.0	32.3	32.0	32.1
Other food, drink and tobacco	24.0	30.9	20.9	25.2
<u>Meat and fish preserving</u>	29.8	30.8	31.5	32.6
Jam, fruit and vegetable canning.....	26.2	28.7	22.5	24.9
<u>Rubber</u>	22.3	23.1	21.6	22.5
Plant, equipment and machinery .....	19.3	22.1	16.3	19.2
<u>Other industrial metals etc</u>	17.7	21.5	17.0	17.1
<u>Miscellaneous products</u>	17.0	20.0	16.3	18.7
Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	13.5	15.5	13.9	15.7
Bakeries (including cakes and pastry)....	11.5	14.5	8.5	10.6
Paper, stationery, printing, book-binding, etc	10.7	13.8	7.5	9.7
Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	9.4	11.5	7.9	9.6
<u>Bricks pottery glass etc</u>	10.5	10.1	8.7	8.6
Clothing (except knitted) .....	4.2	6.1	3.7	5.0
<u>Sawmills joinery boxes etc</u>	4.7	5.4	3.6	4.2
Furniture of wood, bedding, etc .....	2.9	4.7	2.3	3.6
Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	4.4	4.7	3.5	3.8
Heat, light and power .....	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.5
<u>Total</u>	22.2	26.3	17.5	20.5

(a) Excludes ownership resulting from overseas portfolio investment.

### THE GROWING FOREIGN GRIP

Year	Value of Production Attributable to—		Average employment attributable to—	
	Overseas Ownership (a)	Overseas control (a)	Overseas ownership (a)	Overseas control (a)
	(Percent of total)	(Percent of total)	(Percent of total)	(Percent of total)
1962-63 .....	19.6	22.4	15.4	17.7
1966-67 .....	22.2	26.3	17.5	20.4

(a) Excludes ownership resulting from overseas portfolio investment.

### WHO OWNS THE QUARRY?

	Value of Production Attributable to—		Average employment attributable to—	
	Overseas Ownership (a)	Overseas control (a)	Overseas ownership (a)	Overseas control (a)
	(Percent of total)	(Percent of total)	(Percent of total)	(Percent of total)
Metal mining—				
1963 .....	39.8	53.6	31.4	42.5
1964 .....	40.6	52.8	31.2	42.0
1965 .....	43.6	57.7	36.0	49.1
1965.....	46.3	62.1	35.4	49.5
1968 .....	50.0	64.9	36.1	51.7
1968 .....	51.0	68.7	36.1	51.7
Fuel mining				
1963 .....	11.5	15.5	8.5	11.4
1964 .....	14.2	18.4	9.3	12.2
1965 .....	20.2	25.5	11.7	15.4
1966 .....	23.1	28.7	13.5	17.4
1967 .....	25.6	32.5	13.5	18.1
1968.....	32.3	39.7	16.6	21.3
Non-metal (excluding fuel) mining—				
1963 .....	13.8	19.2	6.8	8.9
1964 .....	14.6	19.7	7.3	9.9
1965 .....	17.2	25.1	9.4	12.8
1966.....	18.9	27.5	11.6	15.0
1967 .....	19.6	28.5	14.9	19.7
1968.....	20.0	28.6	18.2	21.8
Total mining—				
1963 .....	27.3	36.8	19.7	26.5
1964 .....	30.0	39.1	20.0	26.8
1965 .....	34.0	44.6	24.0	32.5
1966 .....	37.6	49.8	24.9	34.1
1967 .....	40.9	52.9	26.0	36.6
1968 .....	44.0	58.1	27.4	38.1

(a) Excludes ownership resulting from overseas portfolio investment.

## MAJOR DOUGLAS ON THE NATURE OF MONEY

Money has no reality in itself. In itself it is gold, silver, copper, paper, cowrie shells, or broken teacups. The thing that makes it money, no matter of what it is made, is purely psychological, and consequently there is no limit to the amount of money except a psychological limit. (*Social Credit Principles*, page 2.)

Money is nothing but an effective demand. It is not wealth, it is not production, and it has no inherent and indissoluble connection with anything whatever except effective demand. (*Social Credit*, pages 131-132.)

The essential quality of money is that a man shall believe that he can get what he wants by the aid of it. (*Warning Democracy*.)

To regard money as a commodity is proof of a radical misunderstanding of the proper function of money. Supposing you had a railway and you had a ticket office in a city, and the object of the ticket office—as may be the case in regard to limited trains—was only to issue tickets, so as to allocate a proper number of passengers to each train. Supposing somebody got in between the ticket office and the train and began to carry on a trade in tickets, using the tickets themselves as the currency in which they traded in tickets, that is to say that they began to play a game in which they tried to get two or three tickets for one ticket, and so forth, to concentrate the holding of those tickets in the hands of one person. You will see that all possibility of the original idea of those tickets which went to make a nexus or connection between a number of people and a certain number of places, that the possible idea of carrying out that scheme would be completely defeated by this trade in tickets which went on between the consumer, that is to say, the person who wanted the place on the train, and the people who issued the tickets. You could not possibly get the passenger over from the ticket office to the train and find that he had got the right accommodation if in between there was a game going on by which two or three tickets got concentrated in place of one ticket. That is an exact analogy of the position, which occurs when you treat money as a commodity. You are carrying on a trade in tickets, using the tickets themselves as the means of the trade; and it is impossible, for that reason alone, if for no other reason, that there can be any relation between the effective demands of the people and the productive capacity of the productive system. (Testimony before the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce of the Canadian Parliament in 1923.)

The classical economics works on the assumption that the nature of money is that it is a medium of exchange. That idea proceeds from a state of affairs, which was, at any rate broadly speaking, true perhaps 200 years ago. It was the assumption that in some sense or other, from the highest to the lowest, everybody worked, and

that they exchanged or bartered the fruits of their work with each other through the medium of money, so far as it was used. The idea was that you had a constant exchange of goods and services between, let us say A, B and C; and the whole idea of the classical economics is really based on that idea, that we are all of us producers and consumers in the economic sense, and that the function of money is to exchange between ourselves the goods and services which each of us produces.

Whatever may at one time have been the truth of this, it is, of course, patently not true now. (*Money and the Price System*, page 4.)

The original conception of the classical economist that wealth arises from the interaction of three factors—land, labour and capital—was a materialistic conception which did not contemplate and, in fact, did not need to contemplate, the preponderating importance which intangible factors have assumed in the productive process of the modern world. The cultural inheritance and what may be called the "unearned increment of association" probably include most of these factors, and they represent not only the major factor in the production of wealth, but a factor which is increasing in importance so rapidly that the other factors are becoming negligible in comparison.

It is both pragmatically and ethically undeniable that the ownership of these intangible factors vests in the members of the living community, without distinction, as tenants for life. (*Social Credit*, pages 189-90.)

The problem is not to EXCHANGE BETWEEN the number of the population, but to DRAW FROM a central pool of wealth by means of what can be visualised as a ticket system. That I believe at bottom to be the fundamental cleavage between, let us say, my own view and those who think with me, and the school of the classical economists. (*Money and the Price System*, page 5.)

We say that a money system is a special form of accounting, which should indicate a balance between prices of goods in the market (including intangibles) and available purchasing power. (*The Social Crediter*, July 24, 1948.)

### **\$3000 REQUIRED URGENTLY**

As we go to press the League of Rights reports that it is still requiring just over \$3000 to fill its basic fund of \$25,000 for 1973. The League is financing an expanding programme and every dollar counts. All that is necessary is for the great majority, who has not yet contributed, to send in a few dollars each. Northern N.S.W. and Queensland contributions to Box 17, Alderley, Queensland 4051. All others to Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne, Vic. 3001.

# A SCHEME TO DIMINISH JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

By D. WATTS

One of the most alarming manifestations of social disintegration today is the growth of juvenile delinquency. There is no argument that present hours of work necessary to produce adequate consumer goods could be drastically reduced. But it is also true that in the present demoralised societies unemployed youth has become a serious menace to society. Therefore a reduction on hours should start with a reduction in the retiring age, with the necessary work in industry being undertaken by the younger members of society. This would help provide necessary discipline.

In this essay our contributor puts forward suggestions, which recognise the necessity of youth being fitted for life by proper disciplines.

The Industrial Revolution which converted craftsmen into factory hands and coal miners deprived the unfortunates not only of their skills but also of one of the most deep-seated satisfactions for which men crave—that of creating something. Most people want, not just to be doing, but to be making, and making a whole thing, not merely part of a thing. Add to the deprivation of that satisfaction the fact that for the least self-sufficient increased leisure has spelt, not an enriching of their experience, but boredom, and the result is mischief.

1. Those who revel in sensory shocks might enjoy a mental one received from the suggestion that judges and magistrates, or some other authority, be empowered to sentence actual or potential delinquents and young criminals to learn a craft.

Of course the word "sentence" would not be used. It would be explained to the young drifter that he is a poor, underprivileged creature who has been deprived of his right to make things and that a kind society is bestowing upon him a benefit that it owes him, thus converting him into an especially privileged person.

2. The craft or trade to which the youth is put should be one that he likes, or if he does not particularly like any, one that is not absolutely repugnant to him and which he may come to enjoy. If he be one to whom all lawful occupation is repugnant, the threat of being bound to spend a good deal of time in compulsory employment would deter him more from committing misdemeanors and crimes than would the threat of imprisonment or even of a hanging.

While fairly intelligent persons understand that there can be mental and aesthetic as well as manual creation, to the rather or very dull a created thing is only something made with the hands. This should be borne in mind when allocating occupations. Learning to use tools, not to run machines, is what is wanted.

3. The craft chosen would not be a hobby to be taken up then set aside when the novelty has worn off, but a work, in the learning of which full knowledge, and in the performing of which complete skill, is expected to be acquired. The committal to learn to create, therefore, would not be for any specified time, but the apprentice would be bound until he has reached journeyman standards of workmanship.

## FILLING LEISURE TIME

4. The trade or craft learning would not be done during the time the person is engaged in the occupation that earns for him a living, but would take place after that and for as many hours as would fill his leisure time, or as much of it as is deemed necessary.

If the young person, whether through no fault of his own or because he is one of the not few who say, "Why should I work while I can live on Social Service money?" be unemployed, then the period of his special training should be, not the usual six or so hours a day taken up by paid employment, but eight or nine or whatever seems advisable. The hours should be arranged to cover the period or periods during which the youth is most likely to get into mischief. However, should one who, because unemployed, has been directed to put in a full day learning to create, find other, paid employment, immediately the hours of his special training should be reduced. An apprentice should, of course, have his weekends and holidays free; but he should understand that if, during them, he is guilty of misbehaviour, he will be required to work at his creative occupation half or all Saturday and, if called for, be directed to attend Church or organised Youth meetings during part of Sunday. Such extreme discipline would be, primarily, not for his own benefit, though the occupation should be enjoyable to him if possible, but to protect a long-suffering public from his civil aggression.

5. The apprentice would not be paid for the time he puts in learning to make something; nor should he be encouraged to entertain the idea that his skill at cabinet-making or metal working or whatever it is will ever be useful for earning a living; for it is unlikely that it ever would. It should be pointed out to him that he is receiving very valuable instruction at no cost in cash to himself, but which is paid for mostly by other hard working citizens. He might thus find that there are other rewards than money for creating beautifully fashioned things.

At that, though it should never be offered to him as an incentive, he might in after years be employed as a paid master craftsman to teach others, or he might be able to supplement his income from paid jobs or Social Service payments by selling some of the things

he makes. There might come a demand by those who can afford them for hand-made goods, as now there is for antiques. It would never be great enough to put the factories and workshops out of business.

6. When the learner has attained a journeyman's proficiency he should be given, as his own private property, the tools of his trade and perhaps for a period a certain amount of necessary materials to enable him to continue enjoying the pleasure of making things. Otherwise frustration would be added to boredom and his second condition would be worse than his first. In this matter good judgment regarding his needs would be more important than rules governing allocations.

### **THE BENEFIT OF SMALL GROUPS**

7. Training should not take place in large groups gathered in large rooms of some great factory-like building and under the supervision of instructors who give general teaching, then go about bestowing a brief word of advice on one and another of the learners. It should be in small groups of, say, four or five in intimate surroundings. It would be a good thing if the teacher, himself, were making something of his own while passing on his skill and knowledge. This arrangement would be not only more pleasant, but would give that valuable social feeling of fellowship and personal interest in what the learner is doing which there cannot be in large classes. Besides, it would make it possible to separate the more amenable from the more difficult, and if there were a clash of personalities between master and apprentice, it would render easier the transference of the learner to another group in which he might be happier.

8. For several obvious reasons, this special training would not come under the supervision of Trades Union officials. If necessary, legislation to prevent its doing so should be brought in. There would be need for some unobtrusive and tactful inspection to keep an eye on things, and see that abuses did not creep in, but that should be done by disinterested welfare officials of some kind.

### **A SENSE OF BELONGING**

The above suggested scheme, or one similar to it in principle would do something towards keeping the delinquent, or probable delinquent, out of trouble. It might go some way towards breaking up gangs. At the same time, it would not take the youth or young man out of society, making him feel somewhat alien to it when he returns to it. Among members of lawless classes, especially among the younger folk in them, having served a prison sentence confers a certain prestige upon the anti-social hero, and the desire to emulate him can be carried into the rehabilitation Homes and centres and camps, infecting others there. The delinquent who is really a good citizen spoilt is comforted by the knowledge

that after his release he can find, among criminals and near-criminals, a place in which he can escape from his feeling of alienation and where he can have a sense of belonging. If, while being habilitated, he remains a member of the general community, he might not subsequently find any pleasure in joining bands of youths having in their minds a pattern of society shaped upon the childish one of good bushies and bad bobbies, or otherwise in being a sufferer upon whom the anxious attention of the social rescue squads is centred.

While there can be only admiration, often approaching reverence, for those who have devoted themselves to saving youngsters from social disaster by organising clubs for them or engaging in other rehabilitation work, and there must be full appreciation of the good they have done, yet obviously, from what can be reasoned and observed, all that they can do is very much limited. For one thing, membership and attendance being voluntary, clubs and the like can do least for those who need most.

### **SPORTING ORGANISATIONS NOT SUFFICIENT**

Youth organisations offer mostly entertainment and sport and sometimes hobbies. These give only ephemeral satisfaction. The entertainment has been thoroughly enjoyed, but when it is over, it is all over, even the pleasure. It leaves nothing upon which to build. The sporting event was health-giving and exciting; but when the goals have been kicked or the runs made or the walks taken, the participants are left with nothing made, nothing to show and no skill or ability that will remain with them beyond their youth to give their lives meaning and themselves that sense of self-sufficiency which bestows upon them a lasting dignity.

From the nursery schools onward there has been over-emphasis upon organised entertainment, organised play and adjustment to the social organisation. A normal person needs to feel at home and comfortable in his social environment but, at the same time, he needs to feel that he has some importance as an independent individual. Adaptation to society entails, to a great extent, being with it and its changes; but it involves also preserving oneself from its rapacious possessiveness and becoming wholly its creature, its thing. The present youthful idea of escaping from the clutches of the social mass by joining anti-social mobs is a pathetically comical one. The true counter to a movement, which has already gone too far, is the cultivation of personal self-dependence. To help some to do that is the aim of the scheme here offered for consideration.

What is suggested would not be cheaply put into operation. It, or another with the same aims, should not begin as one of those detailed plans so dear to organisers, but as trial and error experimentation; and it should not be allowed to become meat for the career-hungry who are really good salary seekers.

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tralian economist, W. H. Herbert, writing in *The Sunday Mail* (Brisbane) of February 25, commented: ". . . the Japanese weapons are now goods not bombs, but the similarity with Pearl Harbour and its aftermath is striking. In the past few years Japan has invaded the American market with larger and larger sales of goods . . . Japanese trade accounted for more than half of America's large surplus of imports over exports of \$US6000 million in 1971. The Japanese could not hope to maintain this position in the American market without massive retaliation. The Americans . . . hit back with currency changes aimed primarily at the Japanese and to a lesser extent at Europe."

### **NO STABILITY POSSIBLE UNDER PRESENT RULES**

The American policy makers, the international financial groups based in the U.S.A., have insisted that the Japanese and the European nations "float" their currencies while at the same time they have devalued the American dollar by a further 10 percent. This has made American exports lower priced in both Japan and Europe while imports from Japan and Europe are higher. Tariffs and exchange rates are methods of waging economic warfare, production of goods and services being exported instead of bombs. As production becomes more efficient in all nations, the economic warfare intensifies. This is used as an excuse for still greater economic centralism, with vast international corporations extending over national borders, and the creation of "Common Markets". But it is all in vain. Under present finance-economic rules there must be an increasing intensity of economic activity, most of it quite useless and destructive. Each new convulsion, both internally and internationally, is used to extend centralised control, driving mankind towards the One World State. But as we have observed on many occasions, this drive runs so contrary to the diversity of nations and cultures, that it inevitably produces greater friction and more social disintegration. No stability is possible until present finance-economic rules are modified.

If commonsense were allowed to operate, one nation would make a start to modify its financial policies to reflect economic realities. It is elementary that if a continuous flow of new financial credits can be created to finance production, much of it for exports, irrespective of whether it is needed or not, and if massive new credits can be extended by the non-Communist nations to the Soviet Union and Red China, at least a portion of these new credits could be made available to individuals as consumer credits in the form of price-subsidies and social dividends, starting with more generous retirement pensions and child endowment, thus ending inflation. There is only one major reason why this relatively simple modification is not made: those seeking to create the One World State are determined to use the monopoly of credit to deprive mankind of its rightful heritage.

Through a perverted educational system, a mass media that is little more than a massive brainwashing instrument, the power groups have opposed every suggestion for a modification of disastrous policies. They have either smeared or subjected to the silent treatment organisations like The Australian League of Rights. The central fact about the plight of the world is that it is primarily the result of a conspiracy against Civilisation. The only hope now is that the growing exposure of the nature of this conspiracy, and the identification of the groups who have promoted it, and their dupes, will avert a disaster so terrible that the clock of Civilisation would not only be put back for hundreds of years, as it has been in the past, but might be stopped completely. Gary Allen in his *None Dare Call It Conspiracy* has provided the best instrument devised to date for an effective exposure of the conspiracy. We urge every reader to obtain a supply of the League of Rights introductory brochure on the conspiracy and an adequate supply of copies of *None Dare Call It Conspiracy* for sale.

### **THE LAST HOPE**

An influential Australian academic was recently given a copy of *None Dare Call It Treason*. He has commented, "This book provided me with a blinding glimpse of a reality I had only sensed. For God's sake let us place it in as many influential hands as quickly as possible." A member of a Junior Chamber of Commerce was recently introduced to Gary Allen's book. As a result a Leagues of Rights supporter was invited to address a well-attended Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting. More books sold, more people equipped. College lecturers are using the book. "Operation Exposure" is under way in all parts of the English-speaking world. Spearheading the offensive throughout the Crown Commonwealth are the Leagues of Rights. This is the last hope for mankind as each day brings further evidence of the break-up of Civilisation.

### **JEREMY LEE AND ERIC BUTLER AT MELBOURNE HERITAGE MEETING**

Mr. Jeremy Lee, Queensland State Director of the League, and Mr. Eric Butler, League National Director, will speak at a public meeting to be held in the I. Younger Ross Hall, Keppel Street, Carlton, Melbourne, on Friday, March 30, at 8 p.m. They will be dealing with the reasons for the mounting attacks on the Australian flag, the Crown and the Federal Constitution. Victorian readers should be present themselves and urge all their patriotic friends to be present. If the "silent majority" remains silent they will find that the militant minority continues to rob them of their heritage.



# Enterprise

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## "BLEED, BLEED, POOR COUNTRY. GREAT TYRANNY, LAY THOU THY BASIS SURE, FOR GOODNESS DARE NOT CHECK THEE..."

—Macbeth, Act IV, Scene III, W. Shakespeare.

**We are shortly to have a National Convention of constitutional reform. Its significance is beyond question. Prior to the recent Federal elections, the former Prime Minister, Mr. McMahon, was reported as saying that constitutional changes were needed to increase Commonwealth power in such areas as industrial relations, control of associations and organisations, control of interest rates and overall control of the economy. Ironically, it was Commonwealth power over these matters, which the Liberal Party so assiduously opposed, in the early post-war period.**

We can be certain that representatives of the Commonwealth—now in Labor hands—and the States will approach the convention with vastly differing viewpoints. In the resolution calling for the convention in 1970, Government and Opposition, leaders in both Houses of the Victorian Parliament expressed their dissatisfaction. The Victorian Attorney-General, Sir George Reid, spoke of "the total dependence of our State upon the Commonwealth for finance for the absolute necessities of government, and the maintenance of our Social Services . . . It is timely, I believe, that we should emphasise the importance of Federation against centralism". In the Upper House, the then Minister for Local Government, Mr. Hamer, said, "the fabric of the Federal System is in tatters . . . it is a highly centralised and bureaucratic system". He went on to point out that responsibilities in the fields of education, health, transport, roads, water, conservation, law and order and the administration of justice were grossly impaired by lack of financial resources and by dependence on central government. Similar opinions have been expressed often enough by leaders in other State Governments.

Mr. Whitlam, on the other hand, made his intentions clear when addressing the 1970 Annual Conference of the Local Government Association of New South Wales. He said, inter alia: ". . . It is my firm conviction that the decentralisation of power will be effected in the country not by shoring up indefinitely the existing States, with

their irrelevant and ineffectual boundaries, but by providing local authorities with the means and incentives to freely associate one with another on the basis of shared urban and regional interests . . ." Needless to say, the one prerequisite to the genuine decentralisation of power—financial independence—is not contemplated by Mr. Whitlam or his party. Hence the new and very ominous concentration upon Regional Planning, administered by the Commonwealth through appointed—not elected—Regional Governments, depending on the Federal Government for financial hand-outs, completely by-passing the States, and emasculating existing Local Government still further. The poisoned bait, incidentally, will be the "Growth Centres" which are the centralist's answer to the plea for decentralisation. Sadly, the programme has the support in principle of the Country Party, which used the same bait in the last election.

It might well be asked, therefore, why five State Governments, holding broadly similar views, and fortified by a Constitution obviously designed to safeguard their respective sovereignties, have been so singularly unsuccessful in retaining their rights? Professor Zelman Cowen, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Queensland, writing in the *Bank of New South Wales Review* (September, 1972) said: "Late in 1971 a seminar on inter-governmental relations, attended by experts in various fields—law, economics, public administration—met in Canberra. It explored various matters; general constitutional

developments and problems, principles of federalism, the problems of various governments—national, state and local—the possibilities of improved inter-governmental relations and performance, and in particular the imbalance between inter-governmental responsibilities and financial resource. The problems arising out of the uniform income tax scheme were discussed. One speaker referred to the problems "created by the joint operation of State pusillanimity and Commonwealth political pressure"; another pointed out that the States, having failed to agree long ago to a trial period of uniform tax, found themselves after uniform tax was held to have a secure constitutional base in a position in which, in the post-war period, they were without a claim. This speaker also pointed out that, on major matters relating to taxation, the States had in fact made no concerted stand; ". . . There has been talk of principles, but practice has concerned itself with the quantum and distribution of Federal grants. The short term held sway. It has been a recurring triumph of expediency." He also observed that through the acceptance of special grants in a variety of fields over two decades, the States had lost a substantial part of their freedom to determine their own priorities in resolving the composition of expenditure."

Professor Cowen, while citing these arguments, made it clear that he broadly agreed with the 1959 Joint Committee on Constitutional Review, which favoured the increasing of Commonwealth powers in respect to such matters as navigation and shipping, civil aviation and restrictive trade practices. The Committee's conclusions were based, in its own words, "on the proposition that at this stage of national development, the Commonwealth Parliament should be vested with an industrial power which it could exercise along with powers relating to economic activity to achieve and maintain a stable economy, in which the dangers of inflation and unemployment would be reduced to a minimum". Specifically, the Commonwealth Parliament would have been given power to make laws with respect to the terms and conditions of industrial unemployment. Professor Cowen argued that our contemporary situation is very different, despite the divergence in the political philosophies of individual governments, to that which prevailed when the Founding Fathers were preparing for Federation in the 1890s.

Before unreservedly accepting the 'trendy' views of the modern centralist, we could do little better than to re-examine the thought-provoking arguments of a former Liberal Federal Parliamentarian and constitutional authority, Professor F. A. Bland, written in 1941, when precisely the same issue was under discussion. Professor Bland pointed out that the main defence of the State

Governments—financial independence—was eliminated in the late 'twenties. He continued:

**"The effects of administrative traditions and techniques were probably decisive. From the inception of federation, Federal officials had sedulously sought power and had won it . . . all these (bureaucratic) forays were designed to establish the place, power and prestige of Federal officials." Professor Bland went on to deal with post-war reconstruction, the insidious preparation of which was in the hands of Dr. H. C. Coombs: "The invocation of the Atlantic Charter by those seeking the destruction of the Constitution and the Federal system in order to further their own brand of post-war reconstruction has been most disingenuous . . . Australians have not been told that the acceptance of the vital principles of the Atlantic Charter (subsequently embodied in the United Nations Charter) will necessitate a revision of our sacrosanct fiscal policy, of our White Australia policy, of our industrial policy, of our isolationist and nationalist policy. And they should be told that the very nature of the principles of the Atlantic Charter is an additional reason why the Federal system, with its allocation of external affairs to the Commonwealth, and of domestic details to the States should be preserved . . . it is held by some naive advocates of unification that only by adopting that policy will we get decentralisation of administration . . . Why it is necessary to scrap a Federal political structure to introduce an administrative reform like decentralisation is not clear, but it is worth remembering that the Sydney metropolis returns as many members to Federal Parliament as do three of the less populous States. If, by the device of New States it were possible to circumscribe the influence of Sydney or Melbourne, the multiplication of States would be worthwhile. For the influence of the class-conscious masses of voters in the metropolitan areas provides a constant threat to any policy . . . It is clear that authority in a Labor Government lies, not in Cabinet nor in Parliament, but in a group which owes no responsibility to the electors. The effect is to change entirely the nature and principles of parliamentary government. When, therefore, the people are asked to trust parliament, and to approve of such a modification of the Constitution as would threaten the Federal system, it is well to remember that we are living, not under the traditional British form of parliamentary government, but under a peculiar Australian brand in which Ministers obey orders and take directions from persons who have never been chosen for that purpose by the people.**

The traditional system is one in which the people elect their representatives, and by that choice determine which party is to enjoy office. The party chooses its leader, who, in turn invites members of the party to be associated

with him in the Cabinet. The Cabinet decides the programme to be considered by Parliament, which by debate, questions, and motions, keeps the Cabinet in tune with public opinion. Fundamental features of the Cabinet system include the loyalty of Ministers to the Prime Minister, the principles of ministerial responsibility, and of Cabinet solidarity. Compare this system with the manner in which parliamentary government is practised in Canberra. Mr. Curtin (Prime Minister at that time—Ed.) must accept ministers chosen for him by the party. Despite numerous acts of disloyalty, and of utterances flatly opposed to his, Mr. Curtin has no power as Prime Minister to dismiss offenders.

In truth, all the normal features of Cabinet Government are absent. The system deliberately discourages personal loyalty to the Prime Minister, and it rejects the principle of Cabinet solidarity. Conversely, the Prime Minister cannot give his confidence to his Cabinet lest ministers should seek to forestall him and embarrass him by premature disclosure of his plans. He cannot control the policy to be submitted to the House; he must accept direction, or be humiliated by leisurely approval of his appeals. Parliament is powerless to act, because the party system makes it subject to similar dictation. Electors, therefore, should realise that any proposal to enlarge the power of the Federal Government at the expense of the States means handing over that power to an irresponsible industrial group which exercises a rigid dictatorship over the Prime Minister, his colleagues, and the party in Parliament . . . There is no warrant for believing that centralisation of political power would be followed by administrative decentralisation . . . As Sir Henry Parkes constantly emphasised during a long life of advocacy of local government, the cure for poor local administration, or even for the unwise exercise of discretion, is not supersession or suppression by the central government, but an enlargement of the duties and responsibilities of local authorities. It is incontrovertible that democratic government in Australia will continue to be little more than an aspiration until the localities are made responsible for their own affairs, until the scope and powers of local authorities are enlarged, and cost and methods of administration brought home to the citizen in his locality. It is entirely fallacious to believe that this end can only be attained by destroying the States."

Professor Bland's remarks, so descriptive of the current situation, were written, we should remind ourselves, over 30 years ago.

In the 12 weeks since the Labor Party gained office, we have seen the situation so well described by Professor Bland in reference to the Curtin government, replayed

by the new set of actors who make up the Labor Ministry. Quite who speaks for the Government is not clear. The contradictions already apparent between Messrs. Whitlam, Cairns, Uren, *et al.*, have induced a mood of apprehension in an electorate, which was only too willing to give them a fair go. The Liberal Party has now followed the Labor lead in establishing a party-elected ministry, and the similarities between Government and Opposition parties are so striking as to deprive electors of the genuine alternatives so urgently needed.

To contemplate the wresting of any more power from State and Local Authorities can only be regarded as a peculiar sort of "summer madness" on the part of those looking for genuine solutions to Australia's problems, and a cynicism bordering on criminality on the part of those who are consciously seeking more power for themselves.

If centralisation is to be halted, the solution must come from the States. They must first enlist the support of Local Authorities, rather than treating them with the same arrogance to which they are themselves subjected by the Commonwealth. It becomes a matter of will, a quality not in evidence among State Governments for many years. If it is true that power corrupts, as Lord Acton had it, and absolute power corrupts absolutely, it is also true that those over whom power is exercised are also corrupted in the process. There is something of the bully in the way both State and Local Government have continually extorted the tax and ratepayer, rather than stand up to Big Brother. Typical in this regard has been the attitude of his colleagues to the stand taken by the Queensland Premier, Mr. Bjelke-Petersen against the Commonwealth over the Queensland border dispute. From the suppressed murmurs of Country Party members to the open attack by the Deputy Premier Sir Gordon Chalk there is open fear that financial discrimination against Queensland by the Federal Government may result. It can only be hoped that a roar of approval from as many people as understand the issue will shame Mr. Petersen's critics into silence. While there has occasionally been the odd protest from the States, this has never resolved itself into action. It has, to reiterate, been a recurring triumph of expediency. It can only be hoped that some sort of stand can be taken now, for the moment of truth has undoubtedly come.

The questions to be answered are these: If the Federal Government, under the dominion of the Reserve Bank, has complete financial power in Australia, which means complete political power in consequence, is it not already too late for any effective action by the States? Are not impending constitutional reforms a mere formality in

cementing what already seems to be obvious—the dependence of the States in perpetuity on 'hand-outs' from the Commonwealth? A premature affirmation of these questions may be partly responsible for the idea of secession, which has already been put forward in Queensland. While not yet to be taken seriously, the fact that a leading economist, and a Country Party State Parliamentarian, have seriously suggested this course of action adds weight to the mood of desperation which is developing.

However, the States still have one card up their sleeves, which, while the mere thought will probably induce political palpitations, nevertheless constitutes an effective—and probably the only—solution. That solution lies in Section 51 of the Australian Constitution, subsection 13 of which specifically preserves the right of the States to conduct their own banking systems. It is clear that the Reserve Bank is not empowered to intrude into the sphere of State Banking, which means that a State denied adequate loan funds from the Commonwealth could, at least to some degree, fund its own administrative expenditure on terms and at rates of interest which would compare very favourably with those arbitrarily imposed by the Central Bank. The judicious use of State Government securities and debentures to compensate for cost increases, to offset the burden of Local Government debt, for the maintenance of cheap and efficient public utilities — particularly transport — could revolutionise the situation.

It will be argued that such a step would produce great friction between the Commonwealth and the State concerned. This is undoubtedly true. We can, however, be sure that any attempt on the part of the States, in whatever direction, to redeem their sovereignty will be bitterly opposed. This will not deter State and Local Government representatives who are worth their salt. The nettle must be grasped sooner or later. That such steps have been contemplated in the past is clear, and we should note the revealing remarks of Sir Frank Nicklin, written in 1948, on this very question:

**"The Country Party's policy is to use to the full our national credit and to make full use of the Commonwealth Bank. If this were done within the limits of our Constitution there would be no need for the establishment of a State Bank. However, should the Commonwealth Government insist in their policy of nationalising the banking system of Australia, and if we had a Commonwealth Government in power that adopted the same policy as the present Government does towards the States, it may be necessary for us, for our own protection, to exercise the right we have under the Constitution to establish our own State Bank. However, this would not be needed if we had a Commonwealth Government in power prepared to do the right thing in regard to State developments."**

Expenditure on debt is now the third highest item in the budget for all States in Australia. In 10 years the amount allocated to interest, exchange and debt redemption charges by the States has doubled, from \$250,433,000 in 1960-61, to \$502,551,000 in 1969-70. The debt charges the States are forced to meet would today finance expenditure on harbours and rivers, water supply, sewerage, irrigation and drainage, business and industrial undertakings other than transport, justice, police, prisons and penal establishments and public safety TWICE OVER!

In the case of Local Government the debt situation is drastic. Total debt has risen from \$511,342,000 in 1959-60 to \$1,509,318,000 in 1968-69. Rates throughout the same period have risen throughout Australia by approximately 129 percent. The impact in the rural areas has been particularly hard, and is largely responsible for the fact that during the last five years 83,000 people have left their occupations in the rural areas, while a further 50,000 have left country towns. But the impact has been almost as great in the metropolitan areas, and examples of people selling their homes because they are unable to meet exorbitant rate charges are not uncommon.

In conclusion, then, we should heed the words of Sir Henry Parkes, the Father of Federation, written in 1891: "As a matter of reason and logical forecast, it cannot be doubted that if the Federal Union were inaugurated with double the number of the present colonies, the growth and prosperity of all would be absolutely assured. It would add immeasurably to the importance of the new Commonwealth, and be of immense advantage to Western Australia, South Australia and Queensland themselves, if four or five new colonies were cut out of their vast and unmanageable territories." To which he added later: "The division of the existing colonies into smaller areas to equalise the distribution of political power will be the next great constitutional change."

Perhaps Sir Henry Parke's colleague, Sir Alfred Deakin, had an inkling that Australia's development was bound to throw up such centralists as Dr. H. V. Evatt, Dr. H. C. Coombs and Mr. Gough Whitlam, when he wrote of the States being bound to the chariot wheels of the central government by the shackles of finance, despite the constitution. It is doubtful if they foresaw a stage being reached where the complete abolition of the States was contemplated. It is undoubtedly true that were Parkes and Deakin alive today, they would be in the forefront of the fight for State sovereignty and the decentralisation of power.

We need a few modern Parkes and Deakins, but, more importantly, we need an alive and vigorous grass-roots campaign among the people, spearheaded by the States and Local Government in partnership, against the sophisticated tyranny, which is all but here.