



ON TARGET

INSERT

Something for Remembrance Day 2025

Dear Sir,

Remembrance Day on 11 November 2025 marks the armistice of the First World War. This year also marks fifty years since Australians were given the opportunity to decide who would govern them.

In 1975 Parliament was deadlocked. On one side stood the Australian Labor Party led by Gough Whitlam; on the other, the Liberal Party led by Malcolm Fraser. Much of the mainstream media portrayed the impasse as a “constitutional crisis”, but it was fundamentally a struggle between political parties, resolved by the mechanisms set out in the Australian Constitution.

To break the deadlock, Governor-General Sir John Kerr exercised his reserve powers: he removed Prime Minister Whitlam’s commission, appointed Malcolm Fraser as caretaker Prime Minister, and prorogued Parliament pending an election — thereby giving the Australian people the final say.

This remains a momentous chapter in our constitutional history and a demonstration of the framers’ intent. Ultimately, it was the Australian electorate who ended the Whitlam government at the 13 December 1975 election.

The mainstream media have not always emphasized these facts, nor the harsh treatment Sir John Kerr received from the major parties that subsequently benefited from the election result. His anguish is laid bare in his book *Matters for Judgment*. A thorough contemporary account is available in *The Crown and the Constitution* by Professor D. P. O’Connell (reprinted from *The Parliamentarian*, January 1976, Department of Justice, Queensland). Both works can be found online.

The Constitution is the instrument that keeps politicians in check, but it only works if Australians understand how it operates. It behooves us all to learn its workings so we can hold our leaders to account. I urge readers to contact their local representatives and request a copy of the Constitution.

Yours faithfully,

Louis Cook

Numurkah

27th October 2025

The Crown and The Constitution
The Dissolution of the Australian Parliament: 11 November 1975

By Professor D. P. O'Connell
*(Reprinted from "The Parliamentarian" - January 1976,
by the Department of Justice, Queensland)*

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This paper is re-printed (November 11th, 2015) by The Australian League of Rights to better understand the political events of 1975.

Forty years have passed since Sir John Kerr took decisive action, as allowed by The Australian Constitution, to give Australian people a say in their political future.

This is beyond the working lifetime of many Australians today.

Now the Constitution is under attack by mendacious politicians who want to change the rules by which they are allowed to govern the people and the political grubs must be rejected!

**As it is... The Australian Constitution is the Fundamental Law for
All Australians.**

**The Australian Constitution should not be changed at the whim of
socialists and carpetbaggers.**

The Dissolution of the Australian Parliament:

On 11 November 1975 the Governor-General of Australia, Sir John Kerr, dismissed the Labour Government of Mr Gough Whitlam, commissioned the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Malcolm Fraser, to form a caretaker Government until an election could be held, accepted Mr Fraser's advice given immediately afterwards that both Houses of Parliament should be dissolved, and dissolved them, unleashing a storm of controversy as to the constitutionality of his actions and their likely consequences in the long as well as the short term. The Governor-General saw Mr Whitlam at Government House at 1 p.m. on that day and handed him the following letter:

Dear Mr Whitlam,

In accordance with Section 64 of the Constitution I hereby determine your appointment as my chief adviser and head of the Government. It follows that I also hereby determine the appointments of all the Ministers in your Government.

You have previously told me that you would never resign or advise an election of the House of Representatives or a double dissolution and that the only way in which such an election could be obtained would be by my dismissal of you and your ministerial colleagues. As it appeared likely that you would today persist in this attitude I decided that, if you did, I would determine your commission and state my reasons for doing so. You have persisted in your attitude and I have accordingly acted as indicated. I attach a statement of my reasons, which I intend to publish immediately. It is with a great deal of regret that I have taken this step both in respect of yourself and your colleagues.

I propose to send for the Leader of the Opposition and to commission him to form a new caretaker Government until an election can be held.

Yours sincerely, (Signed.) John R. Kerr.

The Governor-General's statement of his reasons is appended to this article. At 2.20 p.m. the Senate passed Supply Bills. Fourteen minutes later Mr Fraser rose in the House of Representatives to announce that he held the Governor-General's commission as Prime Minister. There followed five divisions in that House which the Labour Party (now the Opposition) won. The final division was on a motion of no-confidence in Mr Fraser as Prime Minister, which, when it was passed, led to a resolution requesting the Speaker to call on the Governor-General to dismiss Mr Fraser and commission Mr Whitlam to form a Government, as the leader of the party with the confidence of the House of Representatives. At 3.15 p.m. the House adjourned for the Speaker to convey this resolution to the Governor-General. An appointment was made for the Speaker to see the Governor-General at 4.45 p.m. At that very time the Governor-General's secretary read the proclamation of dissolution of Parliament upon the steps of Parliament House to a hostile crowd and an angry Mr Whitlam, whose immediate response was an intemperate remark about the Governor-General which many took as a threat to both the office and its incumbent.

In the election campaign that followed, both the Labour Party and the Liberal Country Party coalition acclaimed the Governor-General's action as, respectively, an assault upon and a defence of the Constitution. Certainly it was an unusual test of the relationship between Parliament and the Head of State and of the inherent power of the Head of State in the authentic processes of democracy.

Some have seen it as a vindication of the view that the Crown has residual power to resolve a question of the constitutionality of governmental actions, and so as a matter of general interest to Commonwealth countries which have retained the monarchy. However it be interpreted, the episode is of historic importance.

A proper assessment of the constitutionality of the Governor-General's actions and associated events requires a review of the progress of the constitutional crisis leading to the dissolution of Parliament. A prominent feature of the policies of the Labour Government after it came to power in December 1972 was the progressive ousting of foreign multinational interest in the Australian mineral industry. Since section 51 (xxiii) of the Australian Constitution requires the payment of compensation on "just terms" for the taking of property, a programme of nationalization would require a prodigious outlay of public money. During the early part of 1975 a public scandal erupted over attempts by the Treasurer, Dr Cairns, to raise the vast sum of four billion dollars on the international loan market through unconventional agencies and outside the legal framework for the raising of loan monies.

It was generally believed that the funds thus raised would be employed in a scheme for the transfer to Australian ownership of the mineral interest in foreign corporations. The documents that passed from hand to hand among the fringe bankers who sought to raise these funds tend to authenticate this theory, since they state that the funds were to be put at the disposal of the "Ministry of Energy". But another explanation was suggested in a letter to the *Melbourne Age* of 11 July 1975 by a Professor C. Howard, who had until shortly before he wrote this letter been a special constitutional consultant to Senator Murphy, the Labour Attorney-General, whom he included in his denunciations in this letter. He wrote:

"No one has yet given a credible reason why the sum sought to be raised in the loans affair was so large. Attention has been distracted by the naive and secretive methods adopted, by the evasion of the Financial Agreement and by the fate of Dr Cairns.

Yet it seems to me that the size of the sums involved reveals the probable truth of the whole business, for they are of budgetary proportions... In my view the loans scheme was simply an attempt to open up an extra-parliamentary source of supply which would be available, not, to be sure, to bypass Parliament forever, but to keep a Government afloat for a long enough time to ride out the threat of another forced election."

He then nominated as persons "known or believed to have been implicated in one capacity or another", Mr Whitlam, Dr Cairns, Mr Connor, the Minister of Energy, and Senator Murphy. These four Ministers are said by other sources to have participated in a joint decision to raise the funds in these amounts and in

unorthodox ways, although this has not been substantiated.¹

The unorthodoxy lay not only in the use of fringe bankers and amateur agents but in the circumvention of the strict requirements of the Financial Agreements Act, 1928-1966, which is covered by Section 105A of the Constitution. This schedules the Financial Agreements of the Commonwealth and States, whereby all loan raisings have to be approved by the Australian Loan Council (which is composed of Commonwealth and States), unless the raisings are for "temporary purposes". It has been rumored that the Attorney General gave an opinion that a loan with a maturity date of 20 years would be a loan for temporary purposes (although it would be difficult to see what could then be a loan for other than temporary purposes, since 20 years exceeds the maturity period of most bond issues). Certainly, documents relating to the attempts of the agents to raise the sum of four billion dollars nominate a 20-year period.

When the facts of Dr Cairns' actions became public knowledge he was dismissed by Mr Whitlam amid charges of exorbitant commissions to various people. Various undertakings were then given to Parliament by Mr Whitlam, but in mid-October he found it necessary to dismiss Mr Connor also for continuing to negotiate with a view to raising these funds. Subsequently, reputable newspapers alleged that Mr Whitlam himself was a party to the decisions taken to authorize the negotiations, and was aware of the activities of his Ministers at all relevant times, but again this has not been substantiated.

Whatever the truth of the various allegations made before and after the dissolution of Parliament, the dismissal of Mr Connor a few days before the Senate was due to vote on the budget, which had already passed the House of Representatives, suggested the atmosphere of a major financial scandal. Since Labour did not have a majority in the Senate the possibility had been canvassed for some months of the Opposition seeking to force a general election by rejecting the Supply Bill when it reached the Senate. Mr Fraser had publicly said that this would happen only when extraordinary and reprehensible circumstances existed. The loans scandal led to the Opposition adopting the stance that these circumstances did exist, and the Senate deferred the Supply Bill each time that it was presented by the Government during the next three weeks. It was expected that within six weeks the Government would be driven to extraordinary methods to maintain public services, or would have to resign or Mr Whitlam would have to advise the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament. Mr Whitlam determined to ride out the storm.

The initial stages of the constitutional crisis thus raised two questions of constitutional law and practice: concerning the powers of the Senate with respect to Supply, and the requirements of law relating to the expenditure of funds without budgetary appropriation.

Refusal of Supply: Power of Senate

So far as the withholding of supply is concerned, the position in Australia is different from what it is in the United Kingdom, where the House of Lords has long been fettered in the matter of money Bills. The draftsmen of the Australian Constitution of 1900 deliberately rejected the idea that the popularly elected House should be paramount in the matter of Supply in favour of the idea of control by the states over federal expenditure through the Senate, which was structured to represent the people organized in the states rather than in the electorate generally. This fundamental point has not always been adverted to in the course of the controversy over the Senate's powers, nor has attention been drawn to section 49 of the Constitution which states that the powers, privileges, and immunities of the Senate are those of the House of Commons, and not of the House of Lords. Section 53 of the Constitution reads:

53. Powers of the Houses in respect of legislation. Proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys, or imposing taxation, shall not originate in the Senate. But a proposed law shall not be taken to appropriate revenue or moneys, or to impose taxation, by reason only of its containing provisions for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licenses, or fees for services under the proposed law.

The Senate may not amend proposed laws imposing taxation, or proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government.

The Senate may not amend any proposed law so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.

The Senate may at any stage return to the House of Representatives any proposed law which the Senate may not amend, requesting, by message, the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. And the House of Representatives may, if it thinks fit, make any of such omissions or amendments, with or without modifications.

Except as provided in this section, the Senate shall have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed laws.

It will be noted that the limitations imposed on the Senate in respect of money Bills relate to their amendment not their rejection. So far as their rejection is concerned, there is nothing in the Constitution to suggest that the ordinary requirements of Section 1 for the enactment of legislation would not apply to money Bills, namely that they should pass both Houses.

In 1974 the Senate forced a dissolution of both Houses by rejecting a series of government Bills. The possibility of it repeating this in 1975 depended upon

Mr Whitlam taking advantage of the continued rejection of his Bills by a hostile Senate to advise the Governor-General in favour of a double dissolution once again. But Mr Whitlam made it clear that he would suffer the rejection and would not go again to the electorate. So the rejection of the budget seemed to be the only way in which the Government could be forced to go again to the people. The loan scandals could then be made an electoral issue.

Whatever the written text of the Constitution, the rejection of Supply was a highly controversial matter, and Mr Whitlam had for some time previous to the passage of the budget through Parliament been mobilizing opinion against it. A government-inspired move led to letters to the newspapers contending that the duty of the Senate to pass the Supply Bill was a matter of constitutional convention, as in the case of the House of Lords, or, at least, that it was rash because once the precedent was set it could become a routine political tactic which would debase the constitutional system, if it did not actually make Australia ungovernable.

Although it was widely canvassed, the theory of a constitutional convention on the subject of Supply in Australia is not readily sustainable. For a constitutional convention to arise which would, in effect, alter the intendment of the written text of the Constitution there would have to be a practice to that effect supported by a general consensus. While it is true that the Senate had not previously rejected Supply, the constitutional theorists had never previously propounded a theory on the basis of this self-denial, which was explicable by political circumstances. And the Labour Party, which in 1975 was so assiduous in cultivating the supposed convention, had, when in Opposition in 1970, voted in the Senate against Supply legislation on the theory of the Senate's independent role.

Speaking in the House of Representatives on 12 June 1970 in the debate on the States' Receipts Duties (Administration) Bill, Mr Whitlam (then Leader of the Opposition) said: "This Bill and its associated Bills will be rejected by Parliament. This Bill will be defeated in another place. The Government should then resign. It has become quite clear in the months since the last federal election that this Government is pathologically incapable of resolving the problems of Commonwealth-state-civic financial relations." On 18 June 1970 in the debate on the same Bill in the Senate, Senator Murphy (then Senate Leader of the Opposition) said: "The Senate is entitled and expected to exercise resolutely but with discretion its power to refuse its concurrence to any financial measure, including a tax Bill. There are no limitations on the Senate in the use of its constitutional powers, except the limitations imposed by discretion and reason." On 25 August 1970, Mr Whitlam speaking in the budget debate in the House of Representatives said: "Let us take this budget and the Government which produced it to the people themselves. The Parliament has already voted Supply

to the end of November. By that time, there can be an election for both Houses. An election therefore would cause no disruption. The only thing that will cause disruption is the continuance of the Government. Let me make it clear at the outset that our opposition to this budget is not mere formality. We intend to press our opposition by all available means on all related measures in both Houses. If the motion is defeated, we will vote against the Bills here and in the Senate. Our purpose is to destroy the Government which has sponsored it."

On 1 October 1970 Mr Whitlam said in the House of Representatives: "We all know that in British Parliaments the tradition is that if a money Bill is defeated ... the Government goes to the people to seek their endorsement of its policies." Furthermore, in Australia the rejection of Supply by Upper Houses has been an intermittent phenomenon for a long time, and even recently, because of the independent position of these Houses compared with the House of Lords. In the nineteenth century this occurred three times, the case of Victoria in 1879, when the Government ran out of money and sacked the civil service, being celebrated, and discussed prominently by Dicey in his Constitutional Law. The memory of these notorious incidents was fresh when the Australian Constitution was being drafted, and it is no accident that curbs on the Senate in this matter were excluded. Again in 1947 and in 1952 the Victorian Legislative Council rejected the Supply Bill, as did the Tasmanian Council in 1952.

The expediency of the deferment of Supply by the Senate in October 1975 is a matter of political judgment, but its constitutionality is a different matter altogether, and the confusion of the two in the minds of the Australian public tended to excite public criticism both of the Liberal-Country Party action in failing to pass the budget and the decision of the Governor-General, consequent upon that action, to dismiss a Government which had the confidence of the House of Representatives.

When the Supply Bill failed to pass the Senate Mr Fraser demanded the resignation of the Government and publicly argued that if this did not occur the Governor-General had the duty to dismiss the Government. It seemed, on the face of it, that the Governor-General, in acting as he did, was yielding to the tactics not to say the asseverations of the Opposition. The constitutionality of his action was thus inevitably confused with the questions of the confidence of the House of Representatives and the duty of the Governor-General to act upon the advice of a Prime Minister who enjoys this confidence.

A Head of State who lacked the competence of independent action in the circumstances now existing in Australia would be nothing but the creature of a Government, irrespective of the expedients adopted by it to survive in power when denied the financial means of doing so. Either the Government would, within a short time, be driven to questionable methods of funding its necessary

activities, or public administration would come to a halt - as it had in Victoria in 1879 - with incalculable social and economic consequences.

Mr Whitlam stated that the Government would continue to govern without Supply, and that it had legal access to funds other than those appropriated by Parliament in the Consolidated Revenue Accounts to enable it to do so. There is no public indication of the funds to which he was referring, but it was believed that the Government's intention was to withdraw money from the Loan Fund. The legal situation seems to be as follows:

Section 83 of the Constitution states that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except under appropriation made by law". Harrison Moore, *Commonwealth of Australia*, 1st ed. p. 187 said: "This excludes the once popular doctrine that money might become legally available for the use of the government service upon the votes of Supply of the Lower House." Sections 31, 32, and 59 of the Audit Act, 1901-1973 require that no money shall be drawn from the Commonwealth Public Account except after the Auditor General has certified that that amount is lawfully available by virtue of appropriation under section 83 of the Constitution. The Commonwealth Public Account includes the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund. The necessary warrant for payment can be issued to the Treasurer by the Governor-General on the Auditor-General's certificate. Under section 42(2) (c) and (d) the Auditor General is legally bound to surcharge any person who pays out of the Commonwealth Public Account without the authority of a warrant lawfully issued by the Governor-General.

The blockage of the Supply Bill by the Senate meant that appropriated funds would quickly run out. It is important to note the central position occupied by the Governor-General in this legislative scheme - something overlooked in the general debate upon the legality and propriety of his dismissal of the Government. His constitutional powers must be assessed in consideration of the legal responsibility placed upon him, by this legislation, and in the light of the knowledge, which he presumably acquired as to how the Government proposed to circumvent the legal restrictions upon its access to funds.

How did the Government propose to draw public monies in order to stay in office? Any answer must be speculative.² Section 3 of the Loan (Temporary Revenue Deficits) Act 1953-1966, and Section 6, of the Loan (Short-Term Borrowings) Act 1959-1973 allow the Treasurer to expend money standing to the credit of the Loan Fund for the purposes of any appropriation made or to be made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund: both of these Acts appropriate to the extent necessary for the purposes of those sections. Was it intended to make out a plausible case for raiding the Loan Fund in order to finance routine expenditure, on the argument that, since the budget had merely been deferred

by the Senate and not rejected, the expenditure was for the purposes of an appropriation "to be made"? The Governor-General, as a former Chief Justice of New South Wales, would be in a position to form a view as to the intrinsic legality of any policy of the Government; and as the person required to issue the warrant he would have an exceptional and independent authority. Again, his legal duty, coupled with what he presumably learned (since he says he talked with the Treasurer) are essential features of the background to his decisions. It may be because he felt he was on the horns of a legal and constitutional dilemma that the Governor-General decided to dismiss the Government and appoint Mr Fraser a caretaker Prime Minister to advise him to dissolve Parliament.

Power of dissolution

The power of dissolution in Australia has not been left to the prerogative. Section 5 of the Constitution concerns the dissolution of the House of Representatives, and reads as follows:

5. Sessions of Parliament. Prorogation and Dissolution. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives.

28. Duration of House of Representatives. Every House of Representatives shall continue for three years from the first meeting of the House, and no longer, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor General.

Section 57 governs the dissolution of the Senate, and it reads:

57. Disagreement between the Houses. If the House of Representatives passes any proposed law, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree and if after an interval of three months the House of Representatives, in the same or the next session, again passes the proposed law with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives simultaneously. But such dissolution shall not take place within six months before the date of the expiry of the House of Representatives by effluxion of time.

If after such dissolution the House of Representatives again passes the proposed law, with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not

agree, the Governor-General may convene a joint sitting of the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

The Members present at the joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the proposed law as last proposed by the House of Representatives, and upon amendments, if any, which have been made therein by one House and not agreed to by the other, and any such amendments which are affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be taken to have been carried, and if the proposed law, with the amendments, if any, so carried is affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, it shall be taken to have been duly passed by both Houses of the Parliament, and shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's Assent.

Governor-General's discretion

The question is whether, by convention, the Governor-General is bound to accept the advice of his Ministers in all matters arising under these sections. As it happened, in the present case the dissolution of both Houses was advised by Mr Fraser when he took office, but since he did take office only on the understanding that he would tender this advice, and after the dismissal of Mr Whitlam, it is still pertinent to consider the question.

Harrison Moore in his *Commonwealth of Australia* at p. 95 wrote that the Governor-General, in exercising his powers under section 5 would generally, "but not necessarily" act on the advice of his Ministers. In 1914 the Chief Justice advised the Governor-General in connection with a double dissolution (i.e., one under both sections 5 and 57) that under both sections the Governor-General had a duty of "independent exercise of discretion" (Evatt, "The Discretionary Authority of Dominion Governors", *Canadian Bar Review*, Vol. 18 (1940), p. 5). The Chief Justice said that the Governor-General must form his own judgment, and was not bound to follow the advice of his Ministers since he was "in the position of an independent arbiter". (*Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918 Vol. XI*, E. Scott, p. 19). Theoretically the discretion of the Crown in the matter of dissolution is maintained by Forsey (*The Royal Power of Dissolution of Parliament in the British Commonwealth* (1943), p. 259), who would allow it to be exercised only "negatively, preventively; never as a means of bringing about some positive end desired by the King himself or his representative".

It is questioned by Markesinis, *The Theory and Practice of Dissolution of Parliament* (1972), pp. 7071, 120, on the ground that the Crown needs to be protected against a charge of partisanship. But in the case of the exercise of his powers under section 57 of the Australian Constitution, relating to the

dissolution of the Senate, the Governor-General's competence of independent judgment has been conceded by Prime Ministers, notably by Mr Menzies when advising with respect to a double dissolution in 1951. He told the then Governor-General that the latter would not be bound to follow his advice in respect of the existence of the conditions of fact set out in section 57, although he had to be himself satisfied that those conditions of fact were established (*Parliamentary Papers*, 1957, Vol. 5, p. 918). In his memorandum of advice to the Governor-General, Mr. Menzies noted that the Governor General attached some importance to the unworkable condition of Parliament as a whole, which resulted from the failure of the Senate to pass legislation. His advice was that the Governor-General should dissolve Parliament if "good government, secure administration, and the reasonably speedy enactment of a legislative programme were being made extremely difficult, if not actually impossible".

A clear perception of the scope of the Governor-General's discretion was difficult in the events of October-November 1975 because of the linking of the question of his duty to act on the advice of his Ministers with the contentions advanced by his Ministers that the Senate was in breach of the Constitution in rejecting Supply voted by the House of Representatives. The Governor-General might well have taken the view that one constitutional impropriety does not warrant another, and that his discretion should not be made to depend upon the plausibility of the Government's intentions respecting the Senate, but the confusion in the public mind as to the constitutionality of the Senate's actions would certainly have to be taken into consideration by him when determining the scope of his powers and the timing of their exercise. (In fact, the Governor General in his statement of his reasons for dismissing Mr Whitlam said that, in his view, the action of the Senate was not constitutionally improper.)

The link between the two questions was explicitly presented in a legal opinion given to the Prime Minister by the Attorney General and the Solicitor General on 4 November 1975.³ they said that:

"The question thus is whether the deferring of Supply by the Senate solely to procure the resignation, or failing that, the dismissal of the Ministry as a step in a forced dissolution of the Representatives compels His Excellency to dissolve that House. The existence, nature or extent of the Governor-General's reserve powers of dismissal or dissolution in other circumstances does not arise."

The opinion, albeit none too firmly, supported the existence of a convention that the Senate ought not to refuse Supply, upon the basis that Supply had not previously been refused, and by drawing analogies from conventional situations not expressly covered by the Constitution, notably the office of Prime Minister.

It was pointed out that Jennings (*Cabinet Government*, 3rd ed. 1969, p. 403) mentioned that no Government had been dismissed in the United Kingdom since 1784, and that in the case of others of the Crown's Dominions Forsey (p. 71) had been unable to find a case of "forced dissolution" since 1853, i.e. a case where Ministers were dismissed because they refused to advise dissolution. This led them to doubt the existence of a prerogative right in the instant circumstances. They drew attention to section 61 of the Constitution, which reads:

61. Executive power. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and is exercisable by the Governor General as the Queen's representative, and extends to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, and of the laws of the Commonwealth.

and to section 62 which provides for a federal Executive Council to advise the Governor-General "in the government of the Commonwealth". From these they concluded, in bold and broad terms, that "the executive power of the Commonwealth exercisable by the Governor General may only be so exercised on advice of a Ministry which, because responsible government permeates the Constitution, will be drawn from the majority party in the Representatives".

It followed, in their opinion, that the Governor-General had no duty to dismiss the Government in the instant case; and, as to his powers, they admitted that he could not disregard the effects of the Senate's action upon the business of government, but they argued that it was "not correct to treat the exercise of those powers as demanded when refusal of Supply is threatened or when it occurs".

They did not directly deal with the possibility - having dealt with the Governor-General's "duty" - that he nonetheless retained a discretion. At least by implication, they seem to have conceded it. They sought to meet the point by drawing attention to the provisions for breaking a deadlock between the two Houses, section 57 of the Constitution, and by pointing out that the conditions for doing so would only arise when the budget had failed to pass for a period of three months.

The purport of this opinion was that the Government had the right to survive for at least another two months. The fact that the conditions prescribed for the use of section 57 already existed in the case of another 21 Bills which had failed to pass the Senate was beside the point if the Government chose not to advise the Governor-General to use that section. The defect in the argument was, of course, that even when the budget fell within those conditions the Government might still refuse, as it said it would, to advise a dissolution, so that the financial crisis would intensify, and would not be resolved by the use of the deadlock procedures. In other words, contrary to the opinion expressed, the Constitution did not contain effective provisions to resolve the problem, and so it is hard to agree that

section 57 could plausibly curb the general functions of the Governor General as the Crown's representative and as an officer under the Constitution. The most that could be said about this argument of the Attorney General and the Solicitor-General is that section 57 limits the Governor-General's power to dissolve the Senate temporarily not absolutely; but even this limitation would depend upon facts not all of which are yet known.

Consultation by Governor-General

The Governor-General is unquestionably obliged to consult his Ministers, and his Law Officers, up to the time when he comes to make a decision. The Governor-General has said that he discussed matters with the Attorney General (and the Treasurer). It is not known that he discussed them with the Solicitor-General, who in Australia is a statutory creature, but it seems that he was handed a copy of the joint opinion. If it were to be said that he was under an obligation to make his decision upon the basis of the advice tendered to him by his Law Officers, it would follow that he would have no independent faculty of decision. If he does have that faculty it follows that when it comes to the point of his deciding to accept or to reject their advice he is entitled to seek other advice and is free to act upon it. This is what the Governor-General did. Following the precedent of 1914 already referred to, he consulted the Chief Justice, Sir Garfield Barwick, who advised as follows:

Advice of Chief Justice

"In response to Your Excellency's invitation I attended this day at Admiralty House. In our conversations I indicated that I considered myself, as Chief Justice of Australia, free, on Your Excellency's request, to offer you legal advice as to Your Excellency's constitutional rights and duties in relation to an existing situation which of its nature, was unlikely to come before the court. We both clearly understood that I was not in any way concerned with matters of a purely political kind, or with any political consequences of the advice I might give.

In response to Your Excellency's request for my legal advice as to whether a course on which you had determined was consistent with your constitutional authority and duty, I respectfully offer the following. The Constitution of Australia is a federal Constitution that embodies the principle of ministerial responsibility. The Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Representatives and the Senate, each popularly elected, and each with the same legislative power, with the one exception that the Senate may not originate nor amend a money Bill.

Two relevant constitutional consequences flow from this structure of the Parliament. First, the Senate has constitutional power to refuse to pass a money Bill: it has power to refuse Supply to the Government of the day. Secondly, a

Prime Minister who cannot ensure Supply to the Crown, including funds for carrying on the ordinary services of government, must either advise a general election (of a kind which the constitutional situation may then allow) or resign. If, being unable to secure Supply, he refuses to take either course; Your Excellency has constitutional authority to withdraw his commission as Prime Minister.

There is no analogy in respect of a Prime Minister's duty between the situation of the Parliament under the federal Constitution of Australia and the relationship between the House of Commons, a popularly elected body, and the House of Lords, a non-elected body in the unitary form of government functioning in the United Kingdom. Under that system, a Government having the confidence of the House of Commons can secure Supply, despite a recalcitrant House of Lords. But it is otherwise under our federal Constitution. A Government having the confidence of the House of Representatives but not that of the Senate, both elected Houses, cannot secure Supply to the Crown.

But there is an analogy between the situation of a Prime Minister who has lost the confidence of the House of Commons and a Prime Minister who does not have the confidence of the Parliament, i.e. of the House of Representatives and of the Senate. The duty and responsibility of the Prime Minister to the Crown in each case is the same: if unable to secure Supply to the Crown, to resign or to advise an election.

In the event that, comfortably to this advice, the Prime Minister ceases to retain his commission, Your Excellency's constitutional authority and duty would be to invite the Leader of the Opposition, if he can undertake to secure Supply, to form a caretaker Government (i.e. one which makes no appointments or initiates any policies) pending a general election, whether of the House of Representatives, or of both Houses of the Parliament, as that Government may advise.

Accordingly, my opinion is that, if Your Excellency is satisfied in the current situation that the present Government is unable to secure Supply, the course upon which Your Excellency has determined is consistent with your constitutional authority and duty."

It will be noted that the Governor General's letter to Mr Whitlam dismissing him followed the context of the Chief Justice's advice. (See page 1.)

Impartiality of judiciary

The propriety of the Chief Justice giving an opinion in these circumstances has been questioned, first on the ground that this was inconsistent with his judicial functions since the question might have to come before the High Court over which he presides; and secondly because of the previous position of the Chief Justice as Attorney-General and Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Liberal-Country Party Government of Sir Robert Menzies, Mr Fraser's party.

So far as the first of these criticisms is concerned, the Chief Justice prefaced his opinion with the observation that he felt free to give it because the question "of its nature" was one not likely to come before the court. In their joint opinion the Attorney General and the Solicitor General had said firmly that the matter was not one for the courts, and that hence no judicial answer was possible, and only a political one could be sought. Indeed, it is apparent that the questions raised by the refusal of Supply were inherently non-justiciable.

There remains the insinuation of partiality, and of course this is impossible to counter with technical argument. It draws attention to the consequences inherent in political appointments to the bench, especially of Law Officers whose standing is not that of Sir Garfield Barwick. It is proper for a Governor General to turn to the Chief Justice when he needs to consider whether or not to reject the advice of his Law Officers, because he is then getting a quasi-judicial opinion from the highest source. But the dangers inherent in an obscuring of the separation of powers when the judiciary is partially recruited from politics can engender public disquiet and give excuse to those who stigmatize the events as an establishment plot.

There is, perhaps, a lesson in this. The Governor-General should, perhaps, nominate standing counsel of intellectual and professional repute who stand outside politics and are not members of the judiciary, to whom he can turn for independent advice when the occasion arises. (Not always will the Governor General be an ex-Chief Justice.) The example of the Palace could be followed, but it would be desirable for a group of counsel to be nominated so that in the event of a repetition of this type of crisis their identity can be known and their opinions made public. In this way the Crown would be best sheltered from the charge of political involvement, and the personality of the Governor-General - now greatly exposed by these events - could be protected.

Timing of Governor-General's action

So much for the issues of constitutionality raised by the Governor General's action. But were they premature? It has been said that he should have waited until the existing appropriations ran out. Only the Governor General and his Ministers knew whether he had already been called upon, or was about to be called upon, to issue financial warrants under circumstances when their legality could be questioned. But aside from essential facts, which are unknown, there is the question of the dilemma in which he was put by Mr Whitlam on 11 November. On that morning the Labour caucus resolved upon a premature election for half of the Senate, and Mr Whitlam either advised, or was about to advise, the Governor-General accordingly. This was an expedient to give Labour a good chance of gaining control of the Senate. But the essential issues were outside the

powers of the Governor General, for the state Governors under Section 12 of the Constitution have to issue the writs for election to the Senate seats in their states, and four Premiers had said that they would not advise their Governors to do this. If this was the situation, the Governor-General could issue writs only for the four territorial seats. This might have given Labour control of the Senate, but it would have taken some weeks during which the constitutional crisis would have become ever more fundamental and government might have broken down. It would not have solved the problem of Supply immediately, nor for at least two months. If the Governor-General had accepted advice to issue the four writs under his jurisdiction he might have been confronted with the consequences of a failure of Supply. Yet if he did not accept that advice, it would be necessary for him to dismiss the Government. It has also been said, in favour of the view that he should have allowed further time to elapse before exercising his constitutional power, that politicians should be allowed enough time to "bluff it out": that Mr Whitlam should have been given the opportunity to see if a Liberal Senator would cross the floor on the issue of Supply, so as to give the Government its majority, or if Mr Fraser's resolve would weaken. This is a matter of judgment as to the gravity of the situation and the plausibility of these considerations in the circumstances. Only the Governor-General was in the position to make that judgment, but it is on this point that the historians will no doubt take final issue.

Finally, it has been said that the Prime Minister is entitled to an ultimatum, and that the Governor-General's letter to him of 11 November fell short of that, whatever it reveals of what had gone on beforehand. A Prime Minister is entitled to bluff and to have his bluff called, but the only proper way of calling it is by way of ultimatum. To the contrary case it has been suggested that had the Governor General on 1 November given Mr Whitlam 24 hours in which to advise a dissolution or to tender his resignation (which it seems clear he had committed himself not to do), Mr Whitlam would immediately have asked the Queen for Sir John Kerr's recall, so dragging the monarchy into the controversy. This is speculation, but it points to the delicacy of the situation in which the Governor General found himself. And it overlooks the question of what the Governor General was to do about the advice that was to be tendered to him on that day concerning a half-Senate election.

The Governor-General says that he resolved to hand the problem to the people at a general election. This has been challenged as undemocratic because it withdrew power from the hands of the people's representatives. Others have seen it as the most democratic of all the possible solutions to the crisis. ⁴

The Governor-General has also been criticized for dissolving Parliament when the House of Representatives had demonstrated that only Mr Whitlam enjoyed its

confidence. It has been contended that he should have called upon Mr Whitlam to form a new Government. But the Governor-General knew that the vote of no-confidence in the House was a charade. The Senate had passed the Supply Bill in the knowledge that Parliament was to be dissolved. If now Parliament was not to be dissolved and the Labour Party was to be put back in power, the Senate would have been defrauded, and the political crisis would - have been exacerbated. Mr Whitlam could not have expected this result because the rules of the democratic game are not designed to promote political stunts.

It is precedent that determines so much of the scope of the exercise of power in the office of the Governor-General, and practice that puts bounds to the royal prerogative. Some of the arguments that were advanced against what the Governor-General did before he did it - which were arguments intended to deter him from doing it or others from saying he ought to do it - have been negated by the fact that he did it. The powers of the Senate to refuse Supply as well as the functions of the Governor-General have been clarified by the events. What portents exist for the future, and whether in the light of what the future holds the actions of any persons concerned will be judged not to have been prudent, is another matter.

Personal position of Monarch

There remains one final point to be considered, and that is the personal position of the monarch. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, and also private citizens, wrote to the Queen seeking her intervention. The reply given by the Palace was that the matter was not in the Queen's hands so long as the Governor-General acted within the scope of his powers:

"The Australian Constitution (written by Australians, and which can only be changed by Australians) gives to the Governor-General (who is appointed by the Queen on the advice of her Australian Prime Minister) certain very specific constitutional functions and responsibilities.

The written Constitution, and accepted constitutional conventions, precludes the Queen from intervening personally in those functions once the Governor-General has been appointed, or from interfering with His Excellency's tenure of office except upon advice from the Australian Prime Minister."

Two things are noteworthy about this: the first is that the Governor-General's actions are his responsibility and not the monarch's. Although there is a delegation of the royal prerogative in the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor-General the provisions of the Constitution, quoted in this article, amply justify the position taken by the Palace. And the second is that the tenure

of the Governor-General is a matter for the Queen acting upon the advice of the Prime Minister. The admission of this by the Palace underscores the difficulties of the Governor-General on 11 November 1975.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S STATEMENT

Canberra, 11 November 1975. - The following is the full text of the statement by Sir John Kerr, Australia's Governor-General: I have given careful consideration to the constitutional crisis and have made some decisions which I wish to explain.

Summary: It has been necessary for me to find a democratic and constitutional solution to the current crisis which will permit the people of Australia to decide as soon as possible what should be the outcome of the deadlock which developed over Supply between the two Houses of Parliament and between the government and the opposition parties.

The only solution consistent with the Constitution and with my oath of office and my responsibilities, authority and duty as Governor-General is to terminate the commission as Prime Minister of Mr Whitlam and to arrange for a caretaker Government able to secure Supply and willing to let the issue go to the people.

I shall summarize the elements of the problem and the reasons for my decision which places the matter before the people of Australia for prompt determination. Because of the federal nature of our Constitution and because of its provisions the Senate undoubtedly has constitutional power to refuse or defer Supply to the Government. Because of the principles of responsible government a Prime Minister who cannot obtain Supply, including money for carrying on the ordinary services of government, must either advise a general election or resign. If he refuses to do this I have the authority and, indeed, the duty under the Constitution to withdraw his commission as Prime Minister.

The position in Australia is quite different from the position in the United Kingdom. Here the confidence of both Houses on Supply is necessary to ensure its provision. In the United Kingdom the confidence of the House of Commons alone is necessary.

But both here and in the United Kingdom the duty of the Prime Minister is the same in a most important respect - if he cannot get Supply he must resign or advise an election.

If a Prime Minister refuses to resign or to advise an election, and this is the case with Mr Whitlam, my constitutional authority and duty require me to do what I have now done - to withdraw his commission - and to invite the Leader of the Opposition to form a caretaker Government - that is one that makes no appointments or dismissals and initiates no policies, until a general election is held. It is most desirable that he should guarantee Supply. Mr Fraser will be asked to give the necessary undertakings and advise whether he is prepared to

recommend a double dissolution. He will also be asked to guarantee Supply.

The decisions I have made were made after I was satisfied that Mr Whitlam could not obtain Supply. No other decision open to me would enable the Australian people to decide for themselves what should be done.

Once I had made up my mind, for my part, what I must do if Mr Whitlam persisted in his stated intents, I consulted the Chief Justice of Australia, Sir Garfield Barwick. I have his permission to say that I consulted him in this way. The result is that there will be an early general election for both Houses and the people can do what, in a democracy such as ours, is their responsibility and duty and theirs alone. It is for the people now to decide the issue which the two leaders have failed to settle.

On 16 October, the Senate deferred consideration of appropriation Bills (nos 1 and 2) 1975-1976. In the time which elapsed since then events made it clear that the Senate was determined to refuse to grant Supply to the Government. In that time the Senate on no less than two occasions resolved to proceed no further with fresh appropriation Bills, in identical terms, which had been passed by the House of Representatives. The determination of the Senate to maintain its refusal to grant Supply was confirmed by the public statements made by the Leader of the Opposition, the Opposition having control of the Senate.

By virtue of what has in fact happened, there therefore came into existence a deadlock between the House of Representatives and the Senate on the central issue of Supply without which all the ordinary services of the Government cannot be maintained. I had the benefit of discussions with the Prime Minister and, with his approval, with the Leader of the Opposition and with the Treasurer and the Attorney General. As a result of those discussions and having regard to the public statements of the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, I have come regretfully to the conclusion that there is no likelihood of a compromise between the House of Representatives and the Senate, nor for that matter between the Government and the Opposition.

The deadlock which arose was one which, in the interests of the nation, had to be resolved as promptly as possible and by means which are appropriate in our democratic system. In all the circumstances which have occurred the appropriate means is a dissolution of the Parliament and an election for both Houses. No other course offers a sufficient assurance of resolving the deadlock and resolving it promptly.

Parliamentary control of appropriation and, accordingly, of expenditure is a fundamental feature of our system of responsible government. In consequence it has been generally accepted that a Government which has been denied Supply by the Parliament cannot govern. So much at least is clear in cases where a ministry

is refused Supply by a popularly elected Lower House.

In other systems where an Upper House is denied the right to reject a money Bill denial of Supply can occur only at the instance of the Lower House. When, however, an Upper House possesses the power to reject a money Bill, including an appropriation Bill, and exercises the power by denying Supply, the principle that a Government which has been denied Supply by the Parliament should resign or go to an election must still apply-it is a necessary consequence of parliamentary control of appropriation and expenditure and of the expectation that the ordinary and necessary services of government will continue to be provided.

The Constitution combines the two elements of responsible government and federalism. The Senate is, like the House, a popularly elected chamber. It was designed to provide representation by states, not by electorates, and was given by Section 53 equal powers with the House with respect to proposed laws, except in the respects mentioned in the section.

It was denied power to originate or amend appropriation Bills, but was left with power to reject them or defer consideration of them. The Senate, accordingly, has the power and has exercised the power to refuse to grant Supply to the Government. The Government stands in the position that it has been denied Supply by the Parliament with all the consequences which flow from that fact.

There have been public discussions about whether there is a convention deriving from the principles of responsible government that the Senate must never under any circumstances exercise the power to reject an Appropriation Bill. The Constitution must prevail over any convention because, in determining the question how far the conventions of responsible government have been grafted on to the federal compact, the Constitution itself must in the end control the situation.

Section 57 of the Constitution provides a means, perhaps the usual means, of resolving a disagreement between the Houses with respect to a proposed law. But the machinery which it provides necessarily entails a considerable time lag which is quite inappropriate to a speedy resolution of the fundamental problems posed by the refusal of Supply. Its presence in the Constitution does not cut down the reserve powers of the Governor General.

I should be surprised if the law officers expressed the view that there is no reserve power in the Governor-General to dismiss a ministry which has been refused Supply by the Parliament and to commission a ministry as a caretaker ministry which will secure Supply and recommend a dissolution, including where appropriate a double dissolution. This is a matter on which my own mind is quite clear and I am acting in accordance with my own clear view of the principles laid

down by the Constitution and of the nature, powers and responsibility of my office.

There is one other point. There has been discussion of the possibility that a half-Senate election might be held under circumstances in which the Government has not obtained Supply. If such advice were given to me I should feel constrained to reject it because a half-Senate election held whilst Supply continues to be denied, does not guarantee a prompt or sufficiently clear prospect of the deadlock being resolved in accordance with proper principles.

When I refer to rejection of such advice I mean that, as I would find it necessary in the circumstances I have envisaged to determine Mr Whitlam's commission and, as things have turned out have done so, he would not be Prime Minister and not able to give or persist with such advice.

The announced proposals about financing public servants, suppliers, contractors, and others do not amount to a satisfactory alternative to Supply.

1 Authority to raise four billion dollars was given at an Executive Council meeting attended by the four Ministers but in the absence of the Governor-General, who subsequently signed the Order.

2 The Government consulted the banks on the idea of its issuing notes of indebtedness, which the banks would honour, and this could have avoided a raid on the Loan Fund, if the banks considered it legal, which it is believed they did not. But eventual repayment would have had to be made under statute.

3 The opinion was signed at first by the Solicitor General but was not adopted by the Attorney General, who handed a copy of it to the Governor-General as a matter of information only, with the intimation that it would be revised. It was never formally presented to the Governor-General who consequently did not receive advice from the law officers.

Postscript:

The foregoing set the stage for the Australian Federal Election, December 13, 1975 and the following (written pre-Christmas 1975) is added for the information of students of the Australian political system.

The 1975 Federal Election occurred after one of the most dramatic periods in Australia's political history. The Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, dismissed the twice-elected Whitlam Government on 11th November 1975, after a constitutional confrontation that followed the refusal by the Opposition Liberal and National Country Parties in the Senate to pass the annual budget.

Gough Whitlam was not sacked from the Parliament... his commission to advise the Governor General was withdrawn under the provisions of The Australian Constitution.

It was not a "Constitutional" problem but a political party power struggle and the provisions of The Constitution were used to resolve the problem by giving the Power back to the people by way of an election.

A NEW, OR FALSE DAWN FOR AUSTRALIA?

The most heartening aspect of the Federal Election results is that they proved that the instincts of the Australian people are still relatively sound. But more than sound instincts are necessary to save a people from disaster; they must be reflected in sound policies.

The massive electoral backlash against the Whitlam Government was not only a condemnation of the continuing high inflation and associated problems, but was a violent reaction against the style of the Whitlam Government. In May of last year a bare majority was still prepared to give Whitlam "a fair go" unconvinced that Mr. Bill Snedden had any real answers to their problems. But as the overseas jaunts continued jobs for the boys (and the girls) were the order of the day, the Morosi affair was defended, and the loans scandal developed, decent Australians became increasingly nauseated.

The decisive Senate vote for Mr. Brian Harridine, the former Secretary of the Tasmanian Trades and Labor Council expelled from the Labor Party, provided further striking evidence of the revolt of many Labor voters. Mr. Harridine said after his election as an Independent that the Labor Party had been destroyed because it had become the mouthpiece of the Communist Left. "The Whitlam Government tried to set up the leftist ideologies' corporate welfare State and the people rejected it", he said. Mr. Harridine went on to say that "I will be using the Senate's powers to the best of my ability to ensure that the Senate, the States' House, carries out its function of protecting the States." The victory of Brian Harridine was undoubtedly one of the highlights of the Federal Elections. It was a triumph for a dedicated individual against the Marxist forces dominating the Australian Labor Party.

The Labor campaign was almost completely centred on Mr. Whitlam. He was the "Great Leader". His photos were even on A.L.P. "How-to-vote-Cards", this irritating many Labor supporters. He became a victim of his own vanity and arrogance as he bathed in the adulation of the frenzied faithful attending his mass rallies, many of these masterminded by Communists. The mindless chanting of "We Want Gough" recalled the cry of "Heil Hitler". There was deep resentment of many a factory floor as "stand-over" tactics were used to try to force a day's pay for the Labor Party.

The comparatively uniform national swing against the Whitlam Government demonstrated that electors felt that Gough Whitlam personified all that they detested. This point was made in Mr. Whitlam's own electorate, where the

backlash was even more violent.

Even more revealing concerning the vulgarity of the Socialists while in office, was the attitude of many when defeated. There was no evidence of the Spirit of "Socialist brotherhood". Mr. Frank Crean, the "stodgy book-keeper" who was responsible for the first of the Whitlam Government's disastrous budgets attacked Mr. Whitlam's leadership and offered himself. Dr. Jim Cairns, the man whose lack of administrative capacity was demonstrated during the loans affair, and whose main contribution to the Labor Party's election campaign appeared to be visiting supermarkets with Junie Morosi to autograph her book, decided that the moment was opportune to settle old scores with Gough Whitlam. While Mr. Clyde Cameron, another hopeless incompetent, gave full vent to his bitter feelings.

The sickening truth is that only a few weeks ago Mr. Whitlam's bitter critics were lauding him, a point, which Mr. Fraser would be well advised to contemplate. He has come to office against a background of convulsive events, which make it imperative that he defuse the inflation problem constructively in the near future, or face even more violent electoral reactions than those experienced by Mr. Gough Whitlam. He is on trial as no other Australian Prime Minister has been.

Electors are not going to tolerate continuing inflation for three years when they know that just as prices can be increased overnight by more indirect taxation, they can also be reduced overnight by removing indirect taxation. They recall how Dr. Jim Cairns was forced to try to save the Australian car industry early in 1975 by cutting the Sales Tax on cars and trucks by 50 per cent. Prices fell dramatically immediately. Oppressive and inflationary record interest rates could also be reduced immediately. Mr. Fraser would thus retain the support of the thousands of young married homebuyers in outer Metropolitan areas who spurned Mr. Whitlam's Government on December 13th.

No rational person expects the Fraser-Anthony Government to solve all Australia's problems immediately. But unless some constructive results are forthcoming during the early part of 1976, the Fraser-Anthony electoral victory will prove to be, not a new, but a false dawn for Australia.

No one should feel too sorry for defeated Federal Members of Parliament. Taxpayers are obliged to continue financing them. Mr. John Gorton will receive 75 per cent of the current salary of a private Member, plus his Prime Ministerial pension of \$4,500.

A total of \$19,500. Those who have served three terms will get \$10,000 a year for life. Even a defeated one-term Member, like Mrs. Joan Child will receive a lump sum bonus of \$7,000. All those entitled to pensions do not have to worry about these being eroded by inflation; they are automatically geared to inflation:

Members of Parliament, irrespective of party differences, are most considerate about their own futures.

It is doubtful if the new Parliament will last more than 2.5 years at the outside. A Senate Election is due in June 1978. If still Prime Minister, Mr. Fraser would hardly consider a Senate election in May and a full election in December 1978. One of the pre-election sensations was a stinging attack on the Whitlam Government by the new Anglican Bishop of Ballarat, the Right Rev, John Hazlewood. Addressing a rally to celebrate the centenary of the Ballarat diocese on November 25, Bishop Hazlewood described Socialism as "a semi-religious disease". He charged, "Evil was being done at a scale never before experienced and at levels of government and power that we had always supposed to be invulnerable, even sacred. Righteousness, justice, care, understanding, truth, honesty, obedience were among the virtues that Christians had recognised as good for generations, and no matter what smokescreens were put up, they were the basis of stable government". The Bishop's robust attack on Socialism came as a pleasant surprise to many who knew him as the "swinging" Dean of Perth. And sad to say... the Fraser-Anthony Government was even worse than the Whitlam era so paving the way for another dose of socialism under the Hawk Government.

Will Australians ever learn?

A Brief History of the Australian League of Rights

The first League of Rights was formed in South Australia in 1946. It developed from the Vote NO campaign conducted against Dr. Evatt's continuing bid to change the Constitution in order to centralise more power in Canberra. Evatt tried to do so, and failed, at the wartime 1944 referendum.

The League is a Christian-based service movement that unreservedly accepts the Christian Law of Love. It does not seek political power, but is a type of political watchdog, equipped to warn the individual about threats to rights and freedoms, irrespective of the label of the government of the day.

The Australian League of Rights was established in 1960 when the separate Leagues in the States agreed to form one national movement. The establishment of The League of Rights in Canada, the United Kingdom and New Zealand resulted in an association called the Crown Commonwealth League of Rights in 1975.

For eight years the Crown Commonwealth League of Rights was an international chapter of the World anti-Communist League, participating in a number of international conferences in different parts of the world prior to the collapse of the Soviet Union.

The League is not motivated exclusively by threats to individual freedom, It

constantly upholds the vision of a world of expanding freedom and security for all, in which every individual can participate freely in association with his fellow man to help build the finest civilisation yet created.

THE LEAGUE'S TRACK RECORD

“By their fruits ye shall know them.” The track record of The League of Rights is clear for all to see. When the League was formed at the end of World War II, there was widespread optimism about the future. The League stressed that the real winner of the *war* was international communism, that the future of the once-great British Empire was at risk, and that the drive towards the World State through the United Nations would prove a trap for the free world.

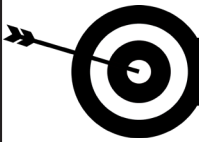
For over 70 years International Communism exerted influence on every continent, and approximately one-third of the world's population lived under Communist governments. Although the League warned that Communism required capitalist financial support, and could not feed its captive peoples, the West was caught by surprise when the Berlin Wall crumbled. Now the United Nations is emerging as the foundation structure for a proposed World State, complete with global “peace-keeping” forces.

SUCH WARNINGS PROVED TO BE PROPHETIC

The League has constantly warned of the erosion of the Constitutional Monarchy as a barrier to centralised power. In the 1980's, the League again warned of the use of UN Treaties to undermine the Constitution and strip away State powers. It also directed attention to the long-term Fabian socialist programme of amalgamating local government into regions before abolishing the States and the Senate. This programme is now well advanced.

THE LEAGUE'S PREDICTIONS WERE CORRECT

From its inception the League warned that high progressive taxation, and consequent social controls were inevitable under financial policies which generated increasing debt. It predicted that irrespective of the label of government, no constructive solution to high taxes and inflation was available under debt finance. The social consequences of the debt system include the depopulation of rural Australia, as farmers and small businesses are eliminated. In 1975 the League warned that the establishment of a New International Economic Order would have a dramatic impact on Australia's industries. Following the deregulation of the banking industry, the drive toward the “global market” has meant the “restructuring” out of existence of many Australian industries, companies and employment opportunities. ***



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The Price of Freedom is Eternal Vigilance

Vol. 61 No. 41

17th October 2025

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The Canary In The Coal Mine / How Does The Machine Spend It's Wages? By Neville Archibald

Was Ned Ludd the proverbial canary in the coal mine?

Ned and his Luddites were not just some anti technology group smashing looms in the 1780s – well maybe they were, but they were also protesting, both their loss of income and the cheapening of the product of their own toil. How could they continue to make a living when their skills were being replaced. What was to put food on the plate?

A canary in the coal-mine is a euphemism for early warning. If gas started to seep into the mine, the canary being highly susceptible to loss of oxygen, would literally fall off his perch. Men working, whose ability to withstand a far greater concentration (or lack of oxygen) could then take heed of the warning and get out, before either explosion or suffocation killed them.

Ned and his Luddites may well have been those canaries of the agrarian community, warning of what was to come, but on a far greater scale than even they could predict.

Many weavers (Ned included), replaced by automated looms, had to find another job, they no longer had wages to buy bread.

The farm workers reaping, stooking and threshing grain from the harvest, the Mill-workers grinding it into flour, found the same thing. Automation replaced them, and their loss of wages meant they also, could not buy the very bread their harvesting efforts supplied the grain for. The millers, now out of work, had not the income to buy the bread that the mill ground into flour for the baker. Later the bakers were automated too, and a portion of them had no money to buy the bread they used to make.

As the agrarian society adopted new labour saving techniques and machinery, more and more workers were replaced, to look for another job, to gain another method of earning enough to feed their families. Labour replacement meant coal miners, ditch diggers, hay makers, and so on down the line, also found themselves at a loss for work, a loss of income.

Some of this was solved by expansion into the new world, new places to settle. Some was solved by the creation of new jobs, building the very machinery that put people out of traditional work. While the problem was temporarily solved by our genius as a society to find other ways, the pressure to do so never really saw the true outcome of wage loss.

These machines, of course, were still producing goods for sale without paid input. The money used to buy these products had to come from somewhere else. I'm glad we were a resourceful lot, but sad we did not take heed of the discrepancy then, for now it has come back to haunt us.

Enter the words labour saving, what is it we are saving it for? Leisure?

With all the devices currently in action, we seem to be working harder and longer than ever before; and because we cannot buy all the products that can be produced, in many cases the machines run slower or are shut off. Product is there to be bought. Production could be ramped up to produce more, but if the market is full, or the money is not available to buy it in this country, it is exported, if it can be.

The pursuit of leisure (the outcome of 'labour saving') becomes a meaningless term if other ways of earning an income must be found to buy the goods being produced. Going outside the system to sell these goods, does not fix the problem of the money not being available inside that system, which, should be sufficient to buy it in the first place. For what is the purpose of production of goods, if not for people to buy them?

Production should equal consumption, why produce items that are not needed? We have seen the rise of built in obsolescence, to enable more to be produced and to keep the cycle of production going. This effort has not resulted in fixing the problem of lack of purchasing power and we see a continual rise in debt, world wide. Not only that, the destruction of the environment is hastened by this chasing of production for the sake of production, and has led to our concern now with pollution and excessive use of resources. This in turn has led to a concern for the earth and what we are doing to it (actually what is being done, in the main, by hungry global monopolies);which has been morphed into "Climate Change" and a new way of raising taxes.

To emphasise our situation, consider farming in Australia. Machinery has replaced manual labour at a great rate. The agrarian culture we had, is now obsolete. Our food and fibre needs are met by a mere fraction of the manpower it

previously needed.

In the early years of this country, one farmer fed four people (and made a living/raised a family doing it); now one farmer feeds about six hundred people (and many cannot survive without some form of off farm income).

That is an increase of about 150 times. The strange case of more goods produced and less relative income is not the only issue here. There is also the question of how can we buy these goods.

One of C.H.Douglas' observations was, if more goods are made and less wages are paid out to do so, then there would be a deficit of spending money. If this applies in all the industry of man, then it follows that there will not be enough money issued to buy the very goods produced nation wide. This is his A plus B theorem.

<https://alor.org/Storage/Library/PDF/Douglas%20CH%20-%20A-B-and-the-Bankers-CH-Douglas-New-Age-1925.pdf> and

<https://alor.org/Storage/Library/PDF/Joseph%20AW%20-%20The%20A%20B%20Theorem.pdf>

In simple terms, all our labour saving devices should enable us to have more leisure time. We are producing more for less effort, yet often cannot access it due to insufficient funds (lack of wages). Those who are fully unemployed, as a result of less jobs, gain an income from the Government (read taxpayer) for it is the taxpayer who funds Government – thus also reducing available money to spend on the items produced.

This deficit must show up somewhere. Consider our continually rising debt and the need for more and more service jobs or employment offered by government. The rate of taxpayer funded job increases, by government means, has also climbed.

As of 2024 the public sector employment was about 17% of the total workforce. In 1975 approx. 569,400 were employed by government out of a total of around 5.6 million. That is around 10%. so we see over a 50 year period quite a substantial rise in taxpayer funded jobs.

<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/>

[ProductsbyReleaseDate/8D76A7F0CF875FC7CA2576CF00178EEF?OpenDocument](#)

Both of these factors (job loss through machine replacement and replacement jobs in the taxpayer funded category) lead to a significant reduction in money available to buy goods being produced. There are other factors influencing prices to take into consideration; however, the stark reality of lack of purchasing power cannot be ignored. Whatever way you put it, without increasing our borrowing, we cannot hope to buy all goods being produced.

This leads to an attempt to sell them overseas (to others who are also afflicted with these same problems, and are attempting to do that very same thing) in order get 'new' money into the system. The other way of course is to "borrow" more into existence to buy what is made. Thus the ever increasing debt bubble.

Was Mr Ludd right? Was he the first to recognise this disparity between how money is distributed into the community and then made available for use to buy the production. The proverbial canary in the coalmine whose small peep we did not heed. Do we need to go back and hand make everything, taking hours and earning money as we used to do, pre-1780s, or do we realise that the missing money must be made up in some other way.? Considering the fact that labour saving devices were made to do just that, save labour, perhaps we should be asking the more philosophical question of what is the increase of leisure giving us?

Also then, how do we obtain the missing wages we would have had, if we were still working to produce what the machines now make for us? Who owns the machines wage? Is it a wage to be spent somehow? And how do we access the goods being made on our behalf if we are not paid the equivalent sum to balance it out.

It all boils down to Machine Power vs the Employment System.
https://alor.org/Storage/Library/PDF/Stones_W-Social_Credit_Text_Book.pdf

Who pays the machine's wage?

What does the machine's wage buy? and...

Where is the machine's wage spent? ***

The Will to Power / The Will to Freedom By Neville Archibald

Our Freedom remaining our freedom, depends on what power we can wield. History has shown us that power attracts those whose drive is the strongest. The ultimate survival of the fittest. I guess it is an indication of our societies health level, of it's civilized state, when you see who is in that position of power.

If greed and ego are the motivating factors that win power, and Christian love is not the motivator, then we will see corruption succeed. If Christian influence and a fair go for all are not motivation enough to seek that power, then we must wait until these concepts are under threat, to see them rise again to the top and exert their influence. As a reaction to loss.

In the long term this balance of who controls power, lies in our rule books and organised institutions. But more importantly, to keep it, it must also lie in the hearts of the population.

All the good intentions set down in rules, laws, Constitutions and the very framework of civilization are not enough to retain freedom for the individual if the population at large has forgotten how to exercise their power or has been sidetracked from their responsibilities by the challenges of life. Or for that matter, is just resting on its laurels, after successfully winning last

time.

Have we forgotten all this as a Nation? Are we lacking motivation to relearn it? Or are we relying on others to tell us what to do, and in the process being further corrupted by the very forces of greed and ego that have brought us to this point today?

Does Douglas Social Credit have the Solutions, for despite many years of trying, we do not seem to be making headway against an organised enemy. We persist in trying to explain it, as if that is all that is needed. Indeed, I would agree, if everyone knew what we Social Creditors knew, it would change the way they thought about life and the struggle to stay a free community. This however, is not the reality of the modern day world we live in.

We, this DSC community gathered here are not the real world.

I have heard many complain that “people just won’t listen!”. Or that “People are so distracted”, I have made these comments myself. The focus of many Douglas Social Creditors has been the message. To get it right, to make it available to all. If only people would stop and read his message, it is all there!

I almost agree with that.

Heresy you say! What do you mean almost?

We have a changed society to that which was the normal when Douglas was espousing his theorems. One in which the thinking man was more independent and capable of original thought. At least a significant proportion of them were astute enough to actually ask questions, and then know how to seek an answer. They were different. That proportion of our population, I believe, was higher then, than today.

Why?

Nevil Shute sums it up in his words,

“with the ending of the war, considerable mental readjustments were necessary for all young men. For four years of my adolescence I had lived in a world that was growing steadily bleaker and grimmer, and in that four short years I had grown to accept the fact that in a very short time I should probably be dead. I cannot remember any particular resentment at this prospect; indeed, in some ways it was even stimulating.” Pg 32, *Slide Rule*.

It was an awakening to true reality, life was not to be wasted, it should be used to make a better place, not squandered on the trivial.

Today we face a different body of individuals, a more controlled and used to being controlled collection, conditioned to vote in blocks, with a team, as though life itself requires team thought alone to affect a change or accomplish anything.

Nothing can be done without OUR TEAM in power!

This difference, I think, is a partial explanation, it is not all of the problem.

In his time I daresay Douglas himself faced issues such as we face today. Staunch supporters of parties and “clicks” existed then too. I know he found it when first taking his discovery to those in charge of finance. He was rejected, it appeared that they knew of the flaws he found, but were happy with them. I think we all can assume we know why!

So what did Douglas do? He turned his efforts to others who shared his vision and to those who could listen enough to see a potential in what he was saying.

He did not give up hope when rejected by politicians or powerful men, he kept on. As he went I am sure his approach changed too. It is here I must express my ignorance of these aspects of his life. I have studied enough of his words to see that he was a genuine man, whose concepts of the betterment of mankind in general were Christian based and aligned with my beliefs of a better way to live our lives. He was not a power hungry controller or out to make a fortune from his important discovery.

That was enough for me to start on my journey into the world of the Douglas Social Credit.

True Douglas Social Creditors all seem to fall into a similar mould. They are servants of their respective communities first and foremost. Many have been in positions of service (voluntary service usually) for most of their lives. As I intimated before a great many of the earlier generations were the survivors of war. All of them had seen the realities of life, staring them in the face as the “realities of politics”, told them something different.

I remember my Father and a few of his mates, standing on our local bridge over the river. It was during a flood. They were taking a break from sandbagging and using their farming equipment to help in various ways. A news report came over the radio in the truck, that the bridge they were standing on had been washed away.

The first comment was a dry one:

“I guess we’d better get off it then”

It was; however, standing as strong as ever. My take on this, after a bit of digging, suggests to me that, as one side of the levy bank contained river had to “break” to ease the situation: a bit of despair was needed to give rise to the suggestion that topping up the banks at weak spots was futile. To give up and just let it happen, thus solving a problem further downstream. I may, of course, be wrong. They may just have had a wrong report.

Manipulation of facts has been used to control people as long as we have been on earth. And it continues, more so now, than ever before.

Anyhow, this small anecdote may have no basis in reality, these things do

happen. But we do see control like this being used many times over, in many places and forms. As a population, we used to be capable of discerning the truth or at least reacting with a degree of caution when determining how much to believe. The steady diet of misinformation we have been fed has conditioned us not to too closely examine these mistakes. We shrug our shoulders and say, “well, of course, that’s just government.”

In times of catastrophe, our reactions to potentially dire consequences can be forced, given incentive. Afterwards it would not matter how bad the action taken was, it would have been “**BASED ON THE BEST AVAILABLE EVIDENCE**” I am sure you are all familiar with that one, it of course is one of the most recent.

Going back, we see people in 1933 questioning the financial management of governments. After the depression many wondered aloud why there was not the money to pay the debts accrued. I have readers digest magazines from that time, in which several articles were written. Almost pointing to the Douglas conclusion that our system is faulty and needs correction.

Under, masters of destiny, May 1933 R.D. Walter Lippmann tells us in his article, that this laissez-faire system of economics has broken down and that, “how unwilling men have become to endure the consequences of laissez-faire.” He talks of the strongest nations and the strongest groups within those nations ruling over the weaker. And of how men, having gone through this crisis will not stand for it.

Again, “the ideal of a conscious pursuit of the common good is at war at a thousand points with the vested interests and special desires of sections of the community.”

At that point in time you had President Roosevelt's “new Deal” and Monetary stabilisation, tariffs and a lot of talk, financial jargon, words that I am sure were **BASED ON THE BEST AVAILABLE EVIDENCE** . We saw where that ended up. Again, in May 1933, R. D. Anne O’Hare McCormick wrote:

“where do we go from here” - “Americans are weary of stagnating in the sight of abundance of all kinds; the senselessness of their predicament goads them to accept any proposal that seems to make sense.” This after lamenting the “amorphous kind of power, the power of wealth” in the hands of banks and corporate owned wealth. She was sceptical of the push towards a more socialised state but somewhat mollified by Roosevelt’s idealism of Jefferson.

So none of what we face now is new. The government bills of sale for ‘our saved souls’ will be presented to us as “the best available evidence” but they will still be rooted, as those others were, in untruth.

If these talks today are on the ideas of the will to power and the will to freedom, may I suggest another, **THE WILL TO SERVE**.

If you consider the policy, of the League of Rights, you will see, to serve,

promote, support, oppose, encourage, are all mentioned. As Douglas Social Creditors, I believe it reflects on us as the latter will. We have no desire for power, or to force others: for the awakening of true freedom and the desire to keep it, can never come from that method. As Eric Butler always said, "It must come from the grass roots!"

We Definitely have a Will to Freedom, but for us and those like us, it must be coupled with the final Will To Serve. To take the truth out into the community in whatever form we can. Not to impose it, but to make it's light so bright it cannot ignored. We must serve as a conduit through which the will for freedom can be rekindled and set on the right path. And it is important that it is the right path, not what the powers that be, throw up for us to agree to!

To see reality, is to allow reality to once again become a part of our lives.

And I think that very reality is too often covered up.

We must be the ones to uncover it.

In this very way, did Christianity spread. The disciples went forth and told of the truth, the reality of life under God. If you like, the reality of the message Jesus told, about how to have life and how to have life more abundant. To reach the kingdom of heaven here on earth!

So Endeth the sermon!

But seriously, I mean what I say. Do you believe, each and every one of you, that as a life-form we can reach this state? Can we live peacefully in full harmony with the natural world and each other. I believe we must attempt to do so. Anyone who values their freedom must try, must continue to fight for those truths we believe in. Perhaps that is where we fail, as a species, we do not continue to fight.

The old adage that strong men create good times, good times create weak men and weak men create bad times, is a circle that repeats.

The strong men who were created by the fire of war, gave rise to this movement and to it's continuation. There are less now that have seen that reality, faced the reality of the battlefield as Shute reminded us.

But there are new war wounded among us. Since COVID and the taste of our respective governments inflicting that mindset on the many who rebelled, they are out there. In fact everytime the government, by it's actions, alienates someone else, a potential new class of wounded appears.

The Douglas Social Creditors among us, should be the Disciples of our Social Cohesion. People who serve to remind others of the truth of the natural world, the natural world of man and his interactions. We are the opposite of our would be puppet masters. They stand for Division into Social Classes, Delivering Social Chaos. Developing Servant Communities.

The age old battle is between those whose selfish desires push them to use power for personal gain and those whose desire for keeping their freedom resists them. So many books of our childhood show this epic battle. We should be familiar with it! In the middle I see DSCs of both meanings, we need to be continuing the tradition of what used to be the churches job. That of ensuring the message of Christ is kept alive by involvement in politics and community discussion, by deploying the lessons of Social Credit that Douglas so rightly said could correct the corrupting influences, not just of the faulty financial system.

Faulty or deliberately corrupt, is not the biggest issue here. The ability of a community to know when it is being played is the cornerstone of ensuring a demand for truth is foremost. The very mechanics of achieving this truthful representation is not needed in an intricate form, just the knowledge of that ability to do so and what it looks like, should be sufficient.

To use a parable here, if you take your car into the mechanic, you don't need to know how he is fixing it with any detail, you just need to drive it away fixed and operating as it was intended. You need enough astuteness to know the problem was fixed and that the money paid was in line with expectation.

If the car now has some form of restriction, in that you can't drive fast or you can't drive far, then something is wrong and the mechanic is at fault. His version of reality needs questioning, perhaps his service is no longer required and word of mouth shuts him down, as rightly it should.

Politics is no different.

We seem to know less about community and it's functioning (politics) than we do about cars, yet we are always immersed in community, not always in cars.

As DSCs we must be the spark. Of recognition, of truth. Be the one that points out what is needed to correct a fault, just as much as pointing out the fault itself. I think at this point the enemy is doing that himself, with reckless abandon. They are actually helping us.

Being that spark, the fault must be described, but the answer must also be clearly visible. It must be a truth that is irrefutable.

Unlike 'Roosevelt's New Deal', what must be on offer, is a correct solution, to a correctly spelt out problem, the overlying one, that of finance.

While our problems are not all about money, the very money we use to relate, is our point of interaction, it is where the rubber meets the road; so to speak. Without a correction to a faulty system, in years hence, even if we sort things out to some satisfaction, the underlying Trojan horse (for that is exactly what it is) will have us back in the harness of wage slavery.

The current crop of Economists, will have the same competing policies they

have always had, inflation or interest rates, and “if only we can understand trends and market conditions a bit better”. “We think we’ve got it this time”, they will say.

One of the biggest disadvantages of current economic thinking, is its non-replicability. If we show it for what it is, it becomes one of our biggest advantages. A bit like all that climate modelling, as much as they put in data and attempt to interpret the results, it is near impossible to precisely predict an outcome. The more they predict catastrophic outcomes that don’t come true, the more likely we are to disbelieve them. The same goes for finance. That is why public trust in economics as it stands today is low, the two competing schools of thought, Keynesian and Free-market, both suffer from forecasting problems. In fact, one recent study, “looked at the longest running survey of professional forecasters and found that while forecasters were, on average, 53% confident in their predictions, they were right only 23% of the time.”

(<https://adigaskell.org> ‘Economic Forecasts Are Crucial, Yet Often Wrong – The Horizon Tracker’.)

I find it interesting, to say the least, that this ‘so-called’ science wallows its way forward in every country (and globally) with continued boom and bust cycles and ever increasing debt, yet never seems to turn its auditing powers on itself. We see continued re-enactment of past policies, even though they failed last time. This set of failures is our ammunition.

Australians and others alike, are all weary of the lies being told to them. There are many more now making that quest to find a solution.

In gathering among others who are thirsting for that solution, many have a vague notion of what it looks like, but not how to get it. The fifth column among them (and they are there, make no mistake) play to this with ever increasingly divisive methods. I saw that first hand during the Canberra marches, and I have seen it in many other gatherings. Our service commitment should be, to be there, where people are questing. To have our truths arranged about us, not necessarily in physical form, but in the words we use to talk to them.

This is, I believe where we are let down by preparation. Or by our doggedness in explaining DSC in its full form. The concepts that people react to, are ones that they have been virtually programmed to respond to, and we must realise this. The methods our enemy use to distract, divide and disorganise; can also be used to concentrate, combine and create cohesion.

The very, “Never let a Good crisis go to waste” motto of our ever more controlling politicians; should also be our motto. Too often I think we have kept away from protesting crowds thinking, they will never achieve anything by marching.

I have often heard it said, they let off steam, feel good about themselves, and go

home – to forget about it until next time. Yes! They do!

BUT they need to go home thinking about what they hear. In one on one conversations, or in small groups, the truth becomes more visible if someone is there to show it. Many of these people are truly looking, we know it works for the demoralisers and saboteurs. So it can also work for us.

As I wrote earlier, the current community is different to that of Douglas' time. The very media that plays almost non stop in every setting, whether at home, in a waiting room, a shopping centre and many other places is non stop conditioning. Thankfully these are beginning to be ignored for the social media that our phones provide non stop (although much of this is not much better). People spend a lot of time on memes and podcasts, tik-tok and twitter. We are bombarded by false information here too. So we should be showing truth here as well as elsewhere. We no longer expect our message will be in daily or weekly papers, even with letters to the editor (but we still can do this). Our information now comes in short bytes, randomly selected or selected by AI programming for you, we need to devise ways to be there too. With short truths and links. Sound bites or ear worms.

If they need explanation to some of you, they are those insidious tunes and jingles that roll around in your head for hours at a time. The advertisers delight.

Then you have short sayings, no such thing as a free lunch, or no pain without gain. These nonsense sayings have taken hold, to the point that even if they are fundamentally wrong, people accept them.

We need our versions of Douglas Social Credit truths. And we need to find as many ways to spread them as possible.

This could mean participating in online social media chats, correcting mistaken views, providing links and offering discussions. There are any number of ways to access and counter poor arguments.

Often just a line or two in the comments section, could be enough to stir interest.

Feedback and Questions arising, need to be followed up where possible, and perhaps a designated list of possible contacts to do this could be drawn up from supporters able to provide this service.

The time to act is now.

The pace at which our enemy is moving is increasing, and the number of people he is getting on the bad side of is growing. These are our potential turning points developing right now. Every overreach, every poor decision, every show of contempt of the Australian people gives us more hope.

Douglas Social Credit could be summed up by saying that it is essentially: “seeing the truth” and then expounding on it!

That was indeed what C.H.Douglas did his entire life. It is what Eric Butler did all of his life, and what the many others who have followed after have done. It should be our calling too.

To show the truth at all times, about all things and by suggesting, that when this truth is seen – it should be acted on.

The rise of people with a will to fight for freedom is occurring, the DSC primary goal is to see truth reflected in the repairs that need to be made. Lasting truth, not just another reset to start again. ***

Duties of a Member of Parliament

British Case: AC 1910, p110 Lord Shaw of Dumfermline - “Parliament is summoned by the Sovereign to advise His Majesty freely. By the nature of the case, it is implied that coercion, restraint, or money payment, which is the price of voting at the bidding of others, destroys or imperils that function of freedom of advice which is fundamental in the very constitution of Parliament”.

Australian High Court Case: Horne v Barber, 1920, 27 CLR, page 500 – “When a man becomes a Member of Parliament, he undertakes high public duties. These duties are inseparable from the position, he cannot retain the honour and divest himself of the duties. One of the duties is that of watching on behalf of the general community the conduct of the Executive, of criticising, and, if necessary, of calling it to account in the constitutional way by censor from his place in parliament - censure which, if sufficiently supported, means removal from office. That is the whole essence of responsible government, which is the keystone of our political system, and is the main constitutional safeguard the community possesses. The effective discharge of the duty is necessarily left to the members’ conscience and the judgement of his electors, but the law will not sanction or support the creation of any position of a member of parliament where his own personal interest may lead him to act prejudicially to the public interest by weakening (to say the least) his sense of obligation of due watchfulness, criticism, and censure of the administration”.

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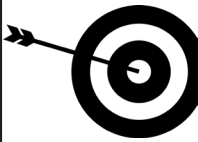
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On Target is printed and authorised by Arnis J. Luks
13 Carsten Court, Happy Valley, SA.



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The Price of Freedom is Eternal Vigilance

Vol. 61 No. 42

24th October 2025

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I Want to Break Free By Neville Archibald

If I play an excerpt from Queen's, *I want to break free*, featuring Freddy Mercury's unique and powerful voice, would you listen?

Freddie here is wanting to break free – looking for freedom to be who he was!

Now I am sure there are many who would baulk at using this song to express 'our' concepts of freedom – due in part to the perceived ungodliness of Freddie's lifestyle and the promoted aspects therein. At its heart, it is no different to the freedom of any individual in a society, that prides itself on letting the grass roots decide: on letting the quest for freedom reign. Even if it is a freedom to pursue something different from what we see as right. God or nature will determine the final outcome of ones desired freedom – it is not up to us!

As a group, we are often targeted for the smallest of perceived bias. For connections to associations that make mention of things that could be misinterpreted or fully demonised to further the shut down of rational thought. The true search for truth.

So I use that song to challenge this push for freedom and to ask what this, 'will to freedom' should look like, for if it only exists to go from one view to another, then we become guilty of the same vice as a power mad totalitarian.

To this end, we must address the nature of freedom! At what point is it no longer freedom in the eyes of others. The classic example is in freedom of speech and actions in a theatre. This is trotted out so often in descriptions that it is worth looking at.

The freedom to stand up and make a ruckus among your fellow theatre goers is indeed a freedom you should possess.

If you yelled out words that revealed the outcome of the play, is that worse than yelling Fire! When there is none. Both despoil the experience, but one creates panic and possible injury (physical) rather than the emotional one of a ruined surprise ending perhaps.

We have one right, but not the other, due, in part, from this 'love thy neighbour' and 'do unto others', that we expect from our fellow man. The fight for personal freedom over the collective, in this case, would be said to be limited. In another example (rarely used) the right of a con man to fleece his marks, or that of a politician to lie to his constituents. Both elicit harm to many. Have both of these villains got rights to take these actions?

We would say no – and create laws to punish wrongdoers – even if it is their right to rob others of their expectations. The first, the con man, is taking something of concrete value – demonstrable in fact. The second is taking confidence and emotional realities, but not always physically demonstrable.

We would (and do) let them suffer for their indiscretions by losing the confidence of those they respect and thereby putting their lively-hoods at risk. They can be de-elected (is that a term?). What about the damage they have done though? Are we not justified to hold them responsible.

You might say the same of the conman and that he too would get his just desserts, or the gullible become more aware, more power to him!

So this becomes a part of what we are now facing. We have on one hand, obvious limitations – for the greater good – (and I hate that saying) and lesser ones for an action that is probably far more dangerous in that it is insidious and harder to see. The confusion that exists in this dichotomy has been the very tool used by those very exploitative freedom seekers. To muddy the waters of expectation and accountability.

I feel this process has been two edged. Well thought out no doubt, but coming at us from two sides.

The nanny state, is a term you would be familiar with, where all aspects of freedom are dealt with before the fact, as restrictions; thus ensuring that responsibilities, the flip side of freedoms, are never really taught or learned.

The 'we will look after you' mentality that is fostered, does the job remarkably well. Learning to be on the look out for danger (in whatever form it takes) is removed by us never facing the lesser dangers first. We are all tricked at times, out of something that matters to us. In this way we become wary and critical. It develops and hones the critical thinking ability. The bike helmeted child who is protected from injury, never sees the consequences of their stupidity. Protected by the state from all these things or limited by the state, so that you cannot experience these defeats, these challenges to your 'freedoms to do' you become

largely unaware of them. Again our ability to think critically has been shackled.

Most of these restrictions to freedoms have been justified and sold as safety issues for community. It certainly has not solved the problem, for that other edge of that sword still cuts.

The flip side, the other edge, is the lack of education in responsibility. Like when you take away the reality, but do not provide an abstract or safe way to learn, like civics classes or how you fit in to society. The rights, responsibilities and expectations of belonging, are not countering those losses in the real world. The challenge to think, to envision community life is fragmented at best. It exists in simplistic form but as a service rather than a push back against wrongs. Taking the law into your own hands when the state fails, is the outcome of it. Because this is uncontrolled in degree of reaction, it is used to justify your taking no action at all – waiting for someone else to do it for you. (The Nanny State to deal with it for you.)

The service or 'servitude' side is promoted, 'slaves for the common good', but with each of those service movements, full discussion on righting wrongs is organised to be pushed to the top – moved further up the chain of command, rather than fixing it at a grass roots level. We seem to always defer to the state. An abdication of responsibility once again. This is more often seen in bureaucracy as pushing the paper until the buck stops at the top. A hesitation or refusal to take responsibility. Many still see the critical need and are prepared to fix it or deal with it, but are restrained by procedure, insurance or by hierarchical power.

So you want to break free,

We see this rise of desire for freedom. Vaguely expressed as a feeling of suppression and hopelessness in the face of difficulty; frustration in the system that will not allow corrections without serious and often impossible effort.

We all just want to be me, unfettered and able to pursue what we want, when we want. For Freddie, it was his style of music, his control of the content and the unusual interpretation of his artistic flair. This was often at odds with his controllers, the industry he was working in. His vision was different to theirs and he wanted the freedom to be just himself.

We are faced with people today, who are expecting to be left alone to pursue their own freedoms. Freedoms that are often not freedoms but just different cages, as we are categorised and labelled. People forced to fit in prepared moulds. True personal development is stifled by a self perpetuating set of lists, to tick off as we challenge each long held normality.

As a society we were growing up, we rejected and were rejecting many of the things considered unchristian. This was the pursuit of advancement we looked

towards in this modern era. Instead we have been desensitised to corruption and lies, and let the people, whose will for power over us, pushes their freedom above ours. (Orwell's - some pigs!) we have seen the rise of Humanism with its vague concepts of 'we are god', we do not need these 'Godly' restrictions, those of Christ. To these humanist influences, we have acted as children, afraid to criticise our parents. The usurping of parental control by government has allowed this to influence our common sense. Our diminishing ability to see ourselves as adults, also with an equal power, has left us cowering like naughty children. Not knowing necessarily what we've done wrong! Obeying the rebukes in the belief that the more mature 'the enlightened' along with the 'educated', know better.

I believe society at large and the 'love thy neighbour population' has not grown up as quickly as the 'love yourself first' proportion of it has.

We have been hampered by our own lack of desire at a cost, for we recognise that cost as what it is, immoral, social cohesion breaking ideals. We struggle to see or even believe that others can believe that, let alone that they would act on it.

We then lack the ability to challenge it when it does. The lie of 'it's only business'.

The will to power operates outside the box we live in the methods used and the warfare enacted is not a part of our will to freedom.

Maybe it is a cycle that repeats itself, an invariable tide of man's social interaction; trying to come to terms with who he is.

The will to freedom must become far stronger than it currently is and must learn to counter those whose power restricts ours.

How do we do this is a challenge for all of you reading this.

We believe it is the individual, the grass roots that must pull us out of this, and in a way that is permanent.

A benign ruler may be strong enough to wrest away the control, and institute control of the individual, but to keep it and to halt the cycle of repeat, the collective (as individuals) must be enlightened and enlivened enough to take on that responsibility. We must take it on as seriously as those whose will to power over us, pushes them to do so.

Education and awakening, rather than the other way around is the only hope for lasting freedom.

Too many now have no real idea what freedom consists of, and even fewer remember. The burning desire of power is far hotter for the self loving, than it is in those who wish to be left alone.

We must realise we are: *1/ not alone*

2/ more powerful together if we speak up

3/ ultimately the better choice to live under.

How much these realisations empower us is up to how much we, as individuals, promote them - and in our conviction to then see them enacted. ***

What is Freedom? By Neville Archibald

Having just spoken of freedom, it is probably a good idea to consider what someone else sees as freedom. Question yourself as you read this and think if you could improve on it. The piece flows on further than I have taken it, for it is a basic run down of what social creditors of the thirties believed. A simple four page read that could well expand your thinking about things we all too often take for granted.

Extract from a booklet entitled *What We Are About* by Hewlett Edwards.
A Douglas Social Creditor:

<https://alor.org/Storage/Library/PDF/Edwards%20H%20-%20What%20we%20are%20about.pdf>

"LIBERTY is really a simple thing, although difficult to come by. It consists in freedom to choose one thing at a time" . . . How far can you do what you want; spend time on desired pursuits, refuse distasteful work? People are free to the extent of their choice and it needs no argument to show that everyone wants this practical and personal liberty.

The DEGREE of freedom available depends upon production. No one can choose from many alternatives until the first necessities—food, clothing and shelter—have been obtained. The application of science to industry has resulted in the position that everyone could have enough of these; and then have freedom to choose many other things beyond them.

The USE to which the individual may put his freedom is his own affair. Otherwise the "inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" has no meaning.

ACCESS to this practical freedom is by means of money. People are able to do this or that if they have money to foot the bill; but not unless.

INDIVIDUALS can only obtain money from other individuals; they cannot make it, except by forgery.

WAGES, SALARIES and DIVIDENDS are the only channels by which individuals can get money.

WAGES and SALARIES are only received in return for work.

PAID EMPLOYMENT is being replaced by machines, which require no wages.

SCIENCE and INVENTION which have produced machines are a common inheritance which should bring a dividend of increasing liberty to everyone.

THE DISTRIBUTION of increasing leisure and freedom entails the distribution of money (the "wages of the machine") to individuals.

MONEY IS MADE by writing entries in books. (The coins and notes in use are only the "small change" of finance.)

THE COST cost of making money is practically nothing.

BANKS create money by this "book entry". They create it as DEBT ("loans" to the Government and Local Authorities) which must be repaid by the public.

TAXES are the repayment of this DEBT.

This money NEED NOT be issued as debt provided the amounts issued are related to the goods produced and suitable measures are taken to avoid "inflation." This is a simple adjustment."

Following the process of freedom and it's procurement, must end in confronting the money system, in all it's guises. It is this medium of exchange that is the tool we all rely on to interact. From buying a beer at the pub when gathering socially, to buying our food at the local farmers market. Even our most basic transactions must use it. If you think that avoiding the 'Governments finger in the pie' can be avoided by carefully arranging your life now, you are only half right. You are already feeling those restrictions of freedom by choosing those methods. Each parliament sitting brings in further restrictive legislation that draws the net tighter. It must be talked about community wide. We must bring these losses into perspective for those others who cannot yet see it.

As Eric Butler has always reiterated about this change we want, 'it must come from the grass roots.' You out there, are the grass roots, and like the roots, it is you who must feed the entire plant.

Share this material or ask for help to get these messages out. There is a vast store of knowledge and experience to draw from, but it will not happen until enough people begin to take responsibility for their own freedoms. ***

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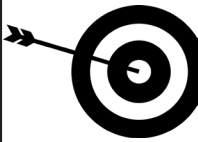
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The Price of Freedom is Eternal Vigilance

Vol. 61 No. 43

31st October 2025

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The Four Horseman By Neville Archibald

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The Four Horsemen By Neville Archibald

Who are the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse? Or perhaps: What are? It is John's tale from Revelation, in the New Testament; but, is also seen in Ezekiel and Zachariah, in the old. They are the harbingers of death and are variously described as: on a white horse, Conquest (pestilence); the second, on a red horse, War (conflict and strife); the third, a black horse, a merchant (famine) who carries scales to measure us; and lastly on a pale horse, is death, accompanied by hades (hell here on earth).

There have been many discussions on these four, they have been used as metaphors for things as far apart as conflict resolution in counselling, to American football as descriptions of team players. The important point in most uses, is their visibility. In end times we expect to see them riding in, creating widespread havoc and making big changes all at once. A catastrophic deluge of change - for the worse. In movies and written works, it is often portrayed as sudden and obvious, given a grand entrance and the fight back against, it gives rise to a hero's quest.

Is it going to be that obvious in the real world? Do you believe in it? Or does it simply represent the slow decay of civilisation in a more accessible form?

In our weekly 'Cross-Roads' talk: <https://rumble.com/v70m90w-tcr-2025-episode-42.html> Last week, I had a vision of the four main topics that I had jotted down as potential talking points, they could be described in various ways; but what best brought them together. They all had a similar intentional end point – that of control of population - yet each had a different approach. At first I likened it to a card game and the winning of tricks. Then it looked more like the rings of power in Tolkien. Each view providing me with a glimpse of what to expect as this play moves forward. But it is not play! It is a battle to save our way of life, and it is very real. The more sobering reference was, of course, the 4 horsemen

in their various guises! Then the question of how apparent they would be to the wider population, and how, unlike their movie style counterparts, many would not see them for what they are. Like an equestrian competition at the local show or better yet a Rodeo, many audience members do not see the dangers involved in the riding events or the potential for the horsemen to run amok. Thus we are seduced by the spectacle rather than aware of the dangers they might incur.

The first horseman might be conquest, perhaps pestilence, I saw in that our pandemic treaty and the 'one health' approach that is the so called answer to it. Bio-security for the world, just hand over control of this to an unelected body, the WHO, (world health organisation). Conquest of bodily autonomy, now in the hands of someone other than ourselves, someone whom we have no ability to influence. In the name of 'Freedom from disease' we give up our own personal freedom to choose.

The second, with a sword, war, conflict, strife, our digital identities, our identities on the whole. Knowing who we are, what profile we fit and what we do, puts us at risk of being categorised into groupings for many a varied reason. The ability then, to pit group against group in conflict, to put us at ideological war with each other. Division paramount. Divide and conquer. Conflict and strife between manufactured, basically artificial divides. Treaty, dividing a nation. Vaxxed vs un-vaxxed. Party loyalties for politics. Green or environmental groupings against farming for goodness sake, an occupation that relies on being green, in every sense of the word, to succeed. Yes, conflict between what would normally be a united group, a nation!

The third Horseman, the merchant with scales to judge, measure and limit. I see the energy component. Scales relate to how much energy, a universal measure of the way we survive, depends on it, from transport of food to refrigerated storage, and to all the modern production we rely on. Now under threat from carbon credit implementation. All of the activities of mankind now to be monitored, measured for the contribution to a curious interpretation of how the world works. Something, it is safe to say, we are still not entirely sure of; yet it must limit us and control us, and in it's pursuit, possibly create more problems than it solves for a majority. The creation of famine, whether real shortages or financial restrictions on the purchase of actually existing produce. (supermarket prices rising beyond ability to pay, wages being diminished by government in taxes and charges to the point that what is left to spend on food, is in all intents a money famine). We are being measured, then judged on our adherence to political limits (which need not reflect reality), man made limits, often enforced due to financial restrictions. A limit of money to do what is physically still possible; I have yet to meet a store-person or trader that could not sell more

building materials, or an unemployed person who would not be happy with some form of gainful employment. We still have that 'poverty amidst plenty' issue!

The last of course is death, accompanied by hades, or hell on earth. If the implementation of all of the above succeeds, then misinformation or lies must follow. These to disguise the results that occur and ensure no one has access to the true reality we could be achieving instead. The kingdom of heaven here on earth! Instead we are increasingly finding ourselves inhabiting that living hell. Simple things in life being made difficult, or almost impossible, due to local, state or federal bureaucracies who seem to believe they are not doing their job unless they are enacting some new law, to manage some imagined or poorly enacted old one; not to mention levying rates and excises far beyond their original scope.

Each of these steps, these implementations, are slowly but surely happening around us. The horsemen ride among us, unrecognised and actually welcomed by many, as solutions to problems, each created to bring about a desire to see a solution, any solution, just to help. The horses whinny with glee as the riders find new ways to expand their pastures, to encompass more of humanity and put them into their yards.

The problems we face are not going to be as easy to spot as the biblical perception of revelation, or the fanciful portrayal on the silver screen. We are going to have to look harder than that, we will need to push our vision forward to see the ultimate outcome of these many proposals. Unlike the assurances that are given when they say we will only use it for good, the superpowers we give this government will remain in place to be used against us, as the needs become more dire, and governments bow to expediency to resolve the crises.

These four major alterations to the way we interact as a society, can put us in peril. The treaties we are signing, like that of the pandemic, are removing our direct control over our own lives. The digital direction we are taking also has its dangers, in that we are giving up our identities, to be absorbed into a collective. To be treated as so many cattle in the hands of the wielders of this information and preyed upon in marketing terms, for reasons other than strictly sales of simple merchandise, but now for ideals and our world view. Our energy and personal productiveness are to be curtailed, stifled to fit in an outside designers viewpoint. We are to be limited by artificial means to keep us at a subservient level.

Finally, information, for as George Orwell said, information is key. *"who controls the past controls the future. Who controls the present controls the past."* To escape this increasing reality, we must first see that these horsemen are among us now, we are becoming used to their presence and we still see them largely as a side show. Believe me, they are not!

Staying on this topic, that of the largely unrecognised threat, we look at the papers to find that our comments on Digital ID and control, are being proved, based on real time happenings.

SpaceX, has just disabled thousands of Starlink devices being used by Myanmar scam centers. (headline CNN).

This highlights the ability of some of the poorest nations to be a potential host to hackers and scammers. Other places, not mentioned, could also be doing similar things, yet we only know when it is discovered. If *SpaceX* is susceptible to this misuse, despite being an up-to-date leader in it's field, you can imagine government bodies, who are nearly always two or three years behind the latest cutting edge technology, being a possible conduit for further corruption. This despite the many inside it who may be trying hard to keep up. How safe is any of this technology when it comes to personal information. Diversity, or spread of knowledge about ourselves, is our only real protection against a data breach with wide reaching damage potential. The more these things are centralised, the more likely complete data profiles can be interfered with. Your Cyber safety, and increasingly, as they move us into a digital money exchange system, your financial safety, is compromised by this collection being in one place.

The CNN article goes on to say:

"The move by SpaceX comes as the global scam industry is growing at an unprecedented rate, according to the UN Office of Drugs and Crime, with criminal groups adopting artificial intelligence and using online cryptocurrency markets to move vast amounts of stolen money undetected."

<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/10/23/asia/myanmar-starlink-scam-centers-spacex-intl-hnk>

With Australia and other countries going down the digital ID route (Digital ID Act 2024 - approved and commenced on 30 November 2024), which provides the legislative framework. The Age related ID discussions for online content, is progressing, giving social media platforms the ability to restrict content based on showing some form of age ID. We will find we all have to have a digital ID by proxy, to access content.

They say it is voluntary of course, but in the next breath 'At a minimum, this will likely require platforms to introduce some form of age assurance.'

<https://www.infrastructure.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/social-media-minimum-age-and-age-assurance-trial-fact-sheet-july-2025.pdf>

'Assurance', 'reasonable steps' and 'platforms will be required to undertake some form of age assurance on account holders' are all pointers to use of the system being limited, unless that ID is recognised (that is: unless we all have a digital ID). All the safeguards and privacy clauses stacked onto these demands are well and good, but digital platforms by their very nature are corruptible as we have seen. Personal responsibility for a child's access, and laws for illegal activity,

both already have capable means of dealing with the problems we face. The extra control will not change this developing technology or its inherent misuse at this point, it will only compound the dangers we already face as individuals.

The Voluntary Nature of this legislation-al demand may be the current situation, but as mentioned in many discussions, this is not likely to last. Even the Communist party of Australia says:

"The federal government claims the digital ID will not be mandatory, but in practice it will be compulsory in many instances."

<https://cpa.org.au/guardian/issue-2163/digital-id-age-verification-esafety-laws-what-you-need-to-know/>

We saw how the 'mandated' but - not compulsory – vaccine passports worked. I think that is definitely a taste of things to come. Others have also questioned the level of difficulty to access services without it, saying it will become increasingly difficult to function without it.

The summing up for me comes from the *PC-Doctor* website, when they say of its risk potential, *"Bottom line: it's not 'all eggs in one basket,' but it is fewer baskets. Whether that feels safer or scarier depends on your level of trust in government and big tech."* <https://www.thepcdoctor.com.au/australia-digital-id-2025-security-privacy>

(Neither of whom I am willing to trust to do right by us going on the previous four years alone!)

An article in the *New Daily*, on misinformation and the public's reaction to it, draws a picture of acknowledgment that, it is out there. The public deciphers this in various ways and with various success. They conclude that:

"Misinformation will likely be a problem no matter how much we try to reduce or remove it from our information ecosystem. It is timely that the federal government is developing a National Media Literacy Strategy."

They then outline some steps that can be taken. Legal and regulatory measures to reduce misinformation, and digital platforms who must be transparent about how they target particular groups. Then factual, quality information to counteract misinformation must be amplified, and finally improving peoples media literacy capability.

The only part I agree with is the last, improving individual ability to discern truth, but the others sound like restriction of free speech according to the definition of what is 'misinformation'. Again Orwell's control of information quote is paramount. Who determines that truth in an increasingly totalitarian world. The second last paragraph shows support for restriction of this material, leading me to conclude that misinformation laws are still under development.

"The majority of respondents – 70 per cent – support the view that the government should take steps to restrict false information on social media, even if it limits freedom to publish and access information."

70% of whom? I was not asked, were you? Are you ready to be fed a diet of only politically accepted truths? What then happens to innovation, discovery? The whole advancement of science relies on challenging accepted truths. To be emotionally manipulated, will also lead to manipulation of natural truths. Our determination of 'what is truth' is already under threat by ideology concerns, just how far the truth is manipulated will become the issue eventually. This is an interesting article that prompts discussion on how much of our future information will be censored on the grounds of someone else's interpretation of truth. Should we be free to make that decision ourselves, or will it be up to the Nanny state?

On the pandemic front, Scientists in the US and South Korea still appear to be playing with fire. Armageddon like fire!

In the Publication '*Science Advances*' and on the premise that it's only research, science is progressing on the development of an avian flu blend. Using reverse genetics they have been able to make a strain that is super aggressive and kills the test subjects (ferrets) within days. Every single test subject! Whoopie, we now have an avian flu strain that kills 100% of mammalian test subjects – hang on aren't we mammals too? Sobering thought. It's not like anything has ever escaped out of a lab before – is it!

This is 'Gain of Function' is it not? Was this not a lesson learned out of China? Or are our researchers and their promoters so keen to develop an understanding that they think risking the world's health is an acceptable gamble?

This is not the only risk of this type since the COVID 'pandemic'. Behind closed doors, this research is ongoing, safety signals from current vaccines are also coming under scrutiny as it is realised that the testing done may not have been as adequate as it could have been. Some scientists are going back and looking anew at what they contain. What they are finding is scary!

*"A peer-reviewed paper by Deisher et al titled, Epidemiologic and Molecular Relationship Between Vaccine Manufacture and Autism Spectrum Disorder Prevalence, delivered one of the most alarming findings in modern vaccine safety research: **childhood vaccines grown in human fetal cell lines contain billions to trillions of fragmented human DNA molecules—capable of entering and integrating into the genome of human cells.**"*

this from Nicolas Hulscher, MPH 21 October, 2025.

<https://www.thefocalpoints.com/p/study-childhood-vaccines-contain>

This research proves the accusations made during COVID, that those 'inject-able experimental therapies' were not fully 'safe and effective'. Questions of aborted fetal material being used and contaminating the resultant mass produced vials, to

my mind, are now fully justified in being asked. Ongoing research is proving to be a headache to our controllers and regulators, who it seems, only wish to sweep the whole lot under the carpet. Will we let them?

Despite The Trump administration agreeing to look into and review the threat vaccines may pose, and the engagement of Robert Kennedy in this regard, it would appear that it is still business as usual in the 'health' Industry. I wonder what it will take? Our demands to be heard on something as simple as excessive immigration, is an easy one, it is nowhere near as confronting as demanding a U-turn on vaccine policy, yet even this simple discussion cannot be had here in Australia, or overseas for that matter. Our ire for the far greater risk of mass killings by a manipulated virus, has yet to be expressed on the public stage, let alone in those halls of power, which are supposed to be representative of our collective concerns. I am scared to think what it might take to wake the sleeping populace!

These issues are obvious to some; but not, it appears, enough to raise the conversation level on the ground. We must be the ones to bring this about, despite distractions and lack of mainstream media access. The gathering of people at marches, Australia-wide, provides these conversations with an opening. The future of our children and their children and so on, rely on us to make this happen.

Use our website and the knowledge you can derive from articles like this and others to talk to people who are also concerned. Broaden your knowledge base and start the conversation.

Another article related to COVID, comes out of the e61 Institute. The suggestion that it may be cheaper to end poverty than to put up with it. Published by the ABC.

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2025-10-28/cheaper-to-end-poverty-increase-jobseeker-than-maintain-hardship/105866692>

The article starts with Melissa pointing out that she is barely surviving now :

"A few years ago, however, Melissa was among the Australians who had a reprieve from poverty. At the start of the COVID pandemic, a "coronavirus supplement" doubled most welfare payments, essentially ending poverty for many, for a brief moment. But in March 2021, the supplement was scrapped and thousands of families were allowed to fall back into poverty. That's despite research suggesting that it may be cheaper to end poverty than to maintain it."

why is it likely to be cheaper? The article goes on to say:

"It's not a simple equation because many of the potentially preventable costs of poverty won't be realised until poverty is reduced. Gianni La Cava, research director at think tank e61 Institute, says we can estimate many of those costs,

however. "We know that there are big costs associated with maintaining poverty, not just for the affected individuals, but for society as a whole," Dr La Cava tells the ABC."

I applaud this recognition of the true costs our financial system imposes on us. The conclusion I have may differ in it's solution though. Other thought expressed are:

"Giving people enough money to live has immeasurable value in their lives and in the whole community," says Kristin O'Connell from the Antipoverty Centre."

and the article finishes:

"Melissa Fisher thinks the policymakers have the equation wrong.

"I think lifting people out of poverty is a policy choice. That's all it is and the government could make that choice."

I so agree with that last remark! It is simply policy.

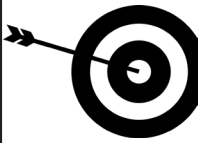
For over one hundred years the Douglas social credit movement has been at pains to point out that our system is flawed. Instead of trying to juggle money taken from those who have employment and giving it to those who don't (which is all every government does), we should be looking at how the money available to buy our output is always far less than that given out in wages, dividends etc. This is the discrepancy, the key to our problem of poverty. <https://alor.org/Storage/Library/PDF/Douglas%20CH%20-%20A-B-and-the-Bankers-CH-Douglas-New-Age-1925.pdf>

So too is our attitude to work! Labour saving devices, constantly being used and improved on, means less manpower is needed to produce all we require to survive. Those whose manpower has been replaced are piled on the scrap heap of unemployment and thus denied the production now achieved (despite it being available). simply because they no longer need to participate. We 'save the labour' but cannot sit back and reap the rewards! Our system, which is made by us, cannot be made to reflect this simple adjustment! It is indeed - JUST POLICY!

It could be changed tomorrow, if it were not for vested interests being at the heart of it. <https://alor.org/Storage/Library/Douglas%20CH%20-%20Breakdown%20of%20the%20Employment%20System.htm>

When C.H.Douglas took these findings, these discrepancies, to those responsible for finance, he was snubbed. They knew it and they wanted it flawed, it suited their purpose: that of initiating control over the populations of the world by simple control of money. They did not need to capture our countries or enslave us in chains, when by simply continuing to manipulate the supply of money they could have us do this to ourselves.

The recognition that we bind ourselves in slavery (wage slavery) is the first step to coming to grips with the fact that we are. Chains of debt are just as effective as real ones, more so, since we do not feel shackled in a physical sense. Please make an effort to find out how you can help to break those chains, the truth can set you free! ***



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The Price of Freedom is Eternal Vigilance

Vol. 61 No. 44

7th November 2025

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What is an Opposition? By Neville Archibald

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What is an Opposition? By Neville Archibald

Forgive me for asking this question, but the word derives from opposite, or an opposing view. If we have Labor government, then the opposition would be another party, but different. If the left of politics is socialist, and claims the other side is right (and No, I don't mean correct!) then it should be defined by fascism – or right wing beliefs! You would expect the centre to be the point to aim for – a careful balance between the two.

What if I was to tell you that both are left wing, or socialist! Would you believe me or would you just ignore me as a ranting idiot who obviously doesn't know a thing about politics? What if I were to say they were both fascist? How could that be so, you are obviously delusional, Mr writer!

All I know, is what I see! The pair of parties that run, and have run, this country into the ground over the past decades, have been steadily socialising this country and putting us firmly under their control via ever increasing restrictive legislation. Labelled Left or Right changes the level of control not one iota. Sometimes a particularly bad piece is defeated and one party will crow about it being their doing, yet in the next breath they are pushing another restrictive piece on us. The overall direction still has that 'left' lean to it (or is it a 'right' lean?). Before you wonder 'where has the 'right' gone, or you say we would be worse off under the right, let me describe a useful tool these labels are!

We swap one party for another, almost religiously every few elections. We don't so much as vote one IN, as vote one OUT. The charade of left and right has us believing we are acting safely, treading that safe centre position! The truth comes out when you examine the nature of man's governmental constructions. When you have too much government, it is suffocating. It is restrictive of every thing you wish to do. Whether it is a single overbearing

ruler, the fictitious Big Brother of 1984, or the reality of Hitler, Stalin, or another leader of a tin pot dictatorial regime. All those leaders have a group behind them, for they are essentially just a figure head for a larger group. They can be recognised by their outcomes, the control over their respective populations, and usually, their corruptions (they seem to go hand in hand).

If you disagree or protest, you are shut down, cut off, or worse, eliminated. When we have too little government, the population runs amok, and behaves as the whims of our upbringing enables us to do. We have Anarchy, no control! Disagreement reigns, survival of the brutalist, the strongest, most callous, they have the advantage, for they have no limits. At that point we must struggle again to reassert calm, form some collective group, or group of groups, to uphold some gradually defined concept of law and order!

Don't get me wrong, but I thought that was what we were trying for in creating representative government in the first place? We now seem content to sit back and allow special interest groups take all that we have struggled for, away from us. Maybe it is because the struggle, the fight was not ours and we are too far removed from the sacrifices our forebears made, we have forgotten and shamefully now hang our heads and say, 'but what can I do?'

Where we have two parties vying for control, and ever increasing restrictive laws, I say we do not have a balance between control (total government) and anarchy (no government at all) we have a biased scale, always tipped to the control side. Paint it whatever colour you like, call it whatever label you wish, but recognise it as what it is, biased! We have allowed the true beam of our scales to be weighted at one end, or perhaps the fulcrum has been shifted from under us.

Do we have an opposition? Does this exist in the Coalition?

With a rising population clamouring for less migration, due to several factors, each as relevant to them as the other. The need to address this problem could be said to be important enough to take a stand on. The housing crisis, breakdown of the hospital system and it's ability to cope (even without a pandemic), and joblessness or unemployment figures being in reality far higher than admitted, are just a few of the flow on effects from our rapid population increase. These are some of the reasons people are taking to the streets, almost regularly now, and in large numbers. You are seeing it taking place, even in the controlled media, who do not report all that truthfully at times. It is hard to miss.

Why then, when senior members of this so called opposition, the coalition, make comments or ask questions about policy concerns (particularly on immigration numbers), are they sidelined, removed from the front bench or allowed to resign without properly addressing their concerns?

Recent manoeuvrings within the Coalition has seen a new Home Affairs

spokesman in Jonno Duniam. A recent article in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, entitled, 'With temperatures running high on immigration, the coalition's new shadow minister wants to lower the heat', questions the reaction to this rising problem. An interesting read. <https://www.smh.com.au/politics/federal/with-temperatures-running-high-on-immigration-the-coalition-s-new-shadow-minister-wants-to-lower-the-heat-20251029-p5n6ac.html>

As I see it, the disconnect of politics with what Australians really want, is at the core of their problems! The coalition wants to be seen as putting forward a professional tone and united message. They want the same from the labor government also, so that they both play a part in lowering what is seen as community tension. The reasons for this high immigration and it's part in the plan for population growth, just needs to be better explained, by both parties!

Duriam is concerned, he says, 'I think my role, along with the minister, is to try and de-escalate some of these issues and just be business-like about it.'

The article then goes on to talk about, 'no magic number', and the issues within the party that were, 'the byproduct of a policy that has not been working well'. The debate over immigration and within the party seems to be going the way it is because, 'This lack of information results in a void, and what fills a void? Concern, sometimes conspiracy,'

and then, 'But I honestly think that you could take the temperature down quite a few degrees if you were open and transparent about it É I intend to try and, from our side, provide leadership in that direction.'

To be fair, he talks of them (labor) as trying to lure us into a trap about people with 'particular characteristics', (the old racist card of course, because, that is used to shut everyone up).

To my mind, the whole article and a couple more (one by Natassia Chrysanthos, SMH about Tony Burke's 'no magic number', say interesting things about our general direction. <https://www.smh.com.au/politics/federal/burke-says-there-s-not-a-magic-number-in-immigration-debate-20251015-p5n2qe.html>

Both parties are content with immigration, only the levels need to be 'explained' better. The numbers are not so much the problem, as the way they can be shown to be propping up our economy. The whole, it's just business routine, is reflective of nearly all presented policies, on both sides. I have many people who keep telling me that all parties are now registered companies, something I should look deeper into I suppose, but since they act like they are, and the important issues they push look like a corporation trying to sell something distasteful to their consumers, I don't know that I need to. By their fruits ...

So in all, there is no real promise to do anything concrete, other than try to sell it better, whatever the 'it' ends up being. I see it mostly as damage control as Ley and others try to limit their slow disintegration. The trials of immigration are only one battlefield.

Net Zero the promise of a greener future! A concept that now seems to have run it's race in other countries and lost (and in some cases, China, never started at all; unless you count the large scale building of 'green energy solutions' to flog off to the rest of the delusional world). Yes, net zero, meaning a 'carbon balance'. A set of scales to measure CO2 input and output worldwide, because it is a 'dangerous and scary gas', to help us to restore a balance that we, as humans, have drastically and almost **uncontrollably** altered. Please note the bold word in there, control. For that is what this whole article, nay, our whole struggle is about! Control of populations to suit a small ruling elite, whether called WEF, IMF, UN or any other group that is trying to assert dominance over us (heaven forbid we should call it a conspiracy).

These groups push world views, of which 'net zero' is one. Never mind that CO2 is plant food, or that, of all the modelling done by computer, none really predicts correct out-comes, if you change their starting points. This 'solution' must be enacted! As a control mechanism, it could be said to be almost as good as the control of money, but that is another story.

Modelling needs a better examination, for I know many out there that truly believe we are damaging the world, and must do something. To them I say, I agree, we are! To be more explicit, I would say the way we allow, in the main, big business, to operate, is our fault. We have let them damage our environment in many ways, none so bad as built in obsolescence, or product for profit alone, that then has to be 'Sold' to us, rather than being asked for. The food that has been farmed, modified or transformed for profit despite the obvious damage it may be doing. (there are so many ways we wreck things around us, purely looking at them from a, profit motive is paramount, point of view). These are things we know and can see, and potentially do something about. Climate guesswork, we are still trying to understand!

To speak of modelling and understand where we are with this scientific endeavour, we must first realise our limitations, something that many zealous adherents don't seem to want to recognise. Data is data after all, and selling a good story, especially one tied to control, does not need to be perfect! If you go to research data, such as that done by many different, true scientists, they will talk of their difficulties of prediction.

<https://futurumcareers.com/how-past-climate-clues-can-help-predict-the-future>

They recognise limitations and try to account for them. This area of study is relatively new in comparative terms, and has a long way to go. Making bold assertions from incomplete or inexact data sets can have enormous implications. The best you can say is, that they are trying. *'To predict the future, we need to know the past,'* says Liu. *'Climate models used to project future impacts need to be tested against past climate records.'* Professor Zhengyu Liu, of Ohio State

University.

I like this and other articles like it, for they will tell you of the uncertainties. *'Studying past climates provides a natural 'laboratory' to fully understand the Earth system beyond what people have measured directly in the last couple of centuries,' says Bette. 'The Earth's climate has fluctuated a lot in the past – it has gone through periods of much warmer and colder climates, and rapid transitions between the two.'*

Dr Bette Otto-Bliesner, of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Colorado.

The sources of information used to make these models and to assess them, are things like oxygen isotopes and CO₂ in ice cores, dust, pollen and knowledge of plant life from sediment cores and many other paleodata sources. The things we have relied on for much of our historical guesswork over centuries of study. More power to them!

They say again, *'Neither of these methods give us a perfectly accurate window into the past, but by comparing results with each other and with other sources of paleodata, we can build a good picture. Being able to compare these deductions with computer models such as the CESM means there is even more room for taking a critical look and fine-tuning our knowledge of our planet's history ever further.'*

It is an ongoing research that is occurring. They admit that they find things that cannot be explained at this point, and hope to be able to relate other data to it to help them.

'Scientists found an explanation for why this might have happened for those areas north of the equator: the Earth's orbit had a 'wobble' at the time, due to its gravitational interactions with other celestial bodies such as Jupiter and Saturn. This meant that the northern hemisphere was closer to the Sun in summer, leading to stronger summer temperatures that strengthened monsoon winds and led to more rainfall.'

However, large swathes of Africa south of the equator also experienced more rain, which cannot be explained by this wobble, since the southern hemisphere would be further from the Sun during its summer.'

Please don't get me wrong, I am not criticising these scientists for their work, I am pointing out just how much we still have to learn and fine tune our guesswork, our modelling. When we are talking complete changes to our lives, restrictions that will have dire consequences on our freedoms, and all over a small temperature rise prediction, one that they say they are still fine tuning, then what basis is this political control method made on?

So much more beneficial an impact could be made to our world by limiting the excesses of greed in the corporate world. By challenging the money power first, to stop the pursuit of profit over harms done in so many ways. By recognising

that world solutions rely on local actions; but, not as the WEF would have us believe, by giving them all the power, but by taking back this power locally. Where we can control it, where we can see the results directly. Not some abstract other world problem somewhere else. Local control is the only real effect we can both make and see. Some amorphous 'Net Zero', that relies on complicated scientific explanation (that is still being worked out) and the curtailment of basic freedoms (for some), will never be a solution which allows us to grow into a better place to live.

I stared out by talking of net zero, and the Lab/Lib adherence to some form of it. I will end with this also. Two parties pushing for the same outcomes, is not a choice! To bodies of thought, who differ only on petty things, still drive us into a state of total control over our lives. Energy is a means of control now, we are so reliant on it in everything we do. The imposition of a way to monitor and control it's use, justified vaguely by an incomplete theory, is another shackle to wear. Like money, the control of it will be a dangerous thing to give those whose actions show us what they are aiming for. The final nail, of course, is how to control those who don't accept these limitations. And here we have surveillance.

Digital ID. How are we to be scrutinised in our use of money, of energy, of any of the plethora of government restrictions. How can anyone keep tabs on what we do?

Enter the digital age! Computers are used everywhere, more smart devices are creeping into our lives everyday. Many ask if it is possible to have such control over us as individuals. The depiction of this overbearing suppression has been looked at as the subject of far fetched movies, or games, but it is now becoming reality, faster than we can keep up with.

The pending Age restriction ID being brought in in December, is not simply effecting under 16s and their access. To take part at all, one must prove they are over 16. A digital ID by default, for all users. Not only this 'new legislation,' but a continuance of the ongoing methods they are already using will result in all our ID being held by government. Including that of fingerprint, facial recognition and anything else that you have shared with them. Got your blood type on your hospital records?, is this tied in with medicare? Your phones now have fingerprint and facial recognition features, so the information is there for the harvesting, isn't it? COVID brought in tracing features, to enable where you had been, to be logged and checked. If you think any of this has been fully given up, you do not think like me! Our respective governments have shown, time after time, that they cannot be fully trusted, even if it is just the accidental 'privacy or data leaks'. This is your information they have and may be collating.

The next step is carbon credit linking. Do you really think they won't go there? They have accessed and stopped bank accounts of people in the past, so

it is possible in the future too. Just what justification they will use, will be up to who actually implements it. Whose power they use to make the call, will depend on the crisis being used to justify it! We have already been told it just a matter of time before the next pandemic happens! What then? We have allowed them to back the adoption of the WHO Pandemic Agreement, in May '25, all that remains is the signing in mid '26. After that, regulation and even potentially enforcement will be in the hands of this unelected body. One whose actions during the past 'pandemic' I see as questionable at best. Do we want more of this?

Signing up for any form of Digital ID will make you transparent in your thoughts, movements and purchases. All that needs to happen for it to become a monitoring system, is the right emergency! We are seeing civil unrest in many western countries, as governments refuse to listen to what the populations are asking for. Continued high immigration, of non compatible peoples, are causing friction in many places. Laws for some and not for others, continue to build this friction. All sorts of divisive policies are being pushed and creating conflict in communities. From gigantic wind farms and power lines, to allowing young repeat offenders out on bail, time after time. Here in Victoria it is becoming a very big issue, machete attacks across Melbourne being carried out almost nightly. The call on government to fix these immediate problems would seem to be of less interest than the pursuance of other agendas.

We have just had a treaty signed in Victoria, with people I should call 'first Nations'. But it has got that way, that I don't know what to call them, as some complain no matter what term we use. The Victorian Government is now under pressure from some aboriginal groups outside of Melbourne for the use of the term 'Gellung Warl'.

<https://ipa.org.au/read/aboriginal-treaty-to-demolish-democracy-and-fairness-in-victoria-forever>

Comments in many different articles, suggest that all is not rosy among First Nations tribes. The acceptance of both the words and the treaty itself, to represent all groups is not as widespread as the government would have us believe.

'There was no consent given, but they are doing it anyway, and they are just being very disrespectful.'

Aunty Cheryl objected to the creation of the Gellung Warl and added Kurnai elders do not support the treaty.'

This from the Daily mail. Other people commenting include ministers, whose constituents have already approached them.

We have already spent considerable time and money on Albanese's Voice, with a resounding NO across Australia. What right does the Victorian government think it has to just overlook this decision? Consultation and engagement appears to be limited and going by previous turnouts at 'Treaty elections' not that many

took part. To say it is an elected group that will represent them, is far from our Constitutional idea of a normal election.

This AI overview: ***Voter turnout in previous "treaty elections": A related, but different, "treaty election" in 2019 had a very low turnout, with only about 2,000 ballots cast from a potential pool of 30,000 Victorian Aboriginal people.***

I was looking for actual detail on the efforts surrounding this bill, but either I am not capable of finding it, or it is submerged in other areas. With this bill is to going forward, can we now look forward to other countries treating us like they did South Africa, for it's apartheid policies? for that is the effective take on what we now have as far as I am concerned.

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-15184199/Jacinta-Allan-Victoria-treaty-Kurnai.html>

Difficulties within our communities, should be dealt with, with an even hand. There should only be one set of laws for everyone in this country. No ifs, buts, or maybes. We are supposed to be One Nation!

In another area, we see a juggling of wait times in a major Victorian hospital, according to, wait for it, race. <https://www.facebook.com/JasonWood.updates/photos/labors-woke-hospital-agenda-provides-care-based-on-skin-colour-rather-than-need-/1384151253081804/>

The complaint was made that People of aboriginal background were not being seen in the ED department, quickly enough. This could be said for many people in our over-burdened systems. But now they seem to be making policy to address, what I see as potentially a triage complaint. When you present at the hospital ED, you are seen and categorised without bias. Purely on a needs basis. You are then to wait until more severe cases are dealt with. If this is failing, the problem, surely, is one of poor triage. I am not blaming the Drs or Nurses in this instance so much as the system. Proper triage takes time and is a critical call on expertise, the ED departments do a wonderful job as far as I have seen.

The biggest problem they all face, is overwork, or to put it another way, underfunding! In a situation like now, where we have just come out of a pandemic, and had money thrown into the system, left, right and centre, would we not expect, in these quieter times, to be blessed with an abundance?

Where is our system at? Who is responsible for it? Ultimately it is Government! Mr Andrews 4000 new beds? The constant revamping, Ambulance concerns and ramping problems? Were these even recognised by our government? And if so, what was done to solve them?

That we are pursuing a policy like this, of selective triage because of skin colour, in some hospital, is an admission of failure to respond to the difficulties ALL people face when in the hospital system. All these issues will only be resolved, when enough people continually contact and ask their local representatives to do something. No reaction from this contact, then leads to replacement at the next election. Replacement by someone who will be opposing current problems in policy, not just pretending to be in opposition to it. ***

"All that is necessary
for the triumph of
evil is that good
men do nothing . . ."
— EDMUND BURKE.



THE NEW TIMES

SURVEY

THE AUSTRALIAN

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

Vol. 26 No. 11

November 2025

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The Health Care Barrier: How Canada's "Socialized Medicine" Protects Its Sovereignty By M. Oliver Heydorn

In the wake of the re-election of the tired and corrupt Liberal Party in Canada earlier this year—with former Central Banker Mark Carney parachuted into the Prime Minister's Office with the support of a mere 30% of the voting public—many Canadians have become seriously disaffected and are openly talking about separation, independence, joining the United States, etc. Both before and during the election campaign, it was Donald Trump who appeared greatly dissatisfied, having threatened to take Canada over so that it could no longer "take advantage" of the U.S. in trade relations, i.e., by consistently winning "favorable" balances of trade vis-à-vis the U.S., or by relying on the U.S. for "free" defence.

Trump's aggressive rhetoric and tariffs were actually among the factors most responsible for the collapse of the Conservatives' 20-point lead in the polls and the election of Mark Carney's governing Liberals, and some suggest that this was, in fact, coordinated. Both Carney and Trump appear to be working for the same powerful interests who are gunning for a North American Union. The NAU is, of course, a globalist project and not in the interests of the common citizen of either country. Be that as it may, there is a huge barrier to any prospective "North American Union": Canada's socialized medical insurance system. This barrier is so great that probably the only thing that could overcome it would be Canada's economic collapse. Unfortunately, after ten years of the disastrous reign of Justin Trudeau, during which Canada experienced some of the slowest growth rates of any country in the Western world while suddenly and unprecedentedly importing millions of temporary workers, a controlled demolition would appear to be in the cards.

Among the many cultural and institutional differences separating Canada and the United States, perhaps none is more defining—or more politically charged—than their respective approaches to health care. For many Canadians, universal public health insurance is not merely a policy; it is a pillar of

national identity and a moral statement about the relationship between citizens and the state. For Americans, by contrast, health care remains primarily a private commodity, distributed through a patchwork of employers, insurers, and government programs. These systems are not just different in design; they embody opposing philosophies of social responsibility. That opposition creates an underappreciated but profound barrier to any notion of political union between the two countries. In fact, Canada's single-payer system may well serve as one of the strongest institutional guarantees of its continued independence.

This argument can be formulated as a kind of political catch-22. If Canada were ever to join the United States, either it would have to give up its universal health care—something Canadians would not accept—or it would be allowed to keep it ... but if Canada were to keep it, the incompatibility between the two systems would be seriously destabilizing, economically and politically, on both sides of the existing border. This means that integration is either politically impossible or practically impossible (or rather both).

A Pillar of Identity

Canada's system of universal health insurance, established nationally through the 1960s and 1970s, has become a defining element of Canadian identity. Opinion polls have consistently shown that Canadians view "medicare," as it is colloquially known, as one of the country's greatest achievements and as a marker of collective decency. It embodies an ethic of solidarity—access to care based on need, not wealth—that Canadians often contrast, explicitly or implicitly, with the market-driven inequities of the American system. This contrast is so deeply internalized that "free health care" functions almost as shorthand for being Canadian.

In describing it as such, we are, of course, not defending the Canadian system as the best or optimal system. Many Canadians openly admit that the system is far from perfect. Wait times, funding disputes, and access disparities are persistent issues. From a strictly Douglas Social Credit point of view, we might further note that there are serious structural problems with the Canadian system involving underfunding, violations of natural law, and artificial limitations on choice (including the complete inability to contract out of things one does not wish to fund), which render it unsuitable for incorporation "as is" into a Social Credit Commonwealth.

Political Unacceptability

Having said all of that, the principle of universality (i.e., everyone who needs health care should be able to get it without going bankrupt and independently of how much or how little they earn) embodied in the existing Canadian system is quite valid, and it has seeped so deeply into the public consciousness that any political arrangement requiring the abandonment of public health insurance

would be seen not as a technical reform but as an existential betrayal. That broad consensus gives the system its political power. Even critics rarely question the fundamental principle of universality. It is the one institution no party, province, or foreign partner can credibly threaten without facing overwhelming public opposition. Thus, in a hypothetical scenario of annexation or deep integration, health care would be the red line—the feature of Canadian life that could not be traded away. Even the mildest encroachments on universal coverage would spark the fiercest debate within Canada. The notion of eliminating it altogether is inconceivable. For any Canadian government to accept U.S.-style privatization as a condition of entry into the union would be political suicide. Thus, the first horn of the dilemma is political: integration cannot proceed if it demands the surrender of a foundational national value and an individual social benefit to which people are deeply attached.

Structural Incompatibility

The second horn of the dilemma is institutional. The Canadian and American systems are not two variations on a theme; they are built on an entirely different logic of financing and delivery. Canada operates a decentralized single-payer model, administered provincially but guided by federal standards of universality and accessibility. The United States, by contrast, relies on multiple private and public insurers, with access and cost tied to employment, income, and geography. These systems are so divergent that they could not coexist under one federal framework without generating severe distortions.

Perhaps the most tangible manifestation of this incompatibility would be migration. Health care is not just a moral or political preference; it is a powerful driver of mobility. In a hypothetical North American Union allowing free movement between territories with radically different health regimes, millions of Americans might move to former Canadian provinces simply to gain access to guaranteed medical coverage. Such a population shift would overwhelm provincial resources, inflate housing and service costs, and undermine the fiscal sustainability of the system itself. Employers might also relocate operations northward to benefit from publicly funded health coverage for workers, distorting labour markets and tax bases across the continent. At the same time, political pressure would mount in the rest of the United States to extend the same benefits nationwide. In effect, maintaining Canada's single-payer system inside a unified country would force the U.S. either to adopt it universally or face unmanageable internal inequalities and migrations.

However, just as it seems impossible that Canadians should freely give up publicly funded medical insurance for all, it seems equally impossible that the United States could give up its ideological commitments to free-market health care insurance or undercut the powerful vested interests that hold heavy

stakes in the present system. The very existence of a universal system within a non-universal federation would trigger centrifugal forces that neither side could control. Either scenario leads to great instability: harmonization upward is economically and politically impossible in the current U.S. context, while harmonization downward is socially and politically unacceptable in Canada. Any attempt to force it would provoke a political fracture within the federation. The systems' incompatibility thus acts as a structural firewall against union.

The Incoherence of Underlying Social Philosophies

The political and structural barriers to integration are rooted in fundamentally different social philosophies. In Canada, health care embodies a vision of the state as a guarantor of collective welfare, where access is a moral right rather than a privilege. In the United States, by contrast, health care is framed around individual responsibility and market choice. These are not merely policy differences; they reflect deeply held cultural and philosophical commitments. Attempting to merge the two systems would provoke profound questions about taxation, rights, and the social contract. For Canadians, universal health care is a binding element of national cohesion; for Americans, it remains a politically divisive issue.

A Sovereignty Anchor

For all these reasons, Canada's "socialized medicine" functions as a kind of sovereignty anchor. It ties the country's identity, politics, and institutions together in a way that resists absorption. While geography and trade have always bound Canada closely to the United States, health care represents a philosophical and structural divergence that keeps the two nations distinct. It is, paradoxically, Canada's most successful act of quiet resistance—a social institution so widely supported that any attempt to dismantle it would amount to dissolving the country itself.

The Broader Lesson

The health-care paradox offers a broader insight into how nations maintain independence in the face of globalism. Political sovereignty is not only protected by borders or armies; it is also embedded in social institutions that express collective values. When those institutions are deeply internalized—as Canada's single-payer system has been—they create what might be called institutional sovereignty: the inability to merge with another system without dismantling the moral foundations of the nation itself.

In this sense, Canada's universal health care does more than treat illness—it defends the very idea of Canada. It delineates a moral and administrative boundary that no trade deal or continental integration scheme can easily cross. The irony is rich: what some American critics dismiss as "socialized medicine" may, in the end, be the strongest guarantor of Canadian independence. ***