

Recruiting civilian armies

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order issue from former army
officers who have announced

Assistance' which, he says,
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backup services."

Now backed by British arms
dealers, millionaire Geoffrey
Edwards and interested indust-
rialists, Stirling has plans for a
volunteer organization that
will "round up" militant
unionists and jump across picket
lines by helicopter to maintain
production at the strikebound
installations. The operating
schedule for "Great Britain '75"
plans to have volunteers
undergoing initial training by
mid-October for effective use in
November.

"I do think Britain is heading
for real disaster," he said. "The
communists are out of the
woodwork after all these years
and they have declared them-
selves. It is not our aim to bash
the unions but simply to protect
the country from the worst
effects of chaos caused by
politically motivated actions. And
that's what this country
faces--chaos--if the militant
revolutionary trade unionists
have their way."

The other old soldier with the
"save Britain" bug, and the first
to announce his intentions in a
letter to the right wing Daily
Telegraph, is general Sir Walter
Walker, former NATO com-
mander-in-chief for northern
Europe. He suggested the army
could take over and that it may
have to. "Britain is dangerously
adrift," he said. "Perhaps the
country might choose rule by the
gun in preference to anarchy."

General Walker is conducting
his campaign for a part-time
militia of volunteers from his
home in Somerset. He expects
three million to join 'Civil

Says vigilante group would attend Tory win

Geoffrey Rippon, a Conserv-
ative Party foreign affairs
spokesman, admitted that the
project by retired army officers
of recruiting private civilian
armies for Britain would be
realized if the Conservatives win
the next election.

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He is confident that the
workers who show "unswerving
allegiance and loyalty to the
crown" will flock to him. "As a
soldier I have been on industrial
tours...I went down a coal mine,
round a steel thing and in all
sorts of factories. The chaps
working there are exactly the
same chaps as the ones I have
been commanding."

Even Stirling described him as
undesirably military, even some-
one to be mistrusted, but his
campaign did interest former
corporal Paul Daniels, founder,
organizer and commander-in-
chief of the 1400 men in the
British Military Volunteer For-
ces.

Mr. Daniels is convinced that
"the forces of international
communism" have infiltrated the
political parities, and are behind
industrial strikes and he erosion
of democracy in Britain. He
identified pornography, per-
missiveness, and a "frenzy of
sex" as the evils of today and
warned: "If the country does go
bankrupt, there will be murder,
rape, looting."

"I believe it is an act of God
that people like general Walker
have come forward now," he
says. "We have so much to be
proud of, but our backs are to the
wall, and here, out of the blue,
another Churchill has emerged."

similar volunteer forces in the
past weeks.
"We must harness the
voluntary spirit and sense of
patriotism which infuses people
now desperately seeking an
opportunity to serve their
country," he said.

Colonel David Stirling, one of
the originators of the private
army plan was quoted as saying
"I am delighted to hear of the
plan and we would give it all the
assistance we can," upon
hearing the Rippon announce-
ment.

Taxation of Canada's poor:

Five million face a double standard

By THOMAS A. MURPHY

(Mr. Murphy is a member of the
Committee for an Independent
Canada's Ottawa chapter. The
committee is a nationalist group
and has opposed what it
condemned as irresponsibility on
the part of large and in some
cases multi-national corporate
structures. Editorial feature
reprinted courtesy the CIC "the
Independencer.")

A recent United Nations report
shows Canada is one of the most
highly taxed nations in the
western world.

Taxes are a necessary evil.
Funds must be raised to cover
government expenditures to meet
the costs of the services the
public needs and demands,
services which the public are
unable to provide for themselves.
These expenditures, however,
should be justifiable and honest.

The Canadian Parliament has
acknowledged the main burden
of taxation is being borne by
those who can least afford it,
which implies the only thing more
odious than preaching a double
standard is accepting a double
standard.

The Senate of Canada, in 1968,
constituted the Special Senate
Committee on Poverty to
investigate and report on all
aspects of poverty in Canada.
This committee found that 25 per
cent of Canadians are members
of family units whose income is
below the poverty line; over five
million Canadians will continue
to find life a bleak, bitter, and
never ending, struggle for
survival. Yet, these people are
paying taxes in one form or
another.

The National Council of
Welfare, in April, 1974, prepared
a report on the Low-Income
Consumer in the Canadian
Marketplace. The council dis-
closed approximately 35 per cent
of Canadians earn an income
insufficient to meet the needs of
their families and are, conse-
quently, dependent on social
security programs for their
support. Yet, again, these people
are forced to pay taxes.

Statistics Canada has reported
that, for the year 1972, Canadian

oil companies paid \$150 million in
taxes to the federal government,
while their tax deductions that
same year totalled \$820 million.

The average Canadian is
compelled to hand back at least
half of his income to the various
levels of government in the form
of taxes. Obviously, we are being
coerced into remaining drawers
of water and hewers of wood for
the huge multi-national corpor-
ations, the exploiters of our
resources, whose excessive
profits, rather than being used to
relieve the tax burden of
Canadians, are instead being
distributed, in the form of
dividends, amongst sharehold-
ers, the big majority of whom are
foreigners.

The only redistribution our
government is interested in is
expressed in the trenchant
phrase: "Them as has, gets! Them
as hasn't will have to figure out
what to do about it".

The renowned benefactor of
democracy, U.S. President Tho-
mas Jefferson, based his
distinguished career on the
philosophy of "Equal rights for
all men, Special privileges for
none". Every member of the
Canadian society has the right to
a share in the national wealth,
sufficient to enable him to
participate fully in that society
but, as the Welfare Council
further reports, the situation
becomes even more aggravated
as time goes on because raising
incomes on the basis of a
percentage simply contributes to
the widening of the gap between
rich and poor.

Finally, if income tax is a
necessary evil, then it should be
levied on the income a person
makes, not on how he makes it.