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EVERY FRIDAY

THE NEW TIMES

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Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,

In God's name, let us speak while there is time!

Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging, Silence is crime.

Whittier (1807-1892).

The Frustration of Production of Motor Fuel in Australia

The above heading is also the title of an extremely interesting sixpenny booklet, by Mr. A. W. Noakes, published very recently by The Electoral Campaign of Queensland, 142 Adelaide St., Brisbane. Although we are taking the liberty of quoting extensively from the booklet, we urge our readers to obtain copies for themselves, so that they will have the whole of its contents available under one cover for ready reference or for conveniently placing the facts before acquaintances.

In his introduction, the author states: "The object of this booklet is to awaken the people to a realisation of the fact that flow oil has definitely been discovered in Australia, and to expose the economically unsound action of the Federal Government in spending approximately £2,000,000 in the production of power alcohol from wheat, when sufficient motor fuel for all our requirements can be obtained much cheaper from our indigenous raw materials—oil, coal, and oil-bearing shale." The booklet continues as follows:—

A brief review of these sources of supply of motor fuel—from a practical rather than a scientific angle—may prove interesting.

As our Federal Government has decided to spend approximately £2,000,000 in the establishment of distilleries for the production of power alcohol from wheat, we will consider first that source of supply of motor fuel.

We do not know the actual cost of production of wheat, but the farmer is at present being paid 4/- per bushel. We will assume, for the purpose of this analysis, that wheat costs 2/- per bushel to produce. It is stated that one bushel of wheat will produce one gallon of power alcohol. It will be seen, therefore, that power alcohol from wheat will cost approximately 2/- per gallon for the raw material alone.

The production of this raw material is dependent on seasonal conditions. There is no certainty at any time of sufficient wheat being available, after the essential priorities have been satisfied, to provide any raw material for power alcohol production.

The man-power required to produce wheat for motor fuel would be considerable, and raises the question as to whether this man power could not be used more profit-

ably in this war effort. Furthermore, when the war is over it is most unlikely that our surplus wheat, if any, will be converted into power alcohol. The machinery now being installed for that purpose will be so much scrap then. This does not appear to be either a safe or an economical scheme. Power alcohol, if necessary in our war effort, can be produced much more economically from waste material in the sugar mills. The Queensland Canegrowers' Council brought Mr. Colin Waddell from the Philippine Islands to advise it on the power alcohol industry. In his report, vide "The Evening Advocate," Innisfail, 23rd September, 1941, he stated that for a capital outlay of £25,000 a distillery could be built into the South Johnstone Co-operative Sugar Mill, Innisfail, capable of producing 1000 gallons of power alcohol daily, or 275,000 gallons annually, at a cost of 1/4 per gallon. On that basis the proposition was stated to be commercially sound.

That scheme was for only one mill. There are numerous sugar mills from Port Douglas in North Queensland to the Northern Rivers of New South Wales and the molasses from which power alcohol is extracted costs nothing to produce. It is a waste material.

Experts tell us that only 15 per cent, of

power alcohol can be added to petrol to produce a motor fuel which is considered inferior to pure petrol. It will be seen, therefore, that our Federal Government is still depending on the securing of 85 per cent, of its motor fuel for war purposes from other sources.

MOTOR FUEL FROM COAL

"Labour's Plan for Oil from Coal," published by the Labour Publications Department, Transport House, South Square, London, June, 1938, shows that the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., announced in 1930 that they could produce by hydrogenation a yield of petrol equal by weight to 60 per cent of the original coal, which is equivalent to 180 gallons of petrol for every ton of coal treated. This figure has been exceeded in practice. A plant was established at Billingham, and the output of petrol in 1935 was 20 3/4 million gallons. In 1936 it was 33 1-3 million gallons; and in 1937 it was about 39 million gallons.

It is stated that the petrol obtained by hydrogenation is of uniformly good quality, and can be refined without difficulty to the highest specification, whether for motor car or aeroplane.

This report states that in 1934 the German State took steps to increase its indigenous production of oil, with the object of attaining self-sufficiency. Four plants were in operation in 1938 producing 820,000 tons, or 250,000,000 gallons of petrol annually from coal and tar, and at time of printing the report, five other plants were

under construction, designed for a production of 1,000,000 tons or 300,000,000 gallons of petrol annually by the hydrogenation of coal and tar, thus making a grand total of 550,000,000 gallons of petrol annually.

Recently it has been stated in the press that Germany has now installed two huge plants on her lignite fields, and is thus saving her good coal supplies.

In the Brisbane "Telegraph" of 20th February, 1943, it is stated: "Germany's synthetic oil output is increasing, the accepted figures for 1942 being 46 million barrels; almost 50 per cent, of the whole supply."

Germany has waged the greatest aerial and motorised warfare in history. Different so-called experts have from time to time in our press endeavoured to lead us to believe that Germany's oil supplies must be running short, but in view of the above information, such experts' statements might be questioned.

In "Labour's Plan for Oil from Coal," it is stated that Sir David Rivett made two estimates for the Australian Government of the cost of petrol from coal. (1) With amortisation in 10 years, compound interest at 2 1/2 per cent, on accumulated reserves, and a return of 3 1/2 per cent, on capital, he estimated the cost at 15.8d. per gallon. (2) With amortisation in 15 years, compound interest at 3 per cent, on accumulated reserves, and a return of 34 per cent, on capital, he estimated the cost at 13.0d. per gallon. These estimates were based on coal at 18/6 per ton.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Following the publication of a book entitled "America, Russia and the Communist Party in the Post-War World," compiled by the U.S. Federation of Teachers, the "New York Times" urges Russia to disown all Communist parties outside the Soviet Union. The book says that "the chief effect of the activities of the Communist Party outside Russia has been to pave the way for Fascist reaction," and "if Russia uses Communist 'trojan horses' as agents of world revolution or shock troops of bolshevist imperialism, neither peace nor the four freedoms will remain secure anywhere."

LIBERTY LIGHTS: The British House of Commons, by 195 votes to 33, rejected a proposal to give the soldiers fighting Hitlerism the right to speak on political questions; that is, the right to express views on the actions of their political employees. Following this it was reported that much rejoicing followed the announcement that "London church bells would ring again." Won't there be a tumult when the "Hitlers" at home are also defeated, and the lights of liberty shine again?

PAPER PUZZLE: Although there is an alleged shortage of paper (according to the planners), during the recent campaign to swell the ranks of Bond holders, 1,750,000 appeal letters, along with costly booklets boosting the Government's (!) war-effort efficiency were delivered to homes throughout Australia. In this connection the Melbourne "Herald" of March 26 reports Melbourne printers as saying that "the Government has such large stocks of paper that difficulty is being found in obtaining storage room."

FEDERAL UNION: Commencing with veiled inferences by the world-planners' key men, followed by widely distributed printed and spoken propaganda, the U.S. bankers' Federal Union plot to dominate the world is now right out in the open, as evidenced by the widely-publicised suggestion of Colonel McCormack, multi-millionaire editor of the "Chicago Tribune," viz.: "Britain could join the American Union as four States—England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. Canada, Australia, New Zealand and contiguous islands might form yet another State." Just like that!

POLISH PROBLEM: As a result of German propaganda, the Allies' relations with Poland have become more difficult. The charge against Soviet authorities of having executed about 10,000 Polish officers is likely to make possible, as the Melbourne "Sun" of April 28 says, "Hitler's attempt to effect a negotiated peace with Russia—which would be disastrous to the Allies." Apart from this development the Poles also resent what they describe as the Soviet's attempt to socialise them under the guise of helping them. The matter is further complicated by the Kremlin's reported claims to absorb part of Poland's territory.

A.L.P. CONFERENCE: All anti-dictator Unionists and other democrats were pleased to learn that the Victorian A.L.P. conference expressed disapproval of overseas conscription, and has instructed the six Victorian delegates to the next Federal conference "to work for the repeal of the Defence Act amendment, which permits conscription for overseas." Another hopeful result of the State A.L.P. conference was the

expressed determination to prevent white-anting of the Labor Party by Communists. Slowly but surely the local Red Fascists' treachery is being realised.

CANDOUR IN COMMONS: Press reports from London state that Captain Cunningham-Reid has been severely criticised for the following remarks, made in the British House of Commons: "United States isolationists aim to absorb Canada, take Atlantic and Pacific bases from Britain, maintain a powerful Army and Air Force after the war, and dominate world air-transport and commerce. U.S. should be told we are lease-lending them nearly as much as we are receiving, and that we gained them time to put on some armour to recover from Pearl Harbour." These obvious truths have been also stated by a few responsible but candid U.S. officials. So why the criticism of Captain Cunningham-Reid?

PRESS-GANGS: Following the press-gang raids on eating houses and other public places in Sydney and the failure of citizens to protest to their political employees for allowing this form of intimidation the practice has now extended to Melbourne where citizens gathering in public places were raided and interrogated by manpower bureaucrats. Such action will not improve public morale or help the war effort. If citizens do not protest immediately in writing to their Members of Parliament, it may not be safe soon to attend even churches. For that matter, even the home will not be safe from these Ogpu invasions.

ELLERY'S EULOGY: On April 27 a contributor to the controversy in the Melbourne "Herald," regarding Dr. R. S. Ellery's eulogy of the Soviet health system, supplied statistics which rather spoil Dr. Ellery's socialistic propaganda. Whitaker's latest international "Almanac" was quoted as supplying the following infantile mortality rates per 1000: New Zealand, 32; Australia, 38; England, 60; Japan, 114; India, 167; and Russia, the highest, at 173.

PLUMBER'S PROBLEMS: Press reports of April 16 say that "urgent defence works have been held up for months because of a shortage of metal pipes whilst more than 90,000 feet of water-piping, examined and passed by inspectors for use, was lying idle in Melbourne yards. Apart from retarding the war effort, the delay was jeopardising public health." This is just another example of socialistic bureaucrats interfering with practical men. It is no wonder we are faced with the threat of billeting, food shortages and regimentation while these muddlers are at large.

(Continued on Page 4)

THE MENACE OF FEDERATION MANIA

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

A recent cable from England reports a remarkable broadcast by a German propagandist. In effect, this propagandist said: "Now that both Britain and Germany have an identical war aim—a Federated Europe—what is the use of fighting any further?" If his assertion were correct, I would agree that the forces which built Nazi Germany have already won the war. But it has yet to be shown that the majority of the British people are fighting Germany to establish a Federated Europe.

Federated Europe is the Jewish internationalists' idea, and, whichever side "wins" the war, International Jewry hopes to dominate the post-war settlement. "German" policy of a Federated Europe was disclosed in an article quoted in the London "Times" of June 10, 1941. The article was written by Professor Karl Haushofer in "Yertschrift für Geopolitik." Professor Haushofer is one of Hitler's principal advisers. His wife, significantly enough, no doubt, is a Jewess.

Not many people are aware that we have some very influential groups in British countries preaching the same gospel as Haushofer. These groups are usually comprised of socialists, or similar "intellectuals," who know what is "good" for the people.

Let me now bring my readers' attention to the following extract. I urge them to read it closely:—

"Most Foreign Office officials certainly still think exclusively in terms of Sovereign States. One genius talks of setting up an 'Austria politically and economically independent.' Anything approaching European Federation they eschew as crankish. They have not realised that Herr Hitler has at least performed the useful office of abolishing the various State Governments of Europe. When Britain and America reconquer Europe, will it be necessary to give these Governments sovereign powers again? The idea is at least worth considering.

No, the above is not an extract from a speech or article by some Nazi sympathiser! It is from an article entitled "Thinking Aloud," published in "World Review" for February, 1941. And the author was Edward Hulton, whose magazine, "Picture Post," is devoted to "educating" us to appreciate "planning."

Apparently, Hulton's opposite numbers in Germany think that Hulton and his socialist friends are in full control of British policy. Hence the broadcast mentioned in the introduction of this article. But German propagandists can take it from me that the British people are determined to win this war for themselves, not the planners.

Mr. Hulton and others are working vigorously to ensure that a Central World Government is set up to control everybody.

Men like Hulton are all dictators at heart. Take the phrase: "Will it be necessary to give these Governments sovereign powers again?" It would be interesting to have the assumed nominative supplied in this phrase. Who is it? Who is going to decide whether the French, Austrian and other peoples are going to have sovereign power? Obviously the members of the proposed World Government.

Recent reports have been appearing in the press about conferences now being held in America to establish an international currency system based on a gold standard. The Wall Street Jews have the bulk of the world's gold in America. If a political federation can be established, their plan to bring the whole world under their direct financial control will follow naturally. That is why they love federalists like the socialists. And let us never forget that Hitler and his satellites are national socialists.

There is no doubt in the minds of those people—fortunately the great majority—who have not been hypnotised by such journals as "Picture Post," that in certain quarters a hell-on-earth is being planned for all of us. We have to face the fact that we are up against powerful forces. But we can beat them if we go about the job in the right way. This journal exists in order that individuals can take correct action; it does not exist merely to provide interesting reading for a winter evening.

The first place in which to strike a blow against the "planners" is your own centre. Control your local council. Then control your State Member. Urge him to fight all moves to centralise power. And, finally, control your Federal Member. Urge him to resist all moves to destroy Australia's sovereignty. Recent campaigns—i.e., the campaign against centralising political and economic power at Canberra, and the campaign against the taxing of soldiers' deferred pay—have been successful. Right action got right results. What about trying it? Are you going to let some German propagandist say, with justification, that we are so apathetic that the "planners" have already won the war?

"CAPITALISM" AND "SOCIALISM"

A Talk Broadcast from 7HO on Sunday, April 18, by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

Perhaps you have had, as I have had, many arguments about the relative merits of so-called "Capitalism" and so-called "Socialism." And you have got little satisfaction out of these arguments. The reason is not far to seek. These two words in common usage mean different things to different people. As used by many people "capitalism" and "socialism" are merely political swear-words, and, as such, serve only to obscure meaning and to obstruct constructive thinking.

"Capitalism" covers the work of such colossal financial combines as Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, which controls hundreds of thousands of millions of pounds of capital resources—or the little "cocky" farmer who works for the bank!

Socialism covers anything, such as the National Socialism of Germany, the Fascist Socialism of Italy, and the State Socialism of Russia.

Many people who call themselves "socialists" have only got the foggiest idea what socialism is supposed to mean; they think it will be a State where every man will be equal, and where people will all be happy, and politicians will all be nice, kind men with no personal ambitions.

There is no doubt that to-day we are reaping the political harvest of false ideas sown for years by various agencies; false ideas put forth in the name of science and religion and history.

Among those who pretend to be the intelligentsia there is a great deal of confusion on two important spheres of human activity. In the past, the advocates of private enterprise have held that private initiative and personal responsibility have built the civilised world, and that private enterprise and the rewards of initiative should be the controlling power in all spheres of human activity. The socialist believes that every human activity should be controlled by the State, that private initiative and private gain are irresponsible, and lead to the domination of the weak by the strong.

In practice, British countries have steered a course midway between the two ideas. The majority of British people believe that it is the duty of the Government to protect the people from powerful gangs who wish to exploit the people. In community life, Municipal Governments and State Governments were set up to look after community interests: to see to such jobs as cleaning the streets, looking after the currency, and so on.

British people, while recognising the need for these things, which one might call socialist enterprises, consider that a continuation of this process of handing control of everything to the State is not desirable or necessary. The people have, or had, sufficient political shrewdness to realise that to hand control of their entire life to a political clique which called itself the State was not going to solve any of its difficulties, but was, in fact, going to create more difficulties. People knew that they had very little control over their politicians, and that, under socialism, they were likely to have less control, and that, at the same time, all means of retreat would be cut off. Karl Marx himself realised that State Socialism could become a tyranny if it were not democratic—but he left no suggestions as to how to make socialism democratic! The huge, bureaucratic, socialistic States that have grown up here and in England and America have warned people of what is likely to come, and even some socialists are themselves becoming appalled at the centralised bottle-necks of socialistic Governments.

The chief complaint against so-called private enterprise is on account of the great monopolies. This complaint is a very genuine one, and is shared by most people. But

notice this: the Socialists encourage the concentration and the centralisation of trade and finance; the more it grows the more they like it, because they think they will take over all these great monopolies and make one big monopoly, run by Mr. Curtin, Mr. Beasley and Dr. Evatt. The Socialists believe that all monopolies are wicked except when a few of their own politicians run them under the trade-name of "The State." It is hardly possible to credit that any grown up person could harbour such an absurdity, but such is the truth. How can anyone argue with such people? It is merely arguing in a vacuum, where experience has no meaning and words have no value.

Monopoly spells death to everything we hold dear, whether this monopoly is in the hands of the Church, a trade union or a political clique. When one speaks of political cliques one's mind is apt to run along tracks which have been well prepared for those who like easy thinking. When one speaks of political cliques it is important to know their actual composition. The ruling political cliques consist of the leaders of both parties. These are called "front-benchers." However much such "leaders" fight in public to amuse the people, their policy is the same with slight variations on unimportant points. The ruling clique consists of the permanent front-benchers, who have safe seats, or are given safe seats, the trade union leaders, the financial monopolists, and the permanent chiefs of the civil service.

None of these men are really capitalists. (Their salaries and their perquisites of office—such as free motor cars and free travelling, etc., etc., etc.—put them in a better position than most capitalists.) The point to remember is that these people, some of whom are theoretically elected by the people, cannot be deposed, under present circumstances, by the people. Even when a politician is found out, he still gets a big job in the huge State bureaucracy—a job which is often more profitable than that enjoyed by the so-called capitalist.

The great mistake Karl Marx made many years ago, and that the Socialists have kept on making since, is that they did not understand the difference between Control and Ownership. The directors of the great monopolies do not own the monopolies, or even a small portion of them, and they do not represent the shareholders. The directors of the great monopolies are really highly-paid executives, who receive salaries and perquisites; and these are as much as they can use, even if the shareholders get nothing.

This ruling clique of executives represent the new aristocracy—a class unto themselves—the ruling class. They are fired with one burning desire:—Power—more and more Power. Power over more and more men. Their watchword is centralisation of all power in their hands. They are the "New Planners." These men, of course, are backed by a host of small socialist planners and an avalanche of literature on "Planning" and "New World Orders," etc., etc.—all apparently backed by plenty of money. Economic histories of the nineteenth century often refer to that period as the classical example of "Laissez Faire" or private enterprise run mad. The social and econo-

mic tragedies of that period are held up as horrible examples of the results of free and unrestricted enterprise. But that is a gross mis-statement of fact. The results were horrible, no doubt; but trade was neither free nor unrestricted. How could it be when it was tied to the gold standard for many years, and when not tied to the gold standard it was dependent on the manipulation of credit by a few men?

What does matter is the policy behind the system, and who controls that system. The net profits made under a so-called capitalist system would not be sufficient to pay the salaries of an enlarged socialist bureaucracy and the huge army of hangers-on. The Socialists apparently realise this, and intend to get over this difficulty by going in for large-scale organisations, centralised factories, large collective farms, and barracks (called flats) to house the proletariat.

They intend doing this under the mistaken idea that bigness is synonymous with efficiency. These planners are children of the era of scarcity; they were reared on the mental atmosphere of the nineteenth century; they cannot learn from experience; they cannot even learn from the experience of their beloved Russia—experience which has been paid for at the sacrifice of thirty million lives.

The peculiar thing about the Socialists and Communists is that they appear to know very little about Russia. Russia has fought her way through many difficulties; Russia is changing all the time. She has a long, long way to go before she struggles through to freedom in security. We, too, have a similar fight. Russia is finding out painfully and slowly that in the life of a community there are points where the community must take control, and that there are other points where the individual must have complete control.

These two problems have existed from the beginning, and will exist to the end. We have to find a way of allowing, the two to

exist side by side; there is no question whether they can or can't exist side by side, they do exist, and no amount of academic theorising and no amount of bloodshed will wipe out these facts. I take part in community action all the week, but in the week-end I pull out of the organised life of the community and live among people of my choosing, in an environment of my own choosing. I listen to music of my own choosing, and read books of my own choosing. Community life is necessary, and so is individual life.

Our job is to build up a political system which will permit of a harmonious blend of both. British communities have been fighting through this problem for many generations; they have had many set-backs. Problems of modern States are not simple. The larger the State, the more difficult becomes the problem of control. No country has solved this problem because the people have not been permitted to tackle the problem.

It seems to me that there is a large-scale purge going on, and any person who is capable and willing to make a useful contribution to help in community problems is being excluded from the national broadcasting network and from the international news agencies and from official positions. Nowadays, nobody seems to be able to get any publicity unless he is in favour of centralisation of all power into the hands of small national and international groups.

Listen and read carefully. Collect the names of the men who are given prominence and you will find, irrespective of party and little side issues that they speak with one voice and one opinion. Irrespective of Church, they are puritans; Irrespective of party they are international socialists; irrespective of wealth they believe in the gold standard, and they stand foursquare for the Slave State, the Work State. And the greatest socialist power in the world to-day is International Finance.

MANPOWER MUDDLERS THREATEN N.Z. ECONOMY-SAYS JOHN A, LEE M.P.

According to John A. Lee, N.Z. "Democratic Labour" M.P., a serious situation threatens in New Zealand. In a recent issue of his weekly journal, Lee writes:

"An industrial collapse, or shortage or both is not far ahead. The man-power reports would pretend that industrial man-power is being maintained by counting heads, by taking no cognisance of the fact that the diminishing number of workers are of the lower physical grades.

"The quality of our services is deteriorating. Railwaymen and Post and Telegraph staffs work long, exacting hours. Girls in Government departments are not infrequently carrying too heavy a burden in the shape of too long hours.

"Thanks to the excessive call-up of key personnel, the quality of our services is deteriorating in a manner that slows down the whole efficiency of the nation. It takes the best part of a week for letters to travel and be delivered a few miles away. Thanks to insufficient maintenance of permanent-way, tramcars sway and dip along the track in our permanent thoroughfares. Where there should be doctors there is no service. Where coal should be piled high in fuel reserves, we face another cold winter.

"Industrial plant is straining to the maximum, poorly maintained and cared for in many instances, the machine taking out of its life what once it absorbed in the form of more adequate care, and frequently with little prospect of a mechanical replacement. An overload has been placed on the nation. "Farming faces the same problem. No maintenance or inadequate maintenance. We overburden our humans as well as wear out irreplaceable machines through inadequate supervision.

"In Parliament I quoted a case of a soldier's wife with two children of tender years and a 70-year-old father milking 40 cows. How long can we go on at that rate?

"There are hundreds of similar cases. Goods are vanishing. How much cloth will there be for suitings soon? How easy is it to come by a pair of child's shoes at a suitable price?

"Last week in Auckland cabbages were again over one shilling and sixpence each, and cauliflowers a similar price and potatoes sold at 2½d. a pound. There are huge stocks of potatoes in the ground. Lack of man-power spells waste and inefficiency. One M.P. told me he could not get labour to dig potatoes when they were ready. Later on he needed more labour for fewer potatoes because during the delay they had become infested with blight, and they had

to be picked over and a large number rejected.

"And in this land where children are portion of our right to occupy, our families are running down. With three divisions overseas our family life threatens to disappear completely. For whether the Government likes it or not there is no means of building family life that does not allow for the presence and love of both parents.

"Mr. Fraser has asked for frankness, and there is need of it. . . . He says that the quantity of our commitments is a matter for Parliament to decide, and that blunt straightforward opinion is required. Mr. Barnard and myself have never hesitated to offer it. But it has met with scant consideration. How does it come that our commitments should have become so crushingly vast? Has not the press a responsibility?

"I can say I never agreed to the double commitment: a division in the Pacific and in the Middle East. I do not believe we can, in fairness to the nation and its manhood, maintain two fighting divisions on the ground and one in the air. I would have stayed the dispatch of reinforcements to the Middle East long ago and concentrated one force in the Pacific, as has Australia with a greater population. I think we were entitled to argue that there were idle divisions in Britain. I do not believe the double commitment is reasonable now.

"I am not of that number who believe the war will end this year. To me there appear to be many years yet. I do not believe New Zealand's people or economy can stand the strain of present war commitment or present economic commitment especially as we go on liberating against stabilised civilian demand and falling production further and further streams of apparently unlimited dollar currency.

"Who is mainly responsible? The War Cabinet, the supine Yes Men.

"We see again before our eyes a classic instance of the army threatening to devour its own foundation—the civil economy. To some, our commitments may momentarily seem sublime patriotism. They will presently create a chaotic economy."

A CLERGYMAN AND CONSCRIPTION

(A letter to the Editor from the Secretary, No Conscription Campaign.)

Sir,—A Melbourne clergyman was recently invited to assist our No Conscription campaign. His letter in reply comprised some 500 words, of which 50 were devoted to the actual conscription issue, while the remainder went in personal explanation and a dissertation on "equality of sacrifice."

In peace time there is only the remotest approach to "equality" in "sacrifice" or in any other common circumstance of life, and less during war. Nevertheless, any project that will really lessen the fearful inequalities should be welcomed. Our correspondent assumes there is equality of sacrifice within the armed forces, though many may doubt it. He innocently declares that the possessors of wealth, too, are straining at the leash to share the most painful sacrifices, but, alas, the workers refuse to share. In short, he would conscript labour even more rigidly and allow wealth to go as a volunteer. A fig then for his so-called equality of sacrifice. His ideas have all the originality of the capitalist press, and his inspiration is seemingly restricted to that source.

He also states: "The strange phenomenon of two armies for one country, one conscripted to fight up to a certain line and not beyond it, and the other composed of volunteers to fight the same war and the same enemy wherever he may be sent, is too absurd for words."

Thus contemptuously he dismisses the military policy of Canada, of North and South Ireland, and of South Africa, as well as of Australia. The distinction between compulsory service at home and compulsory service abroad, which he imagines a "strange phenomenon," was, for centuries,

part of the tradition of Britain, and continued as such till 1916. Ignorance of these facts is inexcusable in a clergyman, and a reflection on the education of which this particular gentleman displays the hallmark.

Now in the areas in which men can be forced to fight (on which he would put no restriction) Australian girls can be compelled to work, without regard to their own or their parents' wishes. Our clerical friend condemns any objection to this as "too absurd for words."

He is, moreover, a "realist" and a "returned soldier." Yet he has no views on military necessity: on the policy of sending out of Australia, not only the A.I.F. and the 70 per cent. of the Militia which has volunteered, but the remaining 30 per cent, as well. Nor does he care that his comrades found some sense where he finds absurdity, and had one word, "No," for overseas conscription in 1916 and 1917.

Finally, our correspondent claims to be a "Christian pacifist." This sombre colour worked into his coat of many colours, but mainly scarlet, does not surprise us. We are, however, tempted to say: "One thing thou lackest, reverend Sir, go thy way and secure a sense of humour." —Yours, etc., Leslie B. Harsant, Secretary, No Conscription Campaign, Melbourne.

A.L.P. Conference has Rejected Conscription

REPEAL THE MILITIA BILL

Mass Meeting at the Savoy Theatre,
SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1943, at 8 p.m.

Principal Speaker: MAURICE BLACKBURN, M.H.R.

Authorised by the No-Conscription Campaign, LESLIE B. HARSANT, Secretary.

"THE VITAL MINIMUM"

(This article is a free rendering into English of parts of an article in French, published in "Vers Demain" (Quebec) of 15/1/1943, by Louis Even.)

Every human being requires a minimum of food, clothing and shelter. Children especially need skilled attention, lest they lack a sufficiency of food and vitamins, and the comfort of hygienic surroundings. If any person is denied access to the vital necessities of life, he ceases to be healthy, and may die. Even amongst primitive peoples, we find men gathered into tribes or groups, because thus it is easier for each one to be assured of the vital minimum, than if each one lives in isolation.

Our contention is that the disorders and dislocations of our community life are due to the difficulty which far too many people have had of gaining access to the vital minimum of food, clothing and shelter; especially when at the same time the scale of community production is so enormous, and so obvious to all.

Furthermore, as man is more than an animal, he feels instinctively the value of freedom, even if he lacks formal or religious instruction in such matters. On occasion a man may cringe and submit to humiliations, if he and those dear to him are threatened with a shortage of food, etc.; but this is not a natural attitude, it is an attitude forced upon him. Men who can be CERTAIN that what we have called "the vital minimum" will not be denied to them are often seen to forego other advantages rather than submit to encroachments on their liberty.

How much more satisfactory our social order would be if the vital necessities of life were to be assured to every individual—i.e., if we were to admit the birthright claim of each person to the fundamentals of a safe and healthy life, no matter how the methods of production and distribution were to alter.

Any excuses which can be offered about the suffering and poverty of people in the past, when relative scarcity ruled, can no longer be maintained to shield those in high places who allow corresponding suffering and poverty alongside conditions of abounding riches. Such inequalities as may crop up, after we have given an assurance of the vital minimum to every member of society, need not give us much concern.

How can one account for the antagonism which is often displayed when the proposition about the provision of a vital minimum for all is set out for consideration? Is it not that our community is impregnated with an anti-Christian philosophy? We think that this is so. [And in the original article a pronouncement by an eminent Christian leader is quoted.—Ed.]

Oddly enough, we have in war-time a partial recognition of the vital minimum principle, in the rationing system. It is seen that if the stocks of butter are low it is right to give every person his share, rather than let a few favoured persons have more than their share. For commodities which are not of such vital importance as butter, the government does not take any steps to introduce rationing, even if there is a shortage.

We suggest that arrangements could be made so that the ration tickets would be used to purchase goods without the use of ordinary money. Thus we would make a beginning towards a permanent National Dividend provision, by means of which the basic essentials of a normal life, such as milk, butter, bread, meat, clothing, etc., would be assured to every citizen.

If this suggestion about ration tickets were accepted, the consumer would easily adopt the idea; the dealer would lodge the

ration tickets which were tendered to him in the Bank, where they would be credited to him as if they were ordinary money. And the Bank? It would deal with the Bank of Canada which handles the Government machinery for increasing money as necessary.

Those who think that money would become too plentiful, forget that the Government has already a complete taxing system by means of which surplus money can be drawn from circulation.

These suggested innovations are not likely to be put into practice by politicians of the old school. If the objective which we have outlined about the vital minimum, for all appeals to electors, they must unite and bring democratic pressure upon their politicians and Governments, until the desired results eventuate.

—Translated and condensed by K.B. and C.H.A.

[If the above idea of ration tickets serving also as means of payment for the specified KIND and quantity of goods was ONLY applied to the "vital minimum," and was regarded as merely "a beginning towards a permanent National Dividend," it might be well worth pushing. BUT the serious danger of the Planners using it as the "thin end of the wedge" of a move of their own to replace money entirely with ration tickets (not merely during the war, but AFTER it) would have to be vigilantly and vigorously guarded against. An income consisting entirely of such ration tickets would virtually give you NO CHOICE WHATSOEVER as to what you bought. Unless your nature and acquired tastes happened to coincide with some bureaucrat's statistical conception of the "average man," modified pretty drastically, of course, by what HE thought was "good" for the "average man," you would, at best, like nearly everybody else, have more tickets than you wanted for some things, but many less than you wanted (perhaps none at all in some cases) for other things greatly desired. Exchanging unwanted tickets for wanted tickets held by other consumers (of approximately opposite tastes), beside being fantastically troublesome, would be most unlikely to solve the difficulty all round (even if such a practice was permitted), because the TOTAL number of tickets issued for PARTICULAR commodities would in most cases be either too few or too many to correspond with the desires and aversions of consumers in the aggregate (although the grand total of tickets issued MIGHT (?) equate with total productive capacity). If the bureaucrat who fixed the liquor and book rations was not a prohibitionist, but happened to be an uncouth upstart, total abstainers who were also "book-worms" would receive the averaged number of tickets for liquor they detested but would suffer from acute intellectual starvation on their terribly meagre averaged rations of books. And so on—ad lib., ad nauseum. The Planners' Paradise, but the Individualists' Inferno!—Ed. "N.T."]

THE TURN OF THE TIDE

"Human beings do not react to social forces, they react to facts, though not necessarily what are called material facts."
—C. H. Douglas, in "The Big Idea."

No matter what direction it may take, it seems to me that all genuine inductive research is legitimate and of value. As politicians are wont to insist, Every avenue must be Explored, if it is only to see that it leads nowhere. But that is not to say that research does not tend to follow fashion. It most certainly does. And fashion, like a badly loaded ship, is apt to be all on one side or the other. The Greeks who, among other things, know how to hit nails on the head, were right when they coined the phrase, "Nothing too much." I feel sure it was on one-sided research that Mediaevalism came to grief—too much metaphysics. And this modern world, the culmination of what we are pleased to call the Age of Reason, is sick almost to death of a quite unreasonable dose of physics. But all the time facts, the raw material of Truth, are being accumulated at a terrific rate, and we must rejoice that the reservoir of potential human wisdom is becoming so prodigious.

These reflections are induced by a glimpse of the modern developments in biological research, and its extension, through biochemistry into what is called Experimental Psychology, of which the author of a book* I have been reading is an exponent. It is an immense, not to say disturbing, subject, which appears, to me at least, to have got wholly out of hand, with special emphasis on two aspects—American salesmanship, with its sense of strain and tensivity, and European politics as exemplified in Totalitarianism. On the Continent it gives the almost audible impression of a great concerted outcry—a Protest—which ever since the days of Luther, and on through the

*"The Rape of the Masses," by Serge Chakotín.

French Encyclopaedists and Karl Marx, has been getting louder and more and more raucous, till you can almost imagine its culmination in one of Hitler's Sports Palace screeching-matches of the early part of this war. Poor Europe!

In England, as seems to have been the case with most things, the Age of Reason has had a smoother passage. Inaugurated by Francis Bacon and that sweet-tongued philosopher, Will Shakespeare, it produced on the whole a far more mellow gallery of names than across the English Channel: to list only a few, Newton, and Locke, and Berkeley, and Jeremy Bentham, and Darwin. Men like Locke and Berkeley fearlessly mixed metaphysics with their physics when it came to deduction, and though it may be argued that what we call "Progress" was a trifle delayed thereby, if it was, the world was no worse for it, and considerably more human than we have contrived to make it since.

In nothing is this loss of humanity more evident, I think, than in biology—the study of Life, the living organism. It may be argued that humanity and scientific research have nothing to do with one another, and neither in theory, they have. But first show me a scientist who is not also a human being, even in his laboratory, and I will concede the other point. Therefore, I don't find it possible to accept the researches of Professor Pavlov, who was Mr. Chakotín's teacher, into the instinctive reflexes of animals, as not having been themselves "conditioned" (to use his own famous term) by the mechanistic bias of the times and place. One is not casting doubts on the scientific accuracy of his work; but the real test of a man's integrity and of his philosophy comes when he closes his laboratory door behind him and comes out into the active light of every day. No one would deny that the scientist affords a splendid example (the highest) of rigid professional integrity,

besides exemplifying in a unique manner the extraordinary results that professional and experimental detachment is capable of producing—a proof that "honesty is the best policy" analogous to Quaker success in trade. But so, too, in his functional capacity is every really honest craftsman (expert) a shining light—not excepting the banker. It is surely, however, a profound mistake to suggest that outside his function, and apart from his whole character as an individual, a scientist has anything more of weight to say regarding the ultimate use to which his labours may be put than Tom or Dick or Harry—in short, that he understands anything more about policy, or what we all want from life. It is possible indeed that he understands less, for from the very nature of his activities, which must be kept scrupulously water-tight, and are not necessarily more cultural or developing than, let us say, the writing up of credit creations on both sides of the ledger, his contact with what we call reality may be very small indeed—less by a great deal than the average farmer's, or industrialist's.

Nevertheless, particularly on the Continent and in the United States, for a long time now there has been a tendency to pay an exaggerated homage to the physicist; due, really, more to the fact that he deals with the fashionable thing, (matter), than to any intrinsic virtue in himself. For, curiously enough, the scientist would seem to leave behind him in his laboratory the one really valuable piece of practical experience it affords; which is the tremendous value of negative results, and of the simplification of life and of the problem of living by a knowledge of the number of things it is simply not worth while doing. This I take to be the translation into "voluntary" (positive) terms of the prohibitions and legal negatives of the Ten Commandments. I imagine a great deal is to be attributed to this failure. To it, no doubt, is due the conspicuous inability of the academic Socialist mind to appreciate (except as an abstract symbol: Democracy) the principles of Representative Government as practised, very intermittently, alas, throughout the British Empire, and which, as Douglas has said and all real Anglo-Saxons instinctively feel to be so, is government by public veto (negative results): "You go and do something, and we'll tell you if we don't like it!" Trial and error—the empirical, scientific method of research, actually brought out of the laboratory and put into practice.
(To be continued.)

WHOSE CATS-PAW?

The London "Times" of January 22 reported that Mr. Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador in Russia, recently disclosed that "the Germans" in 1940, offered to retire Hitler if by so doing they could make peace with Britain. "This proposal was made to him, he said, by spokesmen for a high Nazi party, and military officials at a special conference in New York arranged by certain important civic and business leaders in this country." However, the condition the Germans made for such a peace was that Germany should keep the dominant place it had achieved by the conquest in Europe, and be permitted to project its "new order" without interference.

Mr. Davies said that he was asked to present the proposal to President Roosevelt and the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull. This he refused to do, though he did report it to the State Department. . . . The German representatives, he said, carried credentials that were unquestionably bona-fide, and they were vouched for by some of the finest banking facilities in this country." (Our emphasis.)

"The German spokesmen told Mr. Davies, he said, that in order to make it possible for England to make a peace with other than a Hitler Government they would guarantee that Hitler would be retired and would devote his remaining years to reading and writing as an elder statesman, and that the proposed peace treaty would be signed by a military or other Government whose word Britain would accept." (Our emphasis.)

[The words "this country," appearing twice in the above extract from the London "Times," refer, of course, to the U.S.A., from whence the report was cabled.—Ed., "N.T."]

THE BUREAUCRATIC SNOWBALL

Throughout the land a busy band
Are drafting rules emphatic,
To ease an itch to boss us which
Is hardly democratic;

The fact is that the bureaucrat
And servant known as "civil"
Makes rules apply to you and I
The half of which are drivel.

A thin veneer oft hides, I fear,
The truly realistic.

It's put on thin for sneaking in
Some doctrines socialistic;
It's our resource to growl, of course,
At rules a bit erratic,
But Evatt's cry is to deny
The rules are "bureaucratic."

With each new set of rules we get
An army of inspectors,
And must afford another Board
Of highly-paid Directors;
The "powers that be" embrace, you see
Each economic know-all—
All go like hell and help to swell
The bureaucratic snowball.
—R.J.W. in "Country Life."

GUARD YOUR FREEDOM!

An editorial in "To-day and To-morrow" (Alberta):

The warning given by Premier Aberhart this week regarding the thoughtless abdication of human rights was timely and pointed.

In these days of mass thinking, too many people are prone to accept their decisions ready-made, and to endorse this or that proposal because some person has advised them to do so through publicity channels.

Especially was the Premier vigorous in his warning to guard against seemingly attractive schemes.

"There is one simple test you can apply to them all," said Mr. Aberhart. "Will it increase my freedom, my democratic right to economic security and individual enterprise?"

If the citizen enamoured of any proposal asks this question and gives himself an honest answer, he need have no fear of his future well-being.

The danger to democracy lies in the acceptance of its abolition by the unwary, who imagine centralisation and bureaucracy to be democratic expressions of the free way of life.

To-day there are too many who harbour the seeds of the Police State in their beings. They would "make" so-and-so do this; and "force" someone to do that; and pass laws preventing someone else from doing another thing. This is the police mind. It sees in all other people a medium for the exercise of rewards and punishments.

Guard your freedom as you guard your life. Tend it and permit it to flourish. Avoid pruning and keep it in the light, where all natural things grow.


Unless you guard your own freedom, you will lose it. Because freedom is something that cannot be saved by one man for all. It has to be saved by all men for one and all.

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ARE WE REALLY SERIOUS ABOUT "RECONSTRUCTION"

(A letter to the Editor from Bruce H. Brown.)
(Continued from last issue.)

Sir,—We have seen that "the Commonwealth Bank has control over the Note Issue, and can command resources in the form of currency to any extent which, IN THE OPINION OF THE BANK BOARD, is deemed necessary." This confession by the late Sir Robert Gibson is confirmed in paragraph 503 of the Report of the Monetary and Banking Commission, which states that the Board is vested with the power to create whatever money is necessary to discharge any obligation placed upon it.

This great power in the hands of the Commonwealth Bank Board is only slightly appreciated by the general community, and it might be advisable to give greater publicity to the facts of 1929-31, during which period the Bank Board absolutely defied the Commonwealth Government and murdered the rank and file of the people. A repetition of that conduct must be prevented at all costs.

After the war the problem will not be production, but distribution. There will be no difficulty to produce the things the people want, but unless we make changes in the financial mechanism the people will not be able to purchase the goods they produce. And so, as of yore, it is all unanswerably a question of money. Whoever controls the supply of money will also control production AND consumption. As a general rule, under the existing order of things, the more money there is the less it will buy, and the less there is the more it will buy. Money is controlled as a commodity instead of merely as an accounting medium of distribution.

When the money supply is ahead of production we have inflation; but when it is behind production we have deflation. Obviously, therefore, the money supply should rise or fall with production AND BE GOVERNED BY IT. Production, representing the combined efforts of that community, should not be governed by an inelastic money supply under the control of a handful of private people, whose only objects are power and enrichment of themselves without regard to the welfare of the community in general. So far, however, we have had no official word from the Federal Government or the Director-General of Post-War Reconstruction that the plans include the transfer of control of monetary policy from the Banking Monopoly to the Federal Parliament.

To get an idea of the fundamentals of the position, we must inquire how these changes in the purchasing power of money

are brought about. Previous to the depression it was done through manipulation of the Gold Standard, which had caused the conditions to go from bad to worse so rapidly that in 1931 England was forced to abandon it. What were the facts then? There was about 2000 million pounds worth of monetary gold in the world, and by far the greater part of it was private property. At the end of 1929 the gold held in Britain was about 150 millions, but at that time her national debt, PAYABLE IN GOLD, totalled roughly 7500 millions. She alone, as you can see, owed three and three-quarter times as much gold as there was in the whole world, and fifty times as much as she was actually holding!

It is obvious that the amount of gold was entirely insufficient for monetary purposes, and consequently there is nothing surprising in the fact that a vast superstructure of paper money was built up on that gold basis. This superstructure consists of a limited amount of paper money in the form of government notes, and, on top of that, there is the immensely more important form of paper money known as the cheque. Some idea of the magnitude of the cheque-money may be gathered from the fact that no less than forty-four thousand million pounds was cleared in Britain in one year without any government notes being sighted at all. This cheque money (which is known as credit) is very flexible. The banks create it whenever they allow an overdraft, and it is the sort of money which reaches the Treasury when the governments borrow. It can therefore be seen that we are being heavily taxed to pay interest on privately produced money, and there is no present indication that the official planners contemplate any relief for the people in this regard.—Yours faithfully, Bruce H. Brown, 189 Hotham-street, East Melbourne.

(To be continued.)

BEAUTIFUL ROADS—EMPTY PURSES

To the Editor: Sir,—In the Melbourne "Herald" of April 27, a "Plan" by Mr. T. W. Haynes was published, which had as its theme "Work for All" in the post-war period. Reviewing Mr. Haynes' scheme the following evening, the Finance Editor said:

"While everyone agrees that employment for all must be found after the war, Mr. T. W. Haynes gets down to tin-tacks in his plan, summarised in the 'Herald' yesterday. An agency for employing men on public works is, of course, only a part of what is required. It would cover the in-between period, pending return to private employment." Continuing and touching upon the financial aspect, the Finance Editor writes: "Government finance for post-war employment in one sense solves itself. The Government merely continues its war-time taxes and some of its war-time loans. It has already skimmed the spending power away from the public, and it simply continues to skim it away to use it to feed and clothe and pay its men until they are off its hands."

To my mind we have in this "Plan" a picture of "things to come." Believing that sufficient people are a "wake-up" to depressions, it is not unlikely that this scheme will be tried. "Return to private employment" means that manufacturers, as soon as physically possible after the war, will be anxious to revert their factories to the production of civilian goods on the assumption that they will have a ready market for the goods produced (people with money

in their pockets); but if, as suggested, the Government continues its war-time taxes, and thus skims purchasing-power from the market, it is obvious that an expanding market will not exist. People will only have claims on the amount of goods that their incomes will permit. With a limited demand for goods, the private manufacturer will find that he will not require extra hands; and so the in-between period will continue. The more people the Government employs on public works, the more finance will be required; which means more skimming of purchasing-power. The incomes of many people now engaged in employment (married women and elderly people) will disappear—hence, less purchasing power to the community. The result will be that, as at present, the Government will be by far the biggest employer of labour in the immediate post-war period and after. So the prospect before us, with the "Plan" of Mr. Haynes in operation, will be: Beautiful Roads—Gardens—Buildings—Railways—Water Schemes—etc.—etc.; BUT with a decreased standard of living in the things that count—things that would enable us to enjoy life to the full.

—Yours, etc., "E.J.G.," Coburg.

RAIDS AND V.D.

(To the Editor)

Sir.—We have had raids on motorists suspected of liquid fuel control breaches, raids in fish markets, cafes, hotels, etc., on persons suspected of infringing man-power regulations, and in Brisbane dance halls, raids on women suspected of having venereal disease.

If the proposals of Dr. Featonby ("Age," 22/4/43), are given effect to, it is likely that any officious constable will be able to gather up any citizen or group of citizens, place them in a patrol waggon, run them to the lock-up, and subject them to some test for venereal disease. The diseased persons will presumably be detained, while the more fortunate may be allowed to proceed home and regale the household with their experience, and have no redress whatsoever against the offending constable.

Already in Perth an innocent married woman was forcibly detained early this year, and after some days found to be free from disease. I claim that our few remaining liberties are too sacred to be delegated as proposed by Dr. Featonby, and will only lead us yet another step to the rapidly approaching Slave State (or Police State).

I suggest that education would be a much more effective weapon than hand cuffs to combat the scourge of venereal disease.—Yours, etc., Vivian James, Ascot Vale, Vic.

Another Legal Reverse for Alberta

In a judgment the Privy Council declared the Alberta Debt Adjustment act ultra vires, and thus left without protection many thousands of farmers in Western Canada.

The judgment stated that the Act was an invasion of a Federal field, even though it had been passed for the purpose of assisting debt-ridden Western Canadians.

The Act gave protection to those who had incurred private debts prior to July 1, 1936. It was effective for a number of years until issue was taken by professional moneylenders. The Alberta and Canada Supreme Courts all decided against it.

Of vast importance in the latest judgment is the fact that both Saskatchewan and Manitoba as well as Ontario and New Brunswick supported Alberta in the appeal. Both Saskatchewan and Manitoba have similar legislation, and the effect of this judgment will be to place these acts in a similar position to Alberta's.

It is considered in Alberta that the onus of providing protection for debts is now thrown completely on the shoulders of the Federal Government, and organised farm groups have already declared this principle. To date, no official comment has been made, but it is anticipated that at the forthcoming session of the Alberta legislature, some protective action may be taken.—"To-day and To-morrow," Edmonton.

NO CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN

Essendon Group Formed

A meeting of anti-conscriptionists was held last Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. F. T. Rowan, at 30 Park-street, Essendon, when it was decided to form a group to enlighten the local residents on the anti-conscription point of view. Arrangements for a public meeting were put in hand, and demand forms were allotted in sufficient numbers to allow for a canvass of the whole district. Mr. F. T. Rowan was appointed hon. sec., and the date of the next meeting was fixed for Saturday, May 15, when all interested are invited to attend.

YARRA BANK MEETINGS.

Regular meetings are held by the central committee of the No Conscription Campaign at the Yarra Bank every Sunday afternoon. This is in addition to the evening meetings held in Room 11, Savoy Theatre Buildings. The "Bank" meetings are remarkable for the number of people they attract, and it is safe to say that 99.9% of those attending are sympathetic. Mr. Maurice Blackburn, M.H.R., is always assured of a good hearing, and it usually takes him an hour to answer all the questions put to him. The collections taken up help the movement substantially. The sale of literature has been stopped by the police, so it is now placed on the platform for free distribution. The meetings usually start at 3 p.m. and conclude between 5 and 5.30 p.m. Hundreds of demand forms are signed at these meetings, and many Members of Parliament must now be feeling rather uncomfortable over this issue.

If We Are In Earnest

"Money is only a symbol, and we become involved in difficulties if we think of a symbol as a reality. . . . We can provide the money to fight the war. We can as easily provide the money for food and housing, provided we are as much in earnest about building a better post-war work as we are in destroying Nazism."

—Sir John Orr.

WEST AUSTRALIAN NOTES

Radio Talks Begin on May 19

(From THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN, Room 6, 81 Barrack Street, Perth, W.A.)

It will no doubt be of interest to most of our readers to know that we will be starting our RADIO TALKS over the 6 A.M.-6 P.M. network, on Wednesday, May 19, 1943, between 9.15 and 9.30 p.m.

They will be continued, each following Wednesday, at the same hour, for at least thirteen weeks, unless something quite unforeseen occurs.

The committee have decided to take these steps, trusting that we shall have the financial support to carry out our objective.

We will be broadcasting over what we consider to be the best two broadcasting stations, in relay, so as to reach the greater number of people in the State.

We will do our best to give you a good programme, and it is up to you, if you wish it carried out, to find the means to that end.

Mr. R. Rushton is throwing his whole weight into the scheme, and I feel sure that those who have "listened in" to his talks in the past will want to do so again, while those who have not had that privilege will be gratified and enlightened.

We will be broadcasting under the auspices of "The Electoral Campaign to Abolish Poverty." Don't forget the date, and time, on 6 A.M.-6 P.M.

I would like to thank, once again, all who have given financial support, and to remind those who have not yet done so that we still have a long way to go before we have enough to cover all our commitments.

Last Tuesday week we had the pleasure of a visit from an overseas visitor, Mr. W. R. Foster, ex-officio president of the Douglas Social Credit Association, of Derby, England. His visit was quite unexpected, and, unfortunately, far too short for us to be able to give him the welcome we would have liked. However, the secretary had the pleasure of a couple of hours conversation with him, and was enlightened on various subjects, which may prove beneficial to our endeavours in the future.

—Wm. F. Andrews, Hon. Secretary.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

REFUGEE PROBLEM: A "youth movement," heavily publicised by the press, held a meeting in the Melbourne Town Hall on April 29, and urged the Government "to facilitate the entry of Jews into Palestine." The slogan of this body is "Youth's Call To Humanity"—presumably with special reference to the Jews, as distinct from the equally human Arabs. Why the Government should be expected to pay special attention to this question of Jewish settlement, when the settlement of dispossessed Britons and Australians has yet to be begun, was not stated. It is strange indeed how interest can be steered right away from our own local "refugees."

—OBH.

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Mr. L. H. Hollins, M.L.A.,

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