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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).

## Political Parties Have Same Basic Policy!

### Striking Speech on 'Social Security' By a Canadian M.P.

In the Canadian House of Commons on March 5, 1943, the Member for Wetaskiwin, Mr. Norman Jaques, after a long absence due to illness, made a short speech that merits the attention of Australians—not merely because his statements are informative in regard to some significant aspects of Canadian and international affairs, but because his main points are equally applicable to this country. The following slightly condensed version is taken from the Official Report of Canadian House of Commons Debates:—

Mr. NORMAN JAQUES (Wetaskiwin): First of all I should like to pay humble tribute to all those who have made and are making their contribution to Canada's great and splendid war effort—the armed forces, the merchant marine, their mothers, wives and sweethearts, the fishermen, the war workers in industry, and, last, but not least, the farmers of Canada, to whose natural hazards have been added the handicaps of shortages of labour and materials. There was a voluntary effort. With the rest of the Empire, Canada did not wait for the invader's boot, because it did not need the spur of invasion.

The other day an hon. member sitting opposite said in the course of his remarks that he could understand what the Conservatives and the Progressive Conservatives were talking about; he could understand what the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation [Socialists] were talking about; he could understand what hon. members to my left [Liberals] were talking about, but he utterly failed to understand what members of this group [of Social Credit M.P.s] mean, and what they discuss. I am not going to say that that hon. member was speaking for all members of his Party; I happen to know he does not. I believe, however, that

there is a large element of truth in what he said, and to me the reason is fairly obvious: because all other Parties believe more or less in the same thing, and, I may say, their objectives are more or less the same. For instance, I believe most members of other groups in the House, except this one, would agree that they believe in the creation of employment for all. They would agree on a planned production. I believe they agree on centralisation. I have heard several hon. members sitting opposite speak favourably of internationalism, an international bank and an international police force. I think most hon. members, with the exception of those in this group, are in favour of more and more taxation, and most of them seem to believe in the removal of tariffs.

I think that situation is more or less crystallised in Alberta; for in that province you see two groups to-day; namely, the Social Credit M.P.s and the so-called Independents. The Independents are made up of Liberals, Conservatives—that is, Progressive and otherwise—and Co-operative Commonwealth Federation [Socialists].

Instead of the creation of employment, we believe in the creation of leisure. We believe in "planning by consumers" rather

than a planned production. We believe in decentralisation. We believe in nationalism rather than in internationalism. We believe in the abolition of taxation. We believe that the fundamental remedy which will have to be applied is the distribution internally of the purchasing-power necessary to consume the whole of our production so that we may consume all imports which are exchanged for our exports.

Finally, I think the majority of the members of all the other groups in the house agree with the Beveridge plan, but this group does not, and I think I can say that Social Crediters all over the world do not agree with it. They agree with the idea of security, but they do not agree with this method of obtaining security.

The first I heard of the Beveridge plan was over the radio, over the red network, or perhaps I should say the C.B.C. The announcer told us that the author of this plan, Sir William Beveridge, admitted that it would involve a trip half-way to Moscow. Therefore I was not surprised when I received the book to find that its cover was mostly red. After skimming through the contents I came to the conclusion that the red cover was the only novelty. It is

simply an old scheme of national insurance; in fact, it was adopted in England long before the last war, when it was copied from Germany. The Germans initiated it, and possibly that is what Sir William meant when he said he was going half-way to Moscow to find the solution.

I should like to say a few words about the birthplace of this plan: the London School of Economics. This school was founded by a Fabian Socialist before the last war, and was financed by Sir Ernest Cassel, a German-Jew international financier who, I believe, endowed it with a million pounds sterling. The admitted purpose of the school was to train a bureaucracy for the future World Socialist State. Sir William Beveridge, I understand, is a director of the London School of Economics. Another member of its alumni is our own Chairman of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee, Doctor James. Doctor James believes in, and is working for, the establishment of the gold standard.

Another distinguished member of the London School of Economics is Professor Laski, who is professor of political history at the school. He is internationally known as a Communist, and a few years ago he

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## NOTES ON THE NEWS

The decision in Moscow to dissolve the Comintern is a welcome and commendable gesture; but it might be described as shutting the stable door after the Trojan horses have gone. Moscow will be able to disclaim obvious responsibility for the disruptive tactics of the "horses," who will have to seek other ways of knowing when to turn somersaults, etc. The decision is at least a superficial blow at one form of internationalism.

**HOVEL HOMES:** According to the Planners, our post-war houses will be orthodox, standardised and denuded of everything "unnecessary"—and complete with kitchen and laundry as one unit, right in the centre. Glorified hovels, in short, and all alike. The important "reason" for all this nonsense, according to the Planners, is that "it will solve the post-war unemployment." If these lunatics cannot be restrained the military victory will indeed be barren.

**COLES' CAPERS:** As reported in the daily press of May 5, Mr. N. O'Brien, secretary of the U.A.P. clique, gave the show away in the matter of the so-called Independent, Mr. Coles, M.H.R., when he said: "Mr. Coles promised us to work for a national Government, and failing that to support the Menzies' Government." It will be remembered that the U.A.P. did not oppose Mr. Coles; which should have been a warning to Henty electors. Although they failed to take it, it does not follow that they will be fooled again by Party trickery. Perhaps a real Independent will be available in Henty at the next election; that is, one who will re-present only the expressed will of his electors, as and when it is expressed.

**ERRING ECONOMISTS:** A highlight of special interest to economist Copland and similar strange products of our universities is found in a press item of May 7, Mr. A. M. Derham, president of the Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers, said: "To-day, we are surrounded by economic quacks who would have us believe that they could cure all our business ills in no time. These so-called economists sought to plan everything for us and control all our activities. They believe that if we would only produce less, all of us would be better provided for." That's good medicine for Copland & Co.

**FOOD BUNGLE:** An admission of socialistic bungling of food supplies is to be seen in the statement of Mr. Curtin that "further rationing of foodstuffs, particularly butter, may become necessary." The solution suggested by this master-mind, theoretical socialist is the creation of a "food directorate," which will not produce one ounce of

support of the community if he pitted his strength against the Hidden Power? There is a hint that this may be so in his address to the Rotary Club, Perth, on May 11, 1943. He said that "Governments were affected by uninformed and ignorant criticism, and that good things could not be done until the requisite support for them was developed in the community." ("Argus," May 12, 1943)

If Mr. Curtin has no opportunity to learn the mind of the community concerning Finance, or if, perchance, he has ascended a "Menzies" pedestal, from which to look down on the people, it would be opportune for electors to write, individually, and inform him of their attitude towards that wretched mycosis.

—K.C.D.

## Mr. Curtin and The People

"To the people of Australia I say that the holding war imposed on Australia by the decisions of the Casablanca conference between Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt means that our resources will be used up in many cases, worn out in many instances, and strained to a serious extent in others. That means that the civil population will go without. Manpower and materials must be increasingly withdrawn from provision of things to which the civil population has been accustomed, and money must be devoted to the fullest possible extent to war purposes."

Thus spake Prime Minister Curtin in a declaration to the Australian people reported in the "Argus" of April 19, 1943.

The average Australian has a calm, un-demonstrative determination to "do his bit"—and "a bit over"—and accepts necessary war-time disabilities in the right spirit; but many will not be encouraged by the probable implications of that last sentence quoted above, and there will be some doubt and misgiving in view of some of the measures already introduced by the Curtin Government: the fear being that Mr. Curtin will continue a policy foreign and repugnant to the ideals of a people who have progressed to a mental state above that obedient to subordination and coercion.

Australians on active service have shown that they are brave, determined, resourceful. Their accomplishments show they have individual initiative and intelligence. Members of the armed forces are not creatures apart and unique. They are Australians—samples of the Australian people. They prove the calibre of Australians: a people who can grasp the import and portent of serious, truthful statements, but abhor subterfuge and coercion. Mr. Curtin would be well advised, when addressing the public (and formulating plans and legislation) to bear in mind that he is addressing the fathers,

## Canberra Comb out?

We have been unable to obtain confirmation of the following report received from a correspondent:—

Last week, manpower officials raided Federal Parliament, Canberra. Members of both Houses and hordes of civil servants were detained for questioning. The majority were unable to produce identity cards. It is expected that the Civil Constructional Corps, the fighting services and the mental hospitals will be considerably augmented as a result of the raid. For the present, Senator Darcey is carrying on without assistance; he alone being able to give a valid reason for being there at the time.

butter, meat, milk, vegetables—or anything else. It has not dawned on his massive mind that the actions of himself and his impractical colleagues in conscripting practical producers into the Army has caused the situation, and that it can only be remedied by releasing the practical men. The suggested directorate and its inevitable swarm of off-siders could take their place in the Army.

**HUGHES HEARS:** According to the daily press, even Billy Hughes, despite his well-known infirmity, has heard of the suggested surrender to U.S. of Pacific bases, and has "expressed concern over the possibility of foreign nations acquiring sovereignty over bases in Australia." In reply, Mr. Curtin said: "The question has never been raised with me by any Government. Doesn't he realise that these things are usually settled in bank parlours, and that Governments are "consulted" afterwards?"

**HITLER'S DREAM:** A group of members of the British Parliament (Commons and Lords) have recommended that "an exchange rate be fixed in the post-war plan to prevent Germany flooding other countries with her products by manipulated inflation." This is the very opposite of the (Continued on page 4)

## Mr. Aberhart Dead

It is with great regret that we record the passing of Mr. William Aberhart, Premier of Alberta since 1935. The news of his death was cabled from Canada on Sunday last. The report says that he "died of a liver ailment while on vacation." He was 64.

Many of his speeches, and incidents in the struggle of his Government against the Money Power, have been reported (as recently as last week) in these columns; but, except for vitriolic vilification and deliberate, outrageous misrepresentation in the early days of the Aberhart regime, the daily press generally has pursued a "hush-hush" policy in regard to the "Alberta experiment." Perhaps it may be taken as an inverted tribute to Mr. Aberhart's fight against Finance that, in Melbourne, these Finance-controlled newspapers almost suppressed the news of his death. The "Argus" alone published a small paragraph (lower half of back page), that the average reader might possibly notice. The "Sun" devoted TWO LINES to it—apart from an insignificant heading and acknowledgment of the source of information—near the bottom of its back page. We were unable to detect anything in the "Herald" or the "Age."

However, despite the despicable tactics of the Big Bankers and all their puppets, the great struggle with which Mr. Aberhart was so prominently associated will continue unabated in Alberta and elsewhere, and the victory for the people that he did not live to see will be the best monument to his memory.

## THE FRUSTRATION OF PRODUCTION OF MOTOR FUEL IN AUSTRALIA

(Continued from last issue.)

In Queensland, the Secretary for Mines (Hon. V. G. Gair), on the 10th November, 1942, stated, vide "Hansard," page 1013: "During the past two years the Department has made considerable investigations into the oil shale potentialities of Queensland. In particular, five fields have been the subject of geological surveys. These fields are Alpha (Central-West Queensland), Narrows (near Gladstone), Plevna (near Mackay), Duaringa (Central Line), and Carnarvon Ranges. In addition, reconnaissances have been made of other occurrences of minor importance.

On the five fields, the first contains beds of torbanite (high grade kerosene shale), somewhat similar to the New South Wales deposits, whilst the next three are deposits of low-grade oil shale, regarded as being somewhat similar to the Manchukuo deposits.

"A recent geological inspection carried out on the Carnarvon oil shale deposits and of the adjoining country disclosed that the occurrence was not as important as was at first anticipated. The seams are small and restricted in distribution.

"At Plevna the deposits are held by private interests, who have been testing them by shaft sinking.

"Consequent upon and simultaneously with the geological investigations, the Department decided upon a policy of testing by boring the major deposits, so that they could be satisfactorily evaluated. This boring commenced last year on a small scale.

"At the present two plants and crews are operating. At Duaringa, several test holes at widely spaced points showed disappointing results, and work there has been abandoned, though possibly deposits further to the south in the same district may warrant more attention.

"At the Narrows, Duaringa and Alpha localities, 14 bores have been sunk, aggregating 3399 feet, or an average of 243 feet per bore.

"As and when may be warranted (when substantial reserves are established) it is proposed to have tests of the various shales in retorts to determine their amenability to modern retorting processes."

The Chief Government Geologist, Mr. L. C. Ball, B.E., concludes his report of inspection of the Alpha field on 8th November, 1941: "Thus far, torbanite has been proved to occur over an area of only 40 acres. The average thickness of torbanite is 3 ft., the average yield of crude oil 95½ gallons per ton, and the tonnage approximately 165,000 tons. The top coal 3 ft. and the bottom 1 ft. in thickness; yield per ton respectively 24 and 28 gallons of crude oil. The Government analyst is still engaged in determining the nature of the crude oil; but it is to be expected that the coal will prove to be of a heavy tarry nature, in which case it is unlikely that retorting of the torbanite mixed with coal will be possible."

**It is our considered opinion that the known oil bearing shale deposits of Queensland have not received the attention by the Government that the urgency for the production of motor fuel demands.**

### MOTOR FUEL FROM OIL.

**We believe it is not generally known that flow oil has definitely been discovered in Australia in sufficient quantities to justify the opening of the field.**

On the 23rd November, 1939, Mr. Patterson, Member for Gippsland in the Federal Parliament, stated: "I consider that the subject of oil production in Australia is of such national importance, especially at the present time, as to warrant my asking the House to depart from its normal order of business, for, possibly, a couple of hours. I wish, particularly, to bring to the notice of honourable members the position of the Lakes Entrance Field, because, so far as I am aware, up to the present it is the only area within Australia from which something more than samples of oil has been obtained. Indeed, more than 4000 barrels of oil have been produced and sold commercially from this area by the very small-scale methods up till now employed. With such concrete evidence of the existence of oil in substantial quantities, the question naturally arises in the minds of honourable members: 'Why has large scale production not quickly followed?'"

"I think I can best answer by giving the House a brief history of the initial difficulties met with in this field. During recent years, some 30 bores have been put down by various small companies and by the State Government. In almost all cases the mistake has been made, when the oil bearing strata was entered—and that strata, I remind honourable members, averages 33 ft. thick over an area of several square miles—of boring right through into a water-filled strata lower down, with the result that the fluid pumped up from such wells consisted of more water than oil. Whilst the oil, undisturbed, floats on the water and remains quite separate from it, the mechanical action of pumping tends to make an emulsion of it, requiring chemical treatment at the surface properly to separate the oil from the water. Such treatment has for some time been successfully applied on the spot to the mixture of water and oil obtained from several bores in this area. From one bore alone 80,000 gallons of oil have been recovered in this way. But water, being thinner than the oil, flows more freely, and its increasing intrusion is encouraged by the action of the pump, the result being that the water ultimately won the contest at the particular well that I have mentioned. Until last year, the Com-

monwealth Government's technical advisers—the Commonwealth Oil Advisory Committee—had reason to believe that the glauconitic sands at Lakes Entrance contained both oil and water, and that special treatment to separate these two substances at the surface was inevitable. But in 1938 a small company—the Austral Oil Drilling Syndicate—which had been operating there for some time and had got together a very efficient drilling team, put down a bore which changed the whole outlook. Drilling at this bore was discontinued on the advice of the Oil Advisory Committee as soon as the hole had penetrated well into the oil sands, and, in accordance with present oil field practice, a pine plug was driven into the bottom of the well. The oil obtained from this well, known as the Imray well, was free from water, demonstrating beyond doubt for the first time that the presence of a considerable volume of water in all previous bores had been due to faulty drillings. The company was then instructed

to seal this well, and did so. I may mention that this well was the first of a group of three bores which the company and the Oil Advisory Committee had agreed should be put down in a kind of triangle around an existing bore. The company had been subsidised on a £1 for £1 basis in the putting down of this particular well. Having received a subsidy and carried out the instructions of the Oil Advisory Committee in respect of plugging the well at the bottom, and sealing it at the top, the company naturally felt that any new steps should be taken on the advice of the Oil Advisory Committee; but many weeks elapsed without such advice being offered, despite the fact that such advice was urgently sought. Finally, an intimation was received by the company that the Oil Advisory Committee would be prepared to consider an application for assistance for the drilling of a further well in accordance with the original programme. On the 6th October of last year an application was made for a subsidy for the drilling of a further well, but it was some three months later when advice was received that the Oil Advisory Committee would not recommend an advance for the drilling of the further well.

(The foregoing is reprinted from a booklet, by A. W. Noakes, entitled "The Frustration of Motor Fuel Production in Australia," which is obtainable from The Electoral Campaign of Queensland, 142 Adelaide Street, Brisbane. Price 6d, postage 1½d.)

(To be continued.)

## SENATOR K. C. WILSON SPEAKS

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

**Sir.—In the morning "news" session from the National Broadcasting Stations last Saturday we were informed that Senator K. C. Wilson had returned from the Middle East, where he had had opportunities to ascertain the outlook of the fighting men, and that if one thing had impressed itself on his mind more than any other it was the fact that after the war we must prevent a repetition of the conditions under which men were walking the streets and country roads looking for work.**

To me that sounded rather remarkable coming from one with such an unsatisfactory public record so far as the living conditions of the people in general are concerned. He was, partly responsible for the hardships which were imposed upon us in the period of the "depression," and has consistently opposed the so-called "cranks" who have been fighting against the system which causes them.

During the whole of the period of that "depression" Senator Wilson was prominently connected with the Liberal and Country League of South Australia. From 1928 to 1937 he was chairman of the Young Liberal League Committee, and from 1934 to 1937 vice-president of the Liberal and Country League and chairman of its organising committee. In those capacities he was right behind the South Australian L.C.L. Senators, who joined with Sir George Pearce and Sir Robert Gibson to defeat the attempts of the Scullin Government to rescue the PEOPLE from the effects of the criminal actions of the controllers of the money supply. After assisting to sabotage both Governments and PEOPLE he then gave support to Sir Richard Butler in reducing South Australia to the most poverty-stricken State in the Commonwealth. He helped to produce the very conditions which he now says must be avoided after the war. What was the justification for them BEFORE the war? If there was justification for them then, there will be the same justification again. The fact is that there was NO justification at any time, but that carried no weight with him in the past.

He was all for the ruthless carrying out of the Premiers' Plan (which had been dictated by the actions of the Bank of England—a private company) and for the refusal of the Commonwealth Bank Board to provide finance for public works and relief of farmers, who were in the throes of financial crucifixion. He was also a party to the campaign of misrepresentation regarding the closing of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales. It was afterwards admitted by the Chairman of the Bank Board that there was no sound reason for what had been done. The suffering of the people was only a secondary consideration to those who had a private monopoly of the public credit. At that time we had hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men roaming around idle while important work was waiting to be done everywhere and yet these highly educated "re-

### THAT DR. WOOD AGAIN

"Reconstruction was not so much the planning of a brand-new order as the reshaping and rationalising of conditions which prevailed at present. It was essential that the economic system be maintained." Thus spake Associate Professor Dr. G. L. Wood, of the University School of Economics to the members of the Welfare Guardians Society on Tuesday, May 18. Dealing with population and migration, Dr. Wood went on to say: "The best chance of securing immigrants would be from Southern and Eastern Europe. We had a moral obligation and an opportunity to enrich the productivity and cultural content of the Australian people by opening our doors to the persecuted Jewish people of Europe."

Why does admiration of our glorious economic system and worship of the Jewish intellect and culture so often go together with our "Economists"? Perhaps a study of "The Big Idea," by C. H. Douglas, will help to answer this question. —A.M.

sponsible" fellows talked glibly of "finding work" for the "unemployed."

The three important ingredients in industry are materials, men, and money. Were we short of materials? We were not, and Senator Wilson knew it. Were we short of men? We were not, and Senator Wilson knew it. Were we short of money? We were, and Senator Wilson knew it. It was not work that had to be "looked for" but MONEY to pay for the work. Notwithstanding this, he joined with the controllers of money in reducing the supply and keeping it short. A similar position will arise again after the war unless all men and women of good-will join together NOW to prevent it, and one of the important things to do is to see that men like Senator Wilson are not in positions where they can again act as bankers' tools.

Think of the "work" waiting to be done in Victoria alone. More, hospitals, more bridges, subways to the Flinders-street Station, new railway station at Spencer-street, better approaches to Melbourne from land and sea, more schools with smaller classes, extension of water, sewerage, and electric lighting systems, better suburban and country footpaths, better roads from the main highways, clearance of slum areas, safeguarding homes in flood areas, prevention of land erosion, abolition of sweating in hospitals and other institutions, better facilities for treatment of cancer and tuberculosis, re-afforestation, and so on. On top of this there are all sorts of national undertakings to be put in hand, not the least of which is the unifying of the railway gauges. When we think of these things is it not difficult to understand how a man like Senator Wilson—a bachelor of laws, a man having had the benefit of the best education available and able to live in the lap of luxury (married the daughter of Sir Lavington Bonython, upon whose father the South Australian Government depended for the MONEY with which to pay for the completion of Parliament House building in Adelaide!)—can stand up and talk about returned soldiers looking for "jobs." Returned soldiers will NOT have to look for jobs in the sense of finding work. What they will have to look for is someone who can PAY them for doing a job. The matter is governed by finance, and by finance alone.

When the war finishes we must discharge all fighting personnel as quickly as possible, but we must continue to pay them their full service wages until they have been absorbed into industrial activity. That means the continuance of financial distribution on the present war-time scale, and I suggest that electors in South Australia immediately call upon Senator Wilson to indicate clearly his attitude on that important matter. Where will the money come from, and how will the Government get it? Will we continue to be shouted at for "loans" of money we haven't got, and will taxation be continued on the present confiscatory scale, or will the Commonwealth Bank be required to provide the money without any interest charge? Ask him, and don't be satisfied with an evasive reply.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham-street, East Melbourne, C.2. 23/5/43

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From THE UNITED DEMOCRATS, of 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide)

A Promising Move is being made in the suburbs by two members of the United Democrats. With a view to forming a Voters' Policy Association a meeting is being called by Mr. R. D. Templer at his home at 14 Henry Street, Rosewater Gardens, Mr. Templer and Mr. R. K. Menzies (who has also been preparing for something of this kind for some time) are enthusiastic over the idea of voters forcibly presenting their policy to their Members of Parliament. Both men realise they will meet with opposition, and they know from where it will come; but we assure them that any group formed for the purpose of studying, adopting and demonstrating Electoral Campaign principles will receive our unqualified support. Messrs. Templer and Menzies have done a considerable amount of "spade work" and already have a number of interested supporters. We appeal to any of our members or friends in that locality to lend them any assistance.

—M. R. W. LEE, Hon. Secretary.

## U.E.A. NOTES

(From The United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.)

Members of the Confectionery and Mixed Business Association of Victoria have decided to protest against regimentation, banning and undue restriction of their trade supplies. Through retail shops they intend to circulate at least 50,000 protest letter-forms for signature by electors and transmission to Federal Members. Supporters in other States may be able to assist them in their campaign by contacting similar bodies.

Social Science Lectures: A further lecture in this series will be held at our rooms at the above address on Wednesday night, June 2. The lecturer, Mr. F. A. Parker, B.A., Dip.Ed., will speak on "The Development of Our Political Institutions." These fortnightly lectures are keenly appreciated by those who attend; they also provide a much-needed opportunity to discuss and clarify fundamental social problems, and get a little more experience of public speaking, if desired. Beginners and seasoned campaigners can both benefit by attending these informal and instructive gatherings. So come along and don't leave it to the other fellow.

Literature: Our supplies of "Story of the Commonwealth Bank" are exhausted for the present. We will endeavour to fulfil orders on hand, and trust that those waiting for same will understand the position. Supplies of the "Big Idea," by C. H. Douglas, will shortly be available at 2/6, plus 1½d. postage. Advance orders will be appreciated, as the edition is limited.

O. B. Heatley, Campaign Director.

## WEST AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN, 81 Barrack Street, Perth.)

Our broadcast talks commenced on Wednesday, May 19, from stations 6AM and 6PM, between 9.15 and 9.30 p.m. They will be continued for at least thirteen weeks, each Wednesday, at the same time. It will depend upon the response whether we continue further or not. It would help us in our endeavour if interested listeners would write and tell us their opinions regarding these talks. As constructive criticism would be of great value in the framing of this series, all suggestions will be given due consideration. The contributions towards this effort have now reached £45, but there is quite a lot more required to complete our financial commitments. There are several who are collecting small amounts, and sending to this office, in bulk, at the end of a week or so. May I commend this to readers of this paper, as a good move in the right direction?

We have a fine display of literature on show at our rooms at the above address, and you are cordially invited to use our rest-room at any time between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Saturday till 12 noon). There is a circulating library which, for a very small fee, will be made available, and the number and diversity of books will be found both gratifying and instructive. The secretary will at all times be at the disposal of anyone that may have a problem. He will be pleased to "talk it over," and may be able to help. Anyhow, come and give our rest-room a trial.

—Wm. F. Andrews, Hon. Secretary.

## NEW BOOKLET

"THE TRAGEDY OF HUMAN EFFORT." (Major Douglas's Liverpool Speech, 1938) Recommended by the Social Credit Secretariat as specially suitable for distribution at the present time. Price: 7d. each, 4/6 per dozen, post free. Obtainable from: The Electoral Campaign, N.S.W. (Women's Division), 3rd Floor, 296 Pitt Street, Sydney.

## THE HISTORY YOU DID NOT LEARN AT SCHOOL

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

The following material on the introduction of the Banking System into England is taken from a large number of notes which I have been making over the past few years. I had hoped to enlarge these notes into a complete book, but war conditions have made this impossible. But I think the following gleanings from history—history not taught in our schools and universities—should prove of interest to those concerned with the fate of the British Empire and civilisation:

Our so-called education system has produced some remarkable results, particularly the generally-accepted belief that in spite of bigger and "better" depressions and wars, civilisation has been definitely improving the prospects for the individual. The World Planners would have us believe that, when the New World Order bursts upon us, the individual will live in a veritable paradise. But many people are expressing doubt, and there is even a growing belief, as a result of the efforts of real historians, that, compared with what the individual should have to-day, his ancestors in England before the arrival of the banking racket were much better off. Professor Thorold Rogers, Drummond Professor of Political Economy in 1862, removed much doubt on this matter with his exhaustive study of actual figures. In his monumental work, "Work and Wages," probably the greatest work of its kind in the world, Rogers wrote: "I contend that, from 1563 to 1824 a conspiracy, concocted by the law and carried out by parties interested in its success, was entered into to cheat the English workman of his wages, to tie him to the soil, to deprive him of hope and to degrade him into irremediable poverty. . . . For more than two centuries and a half the English law and those who administered the law were engaged in grinding the English workman down to the lowest pittance, in stamping out every expression or act which indicated any organised discontent, and in multiplying penalties upon him when he thought of his natural right."

The English Revolution of 1688, as the result of which James II. was driven from the Throne, and his position taken by William of Orange, was a victory for the Dutch Jews of Amsterdam. The Bank of England was formed in 1694, and the debt-and-taxation system became a permanent force in English affairs. Now, many quotations could be listed revealing how this turning point in British history has been deliberately suppressed by historians, but I will quote only one man—a British Prime Minister. I refer to Disraeli, the Jew who played such an important part in British politics during last century. Whether his candid revelations in his books, "Sybil" and "Coningsby," were for the purpose of boasting to the world the power of his own race or not, I am not concerned with here. In "Sybil" he wrote: "If the history of England be ever written by one who has the knowledge and the courage, and both qualities are equally requisite for the undertaking, the world would be more astonished than when reading the Roman annals by Niebuhr. Generally speaking, all the great events have been distorted, most of the important causes concealed, some of the principal actors never appear, and those who figure are so misunderstood and misrepresented that the result is a complete mystification."

Disraeli traced truthfully the real facts about the Revolution of 1688 and its aftermath:

"If it be a salutary principle in the investigation of historical transactions to be careful in discriminating the cause from the pretext, there is scarcely any instance in which the application of this principle is more salutary than in that of the Dutch invasion of 1688. The real cause of this invasion was financial. . . . The Prince came; he used our constitution for his purpose; he introduced into England the system of Dutch finance. The principle of that system was to mortgage industry in order to protect property; abstractedly nothing can be conceived more unjust; its practice in England has been equally injurious. . . . The system of Dutch finance, pursued more or less for nearly a century and a half, has ended in the degradation of a fettered and burthened multitude. Nor have the demoralising consequences of the funding system on the more favoured classes been less decided. It has made debt a national habit; it has made credit a ruling power, not the exceptional auxiliary, of all transactions; it has introduced a loose, inexact, haphazard and dishonest spirit in the conduct of both public and private life; a spirit dazzling and yet dastardly; reckless of consequences and yet shrinking from responsibility."

As a close friend of the Rothschilds, who wielded almost fantastic influence in European affairs during last century, Disraeli should have known what he was talking about.

It has been said that a continuous and permanent organisation postulates a continuous and permanent policy. Banking is, contrary to popular opinion, as old as civilisation itself. There is considerable evidence that the manipulation of public affairs by financiers was the real cause of the downfall of the Greek and Roman civilisations. Banking, as we know it to-day, was at a highly developed stage in Italy early in the fifteenth century.

Macaulay, in his "History of England," admires the early bankers. His remarks concerning how these bankers carried on, irrespective of wars, revolutions and change of parties, are applicable to contemporary conditions. Social creditors will, however,

look at these facts with none of Macaulay's admiration:

"The two public banks had long been renowned throughout Europe, the Bank of Saint George at Genoa, and the Bank of Amsterdam. The immense wealth which was in the keeping of those establishments, the confidence which they inspired, the prosperity which they created, their stability, tried by panics, by wars, by revolutions, and found proof against all, were favourite topics. The Bank of Saint George had nearly completed its third century. It had begun to receive deposits and to make loans before Columbus had crossed the Atlantic, before da Gama had turned the Cape, when a Christian Emperor was reigning at Constantinople, when a Mahomedan Sultan was reigning at Granada, when Florence was a Republic, when Holland obeyed a hereditary Prince. All these things had been changed. New continents and new oceans had been discovered. The Turk was at Constantinople; the Castilian was at Granada; Florence had its hereditary Prince; Holland was a Republic; but the Bank of Saint George was still receiving deposits and making loans. The Bank of Amsterdam was little more than eighty years old, but its solvency had stood severe tests. Even in the terrible crisis of 1672, when the whole Delta of the Rhine was overrun by the French armies, when the white flags were seen from the top of the Stadthouse, there was one place where, amidst the general consternation and confusion, tranquillity and order still were to be found: and that place was the Bank."

(To be continued.)

## FREEDOM MUST BE FOUGHT FOR

The editor of the "Social Creditor" (England) has recently noted a simultaneous appearance, the world over, of references to "Social Credit" in the International Finance controlled press. Some people may interpret these references as a show of repentance, or as a sign that the light is dawning in dark places. Actually, I think, there could hardly be a more dangerous symptom, although it indicates a stage which has to be reached and passed—

"The dark eleventh hour  
Draws on, and sees us sold  
To every evil Power  
We fought against, of old."

—Rudyard Kipling (circa 1911).

The present writer has no doubt that the fight for freedom in place of slavery, and for Christian reality and sanity instead of pagan unrealities and perversities, has reached a climax, or will reach a climax within the space of a few months. Under the circumstances, men who are merely monetary reformers, and a host of people who are merely institutional altruists, may be a nuisance in the fight, or at least they are of no use in the vanguard of today's battle.

Point after point of the contentions by Social Crediters about money matters is being conceded in one or other of the places where orthodoxy is supposed to reside; but, at the same time, wheels within wheels seem to be working with cunning precision to develop a scheme of legalised power, vested in a few centralised persons.

At the prospect of this inversion of commonsense, people show some signs of alarm; but seemingly they are not yet competent to withstand the onslaught. What is lacking is a true conception of the philosophy inherent in "Economic Democracy," the first-published book of Major C. H. Douglas. This book was hastily compiled before the din and financial boom of the 1914-18 war were over, and the philosophy has since been developed and particularised.

One reason why so few people have sensed the value of these considerations is that generally we have been satisfied to listen to teachers, to follow leaders, or to accept doctrines or manifestoes. Having one's own philosophy is something quite different; for such a philosophy must be consciously and experimentally acquired. A philosophy cannot be "taught," in the generally accepted use of that word.

The actual political problem of the moment boils down to one of restoring power and responsibility to the individual citizens of society. First of all, the continued opposite trend under which power is vested in a few people, in the district, in the State, in the Commonwealth, and in the Empire, must be blocked. Then, every normal citizen must feel that the

Anglo-Saxon culture is "island" culture, even if it has spread over most of the globe; because we are somehow, in ourselves, insular—"set in a silver sea" as Warwickshire Will so neatly puts it. A sea of self-sufficiency, I expect our detractors would say—of individualism. But neither of those qualities are bad in themselves. Insulated—I never really appreciated that word before, and I do so now with almost a prick of conscience as I realise in reviewing this book\* the prostrating extent of this sickness of Dialectical Materialism (self-conscious Paganism) on the Continent of Europe. We have seen its effects on ourselves in the Industrial Revolution, and particularly in the policy of inter-war Britain, and God knows, they have been bad enough! But, compared with what has raged across the English Channel, it was no more than a pale reflection of the real thing.

I am impressed repeatedly in reading Mr. Chakotin's book with the fact that Professor Pavlov, whose Objective Psychology forms its basis, was definitely, and in a very special sense, part of this sickness. Popular university education affords most of us a bowing acquaintance at least with Pavlov's experiments in physiology—the reactions of dogs and other animals to external stimuli, such as salivation at the sight of food, and trembling before a stick, and so on. The ingenuity and exhaustiveness of his experiments are beyond praise. It should be fairly obvious that the physical body is a material structure, and that it must react to an apparently predominant extent to external material events according

\*"The Rape of the Masses," by Serge Chakotin.

to physical laws. But to suggest that such experiments do really comprehend "life" as a whole and therefore supply the formula for a "way of life" seems a very unwarranted, not to say unbalanced, conclusion. Yet, it is the conclusion come to by Professor Pavlov and Mr. Chakotin and a great many others—Mr. H. G. Wells and Professor Hogben, to name a prominent couple this side of the Channel.

Pavlov's now famous experiments on what he called "conditioned reflexes," where the arbitrary association of naturally unrelated sensations (the association of luminous discs, for instance, with food; producing salivation in dogs to luminous discs, after sufficient repetition, as freely as to mutton chops) have to them a positive, an absolute value. In other words, it appears to prove to them that for the dog (or human being) so "conditioned," a plate of luminous discs is every bit as satisfactory as one of Irish stew. Of course, this is a mistake, as any kennel-boy could tell them, arising from the confusion of their own laboratory objective, which is saliva, with the dog's desire and need for nourishment, to which saliva is only a means. I have a feeling that Mr. Chakotin would be unable to understand me if I said that though I, too, found these experiments valuable, I did so negatively—as a warning signal against the chaotic danger of arbitrariness—and most especially, cultivated (theoretical) arbitrariness.

To Mr. Chakotin and his great collaborator these results seemed to demonstrate what you can do. What you can't do was hidden from them by what I call their sickness, Dialectical Materialism, or the mechanistic view of things, which intervenes between them and reality. No doubt Mr. Chakotin would regard my attitude as arising from my insularity; from the fact that I live in a group of once-great islands, now a bit behind the times. Britain is so philosophically negative, he must feel; so full of the things you can't do—that aren't cricket, in fact, things against which the door that Europe believes itself to have found the key to, is locked. Whereas, to my way of thinking, if poor Europe has found the key to anything it is quite literally to the door of hell. (To be Continued)

## MILK PASTEURISATION

In the British House of Commons on February 10, 1943 Dr. Russell Thomas asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food: "As the death rate per 1000 excluding county boroughs, due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis, showed a decrease in 1941, as compared to 1938, of 29 per cent, in the county of Huntingdon, of 30 per cent, in Dorset, and remained stationary in Somerset, in spite of an additional child population of nearly 60,000 in 1941 in these three counties, what percentage of milk sold for domestic purposes in these counties is pasteurised?"

Mr. Mabane: "I regret that the information asked for is not available."

Dr. Thomas: "Is the Minister aware that the percentage of milk pasteurised in these areas is practically nil?"

Dr. Thomas also asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food: "As the death-rate per 1000 due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis showed an increase in 1941 as compared to 1938 of 85 per cent, in Liverpool, of 37½ per cent, in Glasgow, and of 36 per cent, in Manchester, in spite of a reduction in child population in 1939 of at least 170,000 in these three cities, what percentage of milk sold for domestic purposes in these three cities is pasteurised?"

Mr. Mabane: "Approximately 76 per cent, of the milk sold in Liverpool for domestic purposes is pasteurised, and approximately 60 per cent, in Glasgow and Manchester."

## Lease-Lend

The following small-print report appeared in the Melbourne "Sun" of May 14: "The nature of lease-lend goods for Russia has changed. She now requires more food, industrial machinery and machine-tools. This indicates that Russia's production has reached a stage where her needs for finished war materials is diminishing." The print was small, but the implications might be terrific.

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## THIS "INSULARITY"

In attempting to analyse that frame of mind known as Dialectical Materialism, it is borne in on me with renewed force that we Anglo-Saxons are an insular crowd! And that this fact has a very profound significance indeed. For, as a race, we have never actually marched in the Rationalist procession. Socialism, as it is called, is a world-wide movement, and we have perforce been hustled along with the rest. But we have never been OF it; never actually joined in and carried a banner. OF that I begin to feel sure.

only dignified thing to do is to stand on his, or her, own feet in matters of political and economic policy. No other qualification is needed than that they are human beings. No matter how far they have "progressed" intellectually, and no matter how little they understand the ramifications of world-wide forces, or of the universe, they each must have freedom of choice in action.

The power-lusters who plan the world according to ambitious but pernicious intellectual theories, pretend that such freedom will certainly bring chaos. Social Crediters have a lively, reasoned faith that chaos will certainly not result from a use of such freedom; but even a temporary dose of discontinuity with freedom is preferable to any planned economy of any theorist, whether of the Communistic, the Fascist, the Socialistic, or the Altruist-doctrinal type. Again, all people who have faith in "external" authority, as differentiated from "the Kingdom is within you," idea, are to be feared and distrusted.

What, then, is the use and place of a "Government"?

In the people, the electors, the citizens, must be vested the power in all matters of POLICY. That is, the people must decide what their objectives are, or what it is that they want to see accomplished. In the Government must be vested the power merely to co-opt (or dismiss) such free and willing "technicians" as are necessary to facilitate the results desired by the people.

—C. H. Allen.

## "TOO MANY COOKS"

"Representatives of 43 nations attending the food conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, will be quartered in a lavishly appointed homestead. The State of Virginia relaxed its strict liquor prohibitions to permit the State Dept. to import about 2400 pints of liquor for the entertainment of the delegates. Newspaper men will be denied access to any but the opening and closing sessions. They will be under the constant supervision of 200 steel-helmeted soldiers, who have been assigned to keep the delegates beyond the reach of inquisitive ears." —Melb. "Herald," May 18.

Evidently something is being cooked up for us at the food conference!

—A.M.

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## THE "LAND FOR THE (CHOSEN) PEOPLE" RACKET

By C. H. DOUGLAS, in the "Social Creditor," England.

"A SERVANT WHEN HE RULETH—"

If I were asked to specify the most disastrous feature with which the world in general, and this country in particular, is threatened, I should reply, "The rule of the ORGANISED Functional Expert—the engineer, the architect and the chemist, amongst others." As I am an engineer and retain the most wholehearted affection for engineering, I may perhaps be credited with objectivity in this matter.

When a nation has declared war, it has finished with policy, because war is a function whether we consider it to be natural or a malignant disease. It is, "par excellence," the rule of a function, its experts, and their organisations.

Under cover of this obvious fact, a spate of other experts is being let loose on us, with their Reports—the Uthwatt Report, the Scott Report, the Cooper Report on Hydro-Electric Development in Scotland, the Report of the County and Municipal Engineers' Institution, and so on. Every one of these Reports conflicts with the functional Rule of War, and each, without exception, deals with Land Policy without giving any indication that the very fact that their authors are reporting as experts automatically discredits them as politicians, using this word in the sense in which it ought to be, but generally is not, understood. It is curious, also, that the Henry Georgeites, the Land Taxers, are furiously active just now also.

Let us be specific. The Municipal and County Engineers' Report "assumes that the policy of high-speed motor roads with link to the Continent" will be adopted in Britain (not Great Britain). Yes? Who authorised that assumption? Not, by any chance, the Society of Motor Manufacturers

and Traders? The Report remarks, "Public control of land is essential, even though it may interfere with the full enjoyment of private ownership." What the Municipal and County Engineers as an organisation mean by Public control of land is more and bigger staffs of Municipal and County Engineers to play about with the land to the detriment, as they baldly put it, of private, i.e., non-functional, enjoyment.

Now I hope the Municipal and County Engineers won't take it too much to heart, but my opinion of their competence to deal with matters of policy is very similar to my opinion of, say, the competence of Mr. H. G. Wells to make blueprints of a new universe. Their expression of what is desirable in regard to private enjoyment is an impertinence, and I hope that large numbers of private individuals will write to them and say so. When orders come to them from a "competent" source (not an abstraction such as "The Public"), I have no doubt that they will carry them out with ability and discretion, but at the moment they're a bit above themselves.

Immediately after the close of the 1914-18 phase of this war, one of the most expensive roads in Great Britain (no doubt authorised under cover of war) was built over the Pass of Glencoe. It is no doubt pure coincidence that this road connects Glasgow and the South with the Hydro-Electric Works of the British Aluminium Company, just as it is no doubt a coincidence that the Report on Hydro-Electric Development in Scotland is called the Cooper Report, and the name of the Chair-

man of the International Aluminium Company is Cooper.

However this may be, I have never met a private individual unconnected with aluminium who did not regard this road, built at enormous public expense, as a first-class calamity.

And we are threatened with others. Now it should be noticed that this curious viciousness of e.g., Engineering Institutions, is not the outcome of engineering training, and is contradicted by the pronouncements and protests of many engineers everywhere. I should place the recent speeches in the House of Commons of Mr. Austin Hopkinson, MP, who is an engineer, and comes of a family predominantly of engineers, as easily the most competent Parliamentary attack on these exhibitions of the tendency of Institutions to pervert science to the politics of dialectical materialism.

That they were not reported at any length in the so-called national (really international) Press merely indicates the vested interests the national Press now exists to serve. I am pleased to know that the activities of this journal and its affiliations have given these speeches a much wider public, both in this country and the Dominions, than would normally have been the case had they been decently reported in the daily newspapers.

What we are witnessing is, of course, the manufacture of a spurious public opinion based on the well-known principle that there's nothing like leather. Give a Manufacturers' Association something upon which to report and it can be relied on to report that what is needed is manufacturing.

And all these associations, with engaging simplicity, express the opinion that "public," by which is meant "association," ownership of land is the only way to overcome the opposition to more and more leather. If individual, private ownership and control had no other virtues, the fact that it is felt to be an obstacle to factory building ought to make us cautious in considering attacks upon it.

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## NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

reparation idea of the last war, and, if it is tried and it works, it will mean that the German people (provided they are allowed sufficient internal purchasing-power) will have full access to ALL their own production, AND much of the production of Allied countries, since there is no suggestion of limiting Allied exports of goods into Germany! It means that the Allied peoples will be working for the Germans without any return part of their time. Isn't that what Hitler promised the Germans?

**INFORMATION LEAKS:** Recently the authorities expressed deep concern at the fact that the enemy was seemingly receiving valuable information. Night-clubs were held responsible to some extent, and the matter is being attended to by secret service officers. In this connection a report in the Melbourne "Herald" of May 19 may help these officers to track down one leak—from a big tap. In reporting that "our water supply is quite safe from enemy attack," that paper foolishly stated where our reservoirs are situated. One might expect champagne-sodden frequenters of night clubs to be guilty of babbling, but it is rather a different story when the Murdoch Press broadcasts such information in print.

**CHURCH AND PRESS:** At the recent Presbyterian Assembly, where Rev. W. Macaulay concerned himself with the distant problem of the settlement of Jews in Australia, a near problem of Christian importance, to wit, a motion "calling for an increase of 7/6 per week for sweated [Christian] missionaries" was carried notwithstanding the statement by Rev. E. Shugg that "no funds were available for such an increase." The Rev. Macaulay's concern for the Jews was strongly featured by the daily press, which was strangely reticent about the "no funds" aspect. The daily press also featured the stupid assertion they attributed to Rev. Macaulay, that "supporters of monetary reform movements had started an anti-Semitic campaign." It is another illustration of how the money-manipulators contrive to use the press and even Church organisations to divert attention to secondary issues—and even false ones.

**"COMMO CELLS":** The daily press recently reported the following incident as illustrating how local Communists use munition works as cells for their activities: "A petition to Mr. Makin complains that the secretary of the union (Mr. E. Taylor), taking advantage of his position, went into the women's mess-room and criticised those who had opposed the militant policy. He called them fifth columnists and Fascists. Among those accused and abused was a war-widow whose son is in the A.I.F. Another abused woman has a husband in the merchant navy and a son in the A.I.F." It was formerly considered that there could be nothing lower or more treacherous than a snake. Well, time marches on!

**ROOSEVELT REGRETS:** The U.S. Senate upset the President's serenity and a Treasury edict when it set aside the proposal to increase the public debt ceiling from 125 billion dollars to 210 billions. Perhaps as an indication of his displeasure at being crossed by the people's representatives, and as an explanation to the bankers, President Roosevelt spoke thus: "The Congress has effectively circumvented my power of veto in permitting the act to become law without my signature." From this it would seem that the Senate does not share the press-inspired idea that Roosevelt is the prop sustaining the universe.

**WHEAT WANGLE:** Following the international planners' agreement to restrict wheat growing in Australia the following announcement in the Melbourne "Sun" of May 17 is interesting: "American farmers will be assisted to grow more wheat to meet the tremendous demand to feed Europe [not America] and to provide power alcohol." Incidentally, the nature of assistance to U.S. growers was not stated; but presumably the politicians and the planners will take time off to plough and sow the land—or perhaps they will assist at the bagging and carting end.

**PHONEY PHENOMENA:** General Kepner told the U.S. press that "next to phoney jewellery, coloured shorts were most prized by the natives for bartering. The natives would swap a canoe, or perform any task for these shorts." Which reminds us that the so-called civilised people will do any tasks for "phoney" figures in ledgers. Worse still, they will starve in the midst of plenty because the witch doctors of finance tell them there is an inevitable shortage of these figures. —O. B. H.

indicate. That would be economic democracy. (Needless to say, the necessary finance should NOT be obtained by the Government in such a way as to make the scheme self-defeating—e.g., by borrowing credit from private banks and thus building up an additional interestbill that would soon absorb all the "national dividends" suggested above. Effective but equitable regulation of prices would be necessary.)

When one realises that a simple post-war scheme along THOSE lines could be introduced, ANY proposals, whether contributory or non-contributory, along the lines of the Beveridge Plan or National Insurance (which would merely reshuffle "normal" peuce poverty) can only be regarded as insults to one's intelligence. —Editor.

Printed by M. F. Canavan, 25 Cullinton-road, Hartwell, for The New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Melbourne.

## TWO PROFESSORS ON PLANNING

The following interesting report appeared in the "Sydney Morning Herald" of April 28.

Professor A. P. Elkin, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Sydney, in an interview last night, said individuals under war conditions were having their whole nature conditioned to accept the inevitability of planning. Explaining his reference to the growth of bureaucracy, made in an address to the Institute of Sociology, Professor Elkin said that he was recording a fact as it occurred to him as a scientist, and not passing a judgment on it.

"It is a question of opinion whether we like it or not," he said, "but planning has got into our very blood without our noticing it. We have got used to being regimented, rationed, zoned, and directed in a way that would have once seemed impossible. A study of this new trend is essential from the scientific aspect. It assumes particular importance for the post-war world."

Professor Elkin said that in the post-war world it might be necessary to choose between regimentation by a Parliament of educated men who wish to serve the State, and government by men who had seized and held power for their own benefit. A third possibility was a restoration of the pre-war position. An essential research project was to decide whether the old form of capitalism could secure useful labour and the fruits of that labour for all who wanted it—which it had failed to do for 100 years—and whether initiative and the pioneering spirit would disappear under State control. Answers to those questions could be given by most people, but they were not scientific answers, being essentially based on the individual's social and economic position and habits of thought. "Meanwhile we have this new ideology come upon us," Professor Elkin said, "and the only people protesting are the few business men it happens to hit."

The Professor of Public Administration, Professor F. A. Bland, said last night that Professor Elkin had called attention to an important aspect of post-war planning.

It has taken us three or four years to get people worked up to the notion of running a war," he said, "and it will take as long to get back to a peace-time mentality. The regimenters and planners of civilian life in war will be the last people who ought to be entrusted with the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation. Their minds will not be shaped for it."

Professor Bland said that he agreed with Professor Elkin on the necessity of research in the social sciences. "People will study methods of eradicating blowflies because they can see it is something needed," he said, "but when, for example, study is needed on the implications of a pension scheme, the Government says that everyone knows the answer. As Professor Elkin says, it is never a scientific answer. Research in the social sciences should be under the University or some other independent scientific body."

## POLITICAL PARTIES HAVE SAME BASIC POLICY!

(Continued from page 1.)

published an essay in the United States entitled "Recovery Through Revolution," from which I quote as follows:

"The Communist hypothesis . . . insists that no Socialist Government can attempt seriously to put its principles into practice without encountering determined resistance which will issue in civil war. To maintain Socialist principles, in short, Socialists will be driven to become Communists or to betray their Socialism. If they become Communists they will find themselves involved in the grim logic of Leninism—the dictatorship of the proletariat, the drastic suppression of counter-revolution, the confiscation of the essential instruments of production, the building of the State, in a word, upon the principles of martial law until the security of the new order is firmly established. The transformation of Capitalism into Socialism means revolution, and that implies an experience akin to that through which Russia has passed."

Well, we are going half-way to Russia. According to his book, Sir William proposes to give £4 for a birth, and £20 for a funeral. Apparently a person will be worth more dead than he is alive. Then Sir William says: "Freedom from idleness is far more important than freedom from want." It will be seen that he has added a fifth "freedom" to the four freedoms, namely, "freedom from idleness!"

The fundamental idea of social insurance is really nothing but compulsory saving. And is not compulsory saving the very remedy adopted by the Government at the present time to kill effective demand, or, in other words, to kill prosperity?

Taxation is, of course, really compulsory saving. The main idea that underlies the Beveridge report is compulsory saving, and does it not stand to reason that it will have the same effect after the war that compulsory saving has during the war, namely, to kill prosperity?

Again, the Beveridge scheme, as I understand it, does not come into full effect for twenty-five years. If there is any merit in the scheme, why wait for twenty-five years? What are they waiting for? I understand that they have to wait until they have accumulated a sufficient fund before they can say: "Now we can pay it out to one another." In reality they do not propose to save anything. They do not save any food, they do not save any clothes or anything of that kind. They are simply saving figures. You cannot eat figures; you cannot wear them. Suppose that when the war started this Government had said, "Sure we must provide so many hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of munitions of all kinds, but we cannot go to work on that yet because it will take us twenty-five years to accumulate the necessary funds, the figures." The same argument holds. If it is a good idea, why should we wait twenty-five years to put it into effect? Why not put it into effect immediately? Why not give assistance at once to those who are unemployed and those who are sick and need pensions or relief of any kind?

At the present time, as one of my colleagues reminds me, we are paying the Germans every year a dividend of so many billions of dollars, amounting to well over

half our national production, and we do not get anything in exchange for it. In fact, that is the last thing we want. We make a present of the whole thing to the enemy. I remember when members of the House and people outside used to laugh at the Social Credit idea of paying ourselves a dividend. The thing appeared fantastic to them. Where would you get the money, they asked? It would be impossible, they said. But now we are doing it; only we are paying the dividend to the Axis Powers—a dividend that amounts to billions of dollars a year—and it seems to me that we are extremely prosperous while we are doing it. We are so prosperous that I imagine the main headache of the Government is to kill that prosperity. Can one imagine what our prosperity would have been if, instead of making a present of all this wealth to the enemy, we had turned around and paid it to ourselves? Is there any limit to the prosperity we might have had?\*

Since I have mentioned pensions I should like to make a plea in that regard. Whether or not we wait for twenty-five years to implement the Beveridge report or something similar, I would make a plea that we should not wait, I was going to say for twenty-five minutes, but certainly we should not wait for one day to augment the pensions that we are paying to the aged and the infirm and the war-widows. They do not even have the cost-of-living bonus. They are living, many of them, on from ten to fifteen dollars a month. Then we talk about the New Order we are going to have! I say, in conclusion, that if we cannot look after the aged and the infirm at the present time I do not think there is much hope for a new and better world after the war.

\*Mr. Jaques is, of course, referring here to that production, over and above the volume of peace-time consumption, which takes the form of bombs, shells, etc. (but COULD, in peace-time, continue to pour out in the form of additional civilian requirements). At present, as he says, it is distributed among the enemy as most UNwelcome "dividends"; but in peacetime the same quantity of EXTRA ("surplus") production, in other forms, could be GIVEN insofar as its price could not be "earned," to our OWN people, instead of to the enemy, as real and very welcome dividends to every man, woman and child. The return of great numbers of men (and women) from the armed forces and the release of "hordes of bureaucrats from their futile jobs, would mean that the expanded production could be maintained thereafter with very much less individual effort than at present. The wide use of labour-saving machinery and processes could further reduce individual effort enormously, while still maintaining the expanded production or even expanding it much further.

Of course, it would NOT be desirable to let the Government decide what should then be produced instead of those bombs, shells, etc. And it would NOT be desirable to let the Government buy that extra production from the factories (as they now buy the bombs, etc.), and give the actual goods to us as they saw fit. On the contrary, the Government should hand over the MONEY, unconditionally, to us as individuals, so that we, the people might buy what WE liked with our respective shares—each according to his or her desires. Industry would then produce the things WE demanded with our extra "money-votes." It and we would automatically produce things in the proportions that WE would thereby

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