

WORK-FOR-ALL
AFTER THE WAR?
(Page 2)

SELF-DECEPTION OF
MR. McEWEN, M.H.R.
(Page 3)

ENFORCING ZIONISM.
(Page 4)

EVERY FRIDAY

THE NEW TIMES

PRICE—FOURPENCE

Vol. 9 No. 26 MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1943

Registered at the G.P.O., Melbourne, for
transmission by post as a newspaper.

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 Great Australian Food-Supply Bungle

Reversal of Policy Needed

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

In a recent article in these columns, Mr. J. A. Lee, the well-known New Zealand M.P., sounded a warning about New Zealand's economic trend. Unless the present man-power policy is drastically modified, he expects a collapse of the civil economy. A similar position exists in Australia. Alarming information concerning food production comes from all primary industries. The following letter from the Sydney "Bulletin," April 14, is indicative of what is happening generally:

"In common with many other patriotically-minded, politically-blinded and propaganda-swamped and otherwise enthusiastic cockies, I got to work and produced 95,500 lb. of beetroot, cucumber, marrow, squash, cabbage and pumpkin. During this period my 'chicks' laid 50,000 eggs, and as I'd cut out corn to grow the vegetables, I had to buy all their feed. For the 95,000 lb. of vegetables I have received, or shall—and some considerable part of it still SHALL—receive, approximately £300. An irrigation plant cost me £100 and, incidentally, took three months to arrive, resulting in the loss of 9000 cabbages—wages £25 (Land Army girls come too high for me. I have to do with an old-age pensioner), fuel £20, and other incidentals about £30. The result may be a net profit of £100, or £2 a week for twelve hours a day, seven days a week."

This farmer says that he can't carry on, on the present basis. Primary producers are, in many cases, working under slave conditions because of the shortage of man-power, while their financial returns are so low that there is no incentive for them to continue producing. A report from Sydney states that on the North Coast of N.S.W. hundreds of dairy farmers have gone out of milk production. Thus the startling fact of butter rationing in Australia! Sugar production has slipped back very seriously. There is no need to mention what has happened to the fruit industry! We have just been informed that even beef will be scarce in future. Even where the production has been comparatively satisfactory, shortage of man-power has resulted in some of it not reaching the consumers. Mr. E. Maher, speaking on this matter in the Queensland State

Parliament, said that in his electorate hundreds of tons of potatoes had been ploughed-in because of the man-power muddle. Cabbages had not been sent to market, and turnips also had been ploughed in, because it would not have paid growers to send them to market.

Mr. A. E. Tasker, vice-president of the New South Wales Vegetable Growers' Association, says that about 800 rotary hoes are lying idle in New South Wales because spare parts are unavailable. The authorities say that there is no labour available to make machinery.

Much more evidence could be quoted, but there is no need. It is time that the authorities were made to realise that we are heading for disaster. Food production is the basis of our war effort. In a long war, and the Pacific war is a long way from being over, it is ridiculous to expect that Australia can maintain the present proportion of her first-class man-power in the fighting forces. Those people who are loud in telling us that Australia must help herself if she expects America to help her, should be given to understand that Australia is even now making a war effort out of all proportion to her population; that Australia alone can never beat Japan and cannot be expected to exhaust all her first-class man-power in attempting the impossible.

Australia has a higher percentage of her population in the fighting services and war occupations than any other country in the world—including Britain. Mr. Curtin recently said that there are 800,000 Australians in the Armed Forces.

Mr. J. T. Lang recently wrote: "It is elemental that Australia can't maintain an

army of 800,000. And why do we require a huge army? If our armed forces are raised to keep the enemy away from Australia, then an army of 800,000 is four times as great as the highest estimate of the Japanese strength in the Pacific! . . . Now, too late, comes realisation that no provision has been made for what should have been our main function—that is, feeding our own people, feeding the armies in the Pacific, and the people of Britain. That seems common sense. When large armies come to areas bordering the S.W. Pacific, for the purpose of beating Japan, they will have to be fed. A look at a map indicates that Australasia is the only suitable place within the area for growing the great quantities of food which will be required, and to do this we must have man-power. The only sensible solution is for primary producers to be released from all other war work. The Government

should tell the primary producers its requirements and ensure that they receive reasonable prices for their production. Private enterprise, stimulated by sufficient financial inducement, if all possible physical difficulties are removed, will get the desired results.

But can we expect this common-sense policy from a Government which has betrayed its traditional principles by conscripting all our first-class men for overseas service? I am more inclined to believe that Curtin and Co. will attempt to make use of the present food position to force collective farming and other socialistic measures on our primary producers.

This must be fought now. Unless it is, I venture to predict that, as on the conscription issue, Curtin and Co. will surrender another Australian principle.

Write to your M.P. about it.

An Open Letter to Big Stores

The following open letter from the "Corner Grocer" to the "Big Stores" was published in the May 28 issue of "Storecraft" (Melbourne). It provides a pithy commentary, based on first-hand experience, on some of the effects of "Dedmanism" and the consequent increase of centralisation in the retail trade:—

Dear Sirs,—I suppose you are finding that business isn't as easy as it was. We are all in the same boat—it's harder to get stock to sell, harder to get help, hard to keep pace with the regulations that Mr. Dedman and others send out.

I can sympathise with you. I, and all the other small traders, know what you're up against. It must take a lot of work to check through all your costs and selling prices to make sure you keep within regulations. Of course, you can put some of your staff on the job, whereas I have to do it at night time or on the week-end.

Then, there's the problem of getting things to sell. We used to have commercial travellers call on us. They became our friends. They would fight our battles for us, make sure we got a share of what was going. Mr. Dedman outlawed the commercial travellers. One can't get much satisfaction on the 'phone, so I find that I've often got to close up my store and go into the city to see the houses. It doesn't do much good. Sometimes I get promises, though.

The other day, after I'd drawn a blank at the merchant's, I strolled past some of the city stores, and I thought I'd look in to see how they were getting along

for stock. We traders are all interested in one another's businesses, you know. After all, we have a lot in common!

Of course, when one is a big enough buyer, the next step is to manufacture. When one owns a few factories, that is a great advantage. Then there are the fruit and vegetables.

I would like to put fruit and vegetables in my store, but it would make it hard for Mrs. Smith, my next-door neighbour. She has a small vegetable business. She's trying to keep it going for her husband, who is up North somewhere.

But, of course, with grocery departments, the fruit and vegetables do help one to stay in business. It would be a terrible blow to the community if big city stores had to close down because they had no fruit, or vegetables or groceries! The public would be seriously inconvenienced!

Sometimes I wonder whether it would inconvenience the public more if all the small stores were to close down so that the housewives would have to come all the way into the city for their pound of potatoes.

—Yours, sincerely, "THE CORNER GROCER."

NOTES ON THE NEWS

A healthy sign of churchmen's awakening realism is found in a joint statement released last Sunday by the Anglican and Catholic Archbishops of Sydney, in which they condemned Nazism, Fascism and Communism—or any other "organisation of the State in the exclusive interests of a group, whether capitalists or workers." Among other things, this signed declaration also stated that "it is the duty of the citizen to exert his influence in securing honest and efficient Government." That may encourage electors to get busy and control their respective parliamentary representatives, instead of leaving them to the Party Bosses. Incidentally, electors should beware of election candidates pledged to "isms"—especially Socialism or Communism, which are fundamentally the same as Nazism and Fascism.

BUTTER AND BUREAUCRACY: An indication of how socialistic bureaucracy snowballs from one tyranny to another is found in the following, from the Melbourne "Sun" of June 17. "Farmers (who theoretically produce and own the butter) must not give, exchange or sell—unless they fill in the specified forms and collect coupons." If the farmer infringes these totalitarian edicts, there is a minimum penalty of three months' imprisonment. The theoretical bunglers caused the shortage by conscripting too many butter-producers into the Army and fixing an inadequate return

for butter—then come all these regulations to cover-up the results of the first bungle. The remedy is simply to free the producers and let them get on with the job.

INFORMATION LEAKS: Press reports gave considerable prominence to the case of "an individual fined £20 for sending a letter to a friend overseas which contained references to a factory at which he worked." In this connection it will be remembered that the Murdoch Press recently published the location of our water conservation sites. The P.M., when commenting on the first-mentioned case, said that "more damage was done by stupid people of our own than by enemy spies." The convicted individual, of course, did not have the privilege of "the freedom of the press" behind him—but why the discrimination?

WOOLTON'S WIT: When asked at Edinburgh, "When are we likely to get more butter?" Lord Woolton, British Food Minister, after engaging in a witticism on the virtue of slimming, gave this illuminating answer (vide Melb. "Herald," June 19): "You will get more butter—probably, in 1946." This report coincided with, and completely upset, Mr. Curtin's alibi, that "our butter rationing is to enable our kith and kin to increase their present 2 oz. ration." One always has to guess what is meant by such pronouncements; it might be reasonable to guess that the world "food bank" has commenced operations. In any case, who's telling lies?

BOMBING BLITZ: A much-featured U.S. view on the value of bombings says:

(Continued on page 4)

Dept. Accused of "Timber Murder"

Hereunder we reprint a most significant report published, under the above heading, in the "Mercury" daily newspaper, Hobart, on May 27. It should be read in conjunction with the extremely important article by C. H. Douglas—which you should certainly re-read in any case—appearing in our June 18 issue. Remember, too, among many other examples from far and near, the thousands of Australia's milking cows sent to the slaughteryards, the thousands of acres of Australian orchards sabotaged, etc., etc.—because of the same centralised, dictatorial, bureaucratic, mass methods: plus third-rate theoretical planners directing first-rate, practical, on-the-spot experts by remote control: plus financial strangulation. The "Mercury" report—which was illustrated by "before-and-after" photographs showing clearly that the senseless devastation is complete—reads as follows:—

As the result of firewood cutting by the Emergency Supplies Branch of the Dept. of Agriculture, a 160-acre property on Proctor's-road, of which he is the trustee, will be more than halved in value, Mr. James Willicombe, of 70 King-street, Sandy Bay, stated yesterday. He described the official action as "timber murder, not timber cutting."

Mr. Willicombe said a clean sweep was being made of all timber on the property, including saplings, which should be left to provide growth. For compensation, he was paid 2/- a ton of 80 cubic feet, this sum being as provided under the regulations.

The compensation did not cover the damage caused to the property, he added. Firewood cutting had proceeded in the area for 50 years without the bush being cut out as it was now. He said there was no possibility of regrowth for a long time.

On present prices, he said, the timber for which the owners of the property received 2/- would be worth, if left to dry, 27/- a ton at the woodyard. The only other costs were cutting, 6/- a ton, and cartage, 6/- to 7/- a ton. The department, therefore, would clear about 12/- a ton.

Mr. Willicombe claimed that for timber cut so close to the city, the owners should be paid 6/- a ton, and, in any case, the area should not be cut out. He said also

that some spars suitable for telegraph poles, worth 5/- to 6/- each, were included with firewood.

Entry was gained to the paddock by forcing a lock on the gate, said Mr. Willicombe. The decision of the department to exercise its powers within three days was notified in a letter from Mr. W. E. Laughlin, Controller of Emergency Supplies.

Strange Lack of Figures-in-Books

Last April, in the British House of Commons, Mrs. Mavis Tate (Cons.), in bringing forward a motion that women injured by enemy action should receive the same compensation as men, said: "I know the Government will try to swindle us in this matter."

The Government's case in opposing the resolution was defended by Mr. Clem Atlee, Labour leader and Deputy Prime Minister.

What did this Socialist M.P. say in excuse?

He said that "THE TREASURY COULD NOT AFFORD IT."

—John A. Lee's Weekly, N.Z.

Social Credit in Quebec

At a meeting of Social Crediters in Quebec on December 13, the huge hall of the Palais Montcalm was packed with people who had travelled from all over the province. The report of this meeting in "Vers Demain" concludes:

"We must face the Socialist tide which is rising, and face it otherwise than with a decrepit system, otherwise too than exclusively with the presentation of a new team of planners, who although they repudiate the term 'Socialism,' yet, unconsciously perhaps, have the same philosophy, and dream only of making humanity flow into moulds made by them."

"The Social Crediters of Canada are now sufficiently numerous and strong to throw themselves vigorously into the formation of that Electoral Union that, already eight years ago, Major Douglas declared to be the only means, in his opinion, of obtaining, a Social Credit regime."

WORK-FOR-ALL AFTER THE WAR?

By RALPH L. DUCLOS, in the "Ottawa Evening Citizen."

The term "total employment" is vague and may easily mean any degree of existence leading to the Work State. The average thinking person is not easily attracted by this term, for he knows right well that Germany, Italy and Japan have had total employment for many years and the citizens of those countries have received progressively less and less of the good things of life and more and more of distress and slavery since its inception. He knows, too, that the Negroes in the Southern States had "total employment" before they were liberated, and that the penitentiaries of to-day enforce total employment upon their inmates.

All through history our ancestors have fought for liberation from various degrees of slavery. Our present liberties have been won at great cost and effort, yet we are being asked to surrender blithely those same precious freedoms.

The degree of slavery that is promised Canadians this time is "total employment." Whether or not the work is necessary, whether or not science and the power age could do the job better and faster: no matter how great an abundance of everything there might be—the "planners" are determined to hold us to the scarcity idea "if you don't labour neither shall you eat." They'll destroy the goods, dump them on foreign markets; give them away, like in war-time; sabotage production; but never, no, never, let Canadians have them "unless they work."

Is it possible that when this war is over, the heroes of Dunkirk, the Battle of Britain, Hong Kong, and Dieppe must do like so many of their fathers, the heroes of Mons, Ypres, Passchendaele, and Vimy Ridge, did after the last fracas and exchange the weapons they used to defend democracy and freedom for a peace-time issue of picks and shovels? What a "freedom," what a "democracy" the "planners" are planning! Do we never learn? Must this war also be fought in vain?

The purpose of production is consumption. On this basis alone can we build a workable post-war economy and a permanent peace. Whatever work is necessary must be done; but to base an economic system on "work" instead of production and consumption is not only highly dangerous but utterly futile. Thereby we would be trying to operate in an age of science, power and superabundance with the antiquated methods of the age of scarcity. Like trying to fight a blitz with bows and arrows, we merely liquidate ourselves and that's what almost happened to us in the hungry thirties due to these same methods.

If we desire a "Work State" after the war it shouldn't be difficult to achieve. We can create a Work State like Hitler's and prepare for bigger and better wars. Hitler's was a gadget economy to create work. He built roads and war gadgets. We could build monuments for the leaders under whose misguidance we became so decadent that the Austrian house-painter believed we were easy pickings. We could also build gadgets—little gadgets to attach to big gadgets that could be used to build more little gadgets and so on ad infinitum. Like the coral insect whose whole life is occupied building little grains of coral on to bigger pieces of coral. Who wants to be like a coral insect? Besides, coral is useful, islands and necklaces are made of it, but gadgets are worse than valueless unless they are useful to people who have the means to buy them.

As an alternative to the foregoing if we believe in work for work's sake, we can scrap the machines and intern the scientists and we'll have plenty of work to keep alive; or we might fall back on the good old political dodge of digging holes to fill ditches and then digging ditches to fill the holes—the pre-election pick and shovel economy. Like the story of the dear old lady who would kneel down and thank God each time it snowed "for it made work for the poor unemployed." In the Work State even a beautiful sunny day is a curse.

The same lack of vision that prompted our leaders to cry "there is no money" in the hungry thirties now prompts them to shout "total employment" as the ultimate objective for our existence, our "raison d'être." Once more while the children cry for "bread" these blind leaders of the blind offer them "a stone."

Let us be objective in dealing with the post-war problem. Leaving the methods to experts, what are the results we want after the war, in the economic field? Canadians want access to the goods and services that Canada can produce or that Canada can obtain by exchanging its surplus products with other countries.

The Prime Minister, Mr. King, the Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, and others have reiterated many times in the House of Commons that "We will make financially possible that which is physically possible," which, in simple language, means "what a nation can produce it can afford to use."

Since the hungry thirties when "there was no money" to the present when by bankers' magic there is so much money we pay more taxes in one year than would finance the whole of Great War No. 1, our production has correspondingly increased. The all pre-war high for Canadian production was valued at 4100 million dollars (1928). This year the Government itself is spending solely for the war budget 3300 millions (over and above ordinary expenditures), almost twice the total national production of 1700 millions in the moneyless days of 1933.

Not only is the production problem solved, the problem of distribution is solved as well. We use what we need and give

the balance to the enemy—i.e., we shoot it at him. In war-time we have mass production and mass consumption. What we can do in war-time we can do in peace-time and if we don't like the outrageous taxes and pyramiding debts we can always fire the experts who advise the present methods and get new ones who have modern ideas on the matter.

The post-war problem of transforming war economy and production to peacetime needs and rehabilitating a million odd people into peace-time life is a tremendous one. Unless we keep in mind the desired results stated above we are liable to get lost in a labyrinth of regimentation, restrictions and "goose stepping" advocated by those who love to plan others' lives.

It should be obvious that if we can have a million and a quarter persons in the armed forces, war services and war production and still maintain a much higher general standard of living than formerly, in addition to using 45 per cent, of our production for war purposes—then surely our post-war prosperity should be unprecedentedly high if we insist on results rather than methods. If these results can be obtained by utilising the scientific productive methods of the power age, thereby eliminating a little of the work slavery from our existence, so much the better. The war might thereby be a blessing in disguise and usher in the Leisure State.

Even those who cry for the "total employment" of the Work State, in the same

THE HISTORY YOU DID NOT LEARN AT SCHOOL

By ERIC D. BUTLER. (Continued from last issue.)

As I have dealt with the establishment of the Bank of England in my booklet, "The Enemy Within The Empire," I will not cover the same ground here. I will conclude this short historical survey with a quotation from a book by no less a person than Mr. Winston Churchill, revealing the grip which the Bank of England had on the nation fourteen years after its establishment:—

"On June 15, 1710 (after the dismissal from office of Sunderland), four directors of the Bank of England, headed by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, sought an audience with the Queen. Newcastle countenanced the introduction of them.

"The Directors exposed the danger of a financial panic. The rumours, they said, of a change of Ministry were undermining all credit. . . .

"This wonderful new credit system, which seemed to conjure wealth and power from the very air, which every country in the world regarded with astonished envy, was at once the object of hatred and worship. . . .

"The fox-hunting squires and the old-world Jacobites might rail at the Money Power. The Tory Party might feel in its bones that all the land of England was, through growth of National Debt, becoming mortgaged to a kind of London Shylock.

"Still no set of men could be found who would dream of taking office without this marvellous credit apparatus at their disposal.

"When Harley heard of this deputation he was indignant and, at the same time, considering his own behaviour, comical. This is a matter of very extraordinary nature, he wrote to Arthur Moore, a Commissioner of the Board of Trade. . . . 'that private gentlemen (for it cannot be conceived for their own sakes the Bank deputed them) . . . SHOULD HAVE THE PRESUMPTION TO TAKE UPON THEM TO DIRECT THE SOVEREIGN. If this is to be so, let us swear allegiance to these four men and give them a right to our passive

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

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

ANNUAL MEETING: Members are reminded that another year is ended. They will be given the opportunity to elect their officers and deal with policy for the ensuing year at the annual meeting to be held at headquarters, on Saturday, July 24, at 3 p.m. The evening, commencing at 7.30, will be devoted to the educational and social aspect of our work. Members' fees are now due, and we would appreciate it if all members became financial for 1943-4 before the annual meeting.

"Frustration of Production of Motor Fuel." This excellent booklet by Mr. Noakes, dealing with this matter, is something that should be sent everywhere. The nature of the facts here exposed should make everyone want to do something about it. Price, 6d. (Postage, 1/4d.).

breath insist that this war is being fought for freedom. What freedom is there without leisure? Without leisure there can be no culture, for culture is the proper use of leisure. Without leisure you cannot enjoy any of the finer things of life—music, art, recreation, study. Without leisure you cannot think. Without leisure you cannot even worship. We enjoy all these freedoms only in ratio to our leisure from compulsory grind.

Freedom is the power to choose or refuse one thing at a time. Let that freedom of choice be extended to all Canadians when war ceases and "work" will be replaced by "vocations" to which people will gravitate as their sense of fitness impels them. They will then be occupied in the useful pursuits they love rather than being compelled to do "work" solely to avoid destitution and misery, no matter how distasteful to them or how useless that work may be. Glamourising drudgery by propaganda does not make it less onerous.

When this war is fought and won, if in the peace that follows Canadians do not get the tangible results they desire, results which are physically possible, then our efforts and sacrifices will indeed have been in vain and we shall have made but a mockery of Democracy and Freedom.

"WHAT NEVER? WELL, HARDLY EVER!"

" . . . a people which has pulled down and destroyed every repository of power which has dared to manifest itself for a thousand years . . ." will never give itself over to control. . . . —Kenneth de Courcy, in "Review of World Affairs," March, 1943

The British when they clearly see
And recognise an enemy,
Can be relied on to destroy
Whatever force he may deploy.
And so the clever Money Lords—
Disguised in gowns and mortar-boards—
Have made a grand strategic plan
To mystify the common man.
Believing it the safer course
To rule by guile instead of force,
They offer him security
In part exchange for liberty,
And full employment at a wage—
For all a Briton's heritage.
Still blind with blood and tears and sweat
The British wriggle in the net;
But mice are gnawing holes of doubt
Which one fine day will let them out.
—"Excalibur," in the "Social Creditor."

BOOKS TO READ

(Obtainable from The United Electors of Australia, Room 9 Floor 5, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1.)

"Federal Union Exposed." Exposes the international bankers' plot to dominate the world through a World Government. A complete analysis—and a most important reference book. Price, 1/1/4d. posted.

"Money." Tells in simple language what money is, who creates it, and how the people are controlled by those who manipulate it. Packed with authoritative, irrefutable references. Price, 1/1/4d. posted.

"Alberta's Road to Freedom" is the answer to false statements about Alberta's attempt to overthrow the bankers' tyranny. Describes the Treasury Branches scheme. Price, 9/4d. posted.

"Answer To Tax Slavery." Shows taxation as the instrument by which bankers dominate Government policy—and the lives of the people. Contains valuable statistics of taxation increases—and indicates a way out. Price, 1/1/4d. posted.

"Red Glows The Dawn." A well-documented record of the disruptive anti-British activities of Communists in Australia. Price, 7/4d. posted.

"Banks and Facts." A remarkable presentation of the banking swindle. The banker states his own case—and is answered paragraph by paragraph. Price, 7/4d. posted.

"Frustration of Production of Motor Fuel in Australia." A compelling array of facts, showing that motor fuel resources are abundant in Australia—certain interests preventing the development of same. Price, 7/4d. posted.

"Democracy and the Isms." Gives simple definitions of the major "isms," which should clear up many misconceptions. A very good, inexpensive pamphlet for general distribution. Price, 1/1/4d. per dozen posted.

"If." An alluring glimpse into a future that could be. Also a comprehensive collection of data on unproved ideas and processes which demonstrate the practicability of a sane and really happy world. Price, 1/1/4d. posted.

MR. A. J. AMESS ANNOUNCES HIS INTENTION TO STAND AS A SOCIAL CREDIT SENATE CANDIDATE AT THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.

HE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM ANYONE INTERESTED IN HELPING TO MAKE A SENATE THREE—AND FROM ANYONE WHO WOULD ASSIST TO DISTRIBUTE LITERATURE.

MR. AMESS'S ADDRESS IS: 390 MT. ALEXANDER RD., ASCOT VALE, VIC.

SOCIAL CREDIT IS COMING! HELP IT ALONG!

[—Advt.]

BOOKS WANTED

Wanted to purchase: a copy of each of the undermentioned books:—"In Place of Splendour" (Constancia de la Mora), "The Story of Philosophy" and "The Mansions of Philosophy" (Durant), "Middletown" and "Middletown in Transition" (Lynd), "Death and Profits" (Walden), "War for Fronts" (Lehmann-Russbult), "The Private Manufacture of Armaments" (Baker), "Catholic Crisis" and "The Press" (Seldes), "Inside Europe" and "Inside Latin America" (Gunther); "Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind" (Wells); "The Profits of Religion" (Sinclair); "Reasons for Anger," and others by Briffault; "Origins of Modern Spain" (Trend), "The Tyranny of Words" (Chase); also social credit and other sociological, political and economic works. Send price and state condition to:—"Books," c/o "New Times," Melbourne. [Advt.]

"New Times" Subscription Rates

Our charges for supplying and posting the "New Times" direct to your home every week are as follows:—

Three months, 5/-; Six months, 10/-; Twelve months, £1. (HALF rates for members of the A.I.F., C.M.F., R.A.N., R.A.A.F., etc.).

Payments must be made in advance and sent direct to New Times Limited, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

obedience without reserve." (Churchill's emphasis. Quotation is from "Marlborough, His Life and Times.")

There is no doubt that Churchill knows what we are up against. Apparently, like many others, he has found power preferable to fighting the "enemy within."

To-day we are endeavouring to overcome hundreds of years of deliberate mis-education. And it is quite certain that the financially-dependent schools and universities are not going to make facts such as I have related well known. It is the responsibility of those of us whose loyalty is more than lip service, to do what our "educators" dare not.

The New Head of Morgan's

Of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, who has been elected, chairman of the board of J. P. Morgan and Co., Inc., in succession to the late Mr. J. P. Morgan, the "Daily Telegraph" says:—" [he] is one of the most genial and widely informed personalities in the American financial world. He is the first man not a member of the Morgan family to preside over the famous banking firm.

For many years he has been its chosen spokesman, meeting the press whenever there was an announcement to be made. He also writes and speaks frequently on international topics. Particularly effective was his 'debunking' of Col. Lindbergh in an address to the New York Merchants' Association early in 1941.

"Mr. Tom Lamont started life after leaving Harvard on the staff of the "New York Tribune"—a training which, he says, has proved very useful.

"He joined the House of Morgan, then a private banking firm, as a partner in 1911, and played a leading part in aiding the financing of the Allied Governments during the last war. At the Versailles Peace Conference he acted as a representative of the United States Treasury and adviser to President Wilson on economic and financial matters.

"His first-hand experience of world economic problems was further increased in 1920, when, at the invitation of the State Department and the British and French Governments, he visited China and Japan to complete arrangements for assistance to China.

"In 1927 he again visited the Far East. Two years later he was one of the American delegates to the Young Plan conference on reparations in Paris."

Mr. Lamont has expressed approval of schemes for Federal Union and further centralisation of world power.

SELF-DECEPTION OF MR. McEWEN, M.H.R.

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

Sir.—In the Melbourne "Herald" of June 25, there is an article by Mr. McEwen, M.H.R., entitled "Post War Planning—The Air Is Our Great Chance." Some portions of that article cause me to wonder whether its author is the same Mr. McEwen who has stood for so long behind Mr. Menzies in the public declaration that his party was satisfied that the policy of the Commonwealth Bank Board during the years of the depression was right.

If that policy was right, and if Mr. McEwen still believes that it was right, then he must have had his tongue in his cheek when he wrote for Sir Keith Murdoch's "Herald," or he was successfully deceiving himself. At the top of the article, as a sort of introductory note, we are told that "Mr. McEwen wants planning now—and he warns against the dangers of obstruction in the interests of State Railways Systems."

This was Mr. McEwen's text: "It is for Australians to see that the successful campaign which the Railway authorities waged against their motor road-transport competitors is not repeated against civil aviation." The suggestion here is that the railway authorities acted improperly in campaigning against the transfer of their traffic to road transport, whereas the truth is that they were obliged to do this by the very system which Mr. McEwen has been at such pains to perpetuate. Success or failure of the railway authorities is judged by the financial results they obtain, not by the community service they render. That being so, the railway authorities are obliged to fight against any conditions which would prevent the achievement of satisfactory financial results, and one of the main ways in which financial results improve is by having the railway facilities used to the greatest possible extent by the general public: We have clear evidence of the truth of this in the results under war conditions. As a direct consequence of the elimination of road "competition," the railways are now being used to full capacity, and because of this they are "paying," i.e., they are not showing a financial loss. Obviously, if we use them they will "pay"; if we do not use them they will not "pay." Under these conditions the controllers of our railway systems would be guilty of serious dereliction of duty if they did not oppose anything that would prevent them from getting the traffic upon which the financial success of their organisation depends. If Mr. McEwen were a Railway Commissioner he would do precisely the same.

Up to now, every public action on the part of this man has had for its object the continuance of the existing financial arrangements, and if his ideas in this regard are accepted, then he is only expressing an idle hope or being dishonest to himself when he tells us to pay no heed to the railway systems in connection with after-the-war developments. If they continue to run at heavy financial loss, then we have to pay higher taxes to meet the interest charges, and I have not yet met anyone who wants to pay higher taxes. It is as certain as the sun-rise that unless we first effect vital improvements in the financial system, the same sort of obstacles will stand in the way of progress after the war as we experienced before the war, and all the planning in the world will not remove them.

When the war stops the military demands on the railways will gradually diminish; petrol will gradually be made available to motorists in greater quantities; the roads will gradually be re-opened for motor transport; and these developments alone will cut into railway traffic so tremendously as to cause an almost catastrophic falling off in railway revenue. If on top of all this we open up the airways for the carriage of freight on an unprecedented scale, then the railways will have still less traffic, and will be in a worse financial position than ever. What are the Commissioners to do in such circumstances? They will find the greatest difficulty in paying working expenses, let alone interest on the capital invested. How does Mr. McEwen propose to meet that situation? We had some experience of it in the depression period, and reference to the records of this should enable him to place the general situation in better focus.

But suppose the public railway systems did not have to pay interest on capital, or only sufficient to cover actual cost of the issue of the money, what then? In that case the financial responsibilities of the Commissioners would be so revolutionised that the prospect of the falling traffic would occasion no alarm at all, and as later and more efficient methods of transport were developed the railways could be gradually contracted according to the actual service needs of the community. We could even scrap a whole railway line without a second thought, using the recovered materials for some better community facility. The only obstacle to what Mr. McEwen professes to desire is finance, but this is the one obstacle he resolutely refuses to tackle. He admits that we have the landing grounds, the weather services, the ability to build the planes, and superb skilled men to fly the machines; in fact, every physical thing required, but he "fears that we shall probably also have a laggard-minded officialdom to attempt to block it all." He adds: "I hope my present estimate of these people is wrong, but I can't help fearing that the spectacle of free competitive airlines flying a two-hour journey between Melbourne and Sydney at hourly intervals to the complete

elimination of inter-capital railway passenger traffic could only be viewed by them as a calamity." He is quite wrong. Officialdom, as he calls them, must organise every community effort and every national undertaking within the financial limits directed by private interests, all the finance used having to carry a crushing burden of interest as a first charge on everything. Let Mr. McEwen do what he should have been doing for years to have these artificial barriers removed, and he will quickly find, from the remarkable results that will follow, that it is he and those who have been thinking like him who have been the real barriers to the progress of the community.

—Yours, faithfully, Bruce H. Brown, 189 Hotham St., East Melbourne, C.2, June 27, 1943

VITAL ISSUES RAISED BY HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLAN FOR SCOTLAND

By W. A. BARRATT, in the "Social Crediter."

"If I were asked to specify the most disastrous feature with which the world in general, and this country in particular, is threatened, I would reply, The rule of the Organised Functional Expert—the engineer, the architect, 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."—C. H. Douglas.

The Report of the Cooper Committee (December, 1942),* boils down to just that—the rule of the functional expert in the realm of policy. Trained as engineers or manufacturers, in their own sphere they are almost without exception experienced and competent. The recognised authority and competence which such functionaries obtain in their own sphere may be, and often is, a handicap to an outlook which transcends function. "There is nothing like leather" and the Report inevitably advocates more production and yet more production. The Committee appears to be unconscious of the end and aim of production, alike in peace and war. The mighty Grid system of Great Britain produced 23,000 million kilowatt hours in the year 1938, but it is only by accepting highly debatable premises that it can be agreed that this huge amount of energy was for the benefit of the people of Great Britain. Over half was used in factories for the production of goods, a large proportion of which were for exportation to other countries. Thus we made a gift to other countries of our labours, the electrical and other energy involved. If we merely obtained the raw material for further export, that was bad business.

*A Bill designed to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee came before the British Parliament in February.

ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

(Obtainable from New Times Limited, Box 1226 G.P.O., Melbourne.)

"THE ENEMY WITHIN THE EMPIRE," A short history of the Bank of England. Price, 6d. Postage 1½d. (4/- per dozen, post free.)

"THE MONEY POWER VERSUS DEMOCRACY." The best "hand-book" for Australian democrats. Price, 9d. Postage 1½d. (6/- per dozen, post free.)

NEW BOOKLET

"THE TRAGEDY OF HUMAN EFFORT." (Major Douglas's Liverpool Speech, 1936) 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 Elector 1 Campaign, N.S.W. (Women's Division), 3rd Floor, 296 Pitt Street, Sydney.

AVAILABLE SHORTLY Major Douglas's Latest

The new series of articles by C. H. Douglas, entitled "The 'Land for the (Chosen) People' Racket," now appearing in the "New Times," is also being published in book form by The Democratic Federation of Youth, Room 9, Floor 3, 296a Pitt-street, Sydney, N.S.W., to whom orders and remittances, for copies of the book, should be addressed.

Price: 2/- (plus postage).

THE "LAND FOR THE (Chosen) PEOPLE" RACKET

By C. H. DOUGLAS, in the "Social Crediter," England. (Continued from last issue.)

It is, I think, essential to bear in mind that the British land and property system has not failed by reason of anything inherent in the system, ALTHOUGH IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT CERTAIN DEFECTS IN IT WOULD THEMSELVES HAVE BROUGHT ABOUT THEIR OWN REMEDIES IF ARTIFICIAL HINDRANCES HAD NOT INTERVENED.

The system of private ownership and administration has been strangled, consciously and purposely, by international finance, in order to obtain control of the land, and every land agitation, from Henry George to Lloyd George and after, has been financed by bankers—not the kind of people commonly called bankers, who are mostly technicians, but international gangsters using bond issues in place of firearms.

It ought to be observed that it is just as sensible to say, "Dr. Brown must be a bad doctor, because he was hit with a hatchet by a burglar when he was coming from his club," as to say, in a world which was governed by money, that a land system was a failure when it was made the target for systematic attacks by the Money-Power. The distinction is of primary importance, inasmuch as it is certainly true that no system can flourish while unable to pursue its legitimate objectives save at the cost of sustained sabotage.

There is in essence not very much difference between the attempt to eliminate the small business in favour of the chain store and the so-called Co-operative Society, and the object is control, in both cases. What is remarkable is the immense vitality of the individualistic enterprise in the face of what would appear to be overwhelming odds. The defeat of the small man has

been so difficult that sheer brutality has been invoked. "Only in war, or under threat of war—can rapid progress be made."

There are two principles, however, which require attention in any attempt to deal with these matters. The first is the fetish of "efficiency."

It is a favourite trick of conjurers to direct your attention to their coat sleeves while the rabbit and the hat are placed upon the table. Otherwise you might think the hat looked heavy. In much the same way, Big Business does not waste any time in arguing on its own merits and personal likeability. It is much slicker than that. "Under war, or threat of war—peoples are stamped into a centralised reorganisation, and if, and when, it is discovered that waste, corruption, and disillusionment are rampant—well, that's just too bad, but we've done it now."

Entirely apart from the questions of social value, it is exceedingly doubtful whether such efficiencies as may in some cases attach to increased unit size, do not cancel out even in industrial synthesis. However that may be, there cannot be a more fatal error than to separate an economic system from the fact of world wars. It is the Encyclopaedist fallacy once again. Neither economic nor social systems are in watertight compartments.

It is not an accident that it is Russia and Germany which are at death grips—it is the direct and logical consequence of their economic and social monopolistic systems, and "Socialism" is quite naturally common to both of them. Germany was, if possible, more Socialistic in the days of the Kaiser and Bismark than at present, and German Socialists were regarded by the British trades unionists as the model on which their own activities should be modelled.

But this abracadabra of "efficiency" goes much further. If it really is as difficult to live on this planet as Big Business would have us believe, then, if it is worth while, we must, of course, sacrifice everything to "efficiency," by which I suppose is meant turning everything which is found in nature into something else. On the other hand, of course, we mustn't have too much efficiency, because that would cause unemployment. You will agree that it's all very difficult, and that we ought to have some idea as to what we are trying to do, before we remake the country "Under war, or threat."

(All rights reserved.) (To be continued.)

and so enjoy the results of their own past efforts.

The Report goes on to say (para. 42):—"We are bound to add that the final answer to the critics is to ask them what alternatives they have to offer which afford any similar prospect of arresting the decay which has already proceeded to dangerous lengths." The vital point in this quotation is contained in the words "arresting decay" which could be countered by the further question, "what kind of decay?" In a country which only a few years ago was groaning under a burden of plenty, when at the same time we had an army of three million unemployed, wholesale sabotage was resorted to to get rid of this abundance. Foodstuffs, machinery, shipyards, cotton looms (10,000,000 of them), were sabotaged, and almost every industry could be cited to illustrate the policy of destruction prevailing. Yet the Committee asks "what alternatives?" Does it mean to reconstitute in the Highlands the industry sabotaged in England? It is good to know "that the critics are many and varied," although many of the critics themselves seem to be in a fog as to why and wherefore, and are thus easily "led up the garden path." Apparently the ordinary man can still judge by results, which, of course, is the only certain way of judging any policy. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

With regard to what the Committee term "administrative difficulties," why is this excuse never used in relation to the assessment and collection of taxation? Further, the "administrative difficulties" associated with the prevailing policy of centralisation, planning and regimentation, which is "against the grain" of individual interest everywhere, are both great and formidable. There is no valid reason why such individuals should put up with policies they do not want and do not like. The M.P. is still the representative of policy and he should be held responsible for the results attained. It is useless for either the people themselves or the M.P. to argue about technical methods. The experts will always beat them at that game. The spate of expert Committees with which we are afflicted at the present time is merely a reflection of the subtle tactics of "interests" to queer the pitch of the M.P. as a representative of policy.

"For general purposes," it is stated in paragraph 46 "the most useful formula yet devised for estimating the demand for electricity for domestic and industrial purposes depends on the units consumed per head of population." The units consumed are governed by cost and purchasing power, AND SO THE "FORMULA" IS MERELY "SOUND-FINANCE" PROPAGANDA.

Many more phrases could be quoted revealing the same financial background. Probably the most outstanding and ridiculous is contained in para. 24, where it is stated:—"Water power as a source of energy has different economic and financial characteristics from those of coal and steam fired stations." Again propaganda for financial orthodoxy is tacked on to the physical characteristic of water power.

"The proposals outlined below will call for a measure of faith and foresight," says paragraph 42. Of course they will. They always have done so: jam to-morrow; never jam to-day. For the great majority of people it is "necessary" to obtain work before they can obtain purchasing power

ENFORCING ZIONISM

(Reprinted from the "Social Creditor," England.)

The sudden and powerful eruption of publicity (which began in the autumn of last year) for the sorrows of the Jews, deserves, perhaps, a more careful scrutiny than has generally been given to it.

Why has publicity amounting to propaganda singled out one race from the victims of German violence and passed over the sufferings of Belgians, Czechs, Dutch, French, Greeks, Yugoslavs, Norwegians, Poles and Russians? These also have been deported, tortured, killed, as is described, for instance, in the Molotoff Report and a recent report issued by the Polish authorities. But these bitter attempts to annihilate whole nations, as nations, are in our press almost invariably subordinated to accounts of the terror inflicted on a common component of all of them—Jews.

It is understandable that Jews themselves should be concerned mainly with the distresses of their own race and religion, but the Christian public also is mesmerised to such an extent that a Christian prelate pleads in Parliament for negotiation with Hitler for the "rescue" of Jews, his very terminology excluding other refugees. This cry for rescue is the culmination of the whole campaign.

Suggestions as to what to do with the Jews after their rescue fall roughly into two categories.

It is suggested that they be admitted to this country or the Empire, either as temporary refugees or as recruits to the British race. Lord Wedgwood, in the House of Lords, and Mr. Silverman, in the House of Commons, have suggested that it should be open to all refugees, or at least those who will join the armed forces here, to take British Nationality. The occasion for this suggestion was the opportune appearance in Parliament of a Bill on the subject of our naturalisation laws, a Bill which, although ostensibly quite unconnected with the present refugee question, yet forms a hint and a kind of precedent. Its appearance at this moment is significant. Correspondence in the "Times," too, has mooted the desirability of giving all aliens serving in the armed forces British Nationality, "as in the American Army." (The United States Government is reported by the "Jewish Chronicle" to be sending special representatives to various theatres of war to confer citizenship on soldiers in the American armed forces who were born in other countries, regardless of their nationality or race.) With these suggestions is associated a good deal of pressure less defined in direction although keen on humane grounds, and the recent endeavours on the part of some journals and journalists to identify so-called anti-Semitism with pro-Hitlerism. The logical corollary to this proposition is the suggestion, also put forward—and rejected—in Parliament, to make anti-Semitism illegal.

The second faction of opinion, Jewish and otherwise, wants the refugee Jews to be let in to Palestine.

Palestine cannot possibly accommodate more than a few of the numbers contemplated except by displacing Arabs who have occupied that "much-promised land" for longer than the Jews ever did.

Among the unacknowledged purposes of this war Major Douglas has placed the break-up of British culture and the British Empire and the transfer of the headquarters of Jewish power to Palestine.

The nature of the British "Empire," which, for all its faults, is the greatest

achievement in the association of peoples with the maximum of freedom so far attained, IS ASSURED BY THE PERPETUATION IN THE BRITISH PEOPLES OF A COMBINATION OF CHARACTERISTICS AND TRADITIONS PECULIARLY THEIR OWN. To open the door of naturalisation to enormous numbers of refugees with ideas and traditions entirely opposed to our own would be to destroy the foundation on which our institutions and associations rest. Such a course, too, would fan into full flame the embers of that instinctive anti-Semitism which has been used so skilfully on the Continent as a weapon to enslave others than its nominal subjects. There are signs that even the suggestion of such a measure has provoked in our countrymen an automatic recoil which may thrust us into the measure which is presented as the only "alternative"—the admission of the refugees to Palestine. Zionists have seized this advantage with all the fervent oratory at their command.

To let the Jews into Palestine would antagonise Arab and Moslem opinion from Palestine to India. Axis propaganda already makes out that the United Nations are fighting exclusively for Jewish interests. In India, the Moslem bloc of opinion is an important element in a delicately balanced situation, and men of Moslem faith form the greater part of the native fighting forces. The effects of such an influence on the very nice equilibrium of affairs would be serious, perhaps fatal, for India's interests in herself as well as for British interests in India. In any measure of chaos the United States emissaries would no doubt be present to help pick up the bits; at any rate, the source of a very great part of the pressure generated for admission of Jews to Palestine (as recorded in the "Jewish Chronicle"), both during and after the war, comes from the United States. Mr. Chaim Weizmann is there holding meetings. Senators are signing manifestoes. Mr. Willkie is urging Jewish congregations to "keep the lights burning in the temples." Feeling runs high—but so far none of the 48 States has been offered to the Jews to settle in.

Britain or Palestine—it is the old trick of a false alternative.

If it is necessary, in the course of saving Europe for the Europeans, to save the Europeans from Europe, and apart from the fact that such a proposition could only be put forward by a mentality which demands some non-immanent power to save it from itself—there are other places to which the Jews might go. Why not America? Or why not Madagascar?

THE FRUSTRATION OF PRODUCTION OF MOTOR FUEL IN AUSTRALIA

In the House of Representatives, on November 23, 1939, Mr. McEwen (Indi) said this about Lakes Entrance:—"The cumulative effect of all investigations so far made is, at any rate, that the geological facts are now well known. There remains little to be determined in that regard. The limits of the oil-bearing sands have been determined, and so have their depth and thickness. The next step seems to be to investigate the practicability of introducing the re-pressuring system. The advisability of applying this system depends upon the ascertainment of the degree of saturation, porosity and permeability of the sands. I am sorry to say that when an attempt was made to determine this matter, the Department of Mines of Victoria used for the purpose, apparently with the approval of the Commonwealth Oil Advisory Committee, an old core about the size of a tea cup, which had stood upon a mantelpiece in an office in the State Mines Department for the previous ten years. I had often seen it there. Of course, fresh cores should have been obtained. I contend that only by the use of fresh cores can the degree of saturation, porosity and permeability be ascertained. I have no hesitation in saying that it was quite unjustifiable, in every sense of the word, to use a core ten years old for this purpose. I have been advised by qualified professional men that, whenever tests of this kind are made in other parts of the world, absolutely fresh cores are obtained from the bores and kept in airtight containers until the laboratory tests can be carried out. It is extraordinary to me that in the tests conducted by the Mines Department of Victoria a core ten years old, which was full of dust, and in which the paraffin content had become set, should have been used. It is quite unjustifiable, in my opinion, that the first estimate of

160,000,000 gallons of oil in this field should have been revised to 41,000,000 gallons after an unsatisfactory test of that description. No time should be lost in obtaining fresh cores and sending abroad for further examination.

"The original difficulties of unit control, referred to by the honourable member for Gippsland in connection with this oil field, have now been overcome by amended State legislation. It is intolerable to me that the new drilling campaign which is now to be undertaken by the State Mines Department should be carried out by drilling plant which was obsolete before I was born. I understand that new drilling plant can be obtained which would put down a satisfactory bore in a day."

Mr. Rankin (Bendigo): "There is very grave doubt about the value of the advice given in the past by our experts, and one wonders whether they are inefficient or whether pressure has been brought to bear by vested interests so that the search for oil has not been conducted sincerely. I believe, although many people may laugh at the idea, that the great oil companies have taken definite steps to prevent the discovery of oil in payable quantities in Australia which has been a wonderful milking cow for them. They have been receiving approximately £7,000,000 a year from the sale of fuel in this country. Naturally they do not want oil to be discovered here. A great quantity of oil has been taken from the Lakes Entrance field by primitive methods because modern drilling machinery has not been available."

"At present the Victorian Government proposes to put down a number of scout bores in order to obtain cores from the oil-bearing sands to send to experts in the United States of America and England. I suggest to the Government that those cores will come into the hands of people working for the major oil companies, or

NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

"Successful as the softening-up bombings have been, no responsible military source believes that Germany can be bombed out of the war, or that air raids will prove a substitute for hard and bloody infantry fighting." It is rather interesting to hear this, having regard to the importance hitherto attached to this war mechanism; but it should be rather obvious from a consideration of how ineffective was the terrific bombing of Britain, that if bombing could win a war, Britain would have been defeated long ago. Bombing may be useful and even decisive in certain limited circumstances—such as repelling sea-borne invasion forces—and may determine whether or not a Federal Union world air-police force could be affective. That might be the big idea.

REGULATION REBUFF: An indication of the befogged minds of those responsible for the thousands of regulations is seen in the reference by N.S.W. Chief Justice Sir Frederick Jordan to "National Security Regulations which were so obscure that they required elucidation by a court." He also wanted to know if the Government was considering appointing a permanent Counsel to assist the court to interpret the regulations. Doesn't that beat the band! Regulations are made, apparently with the consent of Dr. Evatt, which provide dire penalties for John Citizen, who cannot be expected to understand them when the judges cannot do so. Then a judge says the framers of the regulations should interpret them. Wouldn't it be wiser and safer to scrap them—that is, the regulations—and, of course, the framers?

LABOR CONFERENCE: The Australian Labor Conference will discuss the conscription issue again, and deal with a motion by Mr. Calwell, M.H.R., to rescind the earlier anti-democratic measure, and "to prevent conscription beyond the Australian mainland." No wonder Mr. Calwell is unpopular with the Communists and the Bankers' Press. The conference will also have to deal with a motion demanding the overthrow of our democratic way of life and the substitution of socialism. Another interesting motion, which, incidentally, was tucked away at the very bottom of the press report, is the South Australian recommendation that "the Federal Government cease raising money by interest-bearing loans, and obtain interest-free credits from the Commonwealth Bank."

UNION UNREST: A bitter fight by Mr. W. Scanlon, of the Timber Workers' Union, resulted in the defeat of a vote of confidence in the committee of management of the Victorian branch. According to the press of May 31, this is the second occasion on which a no-confidence vote has been carried against the committee this year. This time the rank-and-file mean business, and will elect a new committee. This may be an indication that the Red Fascists have run their race.

HEART HEALERS: Advocates of "change of heart" should have a lively interest in a "poll of opinion" recently taken in all parts of U.S., which showed that 92% of those questioned are prepared to accept rationing and food restrictions after the war, to help feed foreign nations. A similar expression was ascertained in Britain previously. If that doesn't silence those "heart specialists," they must be tough. Incidentally, this plea for "foreign nations" could quite easily be an alibi under which the Planners seek to continue their regimentation after the war. If the bureaucrats and their stupid regulations are removed, ample food for all can, and would, be produced—without rationing or sacrifice.

TAX TOLL: An interesting example of tax-mania is found in the allocation of gate money taken at a Sydney sporting

definitely connected with them in some way; it is very doubtful, therefore, whether we shall be told a true story by those experts.

Mr. Alexander Pollock, President of the Australian Technological Association, in his open letter to Mr. R. G. Menzies, dated, September 25, 1935, stated:—

"We will find that by a united front, presented to the consumer in this country, by collusion between British and American oil monopolies on price, quality and sales conditions, we have been robbed by overcharges and smuggling to the extent of £250,000,000 since 1921."

He also stated: "That this country has sufficient flow oil to supply her own needs and more is a fact beyond any dispute. That every attempt made by feeble and inexperienced Australian companies to develop our own oil wells has been skilfully and mercilessly stamped out is also a fact. £1,000,000 of Australian public subscriptions has been dissipated by these powerful foreign opponents, who it would seem, are more powerful in this country than our Governments. Is every attempt made by Australians to form their own oil fields to be checked and hindered by subtle manoeuvres in the interests of foreign oil monopolies?"

"The proven area at Gippsland is worth £6,000,000 per annum to the State of Vic-

fixture. The two playing clubs and the N.S.W. Rugby Union each received approximately £182, the ground trust took £140—and the amusement tax-gatherers took over £300. Since about half of this £300—and all other taxation—goes to pay interest to the bankers, this fixture could be more accurately described as the Bankers' Carnival. It's about time these sporting bodies, and the public who pay the piper, realised that they are being bled by these leeches. Otherwise, the day may yet come when everybody will make all their incomes payable to the bankers, who will then allot a specified amount of pocket-money to each person. At all events, this would eliminate the roundabout and complex method of taxation-for-bankers!

GERMAN GUILTY: Some weeks ago overseas reports pointed out the tactical error made by the Germans of being more tyrannical to Ukrainians than the OGPU. A report in the Melbourne "Herald" of June 16 indicates that Germany is now reversing this policy by offering them freedom from collectivism and the restoration of their land, as an inducement to produce more crops. The same report refers to an alleged "anti-Stalin Army of discontented elements, under a renegade Russian General." It is to be hoped that the small percentage of Communists constituting the Russian ruling class will reverse any policy likely to generate reactions which our common enemy may so easily exploit.

PARSON'S PUNCHES: The Rev. Alec. Fraser is reported as handing out the following jab at political aspirants: "The fact that a candidate had been a member of Parliament was an excellent reason for voting against him." Then he delivered this shrewd blow: "The policy speeches of the three (State) Party leaders were records of sins of omission. They had promised reforms in education, housing and liquor laws which they never effected, when they had the power to do so, and now they had the 'hide' to say, 'Ah, but re-elect us and see what we will do.'" Alas, that is only too true, and, regrettably, it will remain true until such time as each electorate controls its Member instead of leaving him in the clutches of the Party gangsters. Electors should keep pressing their Member to obey their instructions. That's the only way out.

BEVERIDGE BLUNDER: One disadvantage arising from the Beveridge plot of "employment for all," according to Dr. Evatt, is that "if Britain has full employment there will be no temptation to provide immigrants that Australia badly needs." That's something that the Beveridge genius didn't think of! Another point is that if the world-police plan of the World Government (Federal Union) is successful in preventing wars, there will be no need for a large population, since the reason advanced for it is defence of the country. These shadow chasers are certainly getting themselves into a knot.

DEADLY DISEASE: Following the wide publicity given to the problem of venereal disease, an article entitled "V.D. Exposed by U.S. Draft" in the Melbourne "Sun" of June 15 is illuminating, viz.: "Surgeon-General Parran states that of men between the ages of 21 to 35 examined for the armed forces 47 per 1000 had syphilis. These figures were based on 2,000,000 selectees in 44 States. Negroes affected in one State were 405.9 per 1000. In each 1,000,000 army selectees 47,000 were rejected because of syphilis and 15,000 in each 1,000,000 because of gonorrhoea." It is rather a coincidence that this report was released at this appropriate moment, and it would be useful to have a similar report from the Australian authorities.

—O.B.H.

toria, computed at Australian retail prices. The indications from bores at Roma and other parts of Western Queensland show a potentiality equalling America's best fields. How long, then are we to listen to a deliberate propaganda that Australia has no flow oil?

"These are some of the facts that form the centre of the oil question in Australia. And let me assure the Australian public that no pseudo-scientific or political henchman for oil monopolies can truthfully deny them."

(To be continued.)

NEW PAMPHLET

What is Democracy? What is Totalitarianism? What is Communism? What is Socialism? What is National Socialism? What is Fascism? What is the choice before us?

All these questions are answered, briefly and clearly, but in a fundamental way, in the excellent pamphlet, "DEMOCRACY AND THE ISMS," which is available from The United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, C.I. Price: One shilling per dozen (postage 1/4d.).

Every democrat should get at least a dozen copies, and circulate them as widely as possible. ORDER NOW.

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