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EVERY FRIDAY THE PRICE—FOURPENCE
THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 9, No. 27. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 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)."

Mr. R. G. Menzies and Australian Democracy

Seven Questions for Him to Answer

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

Sir,—Last Friday, in his weekly broadcast from 3AW, Mr. R. G. Menzies predicted that within a year the Trade Unions will have fallen completely under the control of the "Reds," and said that his real conviction was that Australian Communism was the enemy of Australian Democracy.

This is the part of his address that interests me most because it implies that we already have Democracy in practice in Australia. Nothing, of course, is further from the truth. Democracy is not functioning in Australia, and never has functioned here. We are living under a financial dictatorship, and Mr. Menzies has consistently been one of the most prominent mouthpieces for this self-same dictatorship.

What is this so-called Australian Democracy? Is it different from Democracy in any other part of the world? Is there really any country in the world in which Democracy is practised? Unbiased examination will show that there is not, and once again it is necessary to challenge not only the propriety of such a statement by an alleged leader, but also the truthfulness of the statement he has made. If Communism is an enemy of Democracy then Mr. Menzies, and those for whom he speaks, must be enemies of Democracy, for they, too, fight against it whilst professing to support it. This means that they act treacherously and speak falsely. The facts are simple. Australia is a large piece of land with water all around it. Theoretically, this piece of land and all its natural resources belong to the people who inhabit it. Every adult in-

habitant has the right to take part in discussions and decisions regarding the policy of management of such resources, and the uses to which they shall be put. As there is no building large enough to accommodate all of us, and as it is impracticable for all of us to assemble at one place, we have what is called Parliament, where selected persons meet to represent us. Theoretically, their only job is to represent in Parliament what we wish. They are there to speak for us, not against us, and they are there to see that the things that are done are the things that we want done. Theoretically, therefore, the things the people are getting are the things they wish to get. The obvious answer to that is—Oh, Yeah!

Have you, Mr. Editor, ever met any person who has asked his Parliamentary representative for slums and the revolting living conditions to be found in such areas? Do you know anyone who has asked for confiscatory taxes, for what has been mistakenly called unemployment, for conditions which force men to commit criminal actions, for the spread of preventable disease, for increasing debts, for inadequate educational facilities, for insufficient hospital accommodation, for a chronic shortage of purchasing-power, for war, and for everything that makes life

from beginning to end a period of physical and mental torture for the great bulk of the population? If you do know any such people, and they are still at large, it might be a good thing if you would name them. These are the things we are getting, and as they are the very antithesis of what sane people want, then it is obvious that the members of our Parliaments are either insane or are under the control of a power which, up to now, has been greater than the "will of the people" or the courage of the politicians.

Well, what is that power? Mr. R. G. Casey gave us a clear answer when he was Assistant Federal Treasurer after the 1934 elections. At those elections, Mr. J. A. Lyons, who was then Prime Minister, assured us that if his party was returned (and his party included Mr. Menzies), one of the first things his Government would do would be to put some of the thousands of idle men to work on the job of unifying the railway gauges. A large majority of the Australian people thought that was a good idea. We had all the necessary physical resources waiting to be used, and we wanted a uniform railway gauge. Mr. Lyons's party (including Mr. Menzies) was duly returned, and if ever, a mandate was given by the people

for something definite to be done, it was given on that occasion. (And what a boon a uniform railway gauge would be to our Defence Authorities to-day!) But within a few weeks of the elections, Mr. Casey announced that the Government had been compelled to abandon the proposal because it could not get "funds"! Here we had the tragic but Gilbertian situation that although we had an abundance of every physical thing required for the job, and a community which had instructed the so-called sovereign Parliament to get the job done, the Government was forced by the manufacturers and controllers of the supply of "funds" to allow the resources to remain idle, men, women, and children to go hungry, and the will of the people to be flouted. Mr. Menzies knows this, and was a party to it.

Will readers who live in the Kooyong electorate please send a copy of this letter to Mr. Menzies, and ask him for a non-evasive reply to the following questions:—

(1) Are the statements in this letter correct? If not correct, in what particular are they incorrect?

(2) If they are correct, does he admit that the Commonwealth Parliament is not

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NOTES ON THE NEWS

The Melbourne "Sun" of June 30 reports a dinner in London which was attended by Dr. Evatt, along with British and American officials—and Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the privately-owned Bank of England, the man who financed Hitler and disarmed Britain. It is to be hoped that no business of State was even whispered in the presence of "the enemy within." Labor circles will surely regard it as ominous when their so-called friend and champion socialist advocate dines and wines with the "capitalistic" financial dictator. It's a safe bet that Evatt will re-echo the whispers of Montagu Norman—as Scullin did when he ushered in the "Great Depression." Well, it should illustrate how little difference there is between the political parties, and how carefully the world-planners get their man.

TRAM TROUBLES: Press reports state that 360 people have been prosecuted during the year for "evading payment of fares." Melbourne Tramways Board officials say that victims are charged with "failure to tender a fare," and declare that passengers must offer the fare, and not wait to be asked. Under present conditions, passengers are herded like bullocks in cattle-trucks, and in many cases it is impossible to pay fares without holding up the tram and causing inconvenience and waste of time. Under such circumstances, it is absolute tyranny, on the part of those who run "our" socialised tramways, to take such an arbitrary attitude. In any case, the circumstances justify direct provision of tramways finance by the Government and the complete suspension of paying fares, so that the conductors can devote their time to such matters as assisting elderly people on and off trams, thus eliminating accidents which have quite recently resulted in death. But, perhaps, fares are more important than lives.

INTERNATIONAL INTRIGUE: The "United Nations Food Conference" is now seeking reduction or abolition of tariffs and international economic measures to maintain high levels of employment—two very prominent objectives of the "Federal Union" plot. It is stated that "production and distribution of agricultural products are international and can only be solved by international action." It would be more correct to say that international financial manipulation prevented satisfactory distribution of abundant production, and that tariffs were part of the financiers' control (but can now be dispensed with, provided they obtain control of production and distribution). The more one hears of this "Food Bank" idea the more obviously it appears to be another bankers' super-confidence-trick. World food control is merely one section of the Federal Union idea which should be scotched right now.

GESTAPO GANGS: The fight against, totalitarian compulsory unionism has developed to the stage where the women resisting this un-British tyranny are now being subjected to intimidating interrogation by National Security officers. Of course, Mr. Curtin knows nothing about it. He wouldn't! However, the women are not overawed by the snoopers, and insist on protecting themselves by refusing to answer possibly incriminating questions unless their legal adviser is present. The snoopers refused to interview the women collectively, and tried to bluff them—saying that by not answering questions they were liable for obstructing. It is a sorry state of affairs when our liberties are being filched while

we are fighting a war to retain them.

FOOD FUEHRER: Dr. A. R. Callaghan (another planning theorist) has been appointed to control the economic secretariat of the One-Big-Food-Control bureaucracy—a miniature and local replica of the "World Food Bank." This body will have power to order any particular food to be grown—the quantity, the packing and distribution of same—and to control fertilisers and fodder. It will not be a case of telling the practical growers what RESULTS are wanted and offering suitable rewards for same; no, they will be ordered about and bossed around by these bureaucrats. No doubt there will be a similar gang in each country whose policy will be dictated by the international "Food Bank." Federal Union is arriving piecemeal: next we will have a similar industrial set up, then a financial one, and finally, a political Union. Beware, and stop it now.

MILEPOSTS: Following the official declaration that "Australia was now free from invasion risk," the restoration of road direction signs, railway station names and mileposts has been ordered. That is very encouraging and useful, but very unimportant when compared with, say, the milestones of freedom which were taken away—while we fought for them. Much more important restorations would be freedom from manpower and marketing bureaucrats, freedom from blue, pink, and red "forms," and freedom from unnecessary interest-bearing loans. These are important mileposts that should be restored first, in order to demonstrate that our period of Socialistic Fascism was only temporary.

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NOTES FROM NEW ZEALAND

A Correspondent in New Zealand writes:—"There has been what has called itself a Campaign for Christian Order here in New Zealand, recently, and in connection with it a question-answering body was set up somewhat on the model of the English 'Brains-Trust,' if I have the name aright, though the questions were to be connected with the work done in the Campaign, not to be general. The 'trust' has been getting about 100 questions a week (I don't wonder, having heard some of the Campaign talks), but it answers only FIVE each time it sits. I think you can pretty well guess the sort of thing the answers are—bluff, evasion, talky-talky, anything but straightforward common-sense or confession of ignorance."

Another correspondent writes:—"We have Boards of Control for almost every essential and many non-essential functions. I have not yet discovered what the qualifications of a Controller are, but from personal observations it would appear that any prior knowledge of the function which he has to control is not one of them. The main feature of this control system seems to be to remove the point of decision as far as possible from those immediately affected

by that decision. As an instance of this I might mention the electrical wiring industry with which I am associated. Owing to the alleged shortage of some of the larger sizes of cable it has been decreed that no permits for wiring work shall be granted unless with the prior consent of the Building Controller and then only for certain well-defined work. This controller resides over a hundred miles from our city but has a sub-branch with another controller about fifty miles from here. In one instance a point in the residence of a prominent medical man involving about four feet of cable was refused. In another case a hotel had purchased a freezer which was on hand and they were denied the permission to install the point from which to run it. The electrician had an adequate supply of the necessary cable available and is hardly likely to use it on more essential work. There are many other instances of a similar nature, as is to be expected when it is appreciated that the electrical industry is affected by at least 17 different controllers, most of them remote controllers.

"... These are some of the minor effects of controls, but" it is through these, minor effects that contact is made with the public and it is a pretty safe bet that a continuance of this will cause a breakdown in the compulsory co-operative system.

"... A perusal of 'Hansard' these days gives one the doleful impression that both, or rather all, parties are consciously working with a view to discrediting our present Parliamentary system in the eyes of the general public. We get long, windy debates without one speaker bringing down a fundamental point, and most of the time is devoted to recrimination. A recent case was the Medical Advertisements Bill, which involves yet another board, and what is really only one effect of a much greater ill. Why we need to concern ourselves over the advertising of quack remedies now is rather more than I can see, while we have all kinds of quack economists and other plansters telling us all about the New World Order they are going to compel us to live in after the war."

—"Social Crediter."

The Gestapo Complex

Gestapo has converted Europe into a nightmare continent. It will do the same with Australia, unless it is instantly recognised whenever and in whatever form it appears, and unless it is instantly crushed when it appears.

Already it has made many assaults on our remaining liberties. Already it has meant the diversion of much good effort from fighting external enemies in order to fight this internal foe.

It is essential for everyone in authority, whether wide or narrow of scope, to be continually alert against self-surrender to the Gestapo complex, which rises with bureaucratic impulse, overflows from that impulse.

Anyone surrendering to Gestapo tendency, or helping the development of Gestapo within Australia, is, witting or unwittingly, helping to create dissatisfaction, alarm; is helping to weaken morale; is, therefore, helping the enemy.

One of the latest incidents which would have opened the door wide to this horror was the gazetted last week of a regulation empowering military police to demand identity cards from civilians. . . . Gestapo in initial stages expresses itself as an appropriation by an official of power not properly his. It moves on to dictatorial acts, to impatience of criticism, to acts of repression, to a disposition to convict and sentence without trial, and so to complete disregard for justice, to complete dictatorship. —"Smith's Weekly."

PLANNERS DON'T LIKE INDIVIDUALS

They Want Bred-to-Order Sub-Human Robots

WILL USE GHASTLY POSSIBILITIES OF PERVERTED SCIENCE—UNLESS CHECKED IN TIME

"A few years ago London was surprised by a play called 'Roosum's Universal Robots.' The production of such beings may well be possible within fifty years. They will not be made, but grown under glass. There seems little doubt that it will be possible to carry out in artificial surroundings the entire cycle which now leads to the birth of a child. Interference with the mental development of such beings, expert suggestion and treatment in the earlier years, would produce beings specialised to thought or toil. The production of creatures, for instance, which have admirable physical development with their mental endowment stunted in particular directions, is almost within the range of human power. A being might be produced capable of tending a machine but without other ambitions.

"Our minds recoil from such fearful eventualities, and the laws of a Christian civilisation will prevent them. But might not lop-sided creatures of this type fit in well with the Communist doctrines of Russia? Might not the Union of Soviet Republics armed with all the power of science find it in harmony with all their aims to produce a race adapted to mechanical tasks and with no other ideas but to obey the Communist State? The present nature of man is tough and resilient. It casts up its sparks of genius in the darkest and most unexpected places. But Robots could be made to fit the grisly theories of Communism. There is nothing in the philosophy of Communists to prevent their creation."

—WINSTON CHURCHILL, in "Thoughts and Adventures," page 227.

"At a recent session of the Brains Trust, was asked whether a method of pre-determining sex had not been discovered. Sir William Beveridge, who was present on the occasion, is reported to have replied that there were some things concerning which he would prefer the public to be ignorant."

—B.M.P., in the "Social Creditor," December 12, 1942, page 106

It ought to be realised by now how fearful are the sociological implications of the purpose and plan to bring the medical profession under authoritarian control. It is interesting to speculate as to how long ago "our wise men" were able to inform the authorship of the "Protocols" concerning the possibilities of "Eugenics." The "Protocols" make no mention of the plans in that respect. But that plans now exist is certain.

There have been optimists who thought that because a widespread tyranny had never yet persisted, it would be impossible for anyone to dominate the world, at any rate, for long. Perhaps it would be impossible. But the attempt to do it might easily be a fatal disaster for mankind. Those blithe spirits, arguing from the past, overlook the transformation wrought in means of control by modern communications and the applications of power; physical and sociological.

The means with which the individual should be able to control his environment in his own interest increase literally every day, and with them, the difficulties of those who would control the individual. As we know, access to the means of control of his environment has been largely kept from the individual by preventing his utilising the general financial credit except on terms that have led to his increasing enslavement. But the monopoly control of credit has been breaking down, and we are witnessing the substitution of legal control for financial control of the individual. And behind legal control stands eugenic control.

There is perhaps no more convincing single piece of evidence in regard to the existence of conscious, evil, forces energising a continuous policy, than the strenuous and skillful endeavour to present a picture of events and of history, as purely episodic." —C. H. DOUGLAS, in "The Big Idea."

Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World" is, perhaps, the most complete description of the possibilities of eugenic control. And his whole book centres on the idea of organisation and control. The same possibilities are envisaged with a more coldly scientific detachment by Bertrand Russell in "The Scientific Outlook." Churchill, quoted above, has had a brief say on the matter.

So it has been easy to foresee the possibilities. And events, far from being episodic, are progressively steps to the realisation of eugenic control. There has been the permeation of society with the idea of eugenics; the inculcation of the materialist philosophy—"We have begun to incidentally, much more information ought

plan the animals; and the Big Idea is Death"; and the propaganda for State Medical Services.

There are, no doubt, various reasons for that endeavour to bring the medical profession under authoritarian control, but I do not doubt that the intention to implement eugenic control is one of the chief of them.

It is exceedingly improbable that the demand for a State Medical Service, or even for "free" medical services, originated as a popular demand. It is doubtful if even today there is such a popular demand. But for many years there has been a continuous propaganda putting forward that demand; and it has now assumed the rating of a first priority in "reconstruction." Side by side with that demand lies the plan to change medical education: the plan that there should be two sorts of doctor; one a low-grade general practitioner, whose medical education is sufficient only to enable him to refer the patient to the appropriate specialist; and the specialists, with no medical knowledge except of their speciality. In other words no doctor at all as we know them to-day, for the doctor is essentially a man who, so far as it is given us to do so, sees man whole.

To make a man a specialist and nothing else, is to put blinkers on his mind; is to make him less than Man. This applies not alone to doctors, but to any man who is a specialist, and virtually nothing else. The bureaucrat, too, is a specialist. He becomes, not a man, but a functionary; a functionary in the Big Idea of "the complete rule of the individual by functions."

Remember that the Functionary has no power of initiation. He is there to do—or be starved. Then realise that we will have the Specialist in Sterilisation; the Specialist in Artificial Insemination; the Specialist in Intelligence Estimation; and no doubt numerous others, carrying out, without understanding, the policy that stands behind Eugenics. The Specialist who sterilises is not the specialist who decides who should be sterilised; the Intelligence Tester passes on his results—he, too, is devoid of responsibility. And even the Functionary who makes the decisions on sterilisation passes judgment not on an individual but on a File—and passes judgment strictly in accordance with Policy, originated elsewhere. And do not think that Eugenics would be practised to "improve" the race—even if we knew what "improvement" means. It would be used to try to stabilise it—to produce beings whose reactions and capacity for work could be relied on, who would conform absolutely to statistical expectations.

Without authoritarian control of the medical profession, the whole vast scheme for control of the community would fail; that is why "free medical services" has such priority, why it is virtually the first "local objective" of the Planners.

—B.W.M.

pendent to make at this juncture, it appears

outlook," various branches of the OGPU in the new Ministries, known as Enforcement Officers, are at present going about the country with "Authorisations" to enter upon any property for practically any purpose, none of which is military, or connected with the prosecution of the war. Already the effects of this are a little unexpected from the PEP standpoint. The farmer is not "being forced by events to submit to far-reaching changes of outlook." He is merely ceasing to farm.

Trespass of various kinds has more importance, I think, than is generally attached to it. In its more flagrant forms it is a nuisance out of any proportion to any possible benefit to the trespasser, but even minor trespass irritates a farmer, partly because he may have to look whether gates have been left open or stock disturbed, and it may involve the unnecessary movement of small implements.

The extraordinary feature of it is that there is an increasingly prevalent idea that anyone ought to have the right to walk anywhere at any time, in the country, and to do more or less as they please, although it would never be suggested that the farmer ought to be entitled to walk into, let us say, the works of Messrs. Rolls, Royce and to shuffle the blue-prints around. Anyone who feels that the New Socialist Order will include unlimited right to trespass might try trespassing in that idol of the Socialists, the Bank of "England."

I have no doubt that one of the solutions of this problem is the provision of National Parks if the hand of the Planner and his Forestry Commissions can be kept off them. I am more than doubtful whether it is a final solution. But in the meantime it is certain that to obtain the highest value on every plane, both of production and of ethical and spiritual satisfaction from the land, more, not less, individual control of it is vital. I may, perhaps, repeat that the day of the very large landowner is over, for reasons already to some extent explored in these notes. But amongst many debts, mostly unacknowledged, which the countryside owes to him, is its preservation, until he was dispossessed, from vandalism. Every argument, however, which can be truthfully brought against a large landowner is enhanced when the ownership is impersonal "Public Body."

Whether it is as the result of defective education or from other causes, the power of comparison seems to have deteriorated. Few people appear to notice that, in spite of efforts to bring hotels (as distinct from inns) in Great Britain up to something approaching the standards of civilisation, and the good surface of the roads, the tourist attractions of Great Britain have declined with the substitution of public for private control. In itself, of course, that is a matter of little consequence, but it is an indication of a decrease in the attractions of the countryside which I am confident affects everyone. I have in my possession some books, not so very old as books go, which relate to a town with a history which goes back to Domesday Book, and earlier. This town, the name of which I will suppress in consideration for the feelings of its unfortunate inhabitants, must now be well in the running for preeminence as a faithful similitude of Dante's Inferno. Yet two hundred years ago it was a lovely little country borough beside a sparkling salmon river, surrounded by wooded hills with hundreds of modest manor houses within an hour's canter, and half a dozen famous mansions within a radius of fifteen miles, each of them a little community in itself. There are hundreds of such districts in various parts of Great Britain. The general deterioration has been more rapid in the last fifty years than in the previous century, and a wide extension of this deterioration is threatened.

I have little doubt that there is an organic connection between this curious inability to grasp the nature and trend of events, and the failure to derive reliable information from the words we use. A cognate instance of this is contained in a sentence spoken by Lord de la Warr during the debate on agriculture in the House of Lords, which took place recently. The editor of a well-known weekly described this sentence as "the essence of the whole matter." Whether this was enthusiasm or satire, I do not know.

Lord de la Warr said, "In return for stable markets and prices, the community has a right to demand efficient farming, efficient landowning, efficient distribution, and a fair wage for the agricultural workers."

Who is the community? Are the several hundred thousand aliens in this country part of the community? How does the community demand anything? Through a controlled press? or through a Parliament which cannot even control its own agenda? Just exactly what bearing have "stable prices and markets" on the community's right to demand anything? If the word "right" has any meaning at all in this connection, the "community" either has it or it hasn't. It doesn't acquire it. How does Lord de la Warr know that stable "prices and markets," which would mean highly artificial and non-realistic prices and markets, are either desirable or practicable? What is a "fair" wage? How do you fix a "fair" wage without that wage defining prices? Who is it to be "fair" to?

I have met Lord de la Warr who, I think, might fairly be described as a professional politician who has chosen Socialism as, say, fifty years ago about half the aspiring professional politicians chose Liberalism. I doubt very much whether the sentence quoted meant anything to him. But it is a type of sentence easily recognisable as having come originally from the propaganda department of the international Freemasons.

Its vague abstractions, its subtle appeal to the mob to "demand" something technical, would raise a cheer at any electioneering

meeting. But although Lord de la Warr probably used it as stock-in-trade, it would be a mistake to suppose that it has no intention. Let us see what we can translate it into without in any way straining its words.

"Stable prices" mean price rings—the aim of the international financier. "Stable markets" mean rationing in peace time. I don't know what "the community" means, but from the context it is something which makes a bargain, in theory, with some undisclosed and shadowy power which gives it price-rings and rationing. "Efficiency" means the ratio of the input of what you have got, to the output of what you want, so as we are told elsewhere that we want full employment, "efficient farming" must mean employing as many people as possible. It can't mean maximum production, because that would interfere with our export trade, which we are told is vital. Efficient landowning presumably means rack-renting to pay the international bondholders, supervised from Whitehall. Obviously it doesn't mean that the landowner, as we know him, is to be efficient from his point of view, because his is the only point of view which is inadmissible. Finally, it will be noticed that this abstraction, the community, has a "right to demand" these things—not a prospect of getting them in the form in which individuals could use them.

In that curious document, "The Protocols of Zion" (Protocol III., para. 5), occurs the remark: "All these so-called 'People's Rights' can exist only in idea, an idea which can never be realised in practical life."

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Centralisation in the Film Industry

An incidental feature of war-time conditions has been the development in England of something nearer a native genre of cinema film than has previously been allowed to emerge. Many English films have forsaken the flamboyant Americo-Jewish model to use a greater proportion of native talent and tradition in choice and treatment of the subject matter as well as the mode of acting. Films such as "Target for Tonight," "Coastal Command" and others, have treated good subjects with a refreshing lack of over-emotional histrionics and a workmanlike attention to reality.

To some extent this breaks the propaganda monopoly, and an effort to prevent any permanent reversion to less enervating tastes must be expected.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Sir Alexander Korda, the "British" cinema magnate of Hungarian-Jewish extraction, who has spent most of the war years in the United States, have agreed to merge their British production interests. An M.G.M. British company will be organised, having all its activities directed by Sir Alexander. The new company will acquire his interests in the contracts of Miss Vivian Leigh, Mr. Ralph Richardson, and certain writers and directors, and part ownership of the Denham studio, from which the new unit will operate.

M.G.M. has described the merger as the "most important in the history of British and American film production, and one with a far-reaching effect on the future relations of the film industry in the United States and Great Britain."

Was It Yours?

A parcel of literature has been returned to the U.E.A. by the postal authorities because of obliterated address, and the office is anxious to see it reaches its destination. The parcel contained "Victory—What Then?" letter-forms on soldiers' deferred pay, and other literature. Will the person who ordered same kindly advise the United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, Little Collins-street, Melbourne.

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.

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THE "LAND FOR THE (Chosen) PEOPLE" RACKET

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

Considering first the purely agricultural aspect of the land question in the light of the assumption that "we must grow more food"—an assumption which I am inclined to believe has some basis in reality—the policy decides itself. Comparatively small agricultural holdings, of the order of one hundred acres, or so, are at least 30 per cent more productive than mechanised collective farms.

to be available regarding Forestry Commission farms. It is, of course, important to distinguish productivity per acre, from financial profit per acre under an arbitrary financial and wage system. Accurately costed on orthodox (and in a technical sense, correct), costing system, I doubt very much whether any English farming made a legitimate money profit on sound and properly remunerated management. That is merely an argument for better financial methods, not for a different system of administration.

At this point and anticipating a little such tentative suggestions as it may seem ex-

desirable to deal with the question of trespass. The Communist idea of a terrestrial heaven is of a land in which the good comrade, for the most part, lives in a town and holds a Works Meeting to make speeches and to criticise the factory management every morning. When the weather is fine he erupts over a fenceless and defenceless countryside to emphasise the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to mould the mentality of the rural incumbent so that, as P.E.P. puts it so attractively, "the farmer will be forced by events to submit to far-reaching changes of

"PATTERN FOR PEACE"

SOME FRIENDLY SUGGESTIONS TO CATHOLIC RECONSTRUCTIONISTS

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

The recently-published Catholic "Pattern For Peace," "A Twenty-Point Programme of Social Reconstruction;" is worthy of comment. I sincerely hope that Catholics throughout Australia will accept my criticism in the spirit in which it is offered. It is intended to be helpful.

At the outset, I must declare myself wholeheartedly in accord with the good work being done by Catholics in their insistence on the sanctity of family life as a basis of our society, and their general ideas on the "land question."

But I contend that the desirable objectives which the Catholics are advocating cannot be reached unless a better knowledge of the real control of all social activity is more clearly recognised and correct action taken to oppose that control.

Father Drinkwater, well-known English Catholic, summed up the whole matter as follows:

"Until the money-and-credit question is faced it is not much use bothering about the prospects of anything else. Education, art, science, industry, family life—none of these things can be healthy with the financial system as it is. Religion itself, even." Hilaire Belloc, apart from being one of the greatest Catholic thinkers of to-day, has, in the course of his historical writings, made it perfectly clear that the Money Power has controlled everything else throughout history. It even smashed monarchies, and, at a time when the Money Power was universally condemned by the Catholic Church, encompassed Philip II. of Spain, the very champion of Catholicism at that time, in a sea of rising debt and heavy interest charges.

I therefore find it disappointing that "A Twenty-Point Programme of Social Reconstruction" places the necessity of the control of credit as Point 19. Surely control of credit should have been Point 1? I must congratulate those who drew up the material relating to the control of credit for having stressed the fact the Government can have enough control over the policy of the private banks "without the necessity of having recourse to complete nationalisation." I would suggest that the "control-of-credit" point be further developed, and the fact made clear that all credit for national undertakings should be issued as an asset, and not as a perpetual interest-bearing debt. I urge those responsible for the Catholic plan of reconstruction to endeavour to make the control of credit, the crux of all our problems, the major issue, and attempt to mobilise sufficient public opinion to assure that the main trench can be taken in the war for real reform. Minor trenches can then be taken later.

Let me now make some suggestions on some of the points raised in the booklet under review: Parents will adjust the size of their families if they have economic security. A regular and sufficient supply of money is the basis of security. To suggest that industry as a whole can pay workers larger wages is nonsense. Industry is hopelessly in the hands of the banks. Any employer increasing his costs by paying larger wages would have to raise the price of his goods, thus losing business and eventually going bankrupt.

Partly as a result of increasing mechanisation, industry has, over the past hundred years, been progressively distributing less and less purchasing power in relation to its capacity to pour out more and more goods. The gap between total purchasing power and total prices has been

partially bridged by the Governments of all countries pumping new money into the community via public works or war preparations. Needless to say, this new money has been borrowed from the manufacturers of it—the banks—as a perpetual debt.

I ask Catholic reconstructionists to consider carefully the following points:

(1) The almost miraculous ease with which wealth can now be produced is due to science, and science is a cultural heritage. It belongs to every man, woman and child.

(2) A comparatively small number of men, working reasonable hours, can produce more than enough goods for everyone. Those men, apart from their wages, should, along with every other member of the community, receive a regular monetary dividend. Money should be scientifically distributed and destroyed as fast as goods and services are produced and destroyed. Such a policy would mean that,

(a) The people, by virtue of their money "votes," would effectively control the policy of industry. They would "vote" for what they wanted produced—e.g., guns or butter. Producers would have to concentrate on quality. The real craftsman would come into his own. Industry would only exist to serve the people. (b) There would be security for all families—no matter how large. Every child would receive the dividend as a natural right. The individual could take up all those cultural pursuits which Catholic reconstructionists rightly emphasise. The individual would be free from the domination of industry or the State. People would naturally organise themselves into smaller groups, thus defeating the menace of over-centralisation. People could own their own land.

Should someone ask how the people can be issued with dividends, let me point out that since the outbreak of war, the banks in this country have been creating hundreds of millions of pounds of new money, the physical equivalent of which we have given our military enemies in the shape of war production. What about giving ourselves the same amount every year after the conclusion of hostilities?

What about demanding—yes, Catholics, Protestants and everyone—that the banks be asked to make sufficient money available for us to partake of our rightful heritage? And without increasing our debts or taxation.

Unless united action is taken to bring Parliament under control, and through Parliament, the policy of credit-creation by the banks, all our talk about any kind of reform is waste of paper, ink, time and energy.

A member of the Catholic Fribourg group, whose findings formed the basis of Pope Leo's social encyclicals, said: "If we do not succeed in transforming our actual system of credit, all other means to rescue us from the social peril will fail." I ask Catholic reconstructionists in Australia to consider carefully those words.

I trust that Catholic readers of this journal ensure that the foregoing article is brought before their fellow Catholics. I will be only too pleased to answer any queries concerning the subject under discussion.

Australia's position is, however, not entirely analogous with that of Britain and the United States. A considerable amount of food is being sent to Britain from the United Nations.

Australia is not only sending food out of the country, but has also to supply Allied troops. So her population has not only to support the majority of the 800,000 in the armed forces but also other troops from other nations in the South Pacific.

According to the Prime Minister, the United States would have to have 15,000,000 in the armed forces to reach the same level as Australia. But the Joint Staff has set 11,100,000 as the maximum.

Curtin also disclosed that 70 per cent, of our factory employees are engaged on war work. Yet, according to the American estimates, there must be at least one civilian worker for every war worker.

—Sydney "Century," May 14

INTERNATIONALISM AND THE GOLD STANDARD

A Talk Broadcast from 7HO, by JAMES GUTHRIE, BSc.

For many years prior to this war the prosperity and the happiness and the standard of living of the people of Australia was largely dominated by men sitting in bank parlours in New York. After the last war, America emerged with her gold reserves doubled; she emerged immensely powerful financially, and with half the world in debt to her. New York became the financial centre of the world, and after the last depression—that is, for the last ten years—gold has streamed from every country to America. By various means she has acquired 4.5ths of the entire gold stock of the world. To-day, America is said to have, locked up, gold to the "value" of seven thousand million pounds.

If the world goes back on to the so-called "gold standard," America will occupy a very unique position. If the world refuses to go back on to the gold standard, this huge pile of gold becomes of little value except for filling teeth.

It is obvious, therefore, that New York will put in train the huge and massive forces of its publicity machine to persuade the world of the advantages of using gold as a backing for its currency.

This question of the Gold Standard is one of dominating importance. Let us examine how it worked in the past.

Here it is useful to differentiate between the various types of trading. The financing of trade inside a country is largely a question of credit—credits being issued to producers and traders from week to week to finance running expenses.

The financing of trade between countries is more or less on a barter basis. Australia sends wool to London and establishes credits there which can be used by Australians to purchase motor cars, etc. Australians have to get hold of English pounds before they can get English cars. Australian pounds cannot be used in England or America unless somebody exchanges them, and nobody is going to want them unless somebody in England wants to buy Australian produce.

Trouble starts when the banks in England organise a depression, or reduce credits. The money income of England is thus severely reduced, and the market for Australian produce in England is also reduced. So that, if England cannot take our surplus wheat and apples we have no credits in London to buy motor cars.

When our credit balance in London disappears, there is a terrible outcry; the world begins to shake, dark rumours float around about the financial stability of Australia. Gold is demanded in payment of goods received, and when the gold has been drained out of the country an acute crisis is engineered in the world press, and somebody in London or New York persuades somebody in Melbourne to accept a loan of several million pounds.

Thus, by various means, such as restricting imports from Australia, and setting up gold as an essential commodity of international barter, a country can be forced into a financial panic and forced to accept loans it neither requires nor desires.

In this way thousands of millions of pounds of unnecessary debt have been forced on countries by means of the Gold Standard.

The Gold Standard has been set up as something sacred, which nobody discards without committing a crime so heinous that the victim State soon finds that it is up against something very big; and it is soon notified from an amazingly large variety of sources that the men with the big noses in New York and London are annoyed. And to annoy these men is merely to commit financial and political suicide.

During the last depression, and because Australia had a debit balance in London, the banks in this country were forced by the international bankers to cut down the supply of money. Wages were cut by 20 per cent.; the old-age pension was cut; and over half a million men and women were flung on the streets without an income. This doesn't sound very much when you say it quickly, but those who saw the suffering of that terrible period will not forget it easily.

The British Empire suffered very much more through the manipulation of the international money system than it has ever suffered in any war, and Great Britain, in particular, suffered more than any other country. Which indicates very clearly that whatever were the motives of those who manipulated the international money system, the maintenance of the power and integrity of the British Empire was not one of their motives.

When Mr. Churchill said recently: "I did not accept the position of first Minister to the King to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire," Mr. Churchill must have realised what he was up against.

It is now fairly obvious that the biggest and most important fight will come after the military war is over, and if, after this war, international Federal Union is set up, the British people will be in a hopeless minority, and will be out-voted every time. Fortunately, there is quite a number of people waking up to this danger.

The International Gold Standard is a control device—to control world trade. And, like all such powerful devices, which are not understood by the people, it immediately falls into the hands of those who do understand it, and who use it for purposes of their own.

When the international financier, Otto Neimeyer, director of the Bank of International Settlements, came to Australia to persuade the Labor Government to have a depression, he knew perfectly well the tragedy and suffering that would ensue.

Whether he did it to keep his little system of books nice and tidy or merely as a party to a secret policy, does not concern us at present. We are concerned with the fact that the Bank of International Settlements is still in existence, and the same men are still in control, and these men are determined to operate the Gold Standard. And we know they are absolutely ruthless in their methods. And if their little system demands the sacrifice of several million victims on a cross of gold, then the order will be given for that sacrifice as calmly and as dispassionately as a person gives an order to kill a chicken for dinner.

When men are given power over an entire nation or a group of nations they develop a strange mentality. Hitler is a primitive example of that mentality; he is not the best example, however, and not the only one.

In the immediate past, world trade has not been in the hands of legitimate traders and producers; it has been in the hands of financiers, who run a system of their own. And if production and trade do not fit into this system, so much the worse for trade and production—and for those who depend upon it!

If, in the future, trade and production are to be made to fit into an International Gold Standard, then we are going to have fought this war in vain. We are going to be worse off after this war than we were before it.

Gold! Why should a country's trade be decided by a piece of gold? What has gold to do with growing apples or making motor cars? Has a country no right to exist unless it can dig gold out of the ground or buy or borrow some gold from New York? What a tragic farce is this worship of the Golden Calf!

The Gold Standard; Federal Union; Marketing Boards; and Political Parties! A complete set-up for the Brave New World to come! A complete blue print for World Tyranny! The New World Dictatorship! A Paradise for the Chosen People!

The control of world trade! How can the world trade be controlled? None of our public men seem to know. If they do, they won't tell us. Perhaps they are afraid to tell us. When they tell us what they intend to do, then perhaps we may be able to decide whether or no we can stand it.

The only thing Australia can do to protect its people is to make itself as independent as possible of all foreign financial speculators. I believe that Australia should not be dependent on oil from abroad, nor should its children be dependent on Hollywood films for their entertainment—that is taking a needless risk. I think it is a piece of nonsense to suggest that Australia cannot make motor cars economically. The best cars in this world are not produced by large firms, nor can they be.

Foreign trade has become a fetish—a dangerous fetish, stimulated by international bankers to push loans and debt on defenceless people. Foreign trade should merely be an exchange of surplus commodities, and if, after the war, other people cannot pay for our surplus commodities, then we can give them away for nothing or take life more easily and not produce so much surplus. After all, a surplus is either a surplus or it is not. If it is not a surplus, then it should not leave the country; if it is a surplus to our requirements we need not worry very much about it.

To-day, with the use of power machinery and with the rapidly growing knowledge of the chemical industry, nations have less need to send across the world for so many goods. It is doubtful if Germany and Japan will ever buy much petrol or rubber again. England certainly will be less dependent on food supplies from overseas.

England has exported thousands of millions of pounds of machinery for which her people have never been paid—except, of course, those who floated the loans: They always get their rake-off. England would have been much better off and much stronger if she had poured into English homes and English land the money she has speculated and lost abroad.

Fair exchange is a good thing; fair exchange of surpluses is no robbery. But foreign trade on the Gold Standard is robbery—constant robbery—of a particularly foul kind, and is none the less foul because few people understand the terrible tragedy underlying it.

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 1/4d. (4/- per dozen, post free.)

"THE MONEY POWER VERSUS DEMOCRACY," The best "hand-book" for Australian democrats. Price, 9d. Postage 1/4d. (6/- per dozen, post free.)

OUR CIVILIAN FRONT WEAKNESS

Australia's manpower figures as compared with U.S.A. show the reason for food shortages and other breakdowns on the civilian front. The proposal of the Joint Staff of the United States, handling manpower, is that there should be 11,100,000 in the armed forces by the end of 1944, of which 8,200,000 will be in the army. Of these there will be 4,750,000 overseas—or 100 combat divisions. Thus, at the completion of its 1944 programme, the United States expects to have 8 per cent, of its population under arms. Great Britain has 4,500,000 men under arms—or 10 per cent, of its population. According to the figures recently issued by Prime Minister Curtin, Australia has 800,000 men under arms out of its total population of 7,000,000, or 11.5 per cent of its population.

The American authorities state that 8 per cent, is the maximum load the country can stand and maintain its industrial programme. The Army estimates the manpower requirements of the United States as follows:

Armed Forces	11,100,000
War Workers	20,000,000
Civilian Workers.....	20,000,000
Agriculture.....	8,000,000
Self-employed and Domestics	5,000,000
Total.....	64,100,000

It will be seen that just under 50 per cent, of the total population will find its way into the war effort. For every war worker there is a civilian worker, while agriculture requires 8,000,000. Applying the same ratios to Australia the position would be:

Armed Forces	570,000
War Workers	1,040,000
Civilian Workers.....	1,040,000
Agriculture.....	400,000
Other Employees.....	260,000
Total.....	3,310,000

"RED FASCISM" IN TRADE UNIONS

A report of a talk on this subject, broadcast by Mr. D. G. M. Jackson, M.A., appears in the Melbourne "Advocate" of July 1. The views therein expressed by Mr. Jackson on this particular question, merit the earnest and impartial consideration of Australian democrats. After referring to compulsory unionism, he said:—

If an organisation for industrial protection is to include all the members of the industry it should confine its activities to the objective for which it exists, and not extend its authority into the spheres of general politics. This limitation, in Australia, has been so long disregarded that it is probably impracticable to hope for its integral observance. What is most serious, however, is the situation which has now arisen. The political action of powerful unions of workers in key industries is entirely under the arbitrary control of executives who also have power over the funds subscribed by their members; and this authority and wealth, in a number of notable instances, are being wielded by a clique whose aim is social revolution. Their decisions on political questions of capital importance are taken without any attempt to obtain the approval of the rank and file for the policies to which they are committed.

"Speaking in the name of 70,000 ironworkers," Mr. Thornton, let us say, may express support of conscription, or the United Front, or compulsory secularism in education. But the workers themselves have either not been consulted at all, or have been asked to give a public vote in "mass meetings," which are attended only by a fraction in any case, and which are subject to all kinds of gerrymandering—by packing, or intimidation, or pressure of one sort or another. There is no assurance, even, that the votes themselves are fairly counted.

FASCIST METHODS.

Well, I suggest that, whatever may be said of the political action of unions in general, this kind of political action is thoroughly in conflict with democratic principle; the "militant" executives, in effect, are acting upon what Hitler calls the "Fuehrer-prinzip," and their system of "representation" has an unpleasantly Fascist aspect.

An example of this procedure was given recently in the "breakaway" conference held at the Temperance Hall, to which delegations were sent by some thirty unions "representing" 120,000 workers. The State elections, just held, demonstrated that the official Labour Party has a firm hold on the allegiance of the bulk of the workers. Are we to believe that these 120,000, or any large proportion of them, are really behind a move whose aim—despite hypocritical professions—is obviously to split Labour in Victoria, as it has already been split in New South Wales, and to establish a dissident group entirely subject to the influence of an alien revolutionary organisation? But the story is always the same. On this issue, of first-class significance to the whole working class movement, the rank and file have not been consulted.

Those who are opposed to the controlling junta in the large unions have learned, by the bitter experience of some of their bolder spirits, that the "Fuehrers" have not much regard for freedom of opinion.

Westralian Electoral Campaign

We have received quite a number of letters from interested listeners to our broadcasts over stations 6AM and 6PM from 9.15 to 9.30 p.m. on Wednesdays. However, there must be quite a number who could write, offering suggestions or criticisms, who are putting it off. The contributions to our Broadcast Fund have been, to date, very satisfactory, and we take this opportunity to thank subscribers again. We have been able to write to most, thanking them personally. Our talks seem to be popular enough to justify extension, and if the finance continues to flow in, we most certainly will extend the series.

—Wm. F. Andrews, Hon. Secretary, 81 Barrack-street, Perth.

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!

[—Adv.]

And, of course, if they resign from the union, they lose their job.

OLIGARCHICAL CONTROL.

It is obvious that the evils arising from oligarchical control of the trades unions are only beginning. The policy of the Leninist juntas who have gained such a strong strategic position is to "amalgamate" or "federate" as many unions as possible so as to secure control by a central executive. This means that still larger blocs of "union opinion" can be "represented" and used as a weapon in the service of their power-policies. Thus we have the big ironworkers' union, moving towards amalgamation with the munition workers; the metal trades federation, already achieved; and the project of amalgamating all the transport unions. In every case, the proposals for these moves have originated with Red executives. The ultimate objective is not difficult to surmise. With the control of all key industries and transport in the hands of three or four executives—all of the same revolutionary colour—the classic weapon of the general strike can be used to paralyse industry when the moment comes for a bid for power. The technique is well known, and has been used more than once in Europe.

UNDEMOCRATIC SET-UP.

The whole undemocratic set-up is not merely an industrial nuisance, but a political menace of the first order; and, so long as it exists, "compulsory unionism" can only be regarded as calculated to increase the public danger.

The danger, I believe, does not come from one side alone. I am convinced that a revolutionary movement of this kind could not ultimately prevail if it came to open conflict; but it might well provoke drastic counter-revolutionary violence equally fatal to political freedom, ending in the establishment of a system uncomfortably resembling what is usually styled "Fascism." In one country after another, Red militancy has produced this kind of reaction, where it has not been checked in time.

The conclusion is obvious. First, the well-organised Red elements must be opposed by elements equally well organised, zealous for positive social reform, and eager to serve the common interest of union members. Secondly, the power of the juntas to act arbitrarily in the industrial movement can be checked by the election of all office-bearers by a secret ballot, held under impartial auspices, and by the compulsory submitting of political decisions to a ballot of the same kind; so that no union executive may speak on such questions in his union's name unless a majority has entitled him to do so.

The workers themselves should set about ending an arbitrary control of their own organisations which is making them instruments of social tyranny instead of liberation. It is time for the "Red", and "Pink" union juntas to step aside and "let the people speak."

POSTAL PROFITEERING

(To the Editor.)

Sir.—It is a long time since Electoral Campaign forces moved on the Commonwealth-wide front. No issue, of a popular nature, seems to have presented itself for some time. In my opinion, however, a popular and simple issue now presents itself. It has the virtue of simplicity and the time factor (just prior to the Federal election) is appropriate. In the Melbourne "Herald" of June 25 there appeared the following: "P.O. Surplus of £5,518,793—A surplus of £5,518,793 was made by the Post Office in 1941-42, according to the annual report tabled in the House of Representatives to-day." If this does not present itself to the public mind as a piece of gross profiteering, calling for a reduction in service charges, I do not know what does. The issue could be confined to a reduction in postage rates of, say, 1d. on first-class and ½d. on second-class mail matter. As the issue affects practically everyone who posts letters it would have a wide appeal. I am very sure on this point. In 1937, when the P.O. surplus was in the vicinity of £2,000,000, I approached 100 electors in Gippsland Province for their signature demanding a reduction in letter rates. Ninety-nine electors signed in favour. The odd person out was a young lady of 35 or so who wished to consult her father before signing. Had the matter been made a national issue at that time, in my opinion, it would have been a success. As it was confined to one locality, it, of course, failed to impress even Mr. T. Paterson, M.H.R., for Gippsland. I would like Electoral Campaigners' views on this issue.—Yours, etc.

H. A. HOTCHKIN.

Thorpdale, Vic.

THE FRUSTRATION OF PRODUCTION OF MOTOR FUEL IN AUSTRALIA

(Continued from last issue.)

In "Smith's Weekly" of February 27, 1943, the following appears:

"At Glen Davis (N.S.W.) Federal Government is using taxpayers' money and exhausting a deposit of rich shale to make a continuing gift to major oil companies.

"Petrol produced is being sold on contract to Oil Cartel for 1/4.79 a gallon. It is being retained in Sydney for 2/10, and at even greater profits in western N.S.W. towns, nearer point of production.

"BIG DIVIDEND FROM GLEN DAVIS: BUT OIL CO.'S GET THE LOT."

"If plans envisaged by U.S. Mission, are ever given effect, and if Glen Davis' output is ever stepped up to 39,000,000 gallons of crude oil, or 24,000,000 gallons of petrol a year, an essential preliminary must be a new arrangement for disposal of production.

"Present output at Glen Davis is in the order of 6,000,000 gallons of crude oil a year, which is broken down into approximately 3,500,000 gallons of petrol.

"This represents a capital cost of nearly £2,000,000, and annual gross revenue of about £250,000 at 1/4.79 a gallon. There are no profits.

"On the contrary, when petrol costing close to 4/- a gallon is sold for less than 1/5 it is obvious that Australian taxpayers lose about 2/7 for every gallon produced, but the same loss isn't incurred by Oil Cartel.

"At the expense of the Commonwealth these major companies have made a good deal, by buying local petrol for less than 1/5. Present retail price is 2/10 in metropolitan areas, giving a margin of at least 1/5 to cover distribution costs.

"How much these are in a rationalised industry where petrol is pooled and competition has been eliminated, is unknown. But it certainly isn't anywhere near 1/5 a gallon. It might be 5d.

"This would give major companies a rake-

off of 1/- a gallon, or £175,000 a year in net profits earned by Australian taxpayers' money. Any petrol sold in western towns where petrol prices are higher and distribution costs are probably less, would, of course, add to this huge gift. So much for present output of 3½ million gallons. "If Glen Davis ever produces 24,000,000 gallons of petrol for sale under this or a similar contract, oil companies' rake-off on the basis of 1/- a gallon will be £1,200,000—all earned by Australian taxpayers' money.

"Proposals advanced by U.S. Mission to jack-up Glen Davis production from 17,000,000 to 39,000,000 gallons of crude a year are misleading. For Glen Davis has never been near 17,000,000 gallons a year, or even 7,000,000.

"Seventeen million gallons is a Federal Government pipe dream. It might be designed capacity of plant, but that has never been even half tested.

"Introduction of these £5,000,000 expansion plans for Glen Davis depend on a number of important "ifs." Onus has been thrown on miners and N.S.W. Government. If mining laws can be stretched and if miners agree to mechanisation of shale mines, it will perhaps be undertaken. That is if Parliamentary Works Committee, which is now investigating, approves.

"When those "ifs" are overcome, Glen Davis might produce 24,000,000 gallons a year. But if that dream ever comes true, Federal Government must find some alternative to its present gift-contract. It can't use taxpayers' money and the nation's shale to give major oil companies the cream of 24,000,000 gallons a year.

"Selling at 1/4.79 would certainly show Glen Davis a profit margin, on paper, of 7d. over estimated costs of 9½d. But any one with experience of shale knows that petrol costs have a habit of soaring far beyond expectations." (To be continued.)

Notes On the News

(Continued from page 1.)

FREE FRENCH: Mr. P. J. Phillip, chief "New York Times" correspondent in France until the collapse, is reported as saying that "France will never accept anyone even remotely imposed on them by a foreign power." Other influential U.S. writers warn the Government against attempting to impose a leader on the French people from outside." The widely-read commentator, Walter Lippman, declares that "the fundamental fact is that Britain and America are imposing their will on French leaders." This clash of financial interests, as represented by De Gaulle and Giraud, is a very sticky business, and one which the French people who stood up to the invader and suffered the consequences will have to decide for themselves. They will also have to decide the fate of those who deserted or betrayed France in her hour of peril.

WOMEN AND WAR: The U.S. "Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace" has been formed to fight for full participation of the United States in a system of collective security to prevent a third world war. It is indeed a worthy ultimate objective, but the press report of this move gives no indication that those sponsoring the ideal have any idea of the bankers' jungle-law economics which inevitably must provoke wars. The article rather implies that their idea of preventing war is the creation of the World Air Police Force—or Federal Union. It will be a great pity if these women are side-tracked and become innocent dupes in furthering this plot to establish the bankers' world dictatorship under the humanitarian smoke-screen of preventing wars. It's just the sort of stunt the financial gangsters would put over.

JOWITT'S JUDGMENT: A London source reports Sir William Jowitt as advocating, among other childish things, a continuation of socialistic bureaucratic controls—after the war, viz.: "While there are shortages we must continue a system of controls in the allocation of raw materials and prices." Since the policy of Government control results in restriction and, therefore, shortages, this suggestion contains a subtle hint of a way by which these controls could be kept going—at least until the next war. The Planners could cause and maintain the necessary shortages, thus retaining the "reason" for the controls, for ever and ever. It should be remembered that the purpose of Planners is to plan, and the purpose of their Plans is more Plans—and then some more.

RUSSIAN RUSE: Overseas commentators have been very puzzled by the Nazi delay in attacking Russia, and point out that "Stalin still prefers to make his own plans and to do his own fighting without consulting the other United Nations." Although the same commentators estimate that, as a consequence of Allied pressure, Hitler has withdrawn about 100 divisions from the Russian frontiers, they are not in the least surprised that Stalin does not take advantage of this situation and attack. It is suggested that the Russian ruse is to wait until next winter.

—O. B. H.

Menzies and Democracy

(Continued from page 1.)

a sovereign body, but is a body under financial control?

(3) If the Commonwealth Parliament is subservient to finance, does he deny that, the controllers of financial policy are the controllers of Parliament and the material destinies of the people?

(4) Was a realisation of this fact the basis upon which he made the public declaration when he was a member of the Victorian Ministry, that "administrative independence is impossible without financial independence"?

(5) If Parliament can do only what finance permits it to do, and if financial policy continues to be dictated as at present, how will it be possible for Parliament to give effect to the will of the people?

(6) If Parliament is denied administrative independence because of financial dependence, then there is clearly a financial dictatorship. If this is the position in Australia, and he is putting forward nothing designed to alter it, how does he save his conscience after he speaks as he does about Australian Democracy—a thing that does not exist and cannot exist under his proposals?

(7) If he really favours Democracy for Australia, how soon will he declare him self against the present financial dictatorship which prevents the establishment of an Australian Democracy, and what does he propose to do to secure the release of the National Parliament from the chains of finance?

If he advocates continuance of the present financial arrangements, then it is he himself, who is an enemy of Australia and the Australian people, and anything he says purporting to be in favour of Democracy will be deceitful humbug.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham-street, East Melbourne, C.2. July 4, 1943.

Social Science Lectures

At the last lecture, the subject, "Limits of Compulsion," elicited useful and interesting discussion, and will be continued by Mr. F. A. Parker on Wednesday night, July 14, at the rooms of the United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, Little Collins-street, Melbourne. YOU can either contribute or learn something from these informal lectures—so make a point of being there.

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.

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