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EVERY FRIDAY

# THE NEW TIMES

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Now, when our  
land to ruin's  
brink is verging,  
In God's name,  
let us speak while  
there is time!  
Now, when the  
padlocks for our  
lips are forging,  
Silence is crime.  
Whittier (1807-1892).

## Misleading Statement by "Herald" Writer

### A Vital Post-War Problem Misrepresented

In a recent article (28/4/43) the Finance Editor of the Melbourne "Herald" began by asserting that "EVERYONE AGREES THAT EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL MUST BE FOUND AFTER THE WAR." We hereby challenge that statement, on the grounds that it is inaccurate and reactionary.

In the first place, the assertion that "EVERYONE agrees that employment for all must be found after the war" is simply not true. The "New Times" does NOT agree with the proposition, and we know that, at least, scores of thousands of well-informed, thinking citizens, in this country alone, do NOT agree with it. In the English-speaking countries, at any rate, the number of such citizens is rapidly increasing, and has been increasing for a long time. We find it very hard to believe that the Finance Editor of the "Herald" is entirely ignorant of the existence of this large and growing school-of-thought.

Secondly, the statement is reactionary because it would give many ill-informed readers of the "Herald" the impression that the only possible post-war alternatives, for ordinary folk, will be wage-slavery on the one hand, or, on the other hand, semi-starvation on a dole extracted from fellow citizens.

Can it be that this Finance Editor is also ignorant of the extent of the ever-widening possibilities opened up by the advent of power-driven, automatic and semi-automatic machinery? Is he not aware that it would be easily possible, after the war, to produce plenty-for-all without employing more than a fraction of the able-bodied citizens—and, by the same token, that employment-for-all would necessarily involve either: (a) making a vast amount of UNNECESSARY "work," or (b) refusing

to avail ourselves of the possibilities of science and invention?

We could fill several fat volumes with examples of the wonders of modern power-machinery already in use to a limited extent—not to mention proved inventions that are also waiting to lift the burden of labour from the backs of millions of men. However, two or three typical examples must suffice for this article:

In his book, "English Journey," J. B. Priestley describes his visit to an engineering-works, where they were making "giant excavators which sink their great steel teeth into the earth, and bite away tons and tons of it in a few minutes." Mr. Priestley says: "One monster I examined at some length, and went into the steel cab to see the controls, which were so ingenious that the enormous brute could easily be handled by one man, and not necessarily, I imagine, a very intelligent or experienced man. Yet this one machine could do the work of 800 navvies. This is a small fact that throws a sharply focussed light on the industrial world of to-day. At one stroke, 800 manual labourers are obliterated. I do not protest against the fact. What little navvying I did, during the war, I heartily disliked. Let the steel monsters do it, by all means. But I cannot believe that an industrial and economic system, which assumes that 800 men are shovelling away, are drawing wages, are buying food and clothing, can possibly continue functioning properly when the 800

men have been dismissed and in their place is a solitary machine that only asks for one man and a regular feed of heavy engine oil. In other words, machines of this kind are obviously revolutionising industry, and if we want to avoid a complete breakdown, it seems to me our economics will have to be revolutionised too. The trouble is, it would appear, that our engineers are miles ahead of us, are already living, professionally, in one world, while the rest of us are living, or trying to live, in another world. Either they must stop inventing, or what is more sensible, the rest of us must begin thinking very hard."

Apparently, the "Herald" Finance Editor doesn't like thinking very hard, and therefore can only stupidly suggest that we MAKE work—presumably by digging holes and filling them up again, or something equally futile! Perhaps he is so far behind the times as to suggest that more men would be needed to make and maintain a giant excavator than to supply the picks, shovels, barrows, etc., for 800 navvies! That line of argument was, of course, exploded years ago. In any case, Mr. Priestley also obliges us with an indication of how easily the giant excavators are made: "I saw one machine that was cutting out the teeth in a large cog-wheel, and this machine required no

supervision whatever, but once set in motion, quietly went on cutting out teeth until the wheel was finished."

Now let us quote another example from "Mechanical Engineering," the journal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. In the October, 1941, issue, there is an article by Russell T. Howe and Robert K. Brown, engineers of the world-famous Wright Aeronautical Corporation, describing the then new plant at Cincinnati, U.S.A., where 1700 h.p. Wright "Cyclone" aero-engines are made. The following extracts are significant:

"Many of the machines for the Cincinnati plant have been specially designed—machines which never before have been used in aircraft engine production, for the simple reason that the quantity of engines required did not warrant their cost [Lack of "effective demand."—Ed., "N.T."] However, now that we have large quantities, special machines and machine tools have been designed which represent the accumulated skill of twenty years in manufacturing air-cooled aircraft engines, plus the two years' ex-

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## NOTES ON THE NEWS

According to Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, as reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of July 7, the nett amount of Britain's national debt at June 30 was £17,772,000,000. In the next day's issue of the "Sun," Mr. R. Stokes, M.P., is reported as pointing out that the ANNUAL interest bill would be £600 millions. And believe it or not, the "Sun" actually reported him as "urging the Chancellor to take over the creation and issue of INTEREST-FREE loans." Well, the fight against the bankers' money swindle appears to be making progress; but meanwhile the power-lusters are taking up their SECOND-LINE defence behind the ramparts of socialistic bureaucracy. The big fight to-day is to see that this move is prevented.

**POST-WAR PROBLEMS:** The U.S. National Association of Manufacturers considers that "there will be four major factors affecting the post-war recovery, viz.: (a) demand for goods, (b) capacity to produce, (c) public purchasing power, (d) public willingness to buy." The fourth factor is a queer one, but it can be dismissed along with factors (a) and (b), as past experience has demonstrated. "Public purchasing-power," which reduces the issue to the correct basis, is the only one that need be considered. Since adequate purchasing-power is merely sufficient money in relation to prices, surely no adult mind would regard the manufacture or distribution of purchasing power as a difficult problem. Hundreds of millions of money are being manufactured for death and destruction; why not for peace and prosperity?

**PARTY PREFERENCES:** Mr. Maltby, secretary of the U.A.P., in announcing that U.A.P. voters would give their preferences to Country Party candidates, pointed out that the U.A.P. did not like Independents. Judging from the recent State elections, this view is also shared by the Communists—who in certain electorates gave their second preferences to the U.A.P. rather than to Independents. We may yet see the U.A.P. giving their second preferences to Communist candidates. It has been said that there is really only ONE Party—the bankers' Party—which has several names. That explains the Party gangsters' hostility to Independents.

**BLED BY BANKERS:** The Melbourne "Herald's" finance writer, dealing with the trading affairs of Swallow's, of biscuit fame, under the heading of "Savage Attack on Swallow's," shows that while the firm's income rose by £65,000, their taxes rose by £56,000. A similar story is being told by all firms—and workers. The harder they work the less they get, pro-rata, and the more the "Bankers' Tax Collection Agency" takes from them. Of course, the "Herald" writer doesn't point that out! Further, he forgets to mention how much of the "grab" goes to pay interest to bankers on loans of their counterfeit "cheque-money." It's about time the so-called lower, middle, and upper classes realised that they have a common enemy (the bankers' debt system), and that all political Parties are the tools of the banksters.

**INDEPENDENCE AND INTEREST:** Close upon the heels of the press barrage celebrating the anniversary of the separation of American States from Britain, comes the following news item from the "New York Times," published in the Melbourne "Sun" of July 5: "The national debt of U.S., 136,696 million dollars, now exceeds income of 135,000 million dollars. The rate of interest has been reduced from 2.285% to 1.979%." The first interesting point about

this is that, while U.S. citizens continue to be mulcted by the banker shylocks through the interest racket, real Independence is a myth. The second is the comparatively low rate of interest. Even if this was reduced to the nth fraction per cent, provided the amount on which the interest is paid was increased by a certain amount, the sum-total of the racket would remain, irrespective of the interest rate. Will advocates of half or one per cent, interest charges give this aspect some thought?

**PLASTIC 'PLANES:** An interesting article on the future of plastics, in the "Manchester Guardian," says that "planes made almost entirely of plastics, or ply-wood bonded with plastics, are reported to be in production. Continuing, the article also says that "large combines interested in plastics development have a way of forging ahead like steam-rollers with the processes they choose—even though other Firms may hold better patents." This "forging ahead" is another way of saying that large combines, usually controlled by bankers through the overdraft system, have the necessary funds made available to them—which explains why the better article is swamped out. Next to Governments and public utility bodies, the most popular prey preferred by the banker is the big monopoly.

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## ALBERTA GOVT. AND FARM DEBT

In February the Alberta Legislature unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the farm debt resolution passed last year at Saskatoon by the three western provinces. The resolution was introduced by the Hon. Lucien Maynard, Minister of Municipal Affairs, and seconded by J. C. Mahaffy, the new leader of the Opposition. The following is the text of the resolution:—

Whereas the Privy Council has recently declared that the Alberta Debt Adjustment Act is "ultra vires" the legislative jurisdiction of the Provinces, thus declaring in effect that the Dominion Government alone has the constitutional authority to enact legislation providing for the compulsory adjustment of farm debts based on the ability of the farmers to pay; and

Whereas at an Inter-Provincial Debt Conference held in Saskatoon on June 29 and

30, 1942, representatives of the Governments and the farm organisations of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have unanimously adopted the following resolution, namely:

Whereas the agricultural industry in Western Canada is required to carry on under an economic structure in which its costs are fixed, and its production is subject to all of the hazards of Nature, and the fluctuations of open World's markets, and its income in consequence is extremely variable and incapable of being accurately forecast, and

Whereas the exigencies of war have determined the Government of Canada to dispose during the war of the output of the main agricultural product of Western Canada at a price which nets the farmer little if any surplus above the cost of production, available for the reduction of debt, and

Whereas the price ceilings imposed by the Federal Government for the purpose of avoiding inflation were imposed on goods and services in certain other areas of Canada after the prices of these goods and services had risen under the impetus of war spending; but price levels for Western Farm products and services had received relatively little impetus from war spending before being subjected to the price ceiling plan, and

Whereas recent judicial decisions of the Courts of Canada have determined that many of the legislative enactments which have made it possible for Western Farmers to continue their operations are beyond the power of the legislatures of the Provinces to enact, and

Whereas the rights which the creditors are now entitled to enforce were created in circumstances in which debtors and creditors alike assumed abilities to pay which subsequent economic and natural con-

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## "Communist Review" Urges Internment of Eric Butler!

In the March issue of the "Communist Review," the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Australia, a full page article criticising Mr. Eric D. Butler's book, "The Enemy Within The Empire," is published. The conclusion of the article reveals what a bloody tyranny we can expect in Australia if the Communist dictators get control.

"Butler must be exposed and fought. It is the duty of the Labor movement to see that he meets the fate due to enemies of the people: at the very least, internment."

This extract indicates quite clearly that while, "at the very least," the publishers of the "Communist Review" desire Mr. Butler's internment, they would really prefer to see him shot—or put to death by whatever method the Ogpu favours for the "liquidation" of those who refuse to agree with Communism.

It is a shocking indictment of Government authority in this country that such a public charge as the above can be published without appropriate action being taken. Loyal citizens on active service are entitled to the support of their Government against such actions by aspiring gangsters.

## AN OPEN LETTER

To Mr. R. A. J. JAMES, M.L.A.,  
State Parliament House, Melbourne

Dear Mr. James,—You were indeed honoured to have been entrusted with moving the Address-in-Reply to his Excellency the Governor. It seems, in your maiden speech, that you claim that you were returned to Parliament by the people of Bulla and Dalhousie to FIRSTLY render service to "the State," and your electors come second.

We may be mistaken, Mr. James, but we believe that the electors of Bulla-Dalhousie set you up in Parliament as a paid servant whose FIRST consideration would be given to his employers. Anyone who stops to seriously consider the question must acknowledge that in the last analysis that abstract term, "The State," can only mean a few wealthy men who seek to control the policies of Governments to suit their own power and profit

We can only hope that the discriminating electors of Bulla-Dalhousie will at least make it their business to remind you that they expect you to act as their representative, and that your first and only allegiance must be to those whom you are expected to represent.

—Yours, etc., "THE NEW TIMES."



## SUBTLE MENACE OF PERVERSION

A Broadcast Talk by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc., from 7HO, on July 4.

Last Sunday, Anglican and Roman Catholic Archbishops of Sydney issued a joint declaration setting out the principles they considered necessary for post-war reconstruction along Christian lines. Most of the items set forth have been discussed in detail over this session during the past six years. To-night I propose to discuss only a few items included in the joint statement.

When we discuss great historic institutions like the Church, Democratic Government, the Banking System, etc., etc., we have to know exactly what we are discussing and why we are discussing it. It is quite easy, for example, to laugh and jeer at democratic government, and to do it so effectively as to help bring about a dictatorship. It is, therefore, necessary to show some discrimination.

To-day all institutions are being attacked, and attacked violently, for the simple reason they have failed to deliver the goods. The Christian principle governing all institutions was made perfectly clear for all times by Jesus Himself when He said: "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath."

This was probably one of the greatest statements ever made at any time governing the relationship of man and the community. If this statement means anything it means that no institution has any right to exist unless it helps men to live in such a way that they can fulfil their destiny in a manner most profitable to themselves. If it doesn't mean that, what does it mean?

The fact that our institutions are not complying with this fundamental Christian principle is the reason why they are being attacked so bitterly.

There is nothing organically wrong with our great institutions. No matter what kind of Government the future may bring, our present institutions will exist in much the same form as they are to-day. What we are concerned with is that our institutions are not being used for the purposes for which they were meant to be used.

Some of them are doing exactly the opposite to what they profess to do. If the Labor Party protected "Labour" then there would be no complaint; but the Labor Party doesn't do that. If the U.A.P. protected the middle classes everybody would know where that party stood, but it doesn't protect the middle classes. All is not as it appears; in fact, it is exactly the opposite to what it appears.

To-day, we face one great problem of outstanding importance, and that is PERVERSION; our institutions are not being run for our benefit—they are perverted.

An important statement—or, I should say an important understatement—made by the Archbishops, was this: "There is a tendency to regulate life by purely economic standards." In other words, Christian values have been rudely swept aside and the fight for economic security dominates everything else.

There are some people who laugh or scoff when "Christian values" or "spiritual values" are hinted at, and I am afraid the Church itself is a great deal to blame for this state of affairs. I have spent many hours with ministers of some of the churches, but I never got any satisfaction; I never get anywhere. I tried very hard; I spent much time and money, but all I discovered was that Jesus of Nazareth was being quietly pushed into the background; He was being replaced by the Lord God Jehovah of the Old Testament. The Old Testament was taking the place of the New Testament.

In other words, the Christian religion was no longer Christian; it was Hebrew; it had been perverted. The spirit of freedom and adventure and generosity associated with Christianity had disappeared and the rigid legal system of the Jews was being put in its place. Jesus said: "I come that ye might have life, and have it more abundantly." The tribal God of the Jews says: "Thou shalt not." The Church says: "Thou shalt not." Right across Germany are written these words: "Verboten; verboten." Everything is verboten—forbidden.

Socialism and Communism are products of too much Old Testament given to young children. The Socialists are always shouting for more laws—that this should be forbidden and that should be forbidden.

It is terribly pathetic to think that grown-up people should believe that they are going to make people good by passing new laws; but such is the case. Laws will not stop the sun from shining or stop babies from wanting milk.

We do not want or require more laws; men living under reasonable conditions require very few laws. It is only when people are pushed together like bees in a hive, or millions in a city, that they trample each other under-foot and push and shove to get out of each other's way. People get in each other's way only when they have no power of choice. People don't live in crowded flats and travel back and forward in crowded trams just because they like it; they do it because they are compelled to do it by threat of starvation. What is the use of talking about Christian principles to such people?

I have said before, and I repeat again, it is the easiest thing in the world to supply everyone with three meals a day and a bed and reasonable conditions of living from babyhood to old age. This problem was solved many years ago. Our problem to-day is not how to produce goods with the aid of power-machinery; we can produce more than plenty. Our problem is to distribute the goods—that is,

to get sufficient money into the family purse to enable it to purchase what is required. The technique for this is well-known to the various governments and men in key positions throughout the world. The problem, therefore, boils down to one of policy.

Governments can permit the people to get sufficient money to buy what they need, but the question is: Does it suit the men who control governments to permit a nation to become prosperous, and so escape from debt and servitude and humiliation always connected with uncertainty and the threat of poverty? There is not the slightest doubt that poverty in our time has been artificially produced amidst an abundance so plentiful as almost to stagger the imagination.

It is therefore very important that amidst the flood of propaganda coming from abroad a few people of discrimination should keep hold of the facts, and refuse to sell out the Christian heritage of free men in order to obtain the economic security of regimented slaves, the security of the milch cow and the carthorse. It is very important and very necessary that we should have "economic security," but I cannot see the necessity or the desirability to sell out everything our fathers fought for in order to secure it. The people who are driving us into this position are doing so for a purpose, and we must be equally determined not to be driven into this entirely false position.

If you think that this question of economic security affects only those people on the bread-line, then you have a completely wrong estimate of a very dangerous position. For practically a decade in England, there has been a Government in power composed of members of the "British Conservative Party." Now, the most important point to notice is that the policy of this party was neither British nor Conservative, and the members of the party were violently opposed to its policy. Yet, they could do nothing to alter it.

Now, it is perfectly obvious from this evidence alone that some power exists which can, and does, make men apparently in good circumstances, do the exact opposite to what they want to do. As soon as a man enters a large organisation he is caught like a rat in a trap; every action is circumscribed by laws made by other people who are not interested in his work—they don't care two hoots about it.

Large organisations, whether run by the State or by any other monopoly, are exactly the same: their policy is dictated from afar off by absentee managers. There are very fine and capable men in these organisations, but they are as helpless as babes; if they open their mouths about the devilish destruction that is going on inside, they are finished. They cannot get work elsewhere, their income is taken away, and these men are more susceptible to pressure than the man on the bread-line.

No person who has not been inside a large organisation can realise how easy it is to hold up the progress of a country for a generation, and, at the same time, shout down all criticism. There are, in this State, men of skill, experience and education who endorse every word I say. Why are they not speaking in front of this microphone? Why am I here alone? There are no concentration camps in this country, of course not; but there is something equally as powerful—that is, the power to penalise a man's family by cutting off his source of income.

None of the Labor leaders would dream of living on my income. That's why they cannot say anything of importance or of value to the people. You remember the broadcasts run by the Labor Party, and the ballyhoo they used to put over. How much real information did you ever get from those broadcasts? You learned just as much as you were expected to learn—Nothing.

Economic security is an important thing, but economic security is valueless unless it permits us to live as free, thinking, human beings; and that can never be unless we break the power of any group of people to say to you and me—"If you don't do as we wish, you starve." That power must be taken away for ever, and no New Social Order has any value for me unless it does this.

We are told from all sides that the big problem, after this war, will be to find jobs for returned men and women. If that is the case, then why should it be necessary to sentence any man to penal servitude for life in some large organisation from which he cannot escape without destroying his home?

If we can feed the Australian army, and, at the same time, send food abroad, surely we can feed the army when it returns after the war to help with the harvests, etc. Surely we can do this without imitating the regimented dumb slaves of the Socialist countries that looked so brave and bold when we were unarmed and which now squeal like rabbits when they get some of their own medicine from that effete, degenerate little island so scoffed at by our international intelligentsia.

## PLANNING AND HUMAN PERSONALITY

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

England has produced some great men in her long history, men who have realised that progress, if it were not to be a misnomer, must benefit the individual. These men thought in terms of individual men and women—men and women with personalities. Although many people now find Charles Dickens's writings too sentimental in parts, there is much in many of his books which is very appropriate at present.

Upon recently re-reading "Hard Times," I thought to myself that the modern "planners" are the direct descendants of Dickens's character, Gradgrind, who thought that his "system" of education was more important than human personalities. Readers of Dickens will recall that Mr. Gradgrind believed that no child should be allowed to speculate or wonder for himself; he must be crammed full of "facts"; life must be reduced to a mathematical equation. But the former circus girl, who had been living with flesh-and-blood people, found it hard to fit herself in with Mr. Gradgrind's "system."

The following extracts from "Hard Times" are as appropriate now as when they were written:—

"... National Prosperity. And he said, 'Now, this school room is a nation. And in this nation, there are fifty millions of money. Isn't this a prosperous nation? Girl number twenty, isn't this a prosperous nation, and ain't you in a thriving state?'"

"What did you say?" asked Louisa.

"Miss Louisa, I said I didn't know. I thought I couldn't know whether it was a prosperous nation or not, and whether I was in a thriving state or not, unless I knew who had got the money, and whether any of it was mine. But that was nothing to do with it..."

"That was a great mistake of yours," observed Louisa.

"Yes, Miss Louisa, I know it was, now. Then Mr. McChoakumchild said he would try me again. And he said, 'This school-room is an immense town, and in it there are millions of inhabitants, and only five-and-twenty are starved to death in the streets in the course of a year. What is your remark on that proportion?' And my remark was—for I couldn't think of a better one—that I thought it must be just as hard upon those who were starved, whether the others were a million, or a million million. And that was wrong, too."

"Of course it was."

"Then Mr. McChoakumchild said he would try me once more. And he said, 'Here are the stutterings-----'"

"Statistics," said Louisa.

"Yes, Miss Louisa—they always remind me of stutterings, and that's another of my mistakes—of accidents upon the sea. And I find (Mr. McChoakumchild said) that in a given time a hundred thousand persons went to sea on long voyages, and only five hundred of them were drowned or burned to death. What is the percentage?"

And I said, Miss—here Sissy fairly sobbed as confessing with extreme contrition to her greatest error—"I said it was nothing."

"Nothing, Sissy?"

"Nothing, Miss, to the relations and friends of the people who were killed..."

\* \* \* \* \*

And the ordinary people to-day, not the "smart" people with their superior "facts," are not made happy, by reducing war's casualties to mathematical terms. No doubt, the daily press, the radio and our "educationists" are attempting to do on a national scale what Dickens's Gradgrind tried to do on a small scale.

Those who have read "Hard Times" will recall how Dickens portrays the tragic failure of Mr. Gradgrind's "system" when his own daughter met an entirely new situation, a situation in which mathematical formula and "facts" were of no assistance. In fact, the "system" had been responsible for the situation. And so it is to-day. But, like Mr. Gradgrind, our "planners" are going to find that human beings have personalities, and that personalities cannot be "planned." Human beings have an irresistible urge to be human and individual, in spite of systems, mathematical or otherwise. Dickens realised this fact.

Any person whose mind hasn't been completely warped by reading "modern" novels about "mass trends" will be doing himself a service by reading "Hard Times" at a time like this. He will realise that he must pay less attention to appeals to his "public spirit" and more attention to personal problems. And he will also grasp the significance of the Christian idea that individuals are more important than systems.

## MISLEADING STATEMENT BY "HERALD" WRITER

(Continued from page 1.)

perience gained in war-emergency expansion—a two-year period in which the total production output in horsepower has increased 600 per cent.

"With large quantities of engines and lack of skilled personnel, the skill has been built into automatic and semi-automatic machines, thereby permitting the opening of a major manufacturing unit by utilizing semi-skilled men trained within a period of a few weeks.

The best example of the high production of the automatic type of machine is a special transfer machine for drilling, counter-sinking, reaming, and tapping aluminium cylinder heads. Eighty feet long and built in two sections, this machine replaces 40 ordinary machines, and yet requires only 24 semi-skilled operators on a "round the clock" basis, as compared with 105 highly skilled men needed on the 40 machines displaced. The first unit of the machine has 16 stations and 25 separate machining operations are performed with 64 tools. The second unit has 56 stations, and 46 operations are performed with 70 tools. The machine will turn out a finished cylinder head every 45 SECONDS, as contrasted with the 32 MINUTES required by ordinary methods. The operators have only to insert the cylinder heads at station No. 1, remove them at the final station, and watch a control panel which instantly indicates if anything is wrong at a given station.

"Another example of automatic quantity production is a special machine, likewise in two units: the first for roughing and the second for finishing the super-charger front housing. This machine cuts down the production time from 224 minutes to 24 minutes, and requires only ONE skilled operator per machine each shift, as compared to the EIGHT required to operate the eight ordinary machines formerly used."

And what of agriculture? Let it suffice for this article to point out that before the war there were world-wide gluts of primary products, despite large-scale sabotage and restriction of output, and although the percentage of workers engaged in agriculture was small.

No, Mr. Finance Editor, everyone does NOT agree that "employment-for-all must be found after the war." And there would not be so many persons who DO agree to that proposition if big newspapers like the "Herald" told their readers about the relevant facts, and the alternative to employment-for-all that is never mentioned in your columns—i.e., the "National Dividends" proposal advocated by

social creditors. We don't think you are ignorant of that proposal to ensure that everyone has an INCOME after the war, even if most of the necessary work was being done by automatic and semi-automatic machines, operated by a few highly-paid enthusiasts.

Modern machines don't consume their own output. A fraction of their output would pay the few machine-operators and machine-owners handsomely. Why not distribute the "surplus" as "national dividends" to every man, woman and child—seeing that the scientific knowledge which makes that "surplus" possible is almost entirely their common inheritance? It would be simply tyrannical nonsense to make them "work for it," by performing arbitrary, unnecessary tasks, because it would ALREADY have been "worked for" to the necessary extent by the few who organised and carried out its production (already well paid for their trouble) and by the billions of long-since-dead inventors mainly responsible for its existence.

What else can we do with that "surplus"? The few machine-operators and machine-owners CANT consume it—there will be far too much. Are we to go back to the pre-war insanity? Even then the problem had been obtruding itself for many years. Our rulers did all they could to prevent the "surplus" coming into being; they actually destroyed much of what did appear; they tried to dump it in other countries, thus fanning the dangerous flame of the "struggle for export markets"—in fact, they did many crazy things. But sensible Australians don't want a repetition of that sort of nonsense.

Let us use modern labour-saving machines more than ever—especially for dangerous and dirty jobs like coal-mining, and for dull, soul-destroying repetition work. Make the operators' hours shorter, too. Let the "surplus" be as big as it likes, and our "national dividends" correspondingly large. We Australians can "take it"! But the "Herald's" Finance Editor and others of the same ilk will probably have a blue fit.

—H.F.A.

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## A POLITICAL WOLF IN LAMB'S CLOTHING?

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

Sir,—Quite a lot of prominence has been given during the past week, especially by the Melbourne "Herald" (Sir Keith Murdoch), to Brigadier W. E. Cremor as a candidate for the division of Fawkner in the forthcoming Federal Elections. On July 5 he was announced as an "Independent," and on July 9 as "Non-Party."

On July 5 the "Points of His Policy" were fully enumerated in the "Herald," and emphasis was given to the fact that he is a Bachelor of Arts, holds the Diploma of Education, and is a past president of the Victorian Teachers' Union; whilst on July 9 there was apparently a stage-managed "welcome" at the Spencer-street Station, where "Cremor for Fawkner" banners were specially waved for the "Herald" photographer to get the appropriate picture with all eyes on the camera. The picture in the "Argus" on July 10 sought to exploit the emotional appeal by showing the Brigadier with his mother.

All this would be quite acceptable if the subject of it were really what he professes to be, but the material so far published on his behalf suggests that he is more a political wolf in lamb's clothing than a man conscientiously seeking to put "honesty and decency before party politics."

When the "points of his policy" are considered in the light of his academic qualifications, there is obviously a serious discrepancy, and one wonders whether this is attributable to the policy, to the political company, or to the academic qualifications. If academic qualifications are intended to produce high-falutin' but meaningless phrases, then they have succeeded, but if their real purpose is to produce clear thinking, appreciation of reality, and honesty of purpose, then it seems to me they have failed so far as Mr. Cremor is concerned.

An examination of his "policy points" will show that he is NOT an "Independent" or "Non-Party" candidate. On the basis of his declared programme he is a U.A.P. candidate under a different name. The main feature of his policy (the perpetuation of the fraudulent system of finance) is the same as the main feature of the U.A.P. policy (supported by Sir Keith Murdoch). It is also the same as the main point in the policy of the bogus Service and Citizens' Party (supported by Sir Keith Murdoch). In addition, it harmonises with the objective of the so-called Bureau of National Affairs, sponsoring the ghost voice on the radio (supported by Sir Keith Murdoch). Moreover, he is—advising his supporters to give their second preferences to the "endorsed" U.A.P. candidate!

Despite the fact that he is a "Bachelor of Arts, holds the Diploma of Education, and is a past president of the Victorian Teachers' Union," he is allowing himself to be used in the interests of the very people who are preventing the accomplishment of the things he professes to be standing for. It is doubtful whether he can give a simple, accurate, and straightforward answer to the vital questions: What is money? Who produces it? Who owns it at the time of production? Who regulates the quantity the community is permitted to have? Electors of Fawkner will be well advised to test him openly at his meetings or by letter, because until he is clearly informed on these vital matters he is quite incapable of reaching correct conclusions about the problems which beset us. Not only so, but so long as he retains the ideas on finance revealed by his published statements so long will he continue to fail to do anything worthwhile for soldiers, school teachers, or the community at large. On the contrary, he will help to put us further into debt and

But to any such, I will render the only

make it impossible for us ever to escape from financial slavery.

Space does not permit me to quote the "policy points." There are 26 of them! Most of them hinge on the question of finance, and their implementation will be possible only to the extent to which "funds" are "available." No funds, no improvements! Notwithstanding this, he is determined to secure the "abolition of the use of Commonwealth Bank credit," which means that we shall have to use Private Bank credit and Parliament will continue to be merely an agent for the dictators of financial policy. Does he not know that more than 90 per cent. of the money used in Australia is bank credit money in the form of deposits, and that if the Commonwealth Bank is not to produce this sort of money, then the only other place from which it can come is the Trading Banks? This would mean that we would be forced to borrow privately-manufactured money and to pay interest on it for ever. If the Brigadier does know this, then can it be doubted that his proposals will amount to a base betrayal of the men he has been "commanding" when they try later on to re-establish themselves in civilian life. If he does not know it, then it is high time he found out about it. To do what he advocates will mean astronomical debts, astronomical interest, and astronomical taxes. Are they what our men are dying for? They are not, and Brigadier Cremor should know it.

Briefly, he is demanding "a more equitable tax system" to perpetuate the present system of usury, whereas he should be demanding interest-free money for public purposes, with reduction and eventual abolition of taxes. He stands for "compulsory savings for post-war credits," whereas savings passed to the Government are spent and thus become DEBTS, not credits. He calls for "more equitable payment for members of the Services in relation to the civilian population," but does not indicate whether the Service payments are to be raised or the civilian wages lowered. He advocates "international machinery for the preservation of peace," implying some machinery of force, whereas the main thing required is to see that the people are supplied with sufficient purchasing-power to buy the production of their own country so that they will not have to try to force it into other countries regardless of whether those other countries want it or not. He declares that he is out for the "prevention of economic crises and unemployment," whereas both are inevitable products of the financial arrangements he proposes. He professes to believe that slums can be abolished by "a proper housing scheme," whereas they can only be abolished by better incomes, as otherwise there will be higher rents to pay and less left for the purchase of food. He pleads for "the unification of rail gauges," but will not allow the Commonwealth Bank to provide the "funds"! That is precisely why we have not had the job done years ago.

Mr. Editor, the electors of Fawkner should be warned to beware of this "new blood" which has been brought to the political stage with such a fanfare of trumpets.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham-street, East Melbourne, C.2. 11th July, 1943.

of ever more devastating and, so far, com-

## PROGRAMME FOR THIRD WORLD WAR

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

I don't know if there are any readers of these words who believe that if Adolf Schickelgruber, better known as Hitler (but perhaps more correctly described as Rothschild), had, in the inscrutable wisdom of Providence, been dropped from a second storey window at an early age, there would have been no World War. There may be. There are kindly people who believe that Henry the Eighth had six wives because he was just unlucky, and that Mr. Anthony Eden goes to Washington at critical periods because he belongs to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel amongst the Christians.

service to them in my power. I advise them not to read any further. For in this matter, to suppose that the cure for war is to make it impossible for anyone to wage war, is to concede victory to the organisers of the great wars of, at least, the past two hundred years. War is a terrible affliction—none of us at this time is likely to overlook that. But the danger which threatens us is that, in sheer horror

pletely inconclusive wars, we may surrender to a slavery so far-reaching and irrevocable that its contemplation is a glimpse of hell. Or, shall we say, we are faced with the permanent enthronement of Might divorced from Right, without Might risking even a kick on the shin.

That is, of course, the inescapable alternative so long as we are content to accept the present situation as a war between the Axis Powers and the so-called United Nations. No prize fight promoter was ever put out of business because the contestants were both battered into insensibility and remained permanent wrecks, more especially if he was in a position to arrange that likely bruisers should starve or fight. Anyone who cannot see that the depression of 1929-33 is of a piece with the re-armament of 1933-1939, or will believe the nursery tales concerning the "Men of Munich" and their efforts to defeat the promoters, can only pray that he may be preserved from foolish speaking.

But there are encouraging signs that prize

fighters are not taken quite so much at their face value. Without pausing to recall the various reasons which were adduced for the comparatively localised wars of the nineteenth century, and previously, it may be noticed that our wars are, if bloodier and more devastating, proportionately more high-minded and mystical. It may be remembered that the earlier, or 1914-1918, phase of the present war was fought for the purpose of making the world safe for democracy. Democracy in the abstract having been so far removed from Democrats as to be virtually unassailable, and, like a certain well-known brand of whisky, still running and ten times the price, we are now lending to defend the right to be free, thus enthroning Freedom with Democracy, while bringing Magna Charta and Regulation 18B within the orbit of the Lease-Lend Agreement. Hypocrisy being the tribute which vice pays to virtue, we may at least hope that it shows some indication of becoming more expensive. And it will be noticed that the "B.B.C.'s strongly marked religious fervour (combined with State Socialism) has, with unerring instinct, realised that the primary British need to hear about the weather, which enabled a Hymn to be administered at 10.30 a.m. in "peace" time before the Weather Bulletin, has now been transferred to the curious craving for information as to the exact number of inhabited but unnamed localities freed by our Russian Allies. So we have our Hymn and Alleluia at 7.59—practically a certainty. You get your dose.

But while there appears to be a widening comprehension that the actual labels of the contestants do not indicate the destination of the major stakes involved, it is nothing less than astounding to observe the inability (to give it the most charitable interpretation) of even the more favourably placed commentators to see the facts which are available to anyone. For instance, Mr. W. Herridge, for some time Canadian High Commissioner in Washington, is sure that we have to do thus and such or the next war will be between Fascism and Communism. To assess the value of this prevalent idea, let us examine the origins of Fascism and Communism.

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

## In Britain's Parliament

House of Commons: March 30, 1943—

Mr. De la Bere asked the Prime Minister whether he will find time for a Debate on the Motion standing in the name of the hon. Member for Evesham, relating to Orders in Council?

[That this House notes the many thousands of Orders in Council which have been issued since the commencement of hostilities; that many of them are so framed as to be difficult of comprehension, both to those who are administering them and those who must observe them; is of opinion that, in view of the importance of the proper direction of man-power, there is a loss of efficiency directly attributable to these Orders, which add to the burden already placed on the overstrained businesses throughout the country, and urges on the Government the necessity for curtailing the number of these Orders in Council and inquiring into those which are already issued with a view to the more wasteful and harmful Orders being rescinded.]

The Prime Minister (Mr. Churchill): I regret that in the present state of Business I cannot hold out any hope of being able to afford time for a discussion of my hon. Friend's Motion.

Mr. De la Bere: Does not my right hon. Friend realise that a number of these Orders are redundant, and would it be possible to have a periodical review of the Orders with a view to seeing that redundant ones were rescinded and the unnecessary ones amended and put in order?

The Prime Minister: Yes, Sir, I hope that that process is continuous, but at any rate, my hon. Friend's remarks will call further attention to it.

Mr. Gallacher: Would the Prime Minister consider handing over the Hydro-Electric Power Bill to the Scottish Grand Committee and thereby relieve this House of a lot of work?

## THE POWER AGE

"The term Power Age does not describe the present time correctly to anyone who has not worked in a modern plant. Power does not only operate the machines. It controls them, and this automatically, and at such a speed that a man would slow down the machine if he tried to interfere or control its workings. The amazing capacity of modern plants is due to getting men out of the way of the machines. After it is ready to start, he is in the way."

— Bernard Rowntree.

## 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 I Campaign, N.S.W. (Women's Division), 3rd Floor, 296 Pitt Street, Sydney.

## Notes On the News

(Continued from page 1.)

**STUDENTS SWATTED:** By declaring regulations concerning University quotas invalid, the High Court has demonstrated the fuddled mind of Evatt and Co., and steadied the march to dictatorship. However, the manpower bureaucrats' answer to this check is to call-up the student concerned in the test case. This can only be regarded as a reprisal against the decision and the student. The totalitarian mentality of those responsible for the regulation and the victimisation should have a special significance for electors opposed to the gangster methods of socialistic bureaucrats.

**POWER PERIL:** Another instance of dangerous concentration of (this time) industrial power, is the State Electricity Commission's attempt to swallow the local power-plant at Seymour, Vic. Seymour authorities, who generate their own electric power at a much lower consumer price than the S.E.C., say that "the Commission is taking advantage of the war situation to aggrandise itself." However, they are prepared to co-operate provided the S.E.C. supplies the Council with bulk power, which the Council would retail to local consumers. As expected, the State monopoly refused to do this. It will be clear that if Municipalities exercised local control over distribution, the State monopoly would thereby be prevented, to some extent, from exploiting the people, which would upset the Planners' centralisation plot. This is an idea for "local objectives" which electoral campaigners could take up. One individual in each municipality could "start the ball rolling."

**BUREAUCRATIC BLACKMAIL:** The Commonwealth Public Service Commissioner (Mr. Thorpe) is reported in the Melbourne "Herald" of June 21, as denying that compulsory unionism had been introduced in the Commonwealth service. He said: "The position is that after May, 1942, future award benefits would apply only to members of unions." If that isn't compulsory unionism, it is certainly blackmail. But, apart from that, since future higher wages awards will not apply to non-unionists, the question is will future lower wages awards apply only to unionists? It is sometimes said that only unionists should receive the benefits (if any) of unionism. Presumably this is supposed to mean pay benefits; but most intelligent people realise that such increases (not benefits) are simply handed on as extra costs, and are paid by the consumer in prices or taxation—and it should be remembered that non-unionists also pay these charges.

**TUNISIAN TACTICS:** Commenting on the North African campaign, U.S. correspondent Hanson Baldwin was reported in the Melbourne "Herald" of June 12 thus: "The campaign has been one of missed opportunities, great gambles, considerable defeats, and finally triumph." He suggests that American troops "lacked driving, dynamic purpose; many officers are too old, and there is a curious trait about the men, who write a lot of self-pitying poetry. Medals and ribbons were handed out so prodigally in all theatres of war that they lost their meaning." Well, well, Baldwin certainly doesn't pull his punches when criticising his own team—but surely the position is not as bad as he indicates. In any case, he makes no allowance for inexperience, which should be overcome as a result of association with the traditional fighting spirit of the seasoned Britishers.

**MAYOR'S MISTAKE:** Melbourne's Lord Mayor Nettlefold is reported in the "Herald" of June 12 as "complaining about the poor response to the Naval relief appeal." If this chap ever grows up mentally he will learn that it is a primary function of the Federal Government—not the people—to provide whatever money is necessary. It is the people's function to provide the goods and services, along with the ships and war materials. It is distressing to learn that the Government is a party to allowing Naval men to be dependent on the moneybox rattling fiascos which disgrace our cities and dislocate our transport service from time to time. The same goes for other so-called charity appeals.

**BANKERS' BLARNEY:** The "Constitutional Club," which seems to be specially designed to provide opportunities for the press to report inspired propaganda, offered such an opportunity to the Melbourne "Herald" of June 21 in reporting the Chairman of the Victorian Associated Banks (Mr. L. J. McConnan), who, naturally, extolled the super-benign qualities of the banking system. Space does not permit relating all the nice but substantially untrue things he said, but he did say that 80% of all dealings were cheque (non-legal tender) transactions, and that it was ridiculous to say that trading banks created their own credit, and used it for their own purposes. Note that he did not deny that bankers create credit. It appears from the "Herald" report that he did not tell the genial old boys gathered around that the bankers normally raked off half of the total pre-war taxation, in the form of interest payments. But this omission was probably caused by Sir Keith Murdoch rushing desperately to get this red-hot news into his evening suppress. —O.B.H.



## LORD BIRDWOOD ON INDIA

### A Speech in the House of Lords on April 6, 1943

**Lord Birdwood:** . . . I hope I need not apologise for addressing your Lordships today. I do so because it happens that I was born in India, where I followed a father who for some thirty-five years had been in the Indian Civil Service, and left, I believe, as one of the best-loved men India had seen. He followed his father, who was for some time in the Honourable India Company's service. I myself was fortunate enough to serve almost continuously for forty-six years in India, where I have been followed by both my son and my grandson now serving in my old Indian regiment. I venture to mention these details of family affairs in the hope that your Lordships will believe that after all those years of close connection with India I have many good friends there, a great proportion of whom are those Indians with whom I have served all my life.

I had the extraordinary good fortune as a young man to join what I regard as the very finest of Indian Services, a service composed of the yeomen of India. The men in that service are not rich men, they are all poor men, but all with a small stake in the country, owning their horses, their saddlery and their equipment. They were men whom I got to know so well that, when on several occasions I had to leave India on active service, I had no hesitation whatever in leaving my wife and children entirely in their care, knowing they would willingly give their lives for them if necessary. There was a time when I was one of some half dozen British officers with 625 Indian ranks. In those days we lived in the very closest touch with our Indian ranks. I feel, I may say, thankful that it was before the days of the advent of the motor car, because motor cars seem to have brought hustle and bustle into the lives of all of us, so that no one has the time to know their fellow men or to take an interest in their lives in the way we could when we had horses as a link between us. I had the good fortune in those days to traverse India from Chitral to Cape Comorin, and from Lashio, on the Chinese frontier, to alachistan. It was impossible not to get to know the people really well, for I marched with my regiment from Central India to the Afghan border, a long trek, lasting four months, daily riding with my Indian comrades.

We stopped at the villages through which we passed, getting into touch with the village authorities and playing football and cricket with the villagers.

One got to know people better in those days when one had to water one's horses at the village trough, than in modern days, when one fills up at the petrol pump. In later years, when I left my regiment and was a more senior officer, I had the good fortune to visit every year what are known as the Canal Colonies in the Punjab, for which my noble friend, Lord Hailey, was to a great extent responsible. There great numbers of old soldiers were given Crown lands, generally on what were called horse-breeding terms. I would spend my days riding round renewing acquaintances with old friends and discussing with village elders their various interests, which mostly concerned the state of their crops or the iniquities of Canal officials in refusing, unless they were bribed, to give them the water to which they were entitled. After I had retired to the little one-roomed mud hut in the village which was reserved as a guest house, there would presently come in a furtive figure, who would sit beside me, and after looking round to make sure that no one was listening, would say, "Sahib, can you get the Government to send an English judge in place of the Hindu?" I would go on to the next village, and there the request would be whether I could not get an English officer sent in place of a tyrannical Mahomedan. I think your Lordships will realise that, looking back on that period, one feels that one really did get to know men in that way. Sometimes a sidelight would come when, overhearing a few words of conversation, one was made to realise how much was hidden and how much one did not know. It makes one dread to think of the ignorance of some week-end globe trotter who came out to India, with, of course, no knowledge of the language, and who had to place himself more or less at the disposal of an Indian politician in order to get information, some person, perhaps, out of touch with the tillers of the soil, who form 90 per cent, of the population of India. Those are the real people of India.

(To be continued.)

the world that petroleum is always accompanied by gaseous hydrocarbons, and a gasoline content such as that of the Roma gas, is generally accepted as sufficient justification for the expenditure of large sums of capital in development work.

"In view of the enormous production of gas from the bores at and near Roma, and the fact that the gas sands have been found over an area of from 25 to 30 square miles, it is obvious that THERE ARE COMMERCIAL ACCUMULATIONS OF LIQUID OIL IN THE OIL AND GAS SANDS BENEATH THAT AREA, AND THAT NEARBY ARE THE ACCUMULATIONS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM FROM WHICH THE GAS AND LIGHT OIL RECOVERED AT ROMA HAVE BEEN DERIVED.

"Butyl rubber equal to the best natural rubber is made from the products left over on the manufacture of high octane aviation spirit from the natural oil.

"First class petrol and first class rubber from the same oil well sounds like a story by one of those old-time Uncles from Fiji — YET IT IS TRUE.

"With our resources the Commonwealth of the near future need never purchase a gallon of petrol or a lb. of rubber—we can produce all our requirements in those lines—all that is needed is a little courage and enterprise.

"I can see no reason why we should allow our potential oil and rubber supplies to become the football of the International Oil Interests in the same way as those of Mexico, Venezuela, the East Indies, Mosul, Iraq, and Iran.

"These resources are ours, should be developed by Australians for Australia."

(To be continued.)

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

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

"AUSTRALIAN CHARTER." We have received from the Free Australia Movement of South Australia, a copy of "Australian Charter." This is a call to all Australians interested in the continuance of our Free Democracy, and who accept the golden rule: "Love God and your neighbour as yourself." There are a number of things in this charter which we whole-heartedly support, and especially the statement that "whatever is physically possible can be made financially possible." They have no blue print of a New World Order, but believe that Australia will be a better country to live in if we are free to develop it, and express our individuality in those things which delight the creative mind of men. We hope to give a further review of this Charter later, and it will be interesting to note the public reaction to something apparently much more definite than the "Common Cause" brochure.

ANNUAL MEETING, JULY 24. Commencing at 3 p.m., general business will be dealt with, followed by a review of the year's work, and a discussion of the activities proposed for the ensuing year. Business will conclude with the election of officers. Afternoon session for members only. At 6 p.m. tea will be served by the ladies, to which friends are invited. A Social Evening will begin at 7.30. Three short talks on writings of C. H. Douglas—"The Big Idea," "The Tragedy of Human Effort," "The Approach to Reality"—will be interspersed with musical items. Supper.

Are you financial? Prompt renewal of subscriptions appreciated.

—M. R. W. Lee, Hon. Secretary.

## NO FAVOURITISM

In the British House of Commons, on March 18 Mr. Sorensen asked the Home Secretary whether he is satisfied with the existing law, respecting anti-semitism and racial hatred; what further evidence he has of anti-semitic offences; and whether he will consider defining anti-semitic offences in appropriate legislation.

Mr. H. Morrison: "The principle of our law is that it is no respecter of persons, and it applies alike to all individuals and to all sections of the community. I am sure that the House will agree with me that it would be contrary to public policy to single out one section of the community and to afford to it preferential treatment and protection. . . . But I need not assure the House that appropriate action will be taken, whenever evidence is forthcoming, against any person who engages in activities that constitute an offence against the laws of this country."

## Portuguese Utilities

"It is to be hoped," says the "Economist," that Portugal is not to join the ranks of those who hope to achieve prosperity by minimising foreign trade, for that is one effect of banning foreign capital. The remark arises from the proposal to convert six foreign-owned public utility concerns into Portuguese companies. The two British-owned companies are Anglo-Portuguese Telephone and Lisbon Tramways. The "Economist" says "it" (whether a fall in share prices or the quasi-autarchic tendency is not clear) "is an inevitable result of the increasing inclination to place the control of public services, if not of all industry, in the hands of the State."

## Alberta Govt. and Farm Debt

(Continued from page 1.)

ditions have demonstrated to be incapable of attainment, and

Whereas the Farmers' Creditors' Agreement Act was passed in 1943 for the purpose of relieving against what was believed to be the consequences of a temporary condition of economic and natural disaster, and has served in common with Provincial enactments now found to be "ultra vires," to give a measure of relief from such consequences, and

Whereas the recited economic and natural conditions which were thought to be temporary are inherent in the hazards attendant upon agriculture in Western Canada and will recur,

Therefore be it Resolved that a tribunal or tribunals be created by the appropriate legislative authority in Canada to:

- to write down the principal of farm debts, secured and unsecured,
- to reduce the interest rate on farm debts, secured and unsecured,
- to alter the terms of payment of farm debts, secured and unsecured,
- to review and revise its own decisions in the light of events subsequent to the making of the decision,
- to extend to individuals in any particular year or circumstances, the protection of any of the provisions of this legislation available to any debtor, whose affairs are being administered under it,
- to stay proceedings arising on debts or securities after an adjudication has been made,
- to make the foregoing remedies available with respect to any farm debts regardless of the time at which they were incurred, and,

Whereas the plight of the farmers of Alberta is extremely serious at the present time and requires immediate action on the part of the Dominion Government in order to prevent undue hardship and unnecessary expense:

Now Therefore be it Resolved that the members of this Legislative Assembly hereby endorse the resolution unanimously adopted by the Inter-Provincial Debt Conference held at Saskatoon on June 29-30, 1942, by representatives of the Governments and farm organisations of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Be It Further Resolved that we urgently request the Dominion Government to implement the said resolution immediately by the necessary appropriate legislation.

—From "To-day and To-morrow."

## Extracts from England

(From the "Social Creditor.")

There are signs, faint but unmistakable, that some English have been dropped, probably by parachute, into the "B." "B.C. There's nothing these fellows won't do."

The Cooper Report on Hydro-Electric Development in Scotland (p. 33, sec. 84), observes: "Even during the constructional period, few hydro-electric schemes could produce a temporary local disfigurement more remarkable than that which is regularly produced by large timber-cutting operations—a process which will be more common in the future as the work of the Forestry Commission expands." (Our emphasis.) Well, if that isn't getting a bird with each barrel, we've never seen it done.

"Since we believe that a world in which the arts are to flourish must be a planned world, we put ourselves at the disposal of the Government."—Extract from a letter to "Garvins Gazette" from C. C. Martin, of Dartington Hall.

Mr. Elmhirst, the proprietor of Dartington Hall, is a close collaborator of Mr. Moses Israel Sieff, Chairman of P.E.P. and Vice-Chairman of Marks & Spencer Limited.

For the effect of Art in a Planned World, readers are advised to contemplate the charm produced by the chain stores of Messrs. Marks & Spencer in, for instance, Princes-street, Edinburgh. But almost any town will do.

In the brilliance of the day-to-day and night-to-night achievements of our glorious civilisation, we are apt to forget the remark of the Zoo director who was asked to admire Jack Dempsey, Columbia's Crown, the World's Greatest Bruiser. "We've an orangutan who could whip six of him," he observed.

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## THE FRUSTRATION OF PRODUCTION OF MOTOR FUEL IN AUSTRALIA

(Continued from last issue.)

**Alderman F. Timbury, Mayor of Roma, under date January 8, 1943, writes:**

Here and in the surrounding district there are unlimited supplies of water readily available and equally unlimited supplies of good coal easily accessible, which are more than sufficient to meet any conceivable industrial expansion. "There are many thousands of square miles around Roma with coal seams and coal measures from the surface down—the greatest reservoir of cheap power in Australia and probably one of the greatest in the world.

"Having made these sweeping assertions, it is up to me to justify them. This I will do, but the subject is so vast, particularly that of coal, oil, etc., that I can only out-line the facts here—I will be happy to furnish proofs and full particulars at any time.

### WATER SUPPLIES.

Under this heading Alderman Timbury outlines the Roma district section of the Great Artesian Basin, and the immense quantity of water that is being drawn from it.

### COAL, OIL AND OTHER SOURCES OF POWER.

Alderman Timbury's letter continues: "A little colliery near Injune has been operating since 1933. In that time it has produced 130,000 tons of coal, and up to the present they have not gone below 82 feet from the surface, but the seams go deeper. The coal is of excellent quality.

"The Colliery would have no difficulty in increasing its output to meet the requirements of one or even several industrial undertakings even at short notice.

"There are, however, far greater possibilities in the coal resources of the Maranoa than that. There is an area here of seventeen thousand square miles which

is literally stuffed with coal seams and coal measures."

Alderman Timbury quotes Dr. Jensen's report (Q.G.S. Publication No. 277), and outlines the Ramsay method of underground gasification of coal, which has, during the last few years, been demonstrated to be a practical and economic success.

Alderman Timbury outlines the search for oil and states: "The search in the Roma district has therefore yielded the following tangible results to date.

"(1) Thousands of millions of cubic feet of wet gas produced from Hospital Hill since 1902. From 1902-1930 wet gas was escaping continuously from No. 2 Town Water Bore.

"(2) Some 20,000 to 30,000 gallons of oil (similar to the light white and straw coloured oils of Turner Valley, Calgary) from the R.O.C.L. No. 1 on Hospital Hill.

"(3) 20,000 to 30,000 gallons of gasoline absorbed from the natural gas from R.O.C.L. No. 1 per medium of a Braun absorption plant—a small scale edition of the huge absorption plants in use in all the U.S.A. Oilfields.

"(4) Approximately 1000 gallons of light green crude oil (similar to light crudes of Sumatra and Pennsylvania) produced by Roma Blocks No. 1 Well, about 10 miles North East of Roma, also oil and gas showings in several other Wells on that Company's lease.

"(5) Cores dripping free oil obtained in the Australian Roma Oil Co's bores and one bore drilled by the R.O.C.L. group at Blythdale, about nine miles East of Roma.

"(6) A large flow of dry gas at about 800 feet in a bore 30 miles North East of Roma.

"(7) Wet gas struck at Warooby in oil search bore, estimated at 30,000,000 cubic feet per day.

"American experience and opinion on the occurrence and relationship of gas bearing horizons to petroleum, is stated concisely by Messrs. Phelps and Lake in their work on "Petroleum Engineering," published in 1927, viz.:—

"A large quantity of gas found in any strata will indicate that there is present suitable structure for the accumulation of petroleum. If this gas is "wet," that is gasoline bearing, it is a good indication that petroliferous horizons are below. However, if the gas is "dry," that is a non-gasoline bearing, merely structure for accumulation is indicated. This is no indication either for or against the subsequent occurrence of petroleum. If "wet" gas occurs in small or insignificant quantities, it is an indication that petroleum or petroliferous strata are in the vicinity?"

"It has been found in all the oilfields of

## NEW PAMPHLET

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