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EVERY FRIDAY.

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# 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).

## Hitler's Policy Is As Bad As His Methods

### Beware of Any "New Order" Advocates Who Ignore That!

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

Every centralised medium of propaganda is now being used to condition our minds to accept the prescribed "New World Order," which, we are assured, is going to be the outcome of this war. Dozens of "famous" writers of all countries are pouring out reams of material in an endeavour to get us to accept certain platitudes. I say platitudes, because a careful examination of any one of the articles by the "famous" writers reveals the hollow sham behind the facade of words. People are rapidly becoming mesmerised by mere words—words which, upon examination, can be seen to mean anything or nothing.

Let me take a typical example of this attempt to mesmerise us all. Dorothy Thompson's syndicated articles are probably as widely-read in all English-speaking countries as those of any other columnist. She is acceptable to those who control all the main mediums of propaganda—to the groups who control finance. In the Melbourne "Truth" of May 29, Miss Thompson impresses upon us that the "unity of Europe is essential in the post-war world." Hitler's idea of a unified Europe is one central

Government controlling all Europe. Is this what Miss Thompson has in mind? I am afraid so.

I have often been at pains to point out in these columns that the "planners" in British and American countries are rather keen on Hitler's POLICY of centralising political and economic control of all Europe. They may disagree with his METHODS, but are careful to tell us that, while Hitler must be beaten militarily, we don't want to undo the "good work" that

he is doing politically and economically! Miss Thompson advocates this:

"Hitler has been forced by the logic of his own war to accomplish an historic act. It is foolish to underrate it. It is necessary to break the tyranny, but not again to disintegrate Europe."

Yes, amazing, isn't it? To think that a world-wide publicist, aided and abetted by the power of finance, can put this out for the British and American people to read! And some simple people still believe that the war is all "that wicked man Hitler's fault!"

Let us consider the real facts concerning Germany's position in Europe:

(1) During the latter part of last century Bismarck, financed by the big German-Jewish banking houses, centralised Germany into a "strong" nation. When nations are made "strong," the citizens naturally become weak. So it was in Germany. The "strong" Germany proceeded to plunge Europe into the first part of the World War. The International Bankers had a merry time with their debt system.

(2) At the Peace Conference representatives of the International Banking groups represented both sides. Mr. Lloyd George and others have told us how the financiers wrecked the Peace Conference and opposed any suggestion of decentralising Germany back into its original provinces. Germany must be kept "strong," they said. Having served his purpose, the Kaiser was hurried off the stage.

(3) Hitler, a suitable demagogue, was next hurried on the stage, and received the full support of the big International Banking groups. The Soviet Government had kindly allowed the German army officers to train in Russia; the result being that a strong nucleus was maintained for the new German army. This defeated the peace terms demanded by Britain and France. When Hitler was brought to full control everything was "set" to start the second part of the World War. And it is

a remarkable thing that the bankers, who supported the building up of a "strong" Germany for the second half of the World War, spent the years of "peace" in sabotaging Britain's rearmament. (There was no money!) Still more remarkable is the fact that these individuals are still at large.

Now, having reached the stage where we can be told that a "strong" Europe is now necessary, Hitler can be hurried off the stage. He will have served his purpose. But the power which used Germany will be still firmly entrenched. In fact, it will be stronger than ever. If the German people, centrally governed, couldn't control their central Government, how can any realistic person suggest that all the European people can control a central European Government?

What are we fighting for? Most British citizens who have taken the oath of allegiance to the British Crown are fighting to preserve the British "Empire"—a Commonwealth of Nations, based on decentralised, autonomous Governments—the very opposite of what Miss Thompson advocates. We are fighting against Hitler's ideas and those who backed him. But Miss Thompson writes: "He (Hitler) is using progressive ideas, preached by modern liberals for the past quarter of a century." Good old Adolf!!!

After telling us that Hitler is using war to unify Europe, Miss Thompson asks, "Why should we not project the unification of Europe and the world?"

Well, I have always said that the promoters of the war desire to use the war against "Hitlerism" to establish World "Hitlerism." The whole foul doctrine of further centralisation must be smashed once and for all. Germany must be dealt with first. We don't want any more "strong" centralised Governments; we want strong citizens in control of their own Governments. Then, and then only, will there be no more war.

### J. T. Lang's Warning Broadcast

John Thomas Lang is putting up a great fight to warn the people of Australia of the dangers which threaten them from the creeping paralysis of socialistic bureaucracy. Because of this persistent and pointed criticism of Labor policy he was recently expelled from the Labor Movement.

The only Federal Labor parliamentarian to criticise Labor's financial policy (Senator Darcey) was recently refused priority endorsement for Labor's Senate team in Tasmania. Labor has long followed the policy of "blowing out its brains," which explains why it is a politically, mentally and spiritually bankrupt movement to-day, slavishly following a policy which is making for the servitude of the people of all classes.

But to return to Lang. We herewith reprint the substance of his AUE broadcast of the week before last:—

"This bureaucracy that we have created during the war has a firm grip on the Government of the country and it will fight desperately to continue its existence. I am disturbed because the people do not realise the difficulty that will arise when the war ends and an attempt is being made to get rid of all these people who rule and regulate our thoughts and actions," he said.

"Until this war commenced," said Mr. Lang, "we had here what is known as

Parliamentary government. If a law was to be made, it was made by Parliament. The administration of the law was carried out by the ordinary Public Service, and the Minister was responsible to Parliament for everything that happened.

"In Russia, Germany, and Italy, they have a different system," he added. "They have a parliament of sorts, but all that Parliament ever did was to vote away its power to make law. It transferred the law-making powers to the Government. All the laws made in those countries are made by regulation, not by an Act of Parliament. The administration of the Government is not in the hands of the Public Service, as we know it here. It is in the hands of the Party. In Russia, it is in the hands of the Communist Party. In Italy, the Fascist Party, in Germany, the Nazi Party."

When Australia entered the war, the Federal Government passed the National Security Act. In doing that, it followed the Russian, German and Italian system of transferring the power to make laws from Parliament to Government departments, said Mr. Lang.

"When something is to be rationed in this country; when an alteration is to be made in the conditions of industrial conscription; or when any new law is made or an old one altered, it is done not by Parliament, but by a Government department," he said. "Almost every department now has its own lawyers, who draft its own regulations. If a regulation drafted to-day fails to do the job it was intended to do, all that happens is that another regulation is made to-morrow to correct it. "Our method of law-making is the same as in the Fascist and Communist countries. So far, the administration doesn't belong to one party, as it does in those countries. In some cases here, there may be Communists administering this department and captains of industry administering that. But whatever party they belong to, they have the same powers here as the Fascists and the Communists have in their countries," said Mr. Lang.

**"Under this system, the people lose their control over the making of the law, because the law-makers don't go to an election."**

"Under the Parliamentary system of government, the Minister was always responsible for the laws that he put through Parliament. Under the new system, all the Minister will do is to explain that the laws have been made by the Director of this, or the Such-and-such Commission, or by some particular Board. It is no longer a question of one Minister making one law

## NOTES on the NEWS

A State Governors' conference, held in Ohio, U.S.A., has demanded increased powers for the individual States in post-war affairs. The U.S. report states: "The position here resembles that in Australia, where the Federal Government is steadily encroaching on traditional State rights—and this is going to provoke violent reactions. Democrats are combining with Republicans in a revolt against Federalism." That's the tonic item for the week. Read it again.

**STATES' SURPLUSES** The Loan Council meeting this year concerned itself with seeking the surrender of the States' surplus funds. This session was marked by a new note, in the form of a letter from the Commonwealth Bank Board (consisting of private-bank nominees), reminding the State Premiers that "£53,000,000 loaned to them during the depression was unpaid," and suggesting that State Governments should use surplus funds to redeem a portion of that debt. This illustrates the manner by which the bankers influence policy, and it is heartening to learn that

"it is unlikely that the Premiers will agree to the proposal." It is about time the Premiers put the bankers in their place, and told them to attend to their own business, which is simply to make available whatever new money is required, and not to give any back-chat.

**POLISH PROBLEM** Following the convenient death of General Sikorski, we are informed by the daily press that a thoroughly democratic Polish Government has now been formed in London (not Poland), and that Dr. Ludwig Grosfeld, a Jewish socialist, is the Finance Minister. The test of whether or not this Government is democratic would normally depend on whether or not it was elected by the Polish people, and then only if such a Government produced the results required by the said Polish people. However, this set-up will presumably be hailed by Jews and Socialists in so far as it may represent a further step towards the establishing of the "Kingdom" (world-wide State Socialism being the mechanism for achieving that end). The issue seems to be narrowing down to a choice of the Judaic or the Christian philosophy—that is, the Old Testament idea that Man exists for the State, or the New Testament belief that the State exists for Man.

**CENTRALISATION CONTEST** Reports of the establishment of the National Works Commission reveal that the ostensible sponsors of this body, which is to consist of the Prime Minister and one representative of each State Government, first had to defeat the proposal to centralise control in three experts—including, of course, Sir Harry Brown, who is still looking for a permanent job. It is interesting and hopeful to note that the State Governments declined to allow direct participation in control of works policy to pass from them. That's all to the good; but why is the Prime Minister on the Commission, since all States are otherwise represented? If the States' representatives agree on the desirability of certain public works, and request the Federal Government to make the necessary finance available, there should be nothing more to it.

at a time in Parliament. In one single Department, there may be half a dozen boards and directors making half a dozen laws.

**"That is what bureaucracy means," he pointed out "It means that all these directors, and boards, and commissions—who never face an election—decide what laws the people want, make the laws, and see that they are carried out!"**

"Most of us have put up with the system in the belief that it was necessary in order to carry on the war, and that we will immediately return to the Parliamentary system of government after the war.

"But will we?" he asked. "When the war ends, the Government will face the problem of changing over from wartime conditions to those of peace-tune."

The C.C.C. would say it had an organisation that could employ thousands and thousands of men on public works; if disbanded, there would be no machinery for placing the soldiers in civil employment. The Manpower Department would say there would be chaos in changing over to civil conditions, unless the organisation was continued. And so it would go on right through the vast administrative machine set up during the war.

The people would be presented with a high-sounding scheme of post-war reconstruction. At best it was nothing more than a proposal to keep most of these

(Continued on page 4.)

(Continued on page 4.)

### The "Decoy Duck"

In planning an attack in the world of sport, various "decoys" are used. The boxer feints with one hand and delivers a smashing blow with the other; the forward lures the full-back away from the goal and pocket forwards nip in and score. Racing men have been known to back their "decoy" down to short odds; then win the race with the unfancied horse, usually supported by the stable connections by devious ways designed to mislead punters. Such tactics are well known. The stage is now set for another sporting event, with the electors marked "fair sport." Look for the "Decoy!" Neatly wrapped in "press" headlines we find it! The "Brisbane Line!" The electors will be asked to choose between the administration of Fadden, Menzies and Co. and the Curtin Government. Looks simple, doesn't it? But watch for the "knock out." Menzies, Fadden and Co. offer you MILITARY and INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION: Curtin and the Communists offer you MILITARY and INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION (within South-West Pacific Area). Menzies, Fadden and Co. have cooked up a local Beveridge "Plan" with weekly contributions from your pay envelope (already rejected by Australians, per defunct National Health and Insurance Bill—R.I.P.) The Labour Government has a Beveridge "Plan"—free and non-contributory!—it is financed from general revenue. Taxation provides general revenue, and YOU PROVIDE TAXATION. Vote for Labor or U.A.P. and you get CONSCRIPTION AND A BOGUS NATIONAL HEALTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT PLAN. Electors, come out of your "corner" fighting! Watch the "DECOY." Vote for the candidate you fancy, but don't be "SITTING SHOTS" all your life. TELL HIM WHAT YOU WANT OR REJECT WHAT YOU DO NOT WANT. —E.J.G.

## THEY ALL DODGE IT

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

Sir,—With striking unanimity, all "parties" are carefully dodging the one issue at the forthcoming elections, which will control all other issues. That vital issue is Finance, and its omission is particularly noticeable in all advertising matter so far published. If we look over the public statements and propaganda which have been put out we will find nothing but the most nebulous references to the question. Next week I hope to set out these references for purpose of comparison, but in the mean time would like to make brief mention of the Commonwealth Bank, and the part it should be playing.

No Government can have administrative independence unless it has financial independence; and, as no Australian Government possesses financial independence, no Australian Government is actually in power. It is merely in office. But most of the present politicians, and even members of Cabinets (who definitely know better), still strut in public places speaking of "when we came into power," or "when we come into power"! They have a queer conception of "Power."

No Government which is financially subservient to an outside body can possibly give full effect to the will of the people. Such a Government is only permitted to give effect to measures which do not conflict with the interests of those who privately determine monetary policy. In this regard it is interesting to bear in mind that the chairman of the Commonwealth Bank Board is still a director in a private financial company, whose success depends upon money continuing to be regarded as an interest-bearing commodity, whereas it is really only an accounting token.

Government spending is controlled by what is called the "Budget," and Government budgets are merely instruments for keeping Governments and people in check. These budgets are neither natural nor divine. They are part of a gigantic swindle. It is no part of their purpose to facilitate the development of our resources for the benefit of the people, but rather to facilitate the exploitation of those resources for the benefit of those who control financial policy. For example, the whole purpose of the fraudulent Premiers' Plan was to "balance the Budget," i.e., to fit in with financial policy, and its effect on the people was of no importance whatever to the controllers of that policy. It is beyond question that Governments normally may act only within the limit of the funds provided for in the Budget, which hitherto have borne no relation to either the resources of the country or the needs of the people. Conditions governing the framing of the Budget are the direct product of the monetary policy in force at the time, a policy formulated and imposed by bankers.

Control of monetary policy is therefore the crux of any post-war planning, and the Commonwealth Parliament cannot exercise any sovereign powers while control of financial policy rests outside that institution. Transfer of additional "powers" from the States will not affect that FACT in the slightest degree.

Apparently some members of the 1911 Fisher Government realised this, and one of the objects in view in the establishment of the Commonwealth Bank was to bring the determination of financial policy under public control. To a large extent that was achieved, and the late Sir Denison Miller, the Bank's first Governor, was thereby enabled to save the Australian people from conditions of depression in 1920. This action brought him into conflict with the trading banks, who were at that time restricting credit and calling in overdrafts, and a campaign was started through the newspapers to create the impression that it was dangerous for so much power to be vested in one man. Unfortunately, Sir Denison died in 1923, and the following year the Commonwealth Bank Act was amended to effect transfer of control from the Governor to a Board representing private financial interests. The press was used to mislead the people into believing that such a change would be beneficial to them, whereas the results of the change have been disastrous. The press is again being used to mislead the people on the same question.

Since 1924 the Commonwealth Bank has not been used in the interests of the people at all. It has been used to embarrass Governments, and to keep the community under financial dictatorships. Instead of protecting the Australian people from conditions of depression, as Sir Denison Miller had done in 1920, it was actually used to IMPOSE such conditions in 1929, 1930 and 1931. On that occasion the Bank Board, representing private interests, went so far as to tell the supposedly sovereign Govern-

ment of the Commonwealth of Australia, point blank, that it would not provide finance for national purposes, and thus, with the aid of a hostile Senate, led by a Labour renegade, forced the Scullin Labour Government to impose severe hardships on the community in general. Governments and people alike were reduced to the position of marionettes, and the "great statesman," known as Robert Gordon Menzies, K.C., said in 1934 that the Bank Board had done the correct thing "in standing up to the Government"! The champion of Australian democracy! The Bank Board is still in the position to reimpose similar conditions at will, and would be supported in such treasonable conduct by most of the candidates in the 1943 elections.

Our first and foremost duty is to make sure that there will be no repetition of that sort of thing, and to ensure this the Bank must be restored to the control of a highly-qualified Australian, loyal to the Australian people, and directly responsible to the Commonwealth Parliament through the Federal Treasurer. He must be required by Parliament to implement a financial policy which will give the people access to the full benefits of their natural resources and productive ability. These benefits must take the form of a shorter working life, increasing incomes, lower costs, higher living standards, reduced taxation, better working conditions, later school-leaving age, better facilities for all branches of public welfare, and the fostering of every good thing calculated to lift the burdens which now fall so heavily upon parents. Any candidates not in favour of these objectives, and not willing to work wholeheartedly for them, must be strenuously opposed; and all those trying to dodge the vital issue of Finance should be required to face up to it publicly or be denounced as impostors.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham-street, East Melbourne, C.2. 18th July, 1943

### SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The next monthly meeting of the S.C.M. of S.A. will be held in the United Democrats' rooms, at 17 Waymouth-street, Adelaide, on Thursday, July 29, at 8 p.m. At the conclusion of general business, the chairman (Mr. D. J. Amos), will address the meeting on the wonderful record of the late William Aberhart. Note the alteration of address for future meetings. All members are requested to attend, as June was the end of our financial year.

—J. E. Burgess, Hon. Secretary.

### SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

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

**The Fighting Forces' Protection League:** The campaign against taxes on canteen goods for members of the Forces is proceeding very satisfactorily. A further 10,000 forms are being printed. At the Central Market a campaign for signatures will be conducted on Friday, July 30. Helpers are required to man tables between 9 a.m. and 8 p.m. Offers of help should be forwarded to this office, where they will be passed on to the secretary, Mr. H. B. Harvey. A note has been received from Mr. Eric Butler, who asks for supplies of forms. He says he feels it is a campaign that promises much. Electoral Campaign Movements in each State are asked to co-operate in making this an Australia-wide issue.

**Free Australia Movement:** There seems to be some confusion regarding this. However, while the United Democrats can endorse a good deal of the matter in the "Australian Charter," it must not be thought that the movement is in any direct way connected with us. But we like to point out those instances where other bodies are working parallel with us. For instance, in the Charter we have: "(a) To foster and maintain genuine loyalty to King and country, which is obtained when each individual enjoys political democracy, and economic security in freedom; that is, individual sovereignty. This we define as the freedom of each and every person to choose or refuse one thing at a time." This Charter also claims to be opposed to bureaucracy; to set out to get the equivalent of the basic wage for all, employment offering or not. Our members, however, must not be alarmed. One proposal that the Free Australia Movement is still advocating, one Parliament for Australia, is, of course, quite foreign to our policy. We support only what is in line with our policy—not that of other movements.

—M. R. W. Lee, Hon. Secretary.

Responsibility for all unsigned election comment in these columns is accepted by H. F. Allsop, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne, C. 1

## IN GREAT BRITAIN'S PARLIAMENT

On April 6 Sir Stanley Reed asked the Minister of Fuel and Power what the reasons were for the issue of the Order to take over the Fynnongroew Colliery, Flintshire, from the Point of Ayr Collieries, Limited; whether any criticisms had been made of its management; whether he is aware that it had the highest output per man of all the collieries in North Wales and the best safety record, and had been free from stoppages since the great coal strike of 1924 and whether his attention had been directed to the comments of Mr. Justice Singleton\* in giving judgment in the appeal against the vesting order?

[Sir Stanley Reed's was one of eight questions submitted on this point]

The Minister of Fuel and Power (Major Lloyd George): The decision to take control of this undertaking, whose technical efficiency has never been in dispute, was only reached after the most careful consideration, lasting many months. There has been considerable friction, extending over several years, in the North Wales coalfield as a result of the refusal of the undertaking to agree to the request of the North Wales and Border Counties Mine Workers' Association to be allowed the same facilities on behalf of its members at this colliery as are allowed to the Association at all the other collieries in the district. My hon. Friends will appreciate that the co-operation of all engaged in the industry is vital to the war effort. Repeated attempts have been made to remove the causes of this friction by my Department. The North Wales Coalowners' Association have also done everything in their power to assist this resulted in the resignation of the Point of Ayr Collieries from the Coalowners' Association.

During my visit to the district last autumn, I realised that the situation was becoming worse, and I was seriously perturbed as to the effect it would have on production in the whole district. Since then I have kept in constant touch with my Regional Controller in the North Western area. His reports showed quite clearly that the situation was becoming steadily worse. I further received, in the middle of January last, a confidential report from Sir John Forster, who had been appointed, at my request, by my right hon. Friend, the Minister of Labour and National Service to make an independent investigation. Sir John came to the conclusion that if the causes of the friction were not removed there might be trouble throughout the North Wales coalfield. Accordingly it became my duty to consider whether this situation might not seriously affect the production of coal. I decided that having regard to all the history of this matter there was no means of bringing the friction to an end, other than by taking control of the undertaking under Defence Regulation 55 (4). While I am willing at any time to consider removing the control, I must first be satisfied that the danger to the war effort, which led me to impose it, has been removed and will not recur. I am not so satisfied at present.

My attention has been called to the comments of Mr. Justice Singleton. I was advised that as the Courts had no jurisdiction to consider the reasonableness of my Order and as my responsibility in the matter was to Parliament, and in particular to this House, it would not be correct, either legally or constitutionally, for evidence to be submitted to the Court as to my reasons for making this Order. A submission to this effect was made to Mr.

\*See report in this issue headed "Socialisation by Subterfuge in Great Britain."

Justice Singleton by the Solicitor-General and no evidence was therefore called on my behalf. The learned Judge decided the case in my favour, on the ground that I was the responsible person and that I had the right to make this Order. Mr. Justice Singleton's comments on my conduct were, therefore, made in the absence of any evidence on my behalf and it is, I think, right that I should add that the learned Judge made it clear that these comments were outside his province in the case.

Mr. Rowlands: Is it not a fact that the relationships between the employers and the employees have been most cordial at this colliery and that there has been no stoppage there since 1926, which is unique not only in the history of this region, but in the history of pits throughout the whole country?

Major Lloyd George: That has nothing to do with the point I made, which was that there are in this colliery a large number of men who belong to a union and who desire the same rights at this colliery as are available in every other colliery throughout the country. My only interest is to see that everybody is treated alike.....

### THE "MONEY MYTH"

The following letter appeared in 'The Scotsman' of April 30—

Sir,—I am so much in agreement with the main thesis of your correspondent, Mr. W. D. Clark, that I feel sure that he will permit me to register a note of warning against his plea for "stable prices."

Perhaps most of the calamities, and they are many, which derive from the money system can be traced to the general failure to insist, firstly, on the fundamental relationships between costs and prices, and, secondly, on the self-evident but generally unrecognised fact that a money system is simply an accounting system, and therefore it is tolerable only if it is a realistic and accurate accounting system.

The simple and incontestable fact is that a stable price level is not accurate, and therefore cannot be said to be "honest," and is very easily demonstrated to be both dishonest and undesirable.

Without becoming too technical, I might point out that the primary object of modern production is to reduce man-hours per unit of production, an objective in which almost incredible success has been achieved.

This means a fall of costs, and, if properly accounted for, a falling price level, which is the same thing as a rise in the purchasing power of the unit of account. This is the most perfect, because accurate, method of passing on improvement to the consumer, who is the objective of production.

The methods of protecting the producer from the effects of a fall in prices under our present vicious system are quite well known, have been tried, and are quite effective.

—I am, etc., C. H. Douglas, 27/4/1943.

### WAS IT YOU?

In quite a number of instances where postage stamps have been forwarded to this office for literature or donations, the stamps have been affixed in such a manner that they adhere to the letter, and cannot be removed in a usable condition. This has caused considerable inconvenience and loss of revenue which could be eliminated with a little thought and care. One such letter, from "T.E.G.," Queensland, ordering literature, had the stamps covering the address—the result is that the address was obliterated and the stamps ruined. Although we have the name of the sender we have no address to which the books can be forwarded. Therefore, will "T.E.G." please advise the United Electors of his address? And will other correspondents please exercise more care in this connection?

### "New Times" Subscription Rates

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

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**FRANK C. BARNES** announces that he intends to offer himself as a non-party candidate for the electorate of Balaclava at the forthcoming Federal Elections. Advocating monetary and political reform. Anyone who would like to assist should telephone U 1898, or attend the meeting at Caulfield Town Hall on Tuesday, August 3, 8 p.m. [Advt.]

1943 Federal Elections

INDEPENDENT SENATE

THREE:

AMESS—CARR (Mrs.)—

GOULDING

MONSTER PUBLIC MEETING,  
MELBOURNE TOWN HALL,  
THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 8 p.m.

Supporting Speaker: Bruce H. Brown

This is your fight: Bring your friends

—Advt. authorised by A. W. Bell, 390 Mt. Alexander Rd., Ascot Vale. Phone: FU 6443.

## PROGRAMME FOR THIRD WORLD WAR

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

**Most crooks in a big way are "Saviours," although, through the ages, at long intervals, there have been Saviours who were not crooks. These latter can generally be identified by the fact that they are unpopular until a long time after their, in the main, violent death. But we are not now concerned with them.**

Al Capone saved both the whisky business and the American sufferers from the local urge to mind other people's business, and provided the excuse for setting up the American Gestapo, Herr Schickelgruber-Hitler-Rothschild is saving Europe from Bolshevism and providing the opportunity for America to reconstruct Europe, and Signer Mussolini has disposed of plenty amidst poverty. The list is in no way exhaustive.

The technique of this saviour business is simple and was well understood by Robin Hood, who took all you had, and gave you back your car fare. Modern Chancellors of the Exchequer, beginning with Mr. Lloyd George, who took ninepence from us all and gave some of us fourpence back, subject to tax, regard it as the core of Finance. Generalised, the idea is to arrange an intolerable situation, and save you from it at the cost of accepting one barely tolerable. You are threatened with going all the way to Moscow, if you don't agree to go half way to Moscow. If you don't like Churchill, try Emmanuel Shinwell.

In considering the probable slogan for the next World War, now so confidently predicted in well-informed quarters as a preliminary to giving up some more freedoms to avoid it, we shall, I think, be well advised to look at the well-remembered principle just enunciated, and to consider whether any developments of the pre-1914 and pre-1939 periods are common to the "improvements" which have been introduced into civilisation, and whether they appear to follow the standard technique. Such an enquiry will be found to provide somewhat remarkable information.

Now, once you have surrendered to materialism, it is quite true that economics precedes politics, and dominates it. It is not in Bolshevism, Fascism, the New Deal, and P.E.P. or the London School of Economics Fabian Society that we shall find the origins of what we are looking for. These are ostensibly political systems, and derive from, rather than give birth to economics. While this is obvious and axiomatic, it is not so obvious, although equally axiomatic that the principle works both ways. That is as much as to say, if you can control economics, you can keep the business of getting a living the dominant factor of life, and so keep your control of politics—just that long, and no longer.

Now let us look at the developments in economic control. Don't confuse this with technical progress, with which it has nothing whatever in common. Probably the most important aspect of this subject is one with which the general public is completely unfamiliar, although some of its component members might be interested to know that the curious, illogical, and immensely publicised attack on what is called "the profit motive" is designed to provide what Lord Stamp called suitable psychological preparation. To the small circle familiar with the subject, it is known by the innocent title of "management control."

It may perhaps be remembered by those who notice such things that one of the usual and effective replies to the complaint of oppression by large corporations, banks, railway and public utility companies, etc., is that the average shareholding in them is of the order of a few hundred pounds. The personal control of the partner or majority stockholder has been replaced by the small shareholder. The argument is, of course, exactly the same as that which measures democracy by the percentage of the population having votes. That is easy to apprehend when your attention is drawn to it. What is not so easy, and requires a good deal of technical knowledge of a highly specialised kind, is to understand the rapid and extensive and very silent revolution which has been taking place in the legal power of the stockholder over an undertaking for which (on the idea of the reality of money) he provided the capital. Since most of this alienation is the work of German-American-Jewish lawyers, commonly called Corporation Counsel, it had, up to the outbreak of the present hostilities, developed further in Germany and America than in Great Britain. Possibly with the able assistance of Mr. Benjamin Cohen, Jr., of the U.S.A., who has been here for some time, there are signs that we are catching up, and the organisation of the Bank of "England" is clearly devoted to it.

However that may be it is patent that the separation of ownership from control, which is a feature of stock dispersal and legal devices such as voting trusts (one of which has just been constituted by Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, in respect of the arbitrary acquisition of Messrs. Short Bros.), proxies, and other devices, is being pursued systematically in regard to industrial property, just as it is, under the agitation for "nationalisation" in regard to land and credit.

It would take us much too far afield to pursue this aspect of the policy into its amazing ramifications. But two results are significant. The first is that the shareholder is at the mercy of the stock-market

His connection with what was originally his property, is little more than the loose expectation that a group of men, who have nothing to expect from him and little to fear, will consider his interests, which they are continually told by the "B.B.C. and the Archbishops are dubiously moral. Most shareholders would agree that they don't get much consideration and will get less. If his stock is not exchangeable for valuable considerations (and who controls the Stock-Market?) he is expropriated.

The second is that he can have no say in the use that is made of "his" property. It becomes, in theory, the "tool of a neutral technocracy, but anyone of ordinary common sense knows that it obeys the policy of whoever appoints the management. Let us say, capturing export trade. It is the International Banks who appoint the management.

This systematic separation of control from ownership and responsibility began in Germany during the days of Ballin, Rathenau, Bleichroeder, Deutsch and others of the Jewish ring of bankers and industrialists who surrounded the Kaiser. It was transferred to the United States by the Warburgs, Schiffs, and Strausses, with such lawyers as Felix Frankfurter assisting. The core of the idea is power without responsibility. You cannot effectively punish a corporation or sue a Government Department.

It should be noted that this technique was highly developed many years before either Bolshevism, Fascism, the New Deal, or P.E.P. were heard of. Bearing this in mind, we are in a position to follow the technique into governmental systems, and to consider the activities of various contemporary (if temporary) celebrities.

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## LORD BIRDWOOD ON INDIA

**Lord Birdwood is better known to most Australians by his former designation—General Sir William Birdwood—under which he won great fame and the affection of his troops in the Gallipoli campaign, where he commanded the Anzacs, and later, on the Western front, where he led them in the autumn offensive of 1918. In 1917 he became a field-marshal and Commander-in-Chief in India, where he had served almost continuously for 46 years when he retired and had acquired a very intimate, first-hand knowledge of the peoples and problems of that country. Last week we published part of his speech in the House of Lords on April 6. Readers will remember that he described how he, as a young officer, traversed India on horseback from east to west and north to south, meeting the Indian villagers every day, discussing their problems with them, and playing football and cricket with them. He continued his speech as follows:—**

Will your Lordships excuse me if I digress for a short time into Indian history? I feel that it is quite impossible otherwise to see how it is that the state and government of India have changed, I feel your Lordships may agree for the better, and that as a result of our rule there has been very great benefit to the people of India. The first date I would mention is a long time ago, when Gautama Buddha came on the scene, about 400 B.C., and the next date is 250 B.C., when the Emperor Asoka reigned in Northern India and had his capital at Taxilla, whence he marched to Orissa where, we are told, he slew 100,000 and drove back 50,000 prisoners as slaves. We are told that in those days famine was so terrible that children were sold to slavery, and the very Brahmans were reduced to eating dogs. Yet we hear talk of that as India's halcyon days before a white man had set foot on her shores. Then there is a big gap until Mahmud of Ghazni invaded in 999 A.D., coming from Afghanistan and penetrating as far as Somnath, where he destroyed the temple with its great idol, said to have been full of precious stones, and carried off the gates.

In 1200 the first of the Moguls—Ghengis Khan—invaded from Afghanistan and established an empire. We may say, perhaps, that the Mogul Empire reached its zenith under Akbar in 1556, when the Moguls ruled a country right away from Kabul down to the banks of the Nerbada, which flows into the Indian Ocean some hundreds of miles north of Bombay. South of that river the Moguls, of course, had big territories at Hyderabad, Bijapur and one or two other places. But south of the river generally the Maharrats held sway. I will not say that they ruled, but they swept over the whole country, devastating, destroying and burning everything they possibly could. In 1530 we come to the advent of another people who have very much influenced our British Army, the Sikhs. In 1530 a Hindu Fakir arose who used a cry which had been raised before in Israel: "Ye take too much upon yourselves ye sons of Levi." And he established the Sikh theocracy. They resented the Brahmans' tyranny and their worship of hundreds of gods. The Sikh Guru Nanak rose and said: "I will have one god and one god only," and him the Sikhs still worship. From that date Sikhs had most terrible struggles with the Moslems. The Mahomedan rulers fought and fought them, but they, like oppressed people generally, persevered and finally they rose to their

## CULTIVATE THAT "BRISTOL SPIRIT"

**In his book, "English Journey," J. B. Priestley refers to the spirit of sturdy independence displayed by the citizens of Bristol, and he sagely advises the people of other English provincial cities to emulate the "Bristol spirit." Australians living outside our capital cities need Bristol's example and Priestley's advice just as badly, in most cases, so we quote from the book one extract that should be sufficient to convey the general idea:—**

"Here is one example of the Bristol spirit in action: A few years ago the city had four newspapers, two morning and two evening papers, all owned and run by local people. That would not do. Bristol became one of the campaigning grounds of the warring national newspaper syndicates. After various manoeuvres and parleys and armistices, Bristol found that it had lost its chief morning paper and both its old local evening papers.

But the Press magnates, who felt that everything had been satisfactorily arranged, forgot that the spirit of independence still exists in Bristol. The city saw no reason why it should be treated as if it were somebody else's back-garden. The citizens decided to start an evening paper of their own. Various prominent persons canvassed for promises of capital, formed a body of directors, and then appealed to the local public for necessary money. All manner of sums, from the workman's pound upwards, were immediately subscribed; the staff, chiefly composed of men who had been thrown out of work by the recent manoeuvres and parleys, was soon found, and a new evening paper was launched and at once reached to a circulation of seventy thousand. I understand that it has not yet touched its reserve capital and has already paid a dividend to its shareholders and a bonus to its staff.

"This is more than a piece of local history. It is really of national significance. It is good that the old and honoured city should defend itself so sturdily. It is good that Bristol should have its own paper, a genuine local enterprise, and not merely some mass publication thrown at it like a bone to a dog.

"It is good that there should be a real independent provincial Press. People ought to read national newspapers, but they also ought to read local newspapers, too, for England, even now, is still the country of

local government, local politics, strong local interests, and only the newspaper written and published in the immediate neighbourhood can deal adequately with such government, politics, and interests.

"It is important that people should read that Alderman Smith said this and Councillor Robinson did that. It is important that they should realise what is happening in their own district. Gossip and chatter from Fleet Street is a poor substitute for such information about and criticism of local affairs. Any decent provincial newspaper ought to be able to give its readers a much saner picture of the world than the popular national papers, with their hysteria and stunts and comic antics. Where an evening paper is concerned, publication must, of course, be always local, but, nevertheless, there is a wide difference between an evening paper published in the provinces by a Fleet Street combine and an evening paper produced by the people of the district.

"The citizens of Bristol had the sense to see this and the necessary enterprise to act for themselves. For this I honour them. The inhabitants of provincial towns, these days, are losing the habit of acting for themselves; they grumble, but do nothing."

## BANKS' HIDDEN RESERVES

**The London "Economist," December 12, 1942, commented as follows on an article by Mr. Reginald McKenna, entitled "What Is Banking?", published in the "Bankers' Magazine":—**

Among the interesting asides in Mr. McKenna's article are two comments on bank profits. The first is the categorical announcement that "no bank has yet become liable for E.P.T." [Excess Profits Tax.] The second is the statement that "the dividend paid on the shareholders' true capital would probably work out at about 4 per cent." This last estimate, coming with Mr. McKenna's authority, gives a very interesting guide to the approximate total of the banks' true capital, and, by deduction, to their hidden reserves. For the year 1941, the gross dividends distributed to shareholders of the eight largest clearing banks amounted to £10,692,000. If this represented 4 per cent on their true capital resources, these must amount to £267,315,000. The published capital, reserves and undistributed profits, of these banks at the end of last year amounted to £137,240,000. On this basis, the capital secreted in hidden reserves of various kinds must have amounted to £130,075,000, or just on 49 per cent, of the total.

Though Mr. McKenna writes that, "For accounting reasons, as well as considerations of prudence, the total figures of bank reserves cannot be stated," all interested parties will welcome the hint by which he has allowed them to pierce part, at least, of the veil of secrecy surrounding the size of the hidden reserves.

If the return on total capital is no more than 4 per cent, this explains the banks' freedom from E.P.T.

Nobody held out a hand to alleviate these conditions. There was absolute and complete indifference to the well-being of the poor and no attempt to feed the starving. We took no man's land except by treaty with Princes, and we exacted no tribute.

It may interest your Lordships to know roughly what the Mogul tribute was in those days. It was this: "A man shall keep for himself of his produce sufficient to feed himself and his family and to provide seed for the next crop. The balance belongs to the State." That was the tribute paid before our arrival in India. Now all over India the cultivator ploughs the land wherever he wishes with the absolute certainty that he will be able to reap the crops which he has sown. Railways, provided mainly through British engineering and with the help of British capital, have spread all over the country. They carry food to any districts threatened with famine, and where famines were constant they are now practically unknown. We have dug 20,000 miles of canals irrigating 30,000,000 acres—four times that of any irrigation possible in the whole of Europe—and, incidentally, we have built 250,000 schools. Surely that record in itself should be sufficient to justify us, and not only to justify us, but to make us feel an enormous pride at the way in which we have administered India. But I feel that the greatest outcome of our humanitarian policy has been the way in which we have looked after those millions of unfortunate people known as Untouchables—inarticulate, illiterate outcasts of many classes and creeds. Those people in days gone by were looked after by nobody, but they are looked after by us now in a way never before attempted. Another matter in respect of which we can take credit is the abolition of that appalling performance known as Suttee. That was brought about, I think, when Lord William Bentinck was Governor-General in 1828.

(To be continued.)

hopeless squalor, poverty, disease and star-

## THE FRUSTRATION OF PRODUCTION OF MOTOR FUEL IN AUSTRALIA

(Conclusion.)

The foregoing extracts show conclusively that we have in Australia sufficient coal, oil bearing shale and oil from which motor fuel can be produced to meet all our requirements for years to come at a commercially sound cost.

The foregoing extracts also show the extent to which England and Germany are producing motor fuel from coal.

It is shown that not only oil and petrol can be produced from Lakes Entrance oil field, but also a high grade bitumen for road making.

We know that our constructed roads are falling into disrepair through the shortage of this latter product, and, consequently the construction of new roads must be held up for the same reason.

It is shown that power alcohol can be obtained in greater quantity from the waste material in the sugar mills than from wheat and at a much cheaper cost. It is stated that some sinister influence was operating to frustrate all attempts to produce motor fuel in sufficient quantities in this country to meet our requirements.

It is stated that the Oil Monopolies are making £7,000,000 a year through the importation of motor fuel into this country.

It is quite apparent that geologists and motor fuel experts underestimate the quantity of raw material available, overestimate the cost of production, and underestimate the yield per ton. They like to be on the safe side and leave a fair margin. It is much the same as preparing a tender for some job that you are not particularly anxious to secure. You include a little extra to meet unforeseen contingencies.

It is shown that motor fuel can be obtained from coal by hydrogenation at a cost of 1/1 per gallon, which includes repayment of money used in the establishment of the plant and interest on same in 15 years. This estimate is on coal at 18/6 per ton. The estimated cost of coal at Blair Athol is 3/6 per ton. We are informed that it could be produced at 1/6 per ton. If our Federal Government installed a hydrogenation plant at Blair Athol it will be seen that motor fuel can be produced there for less than 2/4d. a gallon and if national debt free credit is used in the establishment of the plant the cost of the product would thereby be reduced to less than 1d. per gallon. There is enough suitable coal at Blair Athol to supply our motor fuel requirements for years, and when that is worked out it would appear that the Roma district could supply all our needs.

Yet, in spite of all this information, our Federal Government has embarked on the economically unsound proposition of producing power alcohol from wheat, spending in the process £2,000,000 25 times as much as would be required, at the highest estimate (£80,000), to repressure the Lake Entrance oil field and thus render it a fully producing concern of high grade oil petrol and bitumen.

The action of our Federal Government in this respect arouses a very strong suspicion that it is not acting in the best interests of this country.

It is, to say the least, a most economically unsound and unbusinesslike proposition because of the cost of the raw material and the uncertainty of sufficient supplies being available.

It is our considered opinion that this action of our Federal Government calls for the strongest protest from the people. Many people are thoroughly dissatisfied with the present conditions, and remark resignedly: Yes! we know that we are being exploited right and left, but what can we do about it?

We suggest that you form Voters' Policy Associations and bring about a better understanding between yourselves and your elected representatives in all governing bodies.

Some of your representatives complain repeatedly of the influence exercised over the Government by financial institution and monopolies. These men will undoubtedly act in your interests if they know that they have your support. You have two concrete instances of this in the defeat of the National Insurance Act and the Bill introduced by the Hon. R. G. Casey in 1938 to amend the Commonwealth Bank

Act. The letters sent by the people gave those representatives sufficient backing to enable them to tell the Government that they would not support those measures, and they were consequently withdrawn.

If you desire the development of the indigenous resources of motor fuel in this country you must establish closer contact with your representative and tell him just exactly what you expect from him in the matter. It is no use sitting down and waiting for the other fellow to do it. That is the reason why you are being so shamefully exploited now, simply because you take it lying down and make no attempt to help or protect yourself.

**It is your job, get on with it NOW.**

### BOOKS TO READ

(Obtainable from The United Electors of Australia, Room 9 Floor 5 MEwan House, 34 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C. 1)

"The Tragedy of Human Effort." By C. H. Douglas. Indicates how to make democracy work. Specially recommended for distribution at the present time. Price, 7d. posted.

"Federal Union Exposed." Exposes the international bankers' plot to dominate the world through a World Government. A complete analysis—and a most important reference book. Price, 1/1½ posted.

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

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

"Answer to Tax Slavery. Shows taxation as the instrument by which bankers dominate Government policy—and the lives of the people. Contains valuable statistics of taxation increases—and indicates a way out. Price, 1/1½ posted.

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

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

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

### SOCIALISATION BY SUBTERFUGE IN GREAT BRITAIN

In his recent judgment, in the case of Point of Ayr Collieries Ltd. v. Lloyd George and others, in which Point of Ayr Collieries challenged an order made by the Minister of Fuel and Power (Major G. Lloyd George) taking over control of their colliery at Ffynnongroew, Flintshire, North Wales, Mr. Justice Singleton discussed the history of the colliery. He said that it had been in the hands of the same family for generations, and workmen also had worked in the colliery generation after generation, and there had been a steady continuity of management. Over a long period the colliery had had a wonderful record from the point of view of accidents, output, and work; it was an amazingly good record in every respect. The relations between the owners and the workmen had been uniformly excellent.

His Lordship said that he was satisfied that the witnesses called by the plaintiffs (the colliery) were honest and truthful. No evidence was called for the defendants, and it struck one as a little surprising that a colliery with the best record should be the one colliery which the Minister selected to put under control. One could not help wondering how it all came about.

The Legislature had put the responsibility on the competent authority to come to a decision. The authority might make a right decision or a wrong decision, but if he brought his mind to bear on the matter and acted in good faith it was not for the Courts to say whether he had acted reasonably. That being so, the plaintiffs' action must fail. But there were other considerations of a public nature to which he thought he ought to refer. The Minister ought obviously to satisfy himself as to its necessity before making an order of this kind, which clearly ought not to be made lightly, though there might be circumstances which would necessitate speedy action. In this case the owners, managers and workmen of the colliery had a record of which they might all be proud, and he could not believe that there was really any serious threat of trouble. The necessity for preserving an atmosphere of fairness was just as necessary to-day as ever, perhaps even more necessary. If there had really been any prospect of trouble he could not help thinking that some other way might have been found for dealing with it. And if in such a case the Minister thought it necessary to take control of a business, he might at least inform the owners of the grounds on which he was acting. [See report in this issue of House of Commons debate on this case.—Ed.]

## Notes On the News

(Continued from page 1.)

**SLATER SPEAKS** Discussing Russia's problems, Mr. W. Slater, back from representing Australia in the Soviet, points out that "prices of foodstuffs in terms of Australian money were high," and quotes the following items: Potatoes and carrots, 10/- per lb.; pork, £5 per lb.; beef and mutton, £2; butter, 15/-, and milk, 24/- per quart. It appears that these prices apply to commodities for "free sales"; but he failed to indicate the prices or availability of similar articles at Government stores. However, he said enough to show that the socialistic axiom, "to each according to his needs," has become, "to each according to his purse." Mr. Slater did not mention clothing, but a very small press item in the Melbourne "Sun" of July 16 reported that Britain is releasing clothes to the value of £3,000,000 to meet Russia's pressing need. It's fortunate for Russia that Britain has not hamstrung her industrial system by completely socialising it.

**PARTY PRACTICES** A typical example of Party hacks bringing Parliament into disrepute is the proposal to increase the pay of State Members, which did not appear in any policy speech, notwithstanding the fact it was suggested in the lobbies that all Parties should mention the matter in policy speeches or in reply to questions. Well, as none of them did so, and as the electors (their employers) had no opportunity of voting on this issue, the latter should do so now by writing personal letters to their political employees, telling them they are strongly opposed to such sharp practices.

**"BRISBANE-LINE" BOLONEY:** Apparently, the facts about this red herring are that the military advisers in the early part of the war, when we had practically no planes, guns or ships, decided to take up a major line of defence, roughly taking in Brisbane in a line from East to West. Politicians, having no qualifications in such matters, would, or should, have no alternative but to accept the military experts' advice. Then came a change of politicians, who, presumably, refused to accept this advice—if the advice was still the same, which is not clear because the military command was altered—also, planes, guns and ships were now available. The whole question is whether politicians or military experts should determine military strategy. In any case, it is now ancient history, and electors should ignore this red herring, and keep their eyes on important immediate and future matters.

**CLOTHING COSTS** The President of the British Board of Trade (Mr. Dalton) says that the price of clothes has actually been reduced. Even though quality or value standards are not mentioned, so far so good. Next item worth noting is the reason for the reduction, namely, exemption from purchase tax—not this alleged efficiency arising from regimentation of the manufacturers and distributors. The purchase tax corresponds to our sales tax, which, along with other indirect taxes, constitutes a major cause of increased costs and prices. It has been estimated that at least one-third of commodity prices are represented by taxes, so, until our politicians remove these taxes, it is sheer hypocrisy for them to profess concern at profiteering or increased living costs.

**HIDDEN HISTORY:** The terrific barrage of synthetic history relating to non-British countries and "Isms" is pleasantly offset by a London report of remarks by Mr. F. Malim, formerly headmaster of Wellington, Haileybury, and other colleges, in an appeal for the necessity of teaching British ideas and ideals. He blames the universities, training colleges and schools for the prevailing ignorance on these matters, and says: "Parallelograms of forces or French irregular verbs are not necessary, whereas it is vital to understand the English language and to know the main processes by which Britain has grown and become the centre of a group of free nations." Perhaps some may query the "free nations," but a little study should demonstrate that the British way of life at least offers more freedom than any other system. It is sometimes said by unthinking people that democracy has no plan. Such people fail to understand that "freedom to choose or refuse" is the democratic plan. It remains for British people to make the ideal fully operative.

**LANG'S LOGIC** Mr. J. T. Lang, who has decided to contest the Federal seat of Reid, attacked the totalitarian, bureaucratic Statism which the "Labor" section of the Bankers' Party has imposed on us, viz.: "It is not a question of whether Australia will adopt a system of regimentation after the war. Australia has that already. The question is—will she get rid of it after the war? The country's amazing war effort is not because of the regimentation, but because the men and women of Australia have been given an opportunity of doing the things they were always capable of doing." Strangely enough, Mr. R. G. Menzies, who before the war expressed some admiration for the Nazi system, was reported in the same paper (Melbourne "Sun," July 13) as expressing similar views to those of Mr. Lang. It's all very confusing, isn't it? Fancy Lang and Menzies having that much in common! Perhaps one of them had his tongue in his cheek. Of course, you'd never guess which one!

**BANKERS' BOLONEY:** Space is being given in the daily press to the question of

bank credit in connection with national finance, and it seems that the sum of approximately £217 millions has been made available chiefly in the form of interest-bearing Treasury Bills through the Commonwealth Bank (usually referred to as the Central bank, presumably to infer that it is part of the private banking system!). It should be noted that the real point at issue is not bank credit or central bank credit; it is debt-and-interest-free credit. It is not accidental that the daily press places the emphasis on the false issue.

**FOOD FRONT:** A correspondent in the Melbourne "Herald" of June 22 gives the lie direct to the socialistic food bunglers. The statement showed that foodstuffs denied to civilians were not available to troops as rations, but were available from Government canteens—at a price—and a profit. Reference was made to terrible dehydrated meat and potatoes utterly devoid of taste, no butter or jam and cake, that was just a joke; but steak and chops, certainly, at the canteen—at a price—and a profit. If this report is only half true, those responsible have much to answer for.

**CANADA'S CHOICE:** The much used and little understood word, "isolationist," brought forth some criticism of Mr. Mackenzie King from Mr. Hanson in the Commons, as reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of July 14, and arising from the statement "that Canada was not consulted about war strategy." Mr. Hanson said that "if the time ever came when Canada had to choose between the British Empire and some other power, like the United States, as an ally, he would stand by the Empire." Mr. Brooke Claxton brings us nearer to the substance of the meaning of "isolationism" when he said, "Canada should form a foreign policy based on self-interest"—meaning that any decision made by Canada should be determined by the manner in which such decision would effect Canada.

—O.B.H.

### ARMY "EDUCATION" IN BRITAIN

In the House of Commons, on March 16, Mr. E. Smith asked the Secretary of State for War "to what extent any non-Government organisation is responsible for the running and financing of the Forces Book Club; to what purpose the profits of the club are devoted; whether the director of the Army Bureau of Current Affairs is still acting as a member of the selection committee of Penguin Books, Limited, as well as of the Forces Book Club; and what proportion of the books selected for distribution through the Forces Book Club during the last six months were published by Penguin Books, Limited."

Sir F. Grigg: "The Forces Book Club is intended to enable a supply of books to reach the soldier, sailor and airman such as he might be expected to buy for himself if he could. The club is financed by the subscriptions of its members. These are units and establishments in the Services. The production and despatch of the books to the Services Central Book Depot is open to any publisher who is prepared to accept the terms offered. Hitherto only Penguin Books have done so. After paying for the cost of producing and distributing the books from the subscriptions it is not expected that there will be a balance left as a profit. The Director of A.B.C.A. is a member of the Penguin Books selection committee and, in virtue of his appointment in the War Office, he also is a member of the Forces Book Club panel."

### J. T. LANG'S WARNING BROADCAST

(Continued from page 1.)

departments and their regulations functioning after the war. Bureaucratic government would become a permanent institution, and all the regulations governing the worker, the farmer and the business man would become permanent regulations. When the war ended, Parliament would bring in an Act that would order some of them to end and some of them to continue, Mr. Lang predicted.

Post-war reconstruction meant decent wages; decent conditions; better housing; a happier family life, where the spectre of want was not a frequent visitor. It meant land for the farmers who wanted to farm; full educational facilities for children.

"It doesn't require a huge bureaucracy to give the people what they want in the way of reconstruction," Mr. Lang insisted. "All that is required is the will of Parliament and the proper utilisation of the financial resources of this great country. If Parliament that is to be elected will deal with the problems of the people in a simple way, it will do a far better job than all the elaborate blue-prints of reconstruction that can be drafted," he added.

"If the plans of reconstruction are going to include not only the existing Boards and Commissions and Directors, but more of them, with all their rules and regulations, it will only mean that we are throwing away our present system of life in favour of a regimented one, in which the people will derive no benefits at all," Mr. Lang concluded.

—New Era.

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#### A Call To All Reformers! FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

Practical Proposals: Pillar No. 1  
MELBOURNE TOWN HALL,  
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