

The "New Times" is a really independent, non-party, non-class, non-sectarian weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and opposing totalitarianism in all its forms.

THE NEW TIMES

Vol.10, No. 22. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1944

Now, when our land is 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).

You Can Get Security and Retain Freedom

No Need to Choose—Demand Both!

In the Electoral Campaign broadcast from 7HO on April 30 a warning was sounded against the Planners' propaganda, which seeks, by trickery and deception, to fool John Citizen into giving up Individual Freedom, quite unnecessarily, in exchange for a little Cart-Horse Security. The speaker was Mr. James Guthrie, B.Sc. He said:—

Those of us who sponsor this session every Sunday night have the job of criticising and analysing the veritable flood of schemes put forward by Planners for reconstructing the world after this war.

Our criticism of many of these plans has been very severe for very solid reasons. Our criticism of these planners and their plans, which have received world publicity, is mainly based on the following points:

Our objection to the Beveridge Plan is that some of the chief and most important points have been suppressed by the big organs of publicity, and the people on whom the plan is to be imposed are quite ignorant of what is in store for them. Here is what an English critic said about it:

"An impartial analysis of the proposals contained in the Beveridge Report reveals them in broad outline as a plan, simple

enough in essence, though vastly complicated in detail, for taking money, away from everyone, and returning some of it under special conditions, the chief of which is the acceptance of a continuation, and increase, of controls and restrictions now tolerated only under stress of war.

"The manner of presentation of these proposals to the public forms a useful subject of study for anyone interested in understanding, and counteracting, the technique of mass mind control, which is at present being practised on us; for it provides probably the most blatant example to date in this country, of the methods, familiar enough in Germany, whereby whole populations are induced by means of massive propaganda and misrepresentation of the facts, not merely to accept, but to clamour for and 'demand' oppressive and

restrictive legislation, which they would not think of tolerating if presented to them in a form they could understand."

In our community a few robust thinkers are beginning to slowly emerge from the effects of years of political dope administered in large and constant doses by the international propaganda machine. Many people are beginning to see the tragic futility of the political parties and their ridiculous sham fights.

However much the Party Leaders may disagree in public, there is something on which they always do agree, and that is: they want more power for Canberra and less power for the people. And a fact stands out clearly for all to see, and that is: there is not the slightest chance of obtaining a reasonable state of freedom and security in a community where a small group of men can control the gigantic forces of power and coercion which represents the departments of a modern State.

To say that the gigantic powers held by a modern Government are under constant review by Parliament is not true. New South Wales alone controls the same voting powers as do three of the States. The industrial section of Sydney controls New South Wales, and a small, active minority controls Sydney—and the Labor Party Caucus.

So the affairs of Australia are not decided by the Parliament or decided in Parliament, and the regimented Labor members go in to vote, driven like school boys, and not one of them has the courage to vote according to his own beliefs or according to how his own electors might want him to vote.

Therefore to say that the tremendous powers of regimentation demanded for post-war reconstruction by Canberra will be carefully supervised and guarded against abuse, by Parliament, is merely telling us that we can expect the worst.

Federal Government has informed us that they must keep the manpower office in action after the war. Unless this office is merely kept open to solve unemployment after the war and to supply high salaried jobs for Party men, the men in the man-power office must be given something to do. What can man-power officials do but order men and women about, order them from one part of the country to the other, or from one State to another State?

In an attempt to neutralise the hostility to the referendum proposals caused by Dr. Evatt's statement that individuals will NOT be free to choose their own occupations after the war, the Acting Prime Minister (Mr. Forde) is reported in the "Age" of May 17 as "giving an emphatic assurance that every man and woman would be free to choose their own jobs, and that there would be no industrial conscription." Unfortunately, experience has shown that politicians' WORDS count for very little, and so in this case what is needed to place the matter beyond doubt is to ELIMINATE the relevant clause from the referendum proposals. That's the only safe course. Then the people will only have thirteen clauses to reject.

SCULLIN'S SKILL: Labor stalwart J. Scullin, famous for his part in imposing the bankers' depression on the workers, is now assisting the bankers and their stooges, the economists, in putting over the 25% additional tax grab. The Press of March 8 reported him, as a spokesman at the recent Labor Conference, saying, "The measure was the first tax law that had really conferred, a benefit on the wage earner." Can you beat that? If Menzies told them that story (that taking an extra 25% tax from them was a benefit) he would have been torn limb from limb. Yet the dumb workers consistently vote for Scullin. The bankers certainly display rare judgment in selecting the political representatives for the dumb Party-ites.

PALESTINE: A report contained in the Melbourne "Herald" of April 6 informs us that nine policemen were killed and five wounded since March 13 in Palestine. The report states that these acts were committed by members of a secret organisation of Jews known as the "Stern Group," and by members of the "Irgun Zuai," the military organisation of the "revisionists." Apparently these organisations are part of the machinery of the Master-Race Jews, who use them to further their aim of world domination by usurpation. Is it any wonder that such Jews cause ill feeling wherever they are? Their militant doctrine that they are God's Chosen People contrasts with the Christian idea that God looks upon all His children without favouritism.

BUILDING BLUNDER: An attempt to alleviate the housing shortage, made by an energetic newly-wed couple, was frustrated by the Lake Macquarie (N.S.W.) Council, who ordered the product of their labour—a four-roomed cottage — to be demolished merely because the couple did not obtain a permit. The couple spent five months

Manpower means power over men—and women—to order them about. If you wish men to have that power in times of peace then that is for you to say. It is a very big decision to make; you must make it with your eyes open, and you must know exactly what you are doing. But don't give men power to order some people to leave their homes and their towns unless you are prepared to permit the same thing being done to you.

It should be carefully noted here that no man is going to submit to this type of regimentation in, peace-time unless he is scared into it by, threats of chaos or of war. War scares people into accepting regimentation. The problem the planners have to face is how to scare people into accepting regimentation in times of peace. The propaganda for this purpose is now going full blast.

After this war we are all promised "social security"—whatever that means. It appears to mean, according to the international propaganda chorus, employment for everybody. I would point out here that most people are employed at present everybody is working. But that does not constitute security or freedom, nor does it constitute a reasonable interpretation of a civilised society.

We are fighting a well-organised totalitarian State, and some say that we, too, must become a totalitarian State to fight successfully. That sounds all right provided we accept things as they are without thinking about them, but if one realises that Germany had not the remotest possibility of waging a successful war on this world had not power been centralised in the hands of a few men who prevented other, people from knowing the truth and from doing anything to protect themselves.

When we went to war with Germany we had nothing to defend ourselves with. That was not a reasonable proposition. We were placed in a false position. We had to build everything in a horribly disorganised way; there was chaos and we had to give our Governments supreme emergency powers, and we have since become totalitarian States.

It has been stated that only during war, or under threat of war, will the British people submit to regimentation; the end of the war, we hope, is in sight, but the Planners still want the regimentation. And to get it they must produce a scare. No scare, (Continued on page 4.)

Tax Officers Raid Private Homes!

By J. T. LANG, in Sydney "CENTURY," May 19.

McKell's (N.S.W. Labor Premier's) State taxation officials are raiding people's homes, interrogating housewives on their husband's affairs, cross-examining them on their mode of living and searching the home from top to bottom. They are supposed to be searching for hoarded bank notes. Of all the outrageous things that have been done since the Governments permitted fascism to take charge, nothing is so Gestapo-

At one of these homes, when the Gestapo arrived, the husband was away from home. The wife, who was approaching maternity, was "grilled" as to the standard of living of the husband and the home. Subsequently she lost her baby.

The raids take two forms. One is conducted by the taxation officials alone. They proceed under a power in the Taxation Act, which gives them the right to search documents and hiding places for concealed assets.

This provision was put in the Taxation Act as a kind of reserve power useful where an incorrigible criminal was being dealt with. Until the past six months it was hardly, if ever, used.

It was recognised at the time that it was a dangerous power to give anybody, and provision was made that it could only be used in certain circumstances, and the authority had to be signed by the Commissioner personally.

In the last six months this power has been used freely and for purposes it was never intended to cover. It was never meant that the power should be used to further the Government policy against note hoarding.

So freely is it being used that the authority is not signed by the Commissioner but his deputy. As there is no authority for the Commissioner to delegate his power of delegation it is probable that all the raids under this power have been unlawful.

But, as we have seen, since totalitarianism came among us, our own brand of the Gestapo has long ceased to worry whether what they are doing is lawful or not. To them the only law is their personal inclinations.

The oilier form of raid is the more terrible. When this is adopted, members of the Commonwealth Peace Force accompany the taxation officials. This time a search warrant is sworn under the Crimes

Act The posse then descends upon the house to be searched.

A cordon is thrown round the house and all exits guarded. The home is then given a good "going over." Drawers, boxes, vases, light fittings, every nook and cranny of the place is ransacked.

All the inmates of the home are interrogated and an atmosphere of crime is created.

It isn't hard to imagine the effect these raids have on the womenfolk and children in the home.

This is an indication of the effect that even a short period of personal power can have on an ordinary public service. Twelve months ago these officials would not have dreamed of abusing their power in this way.

But example is infectious.

With manpower officials raiding places and behind locked doors demanding identification cards, with censors reading private correspondence and listening into telephone conversations to get evidence on girls buying without coupons, with Federal police snooping round to see if miners go into billiard saloons and hotels, is it any wonder that a public service becomes power-drunk, and miniature Hitlers set themselves up everywhere.

This power when used by taxation officials is a terrible power.

Hitherto we have been guarded about the powers we give the ordinary police. But whatever the policeman may do his personal power ends with the arrest. He then has to take his accused person before a public court and produce evidence beyond doubt that he is guilty.

The Taxation Commissioner is different. He works in secret and lays the charge and fixes the punishment. He is a policeman, prosecutor, judge and sheriff all in one.

His is the perfect Gestapo set-up if he wants to use it that way.

When taxation laws were drafted the only people subject to them were the wealthy people. That isn't so today. Taxation is the most universal of our laws because now they apply virtually to every man, woman and child who receives an income of any kind.

The worker's home is as subject to these raids as the millionaire's. Experience has shown that when given the choice of raiding either the millionaire or the worker it is generally the worker who is chosen.

Since this war began we have seen some frightful examples of abuse of power by Government servants. But none is worse than this method of taxation raids which McKell's officials are conducting in this State.

There is now no such thing as a private home, yet what we call our way of life is based on the existence of a private home.

Canadian Production

Using 100 as representing the average normal index for the years 1935-39, the following figures show the changes in Canadian production, etc., after four years of war:

	1939	1943
National income	100.0	218.9
Physical volume of business	109.3	241.0
Industrial production.....	109.0	276.8
Mineral production.....	142.3	337.7
Manufacturing production .	103.3	290.8
Iron and steel.....	84.0	589.9
Forestry.....	105.5	127.2
Construction.....	117.3	84.9
Electric power.....	109.9	163.7
Distribution.....	107.9	166.9

building it, and they had just moved in when the Council acted. There is no record of any objection by the Council to any offensive or dangerous features about the structure, nor any objections on health grounds—it was simply because the bureaucrats were not consulted. The many examples, in this and other connections, of a similar interference by public bodies and bureaux, leaves little if any justification for the claim that we live in a democratic society. We will have to eliminate some of these arrogant authorities, which have been permitted to encumber our society and tyrannise over the individual.

POWERS PLOT: Constitutional authorities have now stated that "holding the referendum is now mandatory and can-

(Continued on page 2)

Compensated Price

Official index figures indicate that the plan of price control introduced last year, whereby traders are granted Government subsidy in lieu of an increase in selling prices as compensation for unavoidable rises in costs, has arrested the war-time upward trend in living costs.

The Commonwealth Bank reports that the cost of living, as measured by the index figures, has now been virtually stabilised in the U.K., U.S., Canada, New Zealand and Australia, despite continued increase in the amount of money in the hands of the public.

All the countries mentioned are using Government subsidies to keep prices down. The bank quotes figures which show that retail prices rose by only 5.8 p.c. in Australia in the year ended June 30 last, following the introduction of the subsidy plan in April.

—"New Era."

FED. POWERS OPPOSITION IN COUNTRY

The following report, published prominently in the "Leongatha Echo" of May 10, provides a further indication of the recent extension in country areas of active opposition to the Federal powers demand, and of local publicity given to it: —

"SECURITY WITHOUT FREEDOM."

ADDRESS ON THE POWERS BILL.

A well-attended gathering in the Stony Creek Mechanics' Hall was addressed by Mr. Grogan, of Melbourne, on the Powers Bill. Mr. Grogan stressed the fact that the views expressed were his own personal opinions. He reminded his hearers that even now the powers might be acquired by the Federal authorities without recourse to a referendum. This would be the case if the States reached unanimity and decided to grant the additional powers.

In the event of a referendum, he considered that, broadly speaking, three classes of people would vote "Yes." Firstly, Labor supporters, because the Bill was being sponsored by the Labor Government; secondly, those who through ignorance would record an affirmative vote because the Government desired the powers; thirdly, those who desired the abolition of State Houses. In answering the latter group, the speaker reminded them that the average cost of State Legislatures was about 3/5 per head of population—a very small proportion of Governmental costs. In addition, a central government meant an enlarged Federal Parliament and the retention of State heads of departments, so that the overall saving in expense would be very small.

In considering the first group mentioned, the speaker reminded his hearers that in 1926, when Mr. S. M. Bruce proposed to include in the Federal powers the right to control workers in the event of interference with national services, a Labor stalwart (Mr. Brennan) opposed it on the score that it was a perpetuation of the War Precautions Act. Messrs. Scullin and Parker Moloney also fiercely opposed the proposal. Was not the second point in the proposed 14 points in the same category? Was it not, he asked, the equivalent of conscription of labour in time of peace?

In referring to the group who through ignorance might vote "yes," Mr. Grogan maintained the privilege of voting entailed the responsibility of informing one's mind concerning the facts to be voted upon. So that it involves every elector in opposition to the transfer of the powers in the duty of informing the uninformed section of voters.

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL POSITION

We are being threatened with economic and industrial chaos after the war if the powers are not transferred, the speaker stated. In 1919 Mr. W. M. Hughes said the same thing. The second point concerning the direction and control of labour, taken in conjunction with the terms of the Unemployment and Relief Act, was reminiscent of the Poor Law of 1834 passed by the British Government, which made relief dependent upon the willingness of the applicant to take whatever he was offered in the way of employment. He maintained the proposals of the Beveridge plan were in the same class, and aimed at the complete control of the individual under threat of disqualification for relief. The whole crux of the question was who would decide when suitable employment had been offered and rejected.

He urged those present to read "Hansard" and learn what was going on and thus keep a check on the local member. He maintained that if the powers were granted, the Director-General of Reconstruction would automatically be clothed with dictatorial powers over all labour, with the Unemployment and Sickness Act as his means of discipline. The extent of our assurance that this would not happen is found only in such statements as that of Mr. Dedman in "Hansard" No. 7: "That it was the Government's intention to sweep away all restrictive measures that were not necessary." Again we are faced with the question as to who would decide the necessity of any measure in relation to post-war reconstruction.

RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL

Referring to the recent Summer School of Political Science held at Canberra, the speaker drew attention to the statement of one responsible speaker: "That, in his opinion the individual no longer had a right to choose his own vocation in life." That statement was attributed to Dr. Evatt, and was evidently endorsed by such men as Drs. Coombs and Lloyd Ross, as well as Mr. McEwan, because they had not refuted it. Again, in the "Herald" of 13/4/44, the Director-General of Manpower (Mr. Wurth) had visualised the control of labour in a manpower review. Dr. Coombs questioned our capacity to solve our problems, and visualised direct control of the individual for post-war purposes.

Hitherto the individual had been controlled indirectly by finance. Now, by means of manpower regulations, penal clauses and war controls continued, the individual would be subjected to direct control. The reasons for direct control advanced by those advocating it were, in turn, firstly, the rehabilitation of the

armed forces and, secondly, the control of unemployment.

REHABILITATION.

During the war period we had learned what government by regulation entailed. A National Security Regulation was law when it was issued at the instance of a Minister on the recommendation of the director of a department. It had to be sanctioned by Parliament within ten days of the meeting of the first session after its issue; but in the interval between its issue and its sanction it was still law. One regulation, which made it an offence to criticise the Government's financial policy, was disallowed, on the motion of Mr. Blackburn, by one vote. He took action on his own initiative, not with the support of the Labour Caucus.

In regard to rehabilitation, the first concern of the men and women would be income. The prosecution of the war was not finally dependent upon finance, and he argued the provision of an income was also not dependent upon finance, but upon our natural resources and national income. The speaker maintained that, given an assured income the vast proportion of men and women would find themselves congenial occupation.

He went on to say that policy of work for all—full employment—had as its objective the preservation of the present financial system. The institution of industrial conscription would mean employment of men for private consumption. Quoting Dame Enid Lyons, Mr. Grogan maintained that mechanisation of industry was a menace if it did not have as its purpose the welfare and supply of all individuals. Machinery should undoubtedly lift the burden of labour from the shoulders of humanity.

As far as party government was concerned, the speaker went on, they all

pursued the same financial policy aimed at the maintenance of a large working population dependent upon a job for their very existence. This has led to the economy of mass production, in which no account is taken of the individual, so that the fallacy had grown up that the only real freedom was the opportunity to work.

HOME CONSUMPTION

Production was useless without consumption, consumption was impossible without income, income was not forthcoming without credit, and thus freedom to enjoy life depended upon an income, not upon work primarily. Production without home consumption meant the age-old necessity of export, or the alternative of perishing. That, the world round, meant trade bitterness, racial rivalries and, eventually, destructive wars. The home markets were primary, and these depended upon spending power or individual income. When Otto Niemeyer and Gregory were in Australia they said: "You are living beyond your means," and said it in the face of teeming national resources and abundant production. Their diagnosis was wrong. What they should have said was: "Provide the medium of internal exchange, and no one will be in want. Then export your surplus."

Finally, the speaker stressed the danger of remote governmental control. "You electors," he said, "cannot control your local council; you cannot control your State Government. How are you going to control the Federal Government if you give them these new powers? For a true democracy, control must be with the individual, who must direct his representative to truly represent his interests. The real meaning of the Powers Bill was security without freedom."

In conclusion, Mr. Grogan warned his listeners of the possibility of power becoming even more remote from the individual in the event of Australia being incorporated in a world federal union, when we might even be governed finally from, say, Geneva, London, New York or Moscow.

At the conclusion of the address, many questions were asked, and a lively discussion ensued. Proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the speaker and the serving of supper by the ladies.

THE PLIGHT OF THE WHEAT-GROWERS

Speaking in the Federal Parliament on February 25, Mr. Alex Wilson (Wimmera, Victoria), addressed to the Government the following pertinent remarks concerning the financial plight of the wheat-growers: —

"We are advised by the highest authorities that when the war is over, immense quantities of wheat will be required to feed not only our own kinsfolk of the British Commonwealth of Nations, but also a disorganised and, indeed, literally starving world. The truth of this statement cannot be disputed. The obligation that rests upon us, therefore, is great, and no financial considerations should be allowed to override it or set it aside . . .

"But we also have an obligation to the Australian wheat industry which this Government, like previous governments, seems to have overlooked. The obligation is to see that every reasonable help and encouragement is given to wheat growers to remain in production. We should do all we can to ease the heavy burdens which war conditions have forced upon them and which they are bearing with heroic fortitude, despite handicaps of which every honourable member who represents a wheat-growing constituency is well aware.

"I do not propose to discuss all the difficulties that face the wheat-growers. I shall refer chiefly to certain inequities that have occurred in payments to growers for wheat acquired by the Government through the Australian Wheat Board. I hasten to say that, with thousands of other wheat-growers throughout the Commonwealth, I appreciate the good work that this Board has done in disposing of more than 500,000,000 bushels of wheat since it began operations in 1939 under the most difficult conditions in the history of the industry. . . . I also express appreciation of the benefits, which have accrued to the wheat-growers under the system of payments inherent in what is known as the Scully plan, which provides for a net payment of 4/- a bushel at railway sidings on the first 3000 bushels produced by individual wheat-growers. Many anomalies have arisen in the administration of this plan, but, on the whole, it has been a great benefit to the majority of Australian wheatgrowers.

However, I register my entire dissatisfaction at the delays, which have occurred in respect of subsequent payments on non-quota wheat, and generally on withholding of progress payments on all acquired wheat. Why have Australian wheat-growers been singled out from all other primary producers and compelled to wait for such long periods before being paid for their product? The indications are

that this Government . . . is slavishly following the precedent of previous Governments in this matter.

"I say emphatically that no primary producer should be asked to wait more than twelve months for an approximate finalisation of payments for his production. I know of no other section of the community of whom this is expected. Yet the wheat-growers, who, as a whole, are more overburdened with debt and contractual obligations than any other section, are apparently expected to do so.

"I assure the Government that the growers are thoroughly disappointed with the treatment that they have received in these respects. The majority of them have long ago reached the state of financial exhaustion, and unless speedy relief be given all their efforts to maintain production will fail. Many farms will cease operations and the holders will be reduced to mere subsistence level.

"Banks will not provide financial accommodation. In fact, under government regulations they are not allowed to do so, to any considerable degree. But why should farmers have to approach these institutions when they have ample equity in the crops, which have been acquired by the Government. This wheat is solid and sufficient security for substantial further payments. Today wheat is selling at as high as 5/7½ a bushel f.o.b. at ports. Yet, on a considerable proportion of this wheat, acquired more than a year ago, the Government has paid only an advance of 2/- a bushel.

"The No. 6 pool to which I shall now refer included approximately 45,000,000 bushels of non-quota wheat. If the Government would pay another 1/- a bushel on this wheat as it should do, and as I believe the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture (Mr. Scully) desired to do, it would be only an act of justice. The cost, in round figures, would be £2,250,000—a mere drop in the ocean in these days, but it would mean a lot to the thousands of hard-pressed growers.

"I understand that practically all the wheat that went into No. 5 has been sold. From figures I have seen, the growers should now be entitled to a payment of 3/- a bushel, or more, on that wheat. Why does the Government not make this payment promptly seeing that it is well known to be long overdue to the growers? To do so would cost between £1,500,000 and £1,750,000.

"An announcement has been made by the Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) that for wheat produced and marketed in the season 1944-45, the Government will make advances of 4/- a bushel for quota wheat and 3/- a bushel for non-quota wheat. This is a decided improvement on previous advances, and it will be welcomed by growers generally. In view of this decision the question immediately arises: Why does not the Government pay a similar advance on both this year's and last year's non-quota wheat? Are we always to have a carrot held out to us and to be told, like the old horse, that we will get grass some day?"

Notes On The News

(Continued from page 1.)

not be avoided." If this is correct, the practice of the Press and others advocating abandonment of the referendum amounts to incitement to violate the constitution in their endeavour to pave the way for a dictatorship. It is also worth noting in this connection the false Press statements that "the powers sought already reside in State Parliaments." No State power enables control over one's occupation; no State authority has the power to conscript individuals into such bodies as the C.C.C., or the Army either for that matter. This is an inexcusable falsehood, which should be quickly nailed down.

CREDIT CONTROL: An interesting and, strangely enough, a truthful explanation of the manner of pumping spending power into the community without taking money from anyone by means of taxation or loans, is found in the Melbourne "Herald" of April 13. Then the article goes on to refer to the "dangers" of avoiding taxes and loans in this intelligent manner—from which it would seem that poverty, insecurity and misery are preferable, in other words, that pain is more soothing than pleasure! The article then gave the following outline of what is to come, viz.: "the continuation of fairly high taxes accompanied by checks on spending." Won't the "Herald's" advertisers be delighted with this?

PATRIOTISM: Commenting on the pronouncement of the N.S.W. Chief Justice (Sir Frederick Jordan) that the manpower regulations are invalid, and that they "reduce the population to a state of serfdom." Mr. Forde is reported as saying this was a reflection on the patriotism of the manpower organisation. Well, well! But what about the insult to the people of Australia? The regulations can only be justified on the false assumption that the people are not patriotic, and have to be conscripted, so it is sheer hypocrisy for Mr. Forde to use patriotism as a defence.

ROOSEVELT & RUSSIA: A review contained in the "Saturday Evening Post" (re-published in the Melbourne "Sun" of May 26) dealing with the World Government idea (Federal Union), tells us that "President Roosevelt has compromised with the Atlantic Charter in an attempt to win Russia," and that "Stalin received down payment at Teheran when he insisted that Russia be entitled to make her own territorial adjustments in eastern Europe," and "these developments have aroused the distrust of Britain," and "because Roosevelt sided with Russia Churchill was compelled to alter British policy, and has now entered into an understanding which has the effect of dividing Europe into spheres of influence." What a lot of things were not published about Teheran—and where's the need for the peace conference, now that things are all fixed?

SAMUELS' SPEECH: Last Sunday, May 28, the 3KZ "Labor Hour" was dominated by a Mr. Samuels, alias "The Moralist," who denounced the "New Times" because of references therein to the Jewish Question. The close affinity between certain Jews and the Communists was clearly discernible in his talk; likewise the attempt to divert Labor activities from the workers' cause to that of furthering Jewish objectives. Free advertisements were also given to pro-Jewish propaganda booklets published by well-known Communists. The connection between Judaism and Communism, and the Jewish influence over Communists, are becoming more clearly visible.

FULL-EMPLOYMENT FALLACY: The I.L.O. World Conference has rejected "Full Employment" as a Government objective, on the common-sense grounds that it vests too much power in Governments, and that it is not the function of industry to create work. Actually, the function of industry is to produce goods required by its customers (the people) at the lowest cost in terms of manpower. Obviously, if making work or employment was adopted, as an objective, production units would have to commence scrapping their labour-saving machinery and processes. Now that the "full-employment fallacy" has been debunked (in part) the time may yet come when the I.L.O. and other such bodies will grapple with the real problem of "full employment."

—O.B.H.

M.L.A. ON FEDERAL POWERS

The following letter, received by one of our readers, speaks for itself: —

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, VICTORIA.
Parliament House, Melbourne, C.I. 14th
April, 1944. Mr. Jilbert,

9 Page Street, Albert Park.

Dear Mr. Jilbert, —I received your letter dated 11th April, this morning. I completely concur with your views in refusing to hand over more powers to the Federal Government. A close examination of the 14 points of power which are desired show that much of what appears attractive are already powers held by the Federal Government; example—Repatriation of returned soldiers. Other powers that the Government desire which are included in the 14 points, if granted, could be used irrespective of what Party was in power for taking away the personal liberties of the people.

Very soon a flood of advertising propaganda will be released for the purpose of appealing to the people to grant these powers. I propose to strenuously oppose them on any platform made available.

Yours faithfully and with kindest regards,
(Signed) W. CRAWFORD HAWORTH,
M.L.A., Albert Park.

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AUSTRALIA'S GREAT POST-WAR PERIL

(A letter to the Editor from BRUCE H. BROWN. Continued from last issue.)

Sir, —As things are developing, your action in publishing last week information regarding the attempt which has been made in the Canadian Parliament to prevent criticism of certain persons was very timely. You have apprised us of approaching danger.

The purpose of the attempt was to exempt from criticism disloyal persons who, whilst verbally denouncing Fascism, are actually working for all they are worth to have it imposed throughout the world. The case was that in which Mr. Angus MacInnis, representing Vancouver East, was given permission on March 20, 1944, to introduce a Bill to amend the Canadian Criminal Code so as to "prevent public utterances or the dissemination of material calculated or likely to cause discrimination or disharmony on account of race or religion." The protest from the Canadian Protestant League and the warning editorial of the "Edmonton Bulletin" of 24/3/44 should be carefully noted and kept handy for effective action here should a similar attempt be made in this country.

The most significant aspect of this move, however, was pointed out in the letter published in "Today and Tomorrow" of 30/3/44, in these few words:

"History proves that similar laws were passed as necessary steps in the French and Russian Revolutions."

Evidence is plentiful to show that the ground is being similarly prepared for similar disturbances, and it is an historical fact that people who spoke of race discrimination had a great deal to do with the French and Russian Revolutions. This, of course, was not mentioned to us at school, but as the "Protocols" say, "who is going to verify what is taught in the village schools?"

Through the courtesy of a very kindly lady, I have been supplied with a copy of "The Mind of Napoleon," by R. McNair Wilson, and from the portion I have so far been able to read, there can be no doubt at all as to the evil part played by the Money Controllers in the frightful period known as the French Revolution and the years which followed. The more I read of the book the more conscious I become that British troops have not always been used in the interests of humanity. Napoleon was evidently trying to save the people of France from the clutches of the international moneylender, and according to the well-authenticated information given by Dr. McNair Wilson, British troops were sent against him at the instigation of the financiers of the City of London.

At the time Napoleon was forced by the financiers to fight in Russia, the new financial system he had given to France remained unshaken:

"France was out of debt; the Imperial Treasury contained funds enough to equip and arm the great force which, if the worst came to the worst, Napoleon would lead against Alexander. France was prosperous, well governed, unburdened by heavy taxation. The wars, which had raged unceasingly for ten years, had not added a penny of financial load." (Quoted from page 215.)

No wonder the financial swindlers banished a man who knew how to conduct war without putting his people into debt for it!

It was during the French Revolution that so much prominence was given to the cry of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." Everyone seemed to be uttering the words, and this, in conjunction with the action recently initiated in Canada to protect certain people from public criticism, lends greater interest to the part played in the matter by the Learned Elders of Zion. They knew all about these three words and how they came to be associated with revolution. Protocol No. 1 includes this:

"Far back in ancient times, WE were the first to cry among the masses of the people the words 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.' Words many times repeated since those days by stupid poll-parrots, who, from all sides round, flew down upon these baits and with them carried away the well-being of the world, TRUE FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL, formerly so well guarded against the pressure of the mob. . . . In all corners of the earth 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' brought to our ranks, thanks to our blind agents, whole legions who bore our banners with enthusiasm. And all the time these words were canker worms at work boring into the well being of the goyim, putting an end everywhere to peace, quiet, solidarity, and destroying all the foundations of the goya States. As you will see later, this helped us to our triumph: it gave us the possibility, among other things, of getting into our hands the master card—the destruction of the privileges, or, in other words, OF THE ARISTOCRACY OF THE GOYIM, that class which was the only defence peoples and countries had against us. On the ruins of the natural and genealogical aristocracy of the goyim, WE have set up the aristocracy of OUR educated class, HEADED BY THE ARISTOCRACY OF MONEY."

Note the words I have written in capital letters and then ask yourself whether a Jewish Aristocracy of Money is better than a British or an Australian aristocracy, of "blood"? It seems to me that Napoleon was fighting against this "aristocracy of money," and, if so, it is a great pity we helped to defeat him.

We can see for ourselves how the aristocracy of Britain is being "exterminated." No protest is heard from our great newspapers regarding this menace, but a great volume is printed about the alleged "extermination" of certain non-British people. From what we can see round us even

here in Australia it would seem that extermination has been a great blessing to those suffering from it. And the extraordinary thing about it all is that we have been so openhearted, so sympathetic, so trustful, and so casual. Some of our own would still wish that the subject were not mentioned, and although they make no effort at all to remove the CAUSE of our suffering, they have no hesitation in rushing to God for help. As soon as the invasion of Europe starts we are to have special sessions of public prayer. My own view is that it is wholly improper to ask God to prosper our arms if we intend to go on serving God's enemy. It was Jesus who warned us that we CANNOT serve God AND Mammon. It can only be one OR the other. That we are still serving Mammon is shown by the way in which the war is being financed, by the nature of the planning for the future, and by what the Banking representatives on AMGOT are doing in Italy (vide "N.T." last week). Anyone who doubts this should give consideration to the fact that the official statement recently issued in London by the Empire Prime Ministers laid emphasis upon the necessity for the establishment of a WORLD ORGANISATION to prevent

aggression and violence. Readers of this paper will have noticed that there was no reference at all to the thing responsible for the conditions which lead to aggression and violence—namely, the FINANCIAL SYSTEM of the international gangsters, which is still to be sacrosanct so far as the so-called "leaders" of the people are concerned, and under which money is to come into existence only as interest-bearing debt. Did you notice what Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, recently said? Speaking to the Combined Indian Legislature on 17/2/44 regarding the post-war development of India, he said:

"Over the great part of the field, our actual conduct after the war will depend to some extent, often to a great extent, on international factors—such as tariff policies and international currency—of which we can, at present, know little." (From "Current Notes on International Affairs," issued by the Department of External Affairs, March-April, 1944.)

Tariffs are instruments of finance, and are dictated by financial policy, and so what is to be done for the people of India will be decided by the same Wall Street coterie who intends to decide what may be done for the Australian people.

Our great peril lies in the fact that the swindlers who got rid of Napoleon, who arranged for the assassination of Lincoln, and who took control of the "Peace" Conference in 1919 are still in charge of affairs behind the public scenes, and are having THEIR purposes fulfilled. — Yours faithfully, Bruce H. Brown, 189 Hotham-street, East Melbourne, C.2, May 28, 1944.

JEWISH AIMS AND BRITISH INTERESTS

(An extract from DOUGLAS REED'S latest book, "Lest We Regret.")

(Concluded from last issue.)

This is one of the major problems of our Civvy Street to come, one which seriously affects our future. The gravest thing about it is the way in which knowledge of it is withheld from the public, and open debate suppressed, by a thousand secret and stealthy devices, of which a great deal can be said, one day. Public discussion, however, will not much longer be denied, and will be more useful if it is conducted on a basis of authentic and impartial information than on one of ignorant prejudice.

For what is the present situation of this matter? The Second World War drags on, and after nearly four years of it, our leaders like to tell us blandly that "a long war" yet awaits us. The People doggedly shoulder all burdens and tell themselves that one day victory will be won, and that after it The Things they think they have fought for will be honoured at a Peace Conference. They should know, from the experience of 1918, that victory may bring them the exact opposite of everything they are told to fight for.

In this case, one major result of the war has already been achieved, under cover of the war and unnoticed by themselves.

A great movement of Jews from abroad to this country [Great Britain] and the British Empire has been effected. Through the compulsion of native citizens, to vacate their employment and fight or labour elsewhere, these exempt newcomers have been established here in prosperity, in breach of all the pledges, which were made at their coming; and a move is now in progress to have them naturalised. The very thing has been done which was done in Germany, Austria and Hungary in the last war, and bred such discontent there. A Jewish writer from Hungary, now a naturalised Briton, whom I previously quoted, said of 1918 in Hungary:

"The Boys did not or could not settle down; their jobs had been filled long ago by the people at home."

Now, while we still toil towards victory and the peace conference, with ever-increasing burdens on our backs, two new aims are being pursued: the first is, to bring a second contingent of Jews from Europe to this country, while The Boys still fight, and similarly establish them here; the second, and in this our enemies vie with our own statesmen, is to establish a Jewish State, a thing different from and much greater than the "National Home in Palestine" which is the sole remaining achievement of the First World War.

By the Declaration of December 17th, 1942, in which our leaders gave our name to the pledge of an exclusively Jewish retribution, we have conjured up the memory of Jewish vengeance already experienced in Europe, and committed ourselves even more than by the ill-fated Balfour Declaration of 1917 to the cause of Jewish Nationalism or Imperialism, which is not ours, which directly conflicts with ours, which has already implicated us in one Arabian war, and which encourages settled Jews everywhere to feel themselves not as citizens of the countries they inhabit, but as members of a nation with territorial aims.

Our policy has gone much too far to—

OPEN LETTERS

Copies of the third of the series of Open Letters issued by the Association to Defend British Culture — to All Australian Democrats (published in 12/5/44 issue of the "New Times"), are now available and can be obtained from the United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins St., St., Melbourne, or from the secretary of the above association, 71 Jordan St., Malvern.

Copies of the first two of the series, the first to U.A.P. and U.C.P. supporters, the second to Australian Farmers, can be obtained from the same addresses.

Buy your copies NOW and distribute them amongst your friends, neighbours and the people you work with.

Help these letters do their job!!!

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From The UNITED DEMOCRATS' Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.)

South Australian Housing Campaign: We have been apprised that an electoral campaign has been inaugurated in South Australia the objective of which is MORE HOUSES NOW.

Alderman A. R. Moir, of 65 parade Norwood, the originator of the campaign in this State, is to be congratulated for initiating this non-party thoroughly democratic move, and we can assure him the campaign will receive a full measure of support from us.

The campaign is to be conducted on sound Social Credit lines as there is not an elaborate organisation, and its success will depend upon individual initiative. The method to be used to reach the desired objective is to obtain signatures to demand letters, which are to be forwarded to the appropriate political Representatives directing them to have lifted all restrictions on manpower and material, which may hinder the building of residential homes.

The Social Credit tenet, "the right to choose or refuse one thing at a time," has been considered in drawing up the leaflet — clause 8 under "Objectives" reads:—

"To refuse to waste time and be divided by discussions and arguments about the type of houses, rent of houses, ownership of houses, who will build houses, or where houses will be built. Our immediate objective is simply and solely MORE HOUSES NOW."

If at a later date it was found that houses were being built which were potential slums, or that rents were not reasonable, then would be the time to correct the undesired result, which could, of course, be done before the matter was out of hand. But it is imperative at this stage that controversial arguments over side issues must be avoided, as they are likely seriously to impede action.

Some absolutely amazing figures are quoted in the leaflet:

"An estimate of the housing needs of South Australia, by a research officer of the University of Adelaide, discloses an existing requirement of 35,000 houses at least, comprising 18,500 shortage and 16,500 sub-standard and obsolete. The distribution of the 35,000 is considered to be divided between city and country in the following manner: City, 21,000; Country, 14,000.

"This means that many war workers and soldiers' families are living in uncongenial and difficult circumstances, and approximately 59,000 living in extremely unsatisfactory and unhygienic conditions likely to precipitate dangerous epidemics.

"The Second Progress Report of the Building Act Enquiry Committee provides ample evidence that hundreds of families of three, four and five persons of mixed sexes, including MOTHERS, WIVES and CHILDREN of our fighting forces, are compelled to live often in TOO FEW rooms, to the danger of their HEALTH and the MORALE of both civilians and the FIGHTING FORCES."

We urge all our members, friends and other actionists, to get right behind this campaign. Obtain supplies of leaflets either from our office or from Ald. A. R. Moir, 65 Parade, Norwood, South Australia (phones F4929 and F1372), and distribute them as far as possible.

BOOKS: Have you read the following? "The Money Power versus Democracy," by Eric D. Butler; price 9d. "Alberta's Road to Freedom" (the record of seven years of government without borrowing money); price 8d. "Democracy and the 'isms'"; price 1d (All plus postage.)

—F. BAWDEN, Hon. Secretary.

SOCIAL CREDIT LECTURES

Mr. P. M. Ireland will give the first of a series of three lectures on Social Credit on Tuesday, June 6, 8 p.m., at Room 8, "The Block," Elizabeth Street, Melbourne. All welcome.

"INSIDE INFORMATION"

Excellent anti-powers propaganda will be found in the leaflet, "Inside Information," obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne. Price 1/6 per 100. This is suitable for general distribution, and supporters are urged to obtain a supply from the above address and to circulate them as widely as possible. Will YOU help with this activity?

known that for a long time, without realising it. Thank you for putting it into words. But my country will have to look after its own interests."

"Why," he said.

"You know very well that you haven't a single non-Jew on the staff of your newspaper," I said, "and you'll do the very same thing in England or Kenya, or wherever you go to."

He looked at me warily, with veiled eyes, opened his mouth, and then shut it, without comment.

We walked on together.

"New Times," June 2, 1944-----Page 3

—Anonymous.

"Say that again," I said to Doktor Farisy as we walked through the streets of Prague, "I didn't quite understand."

"One of our Rabbis here," he repeated, "is preaching in the synagogues that Hitler is the Jewish Messiah, because he will cause all those countries of the world to be opened to the Jews, which are closed to them now."

Thoughts which long wandered at random through my mind suddenly fell into ordered procession.

"Do you know, Herr Doktor," I said, "I've

THE FOOD FRONT AND BUREAUCRACY

Further information concerning the Food Front and Bureaucracy was given by Sir Earle Page in Federal Parliament on February 17. We quote from the "Hansard" report:—

"At the beginning of the war, the most useful countrymen and those most needed went into the Australian Imperial Force in great numbers. There was the call of patriotism, the call of adventure, the opportunity of going overseas, a liking for camp life, and the memory of their fathers' previous war service. The important thing to remember about them is that they enlisted as individuals, and went away as individuals, and must come back as individuals. They cannot come back as a drove. They will come back, if released, as 20,000 individuals who are badly needed on the land, and who can be employed and housed on farms.

"In my own electorate I have investigated this matter. I have discussed the whole problem with the chief dairy inspector on the north coast, whose territory runs from the Tweed River to the Hunter River. He said that there are 500 named individuals who must return to the dairying industry in that area. Otherwise the industry will collapse.

"I know who they are, and where they are. The facts are on his files. Unless they come back, the old folk of 60, 65, and 70 years of age, who have been striving to carry on, will collapse and die. Some have actually died at work because we have not allowed their sons to return to carry on work, which was beyond their capacity in their old age.

"We must carry out the recommendations of the organisations that the Government has created to deal with this matter, namely, the District War Agricultural Committees and the Dairy Industry Man-power Committees. In every farming district those organisations consist of most responsible men. All have boys overseas. Many have lost their sons over Germany, in the Middle East or in New Guinea, and all have a definite personal stake in the matter. Those men have looked into this matter in such a way as to ensure that they would do a fair thing by the country. At Grafton, the District War Agricultural Committee examined 40 applications for releases of men from the Army. The committee ruled out twenty applications, because the subjects of the applications were in categories, members of which will not be released by the Army.

"Of the remaining twenty, the committee decided that ten should be released and ten should not be released. So, out of 40 applications for release the committee decided to recommend the release of only ten. But does the Government let them out? No.

"He is a batman at Port Moresby, an active area, and cannot be released," was one answer; yet generals fighting in New Guinea can be released to take up other than active service jobs. Therefore war needs cannot possibly be the reason why the recommendations of the District War Agricultural Committees in these instances cannot be carried out. Parliament should insist that the organisations, which the Government has established, should be vested with full responsibility and executive power.

"The Australian armed forces consist of more than 700,000 men, and it cannot be claimed that more than 200,000 of them are indispensable, some should be released as individuals to work in primary industries.

"The difficulty arises from the failure of the Army itself to carry out the Government's policy, and that, in turn, is due to the organisation of the Army, which leads to chaos. I shall cite instances to prove my contentions. In March 1943, the Prime Minister announced that Australian casualties in this war totalled 67,191 killed, wounded, missing and prisoners, of whom 10,253 were killed. Eleven months later he declared that the total number of casualties was 66,930, of whom 16,480 had been killed. That is to say, after another eleven months of fighting there were fewer casualties 'in toto' but more soldiers had been killed. That mistake could arise only from the system of Army administration. We experience it whenever we endeavour to secure the release of a man.

"The file of Private Ensby, which begins on 30th June, 1943, and terminates on 20th January, 1944, is a typical example of Army bungling:

"During the period when we sought his release, his mother died from over-work on the farm, his sister entered hospital a nervous wreck, and his father became an inmate of a hospital because of high blood pressure. The farm used to produce one ton of butter a month. When I first endeavoured to obtain his release, the Army claimed that he was a member of a particular training unit, and that his discharge could not be contemplated. In the meantime, his neighbour from the next farm, who was a member from the same unit, had been released. When the mother died, I was able to secure for him a month's leave and I tried to obtain his discharge. I received letter after letter from the Minister for the Army stating that the man was too important to be released, but the man-power authorities notified me on the 20th January that his release from the Army had been gazetted three weeks previously.

"Another man was released on the 6th October, but on the 31st December I received from the Army a letter saying that he could not be discharged. A fortnight later the Army notified me that he could be released. His wife and I were greatly

surprised when we saw him in his civilian clothes on the day the Army had informed us that he could not be discharged.

"Like the spots of measles or scarlet fever, these are relatively minor visible symptoms of a deep-seated malady which is due to the faulty organisation of the Army, the great pool of man-power. That faulty organisation must be corrected, because it is preventing the most advantageous use of our man-power. It disorganises strategy and duplicates administrative staffs. For example, there are two secretariats; one with a staff of 2000 and the other with a staff of 1000 persons. One of these secretariats would be sufficient to do the job. Faulty organisation also interferes with the

WHAT'S THE OBJECT OF EDUCATION?

By ERIC D BUTLER.

I was interested to read in a recent article on the Russian Army the claim that the average Russian soldier is much better educated than the average British soldier. The writer stressed the fact that the Russian soldiers have considerable all-round technical knowledge; he instanced, for example, how all members of artillery units have a thorough knowledge of mathematics and its application to gunnery problems. I am not going to dispute the writer's claims—the Russian soldier may be a mathematical genius for all I know—but I want to dispute the increasingly propagated idea that the mere acquisition of technical knowledge, whatever type it may be, necessarily means real education.

This idea is one aspect of the materialist philosophy of life, which threatens the foundations of European civilisation. I have no doubt that the "smart" people will merely think me perverse when I doubt the proposition that teaching the Russian peasant to read and write necessarily means he is a better educated person than previously. Of course, the knowledge of reading and writing can be a means to the development of the human personality—but not necessarily. I understand that Hitler can read and write reasonably well. Does it therefore follow that Hitler is better educated than, say some English yeoman of the sixteenth century who could do neither of these things? The yeoman was a greater, happier and more useful person than a thousand Hitlers. Germany is today the extreme example of this deadly mechanical idea of society, in pursuance of which people are taught to read and write, not so that they may, for example, read and appreciate the beauty and realism of a Shakespeare's language and ideas, but in order that their minds and ideas may be twisted by the daily newspapers and the writings of so-called "progressives." How these people love to sneer at the people of the Middle Ages! "They were illiterate and superstitious. Why, they didn't even know the earth was round!" Well, I have never been able to see just how believing the earth was flat ever seriously hurt anyone.

Perhaps these "illiterate" people were superstitious; but, in all my study of history, I have never come across one example of them forming Food Boards and destroying food while they starved. Only when we become "educated" do we allow University professors such as Copland to persuade us that figures in bank ledgers are more important than mere human beings—and that the way to solve the problem of poverty amidst plenty is to destroy the plenty!

The truth of the matter is, that we are living in one of the most superstitious and intolerant times known to civilised man. Mr. H. G. Wells, who allegedly breathes the very spirit of "the modern scientific spirit," viciously attacks all those who will not submit to being planned, no matter how "scientific" the planners. His latest idea on "liberty" is, that all Catholics in Britain should be disfranchised because they are "pro-fascist!" I thought that bigotry was only a product of the times when people were "uneducated!"

As far as I can observe, the policy of so-called education all over the world is to turn out plenty of writers, scientists and others who are technically efficient, BUT who believe their function is to know what is "good" for the people and then force it on them. C. H. Douglas summed up the matter when he wrote:

"If I were asked to specify the most disastrous feature with which the world in general, and this country in particular, is threatened, I should reply 'The rule of the Organised Functional Expert—the engineer, the architect and the chemist, amongst others.'"

Once grant the correctness of the mechanical idea of life and the rule of the expert, and the entire world is regarded as a laboratory, and everyone and everything in it as mere raw material to be planned and organised. The chemist regards the soil, not as a living organism, but as something to be "boosted" with chemicals, exploited to the full and then left—dead! German plastic surgeons, whose efficiency cannot be doubted, took Yugoslav children of special selection and used their skins for plastic operations on burnt German airmen, the children being tossed aside when finished with—dead! German biologists have reduced sex to the farmyard level and strenuously advocate scientific breeding—for the State! The result is death—death of the individual as a living developing personality. The fundamental Christian virtues such as tolerance and fair play cannot exist under such conditions. Initiative, that marvellous attribute of man, which so

differentiates him from the animals, is being killed.

If, as I have stated, there is a policy to use what usually passes as education, to train efficient writers, scientists, etc., to impose upon the people policies over which they have no control, and over which the efficient experts have no control, it is high time that all talk about education and progress is critically examined. In a series of articles on "Modern Science" recently published in the English "Social Creditor," Dr. Tudor Jones, who is an English scientist, writes:

"One has not to look to the future for the time when the conscious, intelligent individual may be converted into the perfectly efficient tool; unconscious of anything but his function . . . The time has arrived. Nor is it only a caste segregated by aptitude that is affected. The whole system of thought is submitted to a broadside of fire, while up from the fo'c'sle and down from the bridge its whole integrity is undermined. The boy who goes no further than the first steps is transformed. He has the whole 'law' at his back: the law of conservation of matter! . . . There is such a thing as 'La Philosophic Chenique.' In the grip of 'La Philosophic Chenique,' little Tommy detaches himself from his 'ignorant' parents, who cannot understand that salt is merely the chloride of sodium, from the whole philosophical ground from which he has sprung, in which, simple or complete (and most philosophies which work are simple), he was rooted. But why should he have roots? Trees have roots. Trees and their roots can be dispensed with. Indigo and rubber can be synthesised artificially—i.e., chemically. Tommy looks forward to the day when it will be possible to concoct Tommy in the laboratory. Tommy's philosophy does not comprise the question, 'Why is this accomplishment inherently desirable or to whom is it desirable?'"

Tommy, of course, grows up confident in the belief that the chemical age has arrived and that chemicals can do almost anything. He is "educated." I should mention at this stage, that Tommy is regarded with considerable favour by the Jewish-controlled I.C.I., one of the most powerful monopolies in the world, a monopoly which is daily growing more powerful as the war proceeds.

All real science should have one major aim: to serve the individual. Education, which means, "to lead out," should be such that the individual develops a fuller and happier life. And the individual must control the policy of education. Unless he can do so, he is going to be destroyed in an era in which children are compulsorily turned into efficient writers, chemists, economists, etc., merely for the purpose of organising the world on lines similar to those already seen in Germany.

The fundamental issue confronting us in this country is not the necessity for increased "compulsory free education" (what a contradiction in terms!), but the freeing of our minds from mass mesmerism and the development of our initiative to the stage where we will consciously control the policies of all our institutions. This is no mere academic question; it is one of the most vital confronting us today. Whether knowledge of mathematics will help the Russian soldier to learn how to control the policy of institutions in Russia is a matter of extreme doubt. It certainly hasn't helped the Germans. Someone might mention this fact to the "educators" who are, it seems to me, attempting to prove that we are a lot of ignorant dolts compared with the Russians.

ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

(Obtainable from New Times Limited, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.)
"THE ENEMY WITHIN THE EMPIRE," A short history of the Bank of England. Price 9d Postage 1d (6/- per dozen, post free.)
"THE MONEY POWER VERSUS DEMOCRACY." The best "hand-book" for Australian democrats. Price, 9d Postage 1d (6/- per dozen, post free.)

This Is THE Issue

There are TWO, and only two, policies upon which the future of Humanity depends for centuries to come.

The first of these is the freedom of the individual within society operating under the motivating power of inducement.

The second policy, which is that being pursued at the present time, is the enslavement of the individual to centralised authority within society operating under the motivating power of compulsion.

The former policy is the quintessence of Social Credit; it is the product of the philosophy identified with Social Credit and inseparable from any realistic conception of Christianity and Democracy.

The latter policy is being imposed on Humanity by a gang of Power Maniacs, through the instrument of Finance and various political doctrines, chief among which is the State Socialism of Karl Marx; it is the product of a philosophy inseparable from paganism and tyranny.

THE issue being fought out in the world is the freedom of the individual.

The issue is NOT merely whether the individual shall have more food, clothing, or shelter. Economic security can be provided in a prison or concentration camp. A people can be a nation of well-fed slaves.

To have personal freedom an individual must have economic security. The freedom of the individual automatically involves economic security for all.

These facts must be placed before the people. They must be shown that everything being done at the present time is carrying them towards the Slave State. They must be shown that if their choice of policy is the freedom of the individual within society operating under the motivating power of inducement and not compulsion, they must ACT and ACT NOW while there is yet time.

We must repeat again and again—we must hammer home the fact—that the issue involved in the growing world conflict of forces is the FREEDOM of the INDIVIDUAL. Not merely the freedom from want or the freedom to speak or the freedom to die, any of the strangling interpretations, being placed upon the meaning of the word—but FREEDOM in all its fullness. That includes economic security, in all its fullness.

—"Today and Tomorrow," March 30.

You Can Get Security and Retain Freedom

(Continued from page 1)

no regimentation. How can they produce a scare?

England was very nearly wiped off the map after Dunkirk. Why she wasn't nobody seems to know. But this deadly peril in which England stood, was only possible because her people were disarmed by their own Government under Baldwin.

And I suggest to you that if Australia stands in any danger of chaos after this war, it will only be because of the acts of the Federal Government in destroying the power of its people to look after themselves. Australia, like other British communities, is well and solidly organised; it has its Municipal Councils in every small town and village; it has its State Governments and its Federal Parliament. That is the political machinery built up over centuries, tried in many storms, still able and willing to do veoman service. But—and here is the snag—the Federal Government has the stranglehold over finance, which alone can set the machinery in motion.

There are roads and schools and hospitals to be built, every Municipal Council has work waiting to be done; every household requires re-equipping; new houses are needed; old houses require rebuilding. But these things require money, and the Federal Government controls the supply of money.

But the Federal Government is curiously silent on this all-important aspect; and not only do we want to know what it is going to do about it, but we want to see it doing something now. We want a guarantee in writing that it is going to return some of the taxes taken from us after this war, as has been guaranteed in England. We want a guarantee that the prices will be reduced by removal of the indirect taxes; we want to see cheap money sufficient for housing (without that cheap money the people would be better living in home-built shacks), we want a guarantee that Municipal Governments and State Governments will be given the money to carry on their legitimate tasks. And we want to see a clean up of the vast conglomeration of bureaucrats and amateur planners at Canberra. When this happens, and only when this happens, will we be justified in seeking Freedom and Security by giving it away to someone a thousand miles away.

Freedom without Security is just as big a joke as Security without Freedom. A man can have security in a gaol.

Freedom has no meaning unless it has Security behind it. Freedom, and Security must go together. Men will never be satisfied with security alone; it doesn't satisfy—it only bores. People will never fit in for long with the tidy plans devised by the present amateur planners. If they did the British race would be destroyed, because it must needs expand, experiment and allow the vast variety of skills and talents the utmost possible scope.

The men who have held up our work so long are the men least likely to help us in the post-war experiments, but unfortunately those are the men who are doing the planning. But we too have plans—for ourselves.