

THE NEW TIMES

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DISTRIBUTE OR DESTROY?

By 1932 unemployment had become so general, permeating every section of the community, that even the most intensive newspaper campaign could not entirely eradicate public sympathy. To a certain extent, however, the press was successful. Finding that it could not entirely persuade the public that the unemployed were useless rogues and vagabonds, it changed its tactics and was successful in lulling them into the belief that unemployment and all its attendant evils was an unfortunate, but unavoidable, corollary to the present system, and that the present system could not be altered or improved to the benefit of the people as a whole. In accepting the latter view, the public retreated before an enemy, which will inflict ever-increasing casualties on the mass of the people.

From the beginning of the machine age until 1900 unemployment increased so unobtrusively

The Problem of the Power Age

In the early stages of the industrial age the unemployed were looked on as rogues and vagabonds. By the early part of this century they were considered to be unfortunates whose plight was probably their own fault: there were always jobs for good workmen. In 1932, an Australian Premier, in conversation with the editor of a well-known daily paper, was heard to say: "L..... something must be done. The growing public sympathy with these unemployed is causing my Government considerable embarrassment." Needless to say, something was done. The paper concerned entered upon a vigorous campaign with the object of "educating" the public mind to a point at which it would be less embarrassingly sympathetic towards those whom industry had cast aside.

that it was not readily apparent to those who were not actually sufferers. By 1914, however, it had assumed proportions sufficient to cause a vague uneasiness throughout all sections of the community. The Great War staved off the industrial crash for a few years, so that it was not until 1919 that the ugly head of

mass unemployment reared itself up into full public view. In 1929 the era of the greatest depression known to the civilised world commenced. From then on, unemployment skied to almost astronomical figures. According to Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, of the Cleveland Trust Company, Americas unemployment figures

for the period 1929 to 1936 are as follow: 1929, 1,361,000; 1930, 4,109,000; 1931, 8,498,000; 1932, 12,710,000; 1933, 13,036,000; 1934, 12,130,000; 1935, 12,374,000; January, 1936, 12,892,000. From 1936 to the end of last year (a period of comparative prosperity) America's unemployment figures have fluctuated around the ten million mark, and the American Federation of Labour estimates that even a return to the industrial level of 1929 would leave about five million without steady jobs.

In view of the fact that nothing save a major war or a change of system can ever bring about a return to the industrial level of 1929, America may look forward either to war or an ever-increasing army of unemployed. Each period of so-called prosperity will merely be a temporary check to the mounting unemployment figures. It will be most unlikely that any of the so-called periods of "unexampled prosperity" will have the effect of reducing unemployment as "low" as the peak-period of the preceding depression. Neither the recent "boom" period in England nor the era of so-called prosperity that we have lately undergone in Australia has quite managed to reduce unemployment to the pre-depression levels.

At the present moment there are over a hundred thousand registered unemployed in Australia, and approximately a hundred and fifty thousand unregistered unemployed, part-time workers and farmers who are drawing relief in one way and another. In Victoria alone there has been an increase of three thousand in the unemployed figures from January 1938, to January 1939.

The trouble, of course, is that every time we make use of an invention that saves labour we relieve industry of a portion of the demands upon it for wages, but we do not at all relieve the community as a whole of the necessity for distributing money to its members for the purpose of creating markets. But, as industry and the State do not suitably distribute sufficient money (industry because it can't; the State because private banking interests don't want it to), markets (people with money in their pockets) are restricted, while the capacity to produce becomes less and less restricted. This process has already reached the stage of "the sky's the limit" insofar as production is concerned, while purchasing power is declining so alarmingly that (to revert to astronomical allegory) it will, at the present rate of retrogression, shrink- from the size of the globe to that of a dried peanut within the course of a few years.

C. Marshall Hattersley in his book "Wealth, Want and War," says:

"To regard an increasing body of willing workers as an intensifi-



THEY ARE NOT SPANISH WAR REFUGEES, BUT AUSTRALIANS, walking from Melbourne to Sydney in search of work. Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Chandler, with their six-months-old baby, had camped under a bridge near Wangaratta, 145 miles on their way, the night before this photograph was taken. They expect some "lifts" on their long hike, and hope that it ends in a job, which will support them.

—Photo and comment beneath from, and by courtesy of, Melbourne "Sun."

(Continued on page 3.)

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(Continued on page 3.)

WHAT IS THIS PURE RACE THEORY?

Science Declares That There is Not, and Never Can Be, Such a Thing as a Pure Race in the World

By EDWARD HULTON.

(Condensed from *Picture Post*.)

What are the facts?

The first is, that the very word "Race" is one of those much-used pseudo-scientific terms - not a genuine scientific term at all. It clothes itself with the prestige of science, but turns out to possess no definite meaning. It is good enough, however, to bolster up strange emotions and blind prejudice.

What is the truth about "Race"?

Probably, at an extremely early stage, mankind became split up, according to the district in which groups of men were living in isolation on the surface of the earth, into divisions by colour—white, yellow, black, and so forth. But if these "pure" sub-species of man existed at all, they had all become intermingled not merely some years before the birth of Messrs. Hitler, Goering and Goebels, but indeed before the very dawn of recorded history!

Early Wander-Lust

In fact, for thousands of years, white, has been connected with black and yellow, through every gradation of type. This because men did not "stay put" in one place just to please the new pseudo-school of Nazi Professors; but were wandering about the earth long ages before the era of luxury liners, travel bureaux, or even "Strength through Joy" cruise boats!

For this reason it is not possible to speak of the existing population of any given region as belonging to a definite race. Julian Huxley prefers to talk vaguely about an "Ethnic Group." Our own Ethnic Group naturally would be the White. Of course, we can easily discern separate types even within our own group—for example, the tall, fair-haired (or Nordic), the medium round-headed (or Eurasiatic), the short, dark-haired, long-headed (or Mediterranean).

But even if we had lived 7000 years ago we should already have found these various types mixed up.

There is indeed an abundance of fallacies about this "Race" subject. One is that a given "Race" is descended from one original happy pair. The picturesque "Family Tree" merely traces your name.

Your *ancestry* not only converges, but *diverges* to countless ancestors and families and different racial groups.

There certainly never was an Aryan Race. This curious idea was first popularised in the 19th century by the very eminent Professor Max Muller. But after thirty years he himself admitted that the "Aryans" were only a "Culture," that is a type, or brand of civilisation. The same applies to the Celts.

Language, again, has nothing to do with "Race."

A conquering group often forces its language on the conquered, though sometimes it is the other way round. We, for example, now speak modernised Anglo-Saxon, and not many of us are much good at Norman-French!

Japan Advances

Culture itself is, of course, not a sign of race. Otherwise a Jap-

anese in a bowler hat visiting a battleship would be nearer to an Englishman than to a Chinese or Mongolian in his ancient robes. Neither can the existing level of Culture prove *innate* ability.

The Romans rightly considered us—and the Germans, swilling rather bad beer in their dark, impenetrable forests—as very "gauche" fellows indeed. They did not realise that we would both rapidly advance. Again, some eminent Greek philosophers held that the "Northern Barbarians" (ourselves again) possessed a congenital incapacity!

An extreme example of rapid advance was the late Admiral Togo. When the first "foreign devils" appeared in Japan, clad in mediaeval armour, he hurled at their ironclads a futile spear. But he lived to command a fleet of modern battleships, and at Tsushima in 1905, he sank the Russian Navy.

Finally, there is the absurd confusion of "Race" with "Nation." A "nation" is merely a group of people with a common Government. We all call the U.S.A. a "fruit salad." But we do not see that all "nations" are fruit salads!

Even the unfortunate Jews are not a "race," but a "culture." What they have proudly preserved, and *transmitted* are *not* "racial qualities" but religious and social traditions.

With their beloved Nordics, the learned Nazis take an imaginary past race, declaim that it possessed the greatest gifts, and wherever they chance to discover these, ascribe them to the "Nordic Elements" in the local population. They then demand a hasty return to a "pure Nordic Race!"

This Nordic Race does not now exist. Perhaps it never did. There is, of course, a Nordic *Type*. But we do not know when it came here, nor whence. Though, I am afraid, most authorities think that it came from the steppes of southern Russia. And in Britain and Germany especially, it would be actually physically impossible to breed back to the Nordic Type!

If not the Nordic Race, however, we certainly have with us today the Nordic Myth, in all its mystic splendour. This myth calmly awards to the Nordics most of the great steps forward in history; and asserts that a kind of super-Public School quality of leadership makes it a bounden duty for them to rule over lesser races of "cads," "dagoes" and Jews. The "Aryan," and "Germanic" myths are variations on this Nordic theme.

This theory of Nordic superiority was very dear to the heart of the ill-favoured and repressed Nietzsche in the 19th century; and for some reason the idea of Germanic superiority was loudly declaimed by an English "renegade" called Houston-Chamberlain. But it is wholly impossible to discover any basis for the theory beyond "wish-fulfilment" and self-interest.

That many really learned scientists in the Fatherland should write the unscientific balderdash that they are now writing every day leaves science speechless. Since the new understanding it has even been discovered that the

Prussian Junker is "racially akin" to the Japanese Samurai!

Those who will only re-open their history primers at page one will discover that the great strides in civilisation, when men learned to plough, to write, to build stone houses and even to organise transport on wheels, were taken first in the Near East. And the greatest artistic and scientific achievements have taken place in regions of the greatest mixture of types—in Italy, in France, in Britain, and last, but not least, in Germany.

Non-Nordic Genius

Turning to individuals, the finest work cannot regularly be attributed to men of "Nordic" type. Our hardest British explorers were not "Nordics." Most of the celebrated Germans, including Goethe, Beethoven and Kant, were medium or round-headed. Heine, Mendelssohn and Einstein are Jews. Shakespeare and Napoleon also failed to be Nordic.

A mixing of races has in the past been good. The British possess strong Nordic and Eurasiatic elements, with some Mediterranean. The Germans have a very large Eurasiatic element. The Jews are very much mixed, partly because they converted the Khazars and other peoples of Russia in the Middle Ages.

Mixture between great opposing groups, such as white and black may, it is true, be highly undesirable. But this may be on cultural or semi-social grounds, and the same distinction cannot possibly be made between groups, which are only fractions of the same family.

Today all authorities are united in condemning the racial myth. Professor Griffith Taylor, of Toronto, attacked it destructively at the recent meeting of the British Association. He also did not fail to laugh at the compulsory teaching of Erse in Ireland, which is well calculated to create further disunion among mankind in the future.

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Prospects for the future of an outspoken, independent paper were never better, *but* whether we will be able to carry our plans to a successful fruition depends upon the owners of the paper—that is, the shareholders.

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DISTRIBUTE OR DESTROY?

(Continued from page 1.)

cation of the problem of finding jobs is to overlook the fact that they are at the same time, willing consumers. As such they should themselves provide the jobs they seek UNLESS—and it is a very big unless—an individual as a consumer is less efficient than the same individual as a producer. If this is so, then the exigencies of the situation would appear to demand the removal of that individual. The removal of his demand would tend to reduce employment to an insignificant extent, while the removal of his energy would relieve the unemployment market of one of its human embarrassments. We should get nearer and nearer to a balanced perfection as we grew fewer in number, until the last survivor—unemployed one day in two (owing to his efficiency as a producer and his inefficiency as a consumer)—committed suicide, and a perfect balance of production and consumption was at last attained."

Ridiculous though Mr. Hattersley's conclusion may seem, it is based on the method actually being practised by "sound finance" today. Unemployment figures are again on the up-grade, and "Sound Finance" sought to cure the "evil" by using men in the construction of vast armaments. That medicine having failed to effect a complete cure, "Sound Finance" thinks that the only real "cure" is war. "Sound Finance" doesn't altogether want war, is, in fact, in fear of the consequences of a major war, but the state of affairs it has created is,

to a great extent, more powerful than the creators.

Industry's capacity to produce has reached a stage at which, paradoxically, the peoples of the world are living in mortal terror of the enemy, Poverty. The then minor problem of technological unemployment, which the industrial era introduced a century and a half ago, has snowballed to such vast proportions that 90 per cent of the peoples of the civilised world are affected either directly or indirectly by its ramifications. Many of those who have not suffered the actual hardships of unemployment, with (under present economic rule) consequent shortage of consuming power, fail to see the writing on the wall; but the fact remains, that an economic system which has, in a space of four years, multiplied unemployment in America by twelve, and, to a lesser degree, has increased unemployment in England and Australia, without maintaining spending-power except by further debt to the bankers, is a problem that should be the concern of everyone in our country. It is no good the comfortably off saying, "Oh, I'm not interested in politics." The next depression is likely to be much worse than the last, and the now "comfortably-off" may find themselves among the ruck of the also-rans when another depression multiplies our unemployed roll by four or five or six or ten.

Stuart Chase, writing on the "Economics of Abundance" in the *Listener* of October 31, 1934, referred to a visit to the A. O.

Smith Corporation works at Milwaukee. A huge building housed an automatic machine by means of which two hundred men were enabled to produce ten thousand finished frames for automobile bodies *per day*, three million per year, or more than the entire country had produced in the previous year. Before the introduction of that machine it would have required TWENTY THOUSAND MEN TO PERFORM THE SAME AMOUNT OF WORK. Add to those unemployed by the introduction of that machine, the unemployment in every industry into which labour-saving machinery has been, will be, and can be, introduced; take away the consistently lessening consuming power of those thrown out of industry by the machines, reduce the time necessary for the machines' work if they are only to provide for those who then represent a market—and decide whether we should blow-up the machines or provide the market by putting money into empty pockets,

"Sound Finance" says "blow up the machines and kill off the unemployed in another war if, they object to starving peacefully to death."

We are of the opinion that the alternative of putting money into the pockets of the people, and thus creating an enormously increased home market, would be the better plan.

The choice, however, is ours. Whether we are "interested in politics" or not, the choice is still ours—War and destruction, Peace and starvation, or Plenty and proper distribution. Those who read and think will know how to vote for what they want. Those who "are not interested in politics" will probably be "kidded" into voting for that which someone else wants them to want.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE MELBOURNE "HERALD"

Dear Sir,

After reading your editorial entitled "Taxpayers' Money should be Nursed," in your issue of Thursday, February 9, we felt appalled at your apparent lack of even simple fundamental knowledge concerning our present monetary system.

In the course of your editorial you state: "As the public must pay for security largely out of its own pocket, it is the more anxious to see the money efficiently spent. Equally firmly will it demand rigid economy in Federal departments where money may be saved. There "appears to be ample room for economy."

This would seem to imply that the quantity of money in existence is a fixed amount that there is a natural shortage of it, and therefore the Government should be very careful with the comparatively small amount it obtains from the pockets of the taxpayers.

You further support this viewpoint when you complain that the Federal Government has not abandoned its proposal to spend £1,000,000 of its share of loan money on a new Post Office in Sydney. Looking at the matter from a physical standpoint, this means that all our physical resources are being utilised to the utmost at the present time, and that if we use some of those resources in building a new Post Office in Sydney other works will have to be neglected. This, Sir you must know to be undiluted nonsense. We have thousands of Australian workmen out of work at the present time, while there is an abundance of materials waiting to be used. Still further, there is an abundance of food—even in

a drought period it has been estimated that Australia will have over 100 million bushels of wheat for export—with which to decently feed those workmen.

The only tiling of which we are short is money. There should hardly be any need for us to explain to a man in your position that the bulk of our money supply today consists of figures in books operated upon by cheques. Well may we ask, therefore, why there should be a professed shortage? The answer to that question is simply that although our Federal Government has the Constitutional power to create and control its men money supply, it has allowed that prerogative to be usurped by the private trading banks, who at the present time dominate both governments and individuals.

This is achieved by keeping the quantity of money short. The only alternative to this state of affairs is for the people to have control of monetary policy through their members of parliaments. When this is achieved we will no longer tolerate talk about nursing our money supply while the nation is abundantly wealthy in terms of real wealth.

If there is an abundance of real wealth there should be an abundance of money. We would suggest that you give this matter your serious thought, Sir, although we quite understand that even if you agreed with our views you would find it more than difficult to air them in the "Herald," because it also is controlled by the same power which controls the Government—that power being the private banks.

Yours faithfully,
"THE NEW TIMES."

FREE SPEECH?

U.S. Radio Stations Seek to Censor Famous "Radio Priest"

FOLLOWERS RETALIATE.

Father Coughlin's broadcasting days may be definitely over now—he may be banned.

A New York broadcast on the origins of the Russian Revolution brought about an almost unparalleled incident—the announcer of the programme hastening to assure the audience that Father Coughlin's statements were untrue. This was followed by a reproof from Cardinal Mundelein and a charge of "anti-Semitism."

It is a generally accepted convention of our day that announcers know so much better than the speakers themselves what is in fact truth and what is not, so it is not surprising that Father Coughlin is now to be required to submit his speeches for censorship. He has refused, and his many hundred thousands of followers are adopting the very practical course of threatening to boycott the station's advertisers—taking a leaf out of the other side's book, in fact, if his talks are not resumed.

Why cannot we really have free speech? If Father Coughlin's thesis is so very damaging to truth, cannot it be heard and then exposed by other speakers? More and more it seems that only the truth is stifled in our day.

—M.H.

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MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 2.)

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1939.

A Big Step Forward

The success of the United Electors of Australia rally, which was held in the Assembly Hall, Collins-street, on Wednesday, February 8, marks the close of the first chapter in the life of the movement and the opening of the second. During the past two years much time has been spent in gathering new members and crystallising in their minds the policy of the Electoral Campaign. Naturally, as in any new organisation, there have been points of divergence among the rank and file of the movement, rough edges to be smoothed and rounded off, but, in the main, the shaking down process has been accomplished with a minimum of friction.

February 8 saw a large rally of enthusiastic people, democrats in the true sense of the word, who had sunk their previous differences of plan and party, and who had banded together in the one cause, the abolition of poverty in Australia, the land in which there is neither excuse nor logical reason why anyone should lack a worthwhile share in the superabundance of real wealth.

It is not necessary to go into details regarding the meeting in this column. Suffice it to say that the main speakers, twenty-two-year-old Eric Butler, and nineteen-year-old Grace Iggulden, so ably made their irresistible challenge to the other young people of all ages (for no one is old who is young enough to fight for the cause of freedom in security), that both seasoned campaigners and brand-new recruits to the U.E.A. ranks are now ready and willing to take an active part in the ambitious co-ordinated programme that the movement has planned for the future.

One result of the promises made by those who signed "action pledges" is that further groups and branches of the movement will be formed in the various suburbs of Melbourne. As a result of the plan initiated by Mr. A. J. Amess, that several members of the audience might be prepared to make a special contribution of ten shillings each per week, ten stalwarts stated their willingness to do so. Mr. Amess has stated that his purpose for the special fund was that the money be used to finance Eric Butler and organiser Norman Rolls in order that they might concentrate on country centres

more widely, rapidly and effectively. (Those who promised to contribute to this special fund, and others prepared to join their number, are reminded that an immediate start is desired and that the 'phone number of Mr. Amess, who can arrange for the collection of contributions, is FU 6443.)

The next few months, as a result of the excellent response of a majority of those present and anticipated from many who were unavoidably absent, promise results worthy of a great movement, so that without being accused of undue optimism, we may expect to see "The Crisis of 1939" overcome by the virility of an ever-increasing army of democrats who, knowing what they want, have banded together and demanded in no uncertain terms that they get it.

Backs to the Wall

In previous issues of the *New Times* we have foretold that, as a direct result of Pressure Politics, of individual electors making it clear to their member that he will be unseated unless he obeys them rather than the party machine, the National Insurance Bill would not come into force. Hundreds of thousands of letters protesting against the Act had poured into the members' rooms before any suggestion of the fact that the Act was meeting with general opposition was allowed to appear in the press. When the intensity of the campaign reached such a stage that it could not be ignored any longer, the daily "suppress" announced that the Douglas Credit Movement was responsible for the nation's objection to the terms of the Act.

In a leader published at the time of the first postponement of the date on which the Act was to be implemented, the *New Times* assured its readers that the postponement represented the first of a series of victories for Pressure Politics, and foretold that the act would eventually be repealed *if the people of Australia continued their intense campaign to impose their will on the Government.*

The campaign proceeded with renewed vigour and Mr. Lyons, despite the fact that he announced in the House that he had no knowledge of any widespread objection to the Act on the part of the electors of Australia, nevertheless sanctioned a further postponement. He made the excuse that the postponement was solely due to the necessity for further organisation, and, in order to give the Government time to come to terms with the medical profession. In announcing the second postponement Cabinet insisted, with almost hysterical fervour, that in no circumstances would the Act be repealed.

The *New Times*, despite Government protests to the contrary, accepted the evidence on its face value. Parliament was frightened. Private members were not going to obey the party if it meant los-

ing their seats, and the salary that went with them. The National Health Insurance Act was doomed from the moment that the people of Australia realised the fact that they had it in their power to "sack" the men who sought to impose it on them.

In the Melbourne *Herald* of Tuesday, February 14, the following report appeared, under the heading, "Concessions would cost £1,000,000. Expert report on Insurance."

"Extension of the scope of National Insurance to include self-employed persons and to provide other concessions would cost the Federal Government at least £1,000,000 more than the amount provided for under the scheme approved by Parliament.

"This has been revealed by an extensive actuarial investigation, the results of which are now before Federal Cabinet.

"The Treasury (Mr. Casey) said today that the whole question of National Insurance would be discussed during the present meeting of Cabinet.

"An early decision on how far the Government can afford to liberalise the original scheme must be made to enable the legislation, promised for next session, to be prepared.

"IN MELTING POT?"

"The high cost of the concessions which have been demanded may throw the future of National Insurance into the melting pot.

"The Country Party opposed the original scheme, and a strong section of the United Australia Party maintains that mounting defence expenditure makes it impossible for the Government to assume the heavy burden of National Insurance.

"Admission to the scheme of self-employed persons on a voluntary basis might bring in 50,000 or 60,000 people, which would involve a Government contribution of between £500,000 and £750,000.

"Apart from self-employed persons, the actuarial investigations covered proposals to extend benefits to dependents of insured persons on a voluntary basis; refunds of pensions contributions by women on marriage; and protection of the pension rights of men who may be unable to continue contributions as they approach pension age.

"An immediate contest is likely in Cabinet. Some Ministers think a compromise might be reached by adopting portion of the concessions."

Actually that report discloses the fact that public opinion has driven the Government back on its last line of defence, and the pressure politics campaign has almost achieved the goal for which it has been striving for the past six months.

Actually the Government would be on the horns of dilemma, even had there been no widespread opposition to the Bill.

When it was first mooted Mr. Menzies extolled it as being a form of legislation that, while being untainted by charity in the accepted sense of the word, would enable the people of Australia to be assured of their future security. That was stated by the Government as being one of the most pleasing features of the Bill. If the Government decides to grant all the proposed concessions the "charity" feature, to which the Government and its supporters object, will be emphasised by the million-pound subsidy that the Government's amendment proposals would entail. On the other hand, the fact that the Government has found it necessary to go into the matter of increasing the benefits, which may be granted under the Act, shows that it is aware of the fact that the present scheme is *not* even insurance.

The Government is now in the position of either having to impose an admittedly unsatisfactory imitation of insurance upon a community that is fighting tooth and nail against it, or it must commit itself to a million-pound expenditure on an insurance that will still be unacceptable, or, as a third alternative they will be forced to bow before the will of public opinion and so create a precedent- that will ultimately have the effect of undermining the party system of Government.

Truly the Lyons Government has its back to the wall, and it is likely that its exit from office will coincide with its inglorious defeat by electors who have not only learnt to express their desires to a Government in office, but have found that, irrespective of a party's majority in the House, it is the electors outside who have the final say.

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A LANDMARK

The Grand Rally held at the Assembly Hall, Melbourne, on Wednesday evening, February 8, will remain as a mark from which to measure time.

Mr. Butler chose as title for his address: "The Crisis of 1939." He made his address more general than was his original intention, on account of many supporters having friends accompanying them to whom the principles of the campaign would be new.

Miss Grace Iggulden followed Eric Butler. Miss Iggulden is 19 and Eric Butler 22. The fact of the youth of these two could not but impress the audience.

Mr. Bondeson, a campaigner of many years experience in Sydney, recounted some of the obstacles with which the work of the reformer is opposed.

Mr. Norman Rolls is another welcome acquisition to Victoria and a loss to N.S.W. He formally introduced himself to supporters from the platform, who, no doubt, will individually renew his acquaintance, as Mr. Rolls has taken up the task of building up the permanent fighting fund for the U.E.A.

Speeches of speakers have not been included in this report, as space is reserved for printing the "Action Pledge," together with the following short explanation to reach the many supporters who, for various reasons, could not be present.

Supporters on studying the "Action Pledge" will find that there is one or more of the sections set out to which they can conform. Every individual can do something, and is beholden to himself or herself that this something should be done.

It is not necessary to point out here the trend in world affairs and in our internal affairs. It is because we understand what is taking place that we have a responsibility, which we dare not shirk.

In consolidating our numerical strength and apportioning it into effective fields of action, there will be considerable improvement of organisation. Where the individual is not in a position to give physical assistance or time, there is the financial aid, which will enable those who are giving time and physical effort to go ahead with whatever rapidity the financial assistance given will permit.

It is now or never.

U.E.A. ACTION PLEDGE.

Believing that the ultimate success of the electoral campaign for the abolition of Poverty being conducted by the "United Electors of Australia" depends upon the acceptance of personal responsibility. I herewith pledge myself to assist as indicated below.

- (1) I will make a direct contribution of £.....
(2) I will contribute weekly the sum of £.....
I desire this to be called for (signify) Yes No
(3) I will be prepared to help form a Women's Section of the U.E.A. (signify)..... Yes No
(4) I am prepared to form a U.E.A. group and organise meetings in my district (signify) Yes No
(5) I am prepared to assist Headquarters in the following capacity
Particulars
(6) I am prepared to assist in obtaining new readers for the "New Times" (signify)..... Yes No
(7) I am prepared to become a direct subscriber to The "New Times" (signify)..... Yes No
(8) I am prepared to join and work with the Youth section of the U.E.A. (signify)..... Yes No
Name Address.....
Fed: Electorate 'Phone (if any)

TOPICAL TIT BITS FROM THE NEWS

By "LEXICON."

According to the latest reports the milk price "may rise in some areas." If anything else goes up we'll really have to drop the basic wage even if its only for the sake of variety.

Since 1935 more than 7000 members of the public services in Victoria have completed a course of training in defence against gas attacks.

It is to be hoped that the public as a whole will have undergone that course before Cabinet starts its hot air campaign re the National Health Insurance Act.

"At present the very mixed community of prisoners at Pentridge includes 67 youths who are aged 21 years or less," says the Melbourne Herald.

Mr. Montagu Norman has become a director of a steel trust. By a strange coincidence the English home defence authorities have since discovered that shelters of a particular type of steel of which Mr. Norman's trust has large stocks are more practicable than the concrete ones.

The Anglican Archbishop of Melbourne has called for a day of intercession for rain.

We would also suggest a few weeks' intercession with the Public Works Department with the idea of persuading them to initiate a comprehensive scheme of water conservation.

The lives and property of the inhabitants of the Murrumbidgee Valley are endangered owing to the fact that the structure of the Burrinjuck Dam may not withstand the strain of a heavy fall of rain.

Presumably the Government will be prepared to subscribe to a Murrumbidgee Flood Victims' Appeal Fund, but naturally, one can't expect that all-wise body to build a fence at the top of the cliff when there is the possibility

of providing an ambulance at the bottom.

If any residents of the Murrumbidgee Valley happen to be drowned because the dam bursts, their friends and relatives may rest assured of the fact that their death will be due to "lack of money." We would therefore advise the Murrumbidgee Valley folk to either prepare for death, ruin, or departure; or to ask the Government to make some money available.

What will we use for money? The following materials have been used for currency at one time or another: Tin, England; iron, Sparta; cattle, Rome and Germany; leather, Carthage; platinum, Russia; lead, Burmah; nails, Scotland; silk, China; tea, Tartary; salt, Ethiopia; cowrie, Africa; slaves, Anglo Saxons; tobacco, Virginia; codfish, Newfoundland; wampum, New England; logwood, Campeche; sugar, West Indies; straw, Portugal; soap, Mexico; whales' teeth, Fiji; rats' tails, China; playing cards, Canada.—Ripley.

There is no truth in the rumour that Australia intends to adopt the soft soap standard prior to the introduction of National Health Insurance.

"To hell with detractors of the British Empire," declared the Australian High Commissioner (Mr. Bruce) recently, in the course of an address to the N.S.W. branch of the Royal Empire Society.

If the other democracies are re-arming morally and Australia wants to catch up with them we would suggest that a tax be introduced for the purpose of providing a few of our leading "statesmen" with running shorts.

Continuing, Mr. Bruce said, "Britain is moving back to her historic position as defender of freedom, liberty, justice and international law."

And, of course, international banking, which will also be guaranteed the freedom and prior claim to the justice.

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BEWARE OF MR. S. M. BRUCE

Australia's Greatest Betrayer

(v.)

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H. BROWN.

Sir,

Everywhere Mr. Bruce goes it seems to be his first business to consult with private financiers. He was continually doing it as our Prime Minister, he is continually doing it as our High Commissioner in London, and he is continually doing it when touring the world at our expense. He could not even come from London to Australia without being entangled with foreign bankers en route, and yet we never hear a word from him about the pressing urgent matters discussed behind closed doors with these humble and retiring people. All we hear is fulsome flattery from the Empire press (controlled by the same humble people) of this so-called "great Australian" for what he has done. The inference is that he has done great strokes for us, but the truth is that he has put great strokes upon us. In regard to national finance, he has been the enemy of the present generation, and is definitely a menace to the generation unborn. I am aware that this criticism will find resentment in certain quarters, and fully realise that it is directly opposed to the claims of the great dailies, but the facts nevertheless remain, and they are such as to merit punishment rather than praise.

What He Touches He Adorns!

From the point of view of the money controllers it is easy to appreciate the sentiments expressed in an *Argus* editorial on January 23, as follows:

"Since he left party politics to become High Commissioner in London, he has been a big Australian, accomplishing a variety of tasks with distinction. He has carried through a series of valuable loan conversions in London, to the substantial relief of Australian Budgets; by his work at Geneva he has become a highly respected international figure. It is not too extravagant praise of Mr. Bruce to apply to him Dr. Johnson's famous encomium of Goldsmith, 'He touched nothing that he did not adorn.'"

The Federal Attorney-General (Mr. Menzies) took the cue from this, and said Mr. Bruce is the greatest Australian citizen who has ever lived. What an impertinence it is, then, for an ordinary Australian like myself to charge such a man with treason.

A Charge

But I do charge him, and assert that he cannot point to one action on his part, either before he left "party politics" or after, that has brought about real improvement in the living conditions of the people or helped in any way to release them from the bondage of financial servitude. Indeed, I go so far as to say that his actions have made living conditions worse and our servitude more degrading. The *Argus* spoke truly when it referred to him as an international figure, but he was an international figure long before he went to Geneva. As early as 1924 he surrendered the Commonwealth Bank to the international money gang, and betrayed Australia and her people to the dictation of financiers in London and New York. He is still actively representing the same anti-Australian interests.

Doings in December

With this knowledge in mind, the doings in December last were somewhat illuminating. So that there may be no doubt regarding the accuracy of the information, I quote from the Melbourne *Argus*, every copy of which bears the assurance that it speaks only the truth. On December 15, it published the following:

"NEW YORK, Wednesday. Discussions with Wall Street bankers will be held by the Australian High Commissioner in London (Mr. Bruce), who will arrive in New York today in the liner Queen Mary. Mr. Bruce, who is on his way to Australia, is accompanied by Mrs. Bruce and two economic advisers. He will remain in New York for three days, and will go to Washington at the weekend to confer with officials of the State Department."

Why was it necessary for Australia's High Commissioner to consult the Wall Street bankers, the very people who precipitated the depression in 1929, and whose actions since have led to the series of "crises" from which the world has been suffering? And what business did he transact with them? I suggest that information on this point is even more important than advice regarding the need for military preparedness. It would also be interesting to have the names of the "two economic advisers" who accompanied him.

Other "International Figures"

And was it merely a coincidence that other "international" figures were visiting New York at the same time? Except for the brief intimation that Mr. Anthony Eden had had "a pleasant chat" with Mr. Roosevelt, and had been cheered by crowds of girls and women, we obtained no information about this from the truth-telling *Argus*. From other and even more reliable sources, I have learned that there was quite a bevy of "international figures" there together.

Mr. Anthony Eden

Mr. Eden's programme was carefully planned, as all tours of marionettes ARE planned. He was scheduled to go to Washington on December 13, "but is not expected to stay longer than 24 hours," and it was reported that his day would "undoubtedly include an interview with President Roosevelt, and also luncheon at the National Press Club, of whose invitation he had telegraphed his acceptance." He was to speak at a dinner of the National Association of Manufacturers in New York on December 9, when 5000 "guests" were expected, the subject being "Democracy and the Modern World."

Good Old Democracy

Mr. Bruce has been trying to mimic him in regard to our own so-called "democracy" and modern trends. On the very day on which he told us that Democracy is in danger, it was publicly announced that he would attend the meeting of the Defence Council in Melbourne on January 25, and that his presence at the meeting "would relate to the decision announced in *December* to undertake new borrowing in London to assist to finance the Defence programme." If it is a matter affecting the interests of the international financial gang you can depend

upon Mr. Bruce's good offices on their behalf, hence his presence at the Defence Council. While talking of Democracy being on trial, he continues to serve those whose activities make it impossible for Democracy to be practised at all, and he was actually sent to Australia to talk Democracy, but to go on working against it. So long as the money supplies of a country are under private control it is impossible for that country to have democracy. Australia is NOT a true democracy, and it never has been. What is more, it never will be, if it accepts the advice of Stanley Melbourne Bruce and other representatives of so-called "Sound Finance."

The Economic Club of New York

But to get on with the "internationals." After speaking to the 5000 guests on December 9, Mr. Eden was appointed to be the guest of honour at a dinner of the Economic Club of New York, where M. Van Zeeland was to be the chief speaker, and to talk about "The European Situation." M. Van Zeeland is the banker and ex-Premier of Belgium, who was sent on a special mission by the Bank of International Settlements for the purpose of drawing up an economic plan under which the peoples of the various countries would be placed further under the control of the international bankers—i.e., the men who impose depressions.

Wall Street Again

After listening to M. Van Zeeland, of the Bank of International Settlements, Mr. Eden was also to hear Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank (Wall Street!), and Mr. Owen D. Young, of the General Electric Company (Wall Street!). Both gentlemen are direct representatives of the American Money Trust, scathingly referred to in the Pujo Report as the men "whose powerful grip is on the throttle that controls the wheels of credit, and on whose signal those wheels will turn or stop."

The Aldrich Touch

It was Senator Aldrich who was one of Paul Warburg's mouthpieces in the Parliament of the United States in 1911, when he introduced a Bill "setting up a Central banking system, with the banks in full control of everything . . . His Bill was fiercely resisted by the Democrats as a surrender of the national interests to the iniquitous Wall Street." But Wall Street, nevertheless, commands "discussions" with Australia's High Commissioner! Why?

A Colossal Conspiracy

The Aldrich Bill did not get through on that occasion, however, and Congressman Gray said, "Most fortunately for the people, a change in administration came just in time to warn the party in power and defeat a colossal conspiracy to wrest from them the last vestige of public control over their currency. (Something the same is now being attempted by Mr. R. G. Casey, another worker for International Finance, in the shape of his amendment of the Commonwealth Bank Act, under which private interests will have a five to two control of our Bank.)" So we see in Aldrich the type of man with whom "Australia's Noblest Son" had to have discussions, and the type of man Mr. Anthony Eden was sent across the Atlantic to listen to. Although the 1911 attempt failed, the Money Trust succeeded two years later in getting the

Federal Reserve Bill through, which achieved the same end and established the Central Bank system. And it was the same Stanley Melbourne Bruce who handed the Commonwealth Bank over to similar control. Proof of this will be given next week.

Owen D. Young

So much for Aldrich. What about Owen D. Young? He *WOULD* know something about "The European Situation." He had had a fair hand in bringing it about. After the Versailles Treaty, under which Germany was required to pay reparations far beyond her practical ability, it was found necessary to review the obligations. The first review was known as "The Dawes Plan," because General Dawes, of the American Money Trust and American Ambassador to Britain, was chairman of the Commission of Review. This plan for the payment of German reparations was succeeded in 1929 by "The Young Plan," which got its name from Owen D. Young, also of the American Money Trust, and president of the Second Commission of Review. This American Money Trust, with which the Bank of England is directly connected, is largely responsible for the world's condition, but its representatives are still dictating our national policies, our paid servants are still called before them to receive instructions, and we are still being loaded with burdens and restrictions for which there is not the slightest real justification. This is largely because we have been encouraged by press, platform and pulpit to think and talk of anything but the vital question of Finance and its control. And Mr. Bruce has been one of the greatest offenders in this respect, so much so, that even though he may be genuinely anxious to make amends for his past betrayals (as the *Argus* suggests) his actions and utterances are still open to the gravest suspicion. He has mixed with the wrong company, and given inexcusably bad advice.

He Can't Get Out—He's Out!

On the radio a few nights ago he told us that the United States and other countries of the world were astounded that Australia had pulled out of the depression so well, and said "even I wondered how Australia managed to get out of it!" Evidently it was not intended by the Wall Street instigators that we *SHOULD* get out of it, and presumably it was a surprise to our "Noblest Son" to find that he had not put us into it as effectively as he had thought. He is here again, trying to put us into another period of unnecessary financial difficulty through the premeditated, but false, cry of "wolf" under the guise of defence. But the present indications are that he will fail, despite his astuteness, in telling the people nothing of value and carefully contacting the strategic points of the committees of the influential semi-Tory organisations like the Commercial Travelers' Club and the Australian Natives' Association at "dinners." He must be kept on the high pedestal and there must be no questioning of what he says and does. To do so would be disloyalty to the British Empire. He is here to try to put something over, as he was in 1934, when the *Yorkshire Post* went so far as to say, "It is remarkable that even he dared to make such proposals." So it was, and next week we will continue the inquiries.

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE H. BROWN.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

COMMUNISM AND THE "NEW TIMES"—A FRIENDLY REBUKE

Sir, —I have read with considerable surprise the increasing number of articles in your paper directed against the Communists and Soviet Russia. Some of these articles, with their references to "Communist traps," "stabbing friends in the back," etc., savour so strongly of the bankers' press that I am prompted to ask—Is the *New Times* going over the old muck-heap that the *Sydney Herald* and *Sun* raked so carefully twenty years ago? It seems that such is the case.

Yet even the *Herald* correspondents did not; contradict themselves so clumsily in the one paragraph as the *New Times* writers are doing. Consider this piece of brilliant reasoning, for instance, by "Lexicon" (27/1/39): After saying that "Russia has stated as its ultimate ideal a highly cultured population with the intelligence and vision to function wisely as a democracy," he goes on to say, "The fact that no dictator, however idealistic, will ever be content to hand over the reins of power to a democracy which might not see eye to eye with him does not alter the fact that the ideal is said to be democracy." Well! Does "Lexicon" really think that 150 million people, educated to know what they want, would allow one man—assuming for the moment that a one-man dictatorship exists in Russia—to dominate them? He has evidently never heard of the power of Public Opinion!

But the naiveté of "Lexicon" is as nothing compared with the absurdities of "Doremus" in the issue of 3/2/39. This article contains all the old arguments of the ignoramus, who thinks that revolution can be "exported" from one country to another; and that a country can be "kept in a state of political and industrial turmoil" by a small group of revolutionaries, irrespective of that country's internal economic position. I have neither time nor inclination to deal with all of his statements, but there are one or two obviously foolish remarks, which I must mention. For example, "Stalin himself insists that civil war cannot be left out, since there can be no Soviet rule until the anti-Communists are wiped out." Evidently "Doremus" has not studied the history of the Russian Revolution at all, for the briefest knowledge of it will convince him that it was accomplished by a very small minority of the people; and that if the Communists had "wiped out" all the non-Communists, the population of Russia would be a mere fraction of its present figure.

But these trivialities are of no real importance. The point is, that the attitude of all sincere reformers towards modern Russia should be an unprejudiced and thoughtful, questioning one. The *New Times*, which reflects the opinions of a large section of social reformers, should be printing articles based, not on the outworn and dubious arguments of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, but on indisputable facts about life in the Soviet Union; facts about

the standard of living, the facilities for education, culture, leisure, etc., in that country, and the measure of economic security the people enjoy. In effect, it should be dealing with results, not methods.

The menace of Fascism is so great today that there is no time to waste on irrelevances. Our present system has reached that stage where it must either reorganise and go forward to freedom for the people, or backwards to greater poverty, war, and restricted liberty. The only power on earth, which can decide upon the way we are to go, is the voice of the people. But the first steps in this backward movement have already been taken, despite our repeated protests, because our voice is not loud enough to be heard above the clamour for guns and army recruits.

Surely, then, in view of the gravity of the situation, we should seek to understand the objective and aims of the Communists, in the hope of obtaining co-operation and assistance? For we should probably find that they, too—but by different methods—are seeking the same results for which we are striving.—Yours, etc.,

(Mrs.) LILIAN GADD.

Ourimbah, N.S.W.

P.S.—Most monetary reformers I have spoken to support the above ideas, but I would like to have the opinion of other readers on the subject. Best wishes for the success of the *New Times*, it is the best paper of its kind in Australia, which is why I've bothered to voice these sentiments.—L.G.

RE-ARMAMENT RACKET

Sir, —Under the heading, "Women and Defence," a writer in the *Age* recently states, "With regard to the plea made by some of your correspondents that men should prepare for war in defence of women and children, let any sensible man ask himself how far Chinese armed defence has availed to protect the women of China, or how far Spanish Republican annul defence has protected the women and children of Spain. In modern war an aviator who bombs women and children is only doing his duty, according to the military interpretation of that word, and it is the role of these helpless and unarmed ones, not to be protected, but to be the victims."

The writer concludes, "Men who really want to protect the home and family must find some quite other method."

I find it interesting to compare the present colossal piling up of arms, with the still more amazing and colossal piling up of public debt. The figures recently published in the *Herald* stand as follows:—On December 31 last, the total national debt was £1,292,156,229/4/8. Of this the Commonwealth's portion was £394,204,669/5/5 and the States' £897,951,559/19/3. The article goes on to state: "Of the total public debt, £704,613,016/9/7 is 'domiciled' in Australia; £542,966,000/19/7 in London; and £44,577,211/15/6' in New York." This for a population of less than seven million!

There seems to be more than an obvious relation between colossal armaments and colossal national debt. Armaments are required to give security. Is it

needed to ask to whom? Certainly not to the women and children; certainly not to the victims of the massacre—youth the world over.

Can Australians not determine at one tremendous stroke to reduce the tottering delirium of both armaments and public debt. Let us SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH BANK before it is TOO LATE!

In the recent bush fires, it is related that a mob of sheep stood huddled in one corner of the paddock with the flames closing in on every hand. Suddenly an emu came running out of the scrub. It spotted a hole in the fence, and, with long legs and neck stretched forward, made with top speed toward it.

Were the sheep more awake than the Australian people? At any rate, they followed after. And the lot got through to safety.

"Men who really want to protect the home and family must find some quite other method!" There is still time to recover, by the asserted will of the people, Australia's right to the ownership of her Bank. SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH BANK, and get through to the other side of the year, maybe, in safety.

It'd be a pity if the sheep had all the luck.—Yours, etc.,

D.B.

Clematis, Vic.

DR. JOHN DALE

It is reported that Dr. Dale will address a meeting at BARHAM, N.S.W.,

on Monday, 20th, or Tuesday, 21st, of this month. Supporters in that district are advised to ring Mr. Jas. Gerrand of Barham, for the exact date, time, and place of the meeting.

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SYDNEY PROGRAMME FOR MR. F. C. PAICE AND ERIC BUTLER

For the benefit of all Sydney *New Times* readers we have much pleasure in publishing the complete programme of Mr. F. C. Paice and Eric Butler for their Sydney tour. Mr. and Mrs. Paice will be the guests of the N.S.W. Division of the Electoral Campaign, while Eric Butler will be the guest of the Democratic Federation of Youth. Additional details will be published as they come to hand.

MONDAY, 27th inst.—Reception to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Paice and Eric Butler, from 5 to 7 p.m., at "The Arm Chair Club," First Floor, 399 George Street. Subscription, 2/- (including cost of tea).

MEETING at 8 p.m. Admission, free. Chairman, Mr. Harry Barnes. Speakers, Mr. F. C. Paice, Eric Butler, Mr. F. W. Taylor.

TUESDAY, 28th inst.—Public meeting in Town Hall, Tamworth. Speaker, Mr. F. C. Paice. Public meeting at Newcastle. Speaker, Eric Butler.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1. — Sydney Town Hall Meeting. Both Mr. Paice and Eric Butler will speak. Doors open at 6.30 p.m. Musical programme, 7 to 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2.—Public meeting at Pacific Hall, Hornsby, 8 p.m., under the auspices Hornsby and District N.I.P. Repeal League. Public Meeting, Town Hall, Ashfield, 8 p.m., under the auspices Parkes Electorate N.I.P. Repeal League. Messrs. Paice and Eric Butler will speak at both meetings. Admission free. Collection.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3. —Arrangements not finalised.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4. — PARTY AND DANCE, under the auspices of the Democratic Federation of Youth. Mr. and Mrs. Paice, Mrs. Phyllis Innes (who, before her marriage, was Miss Phyllis Grocott) and Mr. Eric Butler will be the guests of honour.

The function will be held at the National Club, 30 Ash Street, Sydney. Enter from Angel Place, George Street, just along from Martin Place, and between the Bank of Australasia and the Equitable Building. One minute

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from Wynyard Station. Subscription, 2/-; 8 to 11.30 p.m. Bring your friends.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5. —Address by Mr. Eric Butler on "Youth and Democracy." Under the auspices of the Democratic Federation of Youth. To be held in the Lower Adyar Hall, Bligh Street, Sydney, at 8 p.m. Mrs. Phyllis Innes has been invited to preside.

SPECIAL. —Additional invitations can be accepted by Messrs. Paice and Eric Butler during the week commencing the 27th inst. for indoor and outdoor addresses during the daytime. Please 'phone or write the Campaign Centre, MA 7491.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

WOMEN'S DIVISION. —On Wednesday, March 1, at 1 p.m., the Women's Monthly Luncheon will be held. The guest-speaker will be Sir Stanton Hicks, K.S.C., M.M., Ch.B., Ph.D., who was in charge of the Commonwealth International Survey in South Australia. The speech will be: "Some Aspects of the International Survey." In view of the fact that the report of this body has not yet been tabled in the House, despite the passing of much time since it was submitted, the subject should be of especial interest to all who are interested in the welfare of the community. Men and friends are particularly welcome on this occasion. Luncheon, 1/-.

Women's Movement for Social and Economic Research

The final meeting of the above movement was held on February 2. It was decided to merge the group into the Women's Section of the U.E.A. as the work and objectives are so similar.

To recognise the appreciation of the work of the hon. secretary, Miss J. Robinson, a small gift of presented to her at the home of the president on February 9.

THE CAVALCADE OF DOOM

Stand around, my worthy fellows,
Clear the fog that clouds
your mind;
Drop the hammer, stop the
clamour,
I've a message for mankind.

Join with me in meditation,

Let your vision serve you
well;
You'll see a civilisation,
In a cavalcade to Hell.

And through scenes of desolation,

Trace with me the hidden
hand,
That can mould the brain of
humans,
As a child doth mould the
sand.

"Start them working, keep
them working,"
Mammon roars the stern
command.

Men with threat of hunger
lurking,
Turn the mill and till the
land.

'Til the silos hold a harvest,
Mammon's hirelings cannot
wield;

And the toilers' wage is
smothered,

By the earth's prolific yield.

"Find us markets, foreign mar-
kets,"

Let the slaver sell his spoils;
While the starving search the
dustbins

And the blood of nations
boils.

"Raise the tariff, raise the
tariff,"

Would-be statesmen screech
world-o'er;

We must trade with favoured
balance,

Should it even lead to war."

"Start them marching, keep
them marching,"

Mars commands, "who dare
entreat?"

See the women weep to rhythm,
Of the dying tramp of feet.

Start them singing, keep them
singing;

Swell the heart and cloud the
mind

With a glory, that's as hollow
As the drums that roll be-
hind.

Men of mettle fain I'd nettle;
Fight your brother if you
must;

But the wrath of Cain will vanish
When you feel the fatal
thrust.

See, they hail the conquering
hero,
Grateful for the blood that's
let,
And for blasting God's abun-
dance,
Into everlasting debt.

Then again the roar of Mam-
mon,

E'er they drop their sword
and gun:

"Start them working, keep
them working,"

See the freedom we have
won!

Now once more these passive
humans,

Labour in the serpent's coil;
Till again the barns are burst-
ing,

And the nations in turmoil.

And when fear and agitation
Rumble through them near
and far,

Close their eyes with faiths
elation,

E'er they see things as they
are.

"Start them praying, keep
them praying;

Cast the blame on sprites and
elves;

They'll forget the simple say-
ing,

'God helps those who help
themselves.'

Be there God of truth and jus-
tice,

Reigning o'er the cosmos
fair,

Tis the blackened soul of
Mammon

That should seek the light in
prayer.

But it's marching, once more
marching,

Mars leads on with fiery
brand;

BUT—another voice is calling
Drowning e'en the martial
band:

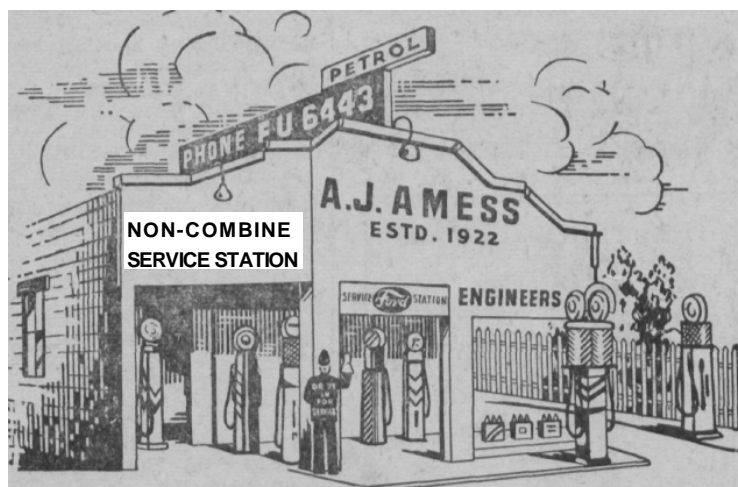
"Start them thinking, keep them
thinking.

Are men but to work and die,
While the fruits of life and labour
Make a bonfire in the sky?

"Let the dawning light of reason
Cast away the mystic spell
Of the yoke of Mars and Mammon
And their cavalcade to hell."

—E. W. J. Hill.

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