

THE NEW TIMES

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FOOLS' HARVEST, 1939?

The "Save the Peoples' Bank" campaign, despite the fact that it is aimed at one of the most destructive Bills introduced to the Federal House since the power of the Commonwealth Bank was reduced in 1924 by the Bruce-Page Government, requires much more specialised handling than did the Insurance Repeal Campaign. To say the least of it, it is a remarkable coincidence that the responsibility for introducing the present Commonwealth Bank Amending Act should be Mr. Casey's.

Mr. Casey, of course, received his early political training at the hands of Mr. Bruce, and it would almost appear now that he is acting in the capacity of a disciple of the master mind in carrying Mr. Bruce's original plan to sabotage the nation's greatest asset to its logical conclusion by destroying everything but the name Commonwealth Bank.

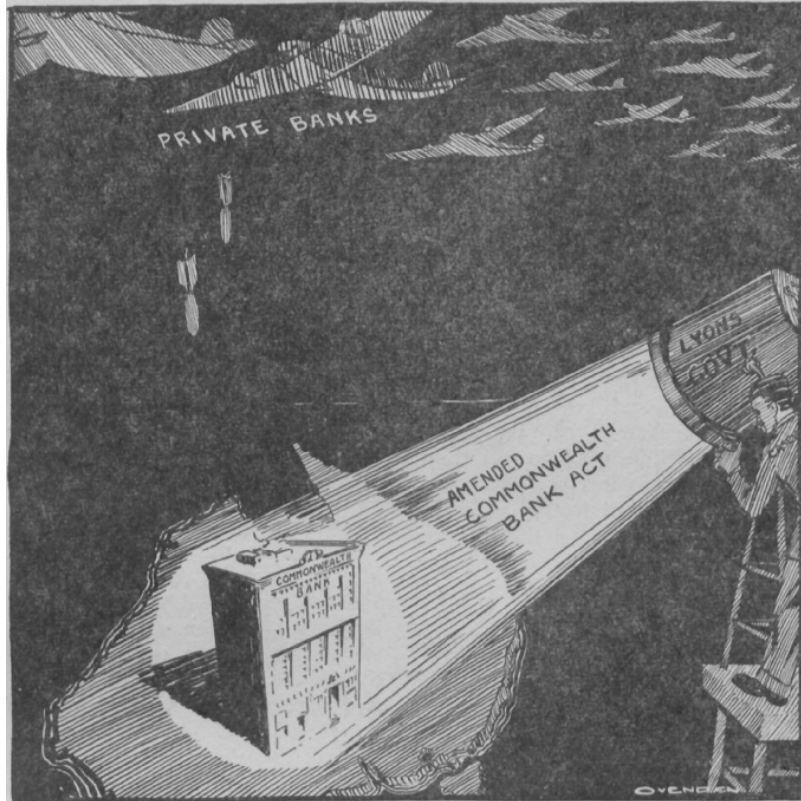
If we are to prevent him and his Government (we can hardly call it our Government, in view of the fact that it is using us as the fools who are to provide a still richer harvest for the private banks) from carrying out their fell scheme to rob the Australian people, we must one and all be prepared to study the Act and its full implications in order that we can make ourselves well enough informed to be able to see and explain the full and final implications of the Bill. The mere fact that we feel that it is only necessary for the general public to read and fully understand the Bill in order to throw in their weight with us is evidence of its subtlety.

Every opportunity must be taken to persuade people to sign

The Federal Cabinet started to toy with the original form of the National Insurance Bill with a view to its being an efficient form of taxation from the very start. On December 8, 1937, Mr. Drakeford, M.H.R., asked the Federal Treasurer (Mr. Casey), "If it is a fact, as reported in a section of this morning's press, that the Government has decided to abandon its proposal to proceed with the scheme for national unemployment insurance? If the report be correct, will the Treasurer explain to the House the reasons for the Government's decisions?"

Mr. Casey replied: "The answer to the first part of the question is 'No,' and the second part, therefore, does not arise."

Of course, the Government did



CITIZENS! RESIST THE PREDATORY ATTACKS OF THE PRIVATE BANKS.

Remember That an Ounce of Vigilance is Worth a Ton of Preparedness.

up if the Bill is to meet with the opposition it deserves.

As a result of enquiries it has been found that few members of the Federal House have informed themselves of the significance of the Bill. Obviously one of the main reasons for this fact is the furore that has been caused by the National Insurance Bill under cover of which the Commonwealth Bank Amending Bill readings went almost entirely unnoticed.

In those circumstances it can hardly be held against a member at present should he not have acquainted himself with all its ramifications? As a consequence the

"Save the People's Bank Campaign Committee" is forwarding the following letter to each member of the House of Representatives and the Senate. In due course the replies to the letters will either be published in "The New Times," or, if space will not permit, the attitude of each member to the Bill will be given briefly.

M.H.R.,
Canberra A.C.T.

Dear Sir, —

In addressing this letter to you we do so in a perfectly friendly spirit; and mean no criticism of yourself personally.

In the near future you will be

required to vote on the Commonwealth Bank Act Amending Bill. It is our considered opinion that the Bill constitutes a menace to the sovereignty of the people of Australia. There are phases in the Bill, which are distinctly not in the interests of the community, but more to give a minority advantage over the nation as a whole. Particularly do we draw your attention to Sections 7, 16, 23 and 31.

The brochure accompanying this letter may prove to be of assistance by placing before you a different interpretation of the meaning of the Bill from that put forward by its sponsors.

We feel sure you will recognise that the gravity of the matter gives it paramount importance over all other legislation before the House. It is national in character, and therefore transcends Party interests.

After due consideration of the Bill, say two weeks from the date of this letter, we would like to receive an assurance from you that you will vote against it when it is brought up in the House, and that you will work for its abandonment. Should we not hear from you, we will take it for granted that you are in favour of the Bill or consider its passage through the House of little moment.

Trusting to have your co-operation in frustrating this insidious attempt to encroach on the sovereignty of the Australian people.

Yours, etc.,

"Save the Peoples' Bank"
Campaign,

Per (Norman Rolls),
Hon. Secretary.

ROTTEN LEGISLATION AND ROTTEN MEAT

not include unemployment insurance in the Bill when it was finally brought before the House for the simple reason that the form of insurance that they originally intended to bring in was to function to the end that it would relieve general revenue of the increasing costs of old-age and invalid pensions, and if this end was to be achieved either unemployment insurance had to be dropped or insurance on "Sane Finance" lines would be carried a step further towards its logical conclusion; the insured would be so heavily taxed that the consequent difference between buying

and spending power would have the effect of putting so many people on the dole that there would be an ever-decreasing number of employed to tax and an ever-increasing number of unemployed to draw on any funds thus obtained.

As a result of a mass expression of objections to the original scheme the Government eventually decided to climb down from its high perch to the extent that it was prepared to modify it still further. But the fundamental objection to the scheme—namely, the people must pay in full—was still to be an essential part of the

Government's plan. The Government has appeared to bow down before weight of public opinion to a certain extent, insofar as its suggested modification of the scheme is concerned but the "Family Benefit" scheme is a defiance of the people by the Government — at a slightly reduced fee. Whether National Insurance costs employee and employer together three shillings per head or merely one and six the fact remains that it still creates a widened gap between purchasing power and the cost of the goods to be purchased, to the extent that a large section of our community will have to "do without" now, in order that they may have something less than enough to bring them back to health when the doing without has, in the natural

(Continued on page 8.)

HOW IS YOUR TONE?

Premier Propounds Poser

By THE WALRUS

A report from Launceston, dated February 17, and published in the "Central Queensland Herald" of February 23, seems to have caught some journalist by surprise. The report is headed, "Tasmanian Premier Adopts Firm Tone," this, doubtless, being the salient feature, in the reporter's opinion.

But politicians, especially Premiers and Ministers, adopt a firm tone often enough to occasion no surprise. It might, indeed, be surprising to read: "Mr. S. M. Bruce addressed the assembly in such sloppy tones that his hearers had to be restored by artificial respiration."

Nevertheless, a firm tone is not easy to acquire. I have been on the lookout for one for myself for a long time, but nearly every recipe begins with the direction, "Take a good wad . . ." This seems to be essential. You can't take a firm tone in an old straw hat and a pair of sandshoes; and it is, doubtless, through the neglect of this elementary requisite that martyrs became martyrs. They took a firm tone and neglected the "wad" altogether.

Of course, politicians don't always adopt the same tone. If it were possible to make a rule on the subject, it would probably be that tone reaches its apogee of firmness at the farthest point from the elections. Thus a politician who, eighteen months after election, makes a noise like a piece of granite or a railway line, will in all probability, eighteen months later still, sound like a water-melon or an oil sump. Perhaps our reporter friend didn't know this.

Who to Harass

Then again it depends to whom the tone is addressed: whether to a mortgaged taxpayer or the chairman of a bank. I should have thought these were matters of elementary knowledge. When that heading caught my eye I looked eagerly to see if Mr. Ogilvie had been making rude remarks to the chairman of the Commonwealth Bank, but hope died when I saw that he had merely been making a Mussolini chin at the unemployed.

He is reported to have said:

"Surely it is time that we made this public declaration that we are not going to spend the ratepayers' money in supporting in idleness any man who persistently refuses to work or is well able to fend for himself."

That's what I think. The sooner they stop pinching the ratepayers' money, and use national money for the purpose, the better.

But I couldn't fit the Premier's next utterance into the picture. To continue with the report: He "explained that it was impossible to provide full-time work." Now it has always been my boast that if a person uses words of not more than two syllables, I can nearly always decide what he is talking about. But I haven't succeeded this time.

Premier's Poser

The Premier says:

- (1) There is a shortage of work.
- (2) No one must refuse to work.
- (3) He is not going to support any man who is quite fit.

Personally I think he should offer a prize for the best solution; the lethal chamber or enlistment in the army to be ruled out.

It seems that this enlightened man proposed his conundrum apropos of something, which struck me as having enormous possibilities. The report says that the trouble arose because "an unemployed man, whose wife had to leave her job because of ill-health, had been refused sustenance until

his wife was medically examined to see if she were fit for work."

Economic Possibilities of Wives

Isn't it surprising? There must be hundreds of thousands of men with healthy wives, and I wouldn't mind betting that only an odd one here and there has seen in his wife a commercial possibility of such dimensions. Besides, here, ready to hand, is a wholesale method of reducing the national income, which is what commerce is after, and no one before has given it a thought. All we have to do is to hand over our jobs to the ladies, instead of our wages, and they will be glad to get them at a quid or so less per week. But we must be perfectly fit. Mr. Ogilvie has shown us that leaders of Governments insist on the unemployed being perfectly fit: it helps official firmness of tone.

I expect there will be snags before we get going. I know for a fact a lot of women will object to swinging the axe before going to work; and how they are going to be weaned from cosmetics in favour of beer is a problem beyond me.

Solution for Every Human Problem!

Perhaps the most promising effect of the change will be the impossibility of having babies, and the consequent elimination of the race. After all, the main obstacle to progress is the people, and, since we are repeatedly told that we must have progress, it might be just as well to do without the people. As a matter of fact, this would solve every problem known to man, and is certainly worth consideration on that account.

I suspect the various conflicting and revolutionary aspects of the subject matter of the report may have landed our friend the reporter in a spot of bother. Admitting him to our sympathy as a human being, we have to acknowledge the possibility that he may have been bursting to use some such title as, "It's a lemon!"

If that is so, he didn't make such a bad shot after all.

RADIUM TREASURES IN OCEAN

New stores of the precious element, radium, have been found on the ocean floor. Three American scientists, of Yale University's physics department, have announced that various forms of marine life concentrate radium, and upon dying settle to the bottom, carrying radium along with them. Dr. Robley D. Evans, Massachusetts Institute of Technology physicist has invented a radium-detecting instrument, and with its aid the scientists discovered the valuable element in kelp and minute marine creatures. These creatures were found to contain over 100 times the radium that the water they inhabited contained. — *Science Facts.*

INSTITUTIONS OR MEN?

Which Are the Most Important?

By LEONORA POLKINGHORNE

When we reflect on the difficulties of getting needful things done, we are forced to the conclusion that it is because institutions are more revered than men. What happens to men doesn't seem to matter very much, but there is instant and general alarm if institutions are threatened. Thus it would appear that it is better that bad institutions should flourish than good men should be saved. That is why we are hearing about "moral re-armament" (which, of course, is only our old friend, "change of heart," provided with a new name, as the old one was getting a bit shop-worn), the idea being that since institutions can never be wrong, the fault must lie in man.

This strange delusion is firmly fixed in the minds of the "unco' guid." It has been said that if good people were as charming as bad ones the whole world would improve, but, for my part, I would be content if more good people were only as intelligent as are many bad ones, for we can see in the progress of the world that when good people were intelligent, human welfare experienced a powerful push. Unfortunately, however, good people too often seem to think that being good is enough, and that it is not necessary to be intelligent. They are inclined to regard intelligent people as trouble-makers and disturbers of the "status quo."

John Citizen May Err, But the Bank of England—NO!

I have in mind such a one, a lady known by all to be kind-hearted and good, but when you begin to tell her what is wrong with the social order she becomes restive and antagonistic and regards you with severe disapproval. If you were to tell her of the most shocking moral lapses of some individual known to you both, she would not turn a hair, nor appear much disturbed or concerned; but—just suggest that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prime Minister, the British House of Parliament, or the Bank of England is, or ever could be, anything less than perfection, and her reactions will be most painful—she will look upon you with horror. One may induce her to read a book such as "The Party System," by Hilaire Belloc and G. K. Chesterton (a dreadful exposure of British politics), but the result will not be that she is convinced that all is not well in British politics, only that these two well-known publicists are a pair of conscience less scoundrels.

Strange Attitude

It certainly seems extraordinary that good people should prefer to believe in the badness of human nature rather than in the badness of human institutions, but so it is, and if you do not believe it, go to church or listen in to almost any sermon, and see how often men and women are credited with all the evil in the world, and how seldom institutions are attacked. Yet surely all institutions are man-made, while these same people tell us that man is made in the image of God.

Now, I am ill-regulated enough to feel far more pained and shocked when I hear of the perfidy of man or woman than when I hear of the faulty working of some of our most revered institutions, because, when all is said and done, an institution that has failed to function in accordance with our needs can be abolished or altered and no tears shed, but if mankind is so inherently and incorrigibly bad, the prospect is gloomy indeed. This readiness to believe that men and women are bad is the more remarkable when we see that all these people are professed Christians, and are

thus turning their backs on a most fundamental thing in Christianity—i.e., the importance of the individual and the comparative unimportance of institutions. Also, they are forgetting Christ's profound belief in the possibilities of human nature, an unshakable belief that has inspired all true reformers. It is the absence of that belief that has helped to turn the world into an armed camp, and has made "good" people acquiesce in poverty in the midst of plenty.

Dodging the Issue

The "arguments" run something like this: "If we do not arm, those unspeakably wicked people in other countries will attack us, murder and ravish us, and take all we have from us. We must sacrifice everything to prevent them from doing this." (Letters to the press show this attitude every day.) Then, "it is true that poverty is sad, but the poor are to blame for spending their money on drink and pictures. If you tried to relieve their condition, they would only fall deeper into sloth and degeneracy."

Very recently a well-known elderly "reformer" said as much to me at a public luncheon, and urged as one example that the poor were hopeless that cigarette butts were found in one home that was visited by this "charitable" person. It will be seen at once the use of tobacco and alcohol only become a dangerous social vice when indulged in by the poor, while those who can afford innumerable other distractions may indulge in them without rebuke. Furthermore, in seeking to remove the causes of poverty, we are at once up against some respected institution—which completely puts the question out of court. *Ergo*, institutions are more important than men.

Sparks of Goodness

Elizabeth Fry must have met with the severest disapproval from "good" people when she began her great work among prisoners, for she insisted that there were sparks of goodness among even the most depraved, and (worse still) boldly affirmed that bad conditions made bad people, that the first step towards rescuing men and women from crime was to make them comfortable and happy, the next being to let them know that someone cared for them, and finally, to restore their confidence in the possibility of their own goodness.

As this is quite clearly the Christ spirit, why do not good people accept it in our day and generation? When we see such people as Elizabeth Fry praised and honoured, we know that it is because they have become history—we do not know what they had to put up with in their own day.

Churchianity

One of the most surprising things about much present-day "Christianity" is its unashamed

(Continued on page 7.)

THIS "ARYAN" FOLLY

DR. A. WASHINGTON PEET. Condensed
from "The American Weekly," New York.

An Eminent American Sociologist Turns the Spotlight on the Nazi Creed of "Aryanism" and Tells What Science Knows About Race

Despite the boasts of Hitler and Mussolini, there is no such thing as a "pure" Aryan race or a "pure" human race of any kind—and, even if it were possible to keep a racial strain entirely pure by continuous inbreeding, that would not be a good thing for any group or nation.

This is now the opinion of most of the world's leading anthropologists—the scientists who study men—and, furthermore, they are beginning to doubt that there ever has been a pure human race.

From the earliest times different groups of men have fought and conquered each other, mated and bred with each other, and mingled their strains. Since white men began their world adventure some four hundred years ago, spreading out from Europe to America, Africa, Asia and Australasia, this process has been progressing more rapidly than ever.

Only One Race

There is, strictly speaking, only one human race, since all kinds of men can freely interbreed. Only last year, at an International Congress at Copenhagen, Professor Nordenstreng, of the Swedish University of Upsala, declared that it is entirely impossible to differentiate between the human races, as all these belong to one and the same family; are, in fact, just one big family. This view was supported by other distinguished scientists of different nationalities attending the Congress.

Professors Julian S. Huxley and A. C. Haddon, distinguished British scientists, in their recent authoritative book, "We Europeans," prove conclusively that there is no sharp line separating the so-called races of mankind.

"A typical white man is very different from a typical Chinese or a typical Negro," they state, "but white is connected with black, and also with yellow, through every gradation."

In India, in Africa, in Brazil, we find whites merging into blacks by imperceptible stages. And right across the great continents of Europe and Asia there is a band of peoples, typically white at the European end and as typically yellow at the Asiatic end, who blend from one into the other.

Misuse of Word "Race."

Scientists today are vigorously opposed to the use of the word "race" as applied to the different kinds of men now inhabiting the earth.

Fuehrer Hitler's picture of "pure Aryans" is sheer nonsense, and so is Dictator Mussolini's idea of pure "Romans."

Professors Huxley and Haddon point out in the book just quoted that "the popular term (race) is

so loose that it turns out to be unworkable, and the scientific analysis of human populations shows that the variation of man has taken place on lines quite different from those characteristic of other animals. In other animals the term sub-species has been substituted for 'race.'

"In man, migration and crossing have produced such a fluid state of affairs that no such clear-cut term . . . is permissible. What we observe is the relative isolation of groups, their migration and their crossing."

These distinguished scientists go on to say that, instead of the word "race," we should use ethnic group or simply "people," and they show that the present-day widespread misuse of the word "race" is being made the excuse for all sorts of absurd claims of superiority by certain groups and persecution of other groups dubbed as inferior; when, as a matter of fact, neither group is pure and both are mixtures of many of the same ingredients.

"White Race."

The members of the so-called "white race" are so different as almost to defy analysis. Scientists distinguish three general types, not races: the "Nordics," who are tall, muscular, blue-eyed, fair-haired and long-headed; the Mediterranean, small, short, slender, brown-eyed, dark-haired and long-headed; and the Alpine or Eurasiatic type, of medium height, stocky, brown-eyed, grey-eyed or green-eyed, dark-haired and broad-headed. But even this is too simple, for there are "Nordics" with broad heads, Mediterranean's and Alpines who are tall and blonde, like Nordics.

All the white peoples of Europe and the United States are mixtures of these three main types, with small amounts of many other types to make the mixture even more complicated. The claim that Germany is a nation of Aryans, and that Aryans are a pure and superior race, is stoutly denied by the vast majority of the world's leading scientists.

The Germans.

According to Professor Huxley, "there is a German nation, there is a German language and a Germanic group of languages, there is a German culture. There are, perhaps, Germanic peoples, but racially these are a blend of Nordic, Mediterranean and Alpine, with dashes of Gypsy, Jew and Mongol."

It may seem startling to some to learn there is a dash of Mongol or yellow strain in the German people, but the idea is by no means news. Two generations ago, at the time of the German invasion of France during the Franco-Prussian War, the French, anthropologist, de Quatrefages, roused a verbal storm in Germany by saying that the Prussians were racially kin to the Mongolian Finns, and, therefore, really barbarian intruders among the civilised races of Europe.

This statement has since been supported by other scientists. Only a few months ago, in the address to the Section on Geography of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor Griffith Taylor,

of the University of Toronto, said that the original German probably spoke a Mongol language. There are, to be sure, Mongol elements in other European nations besides Germany.

The claim of Aryan superiority has as little scientific support as that of racial purity.

"Pernicious Nonsense."

The distinguished British authority, Professor H. J. Fleure, considers that the "statement that the original and more or less perfect type of man was blond, and that other types were the results of combinations with sub-human races, is pernicious nonsense talked under the name of science."

An equally distinguished American authority, Professor Ernest Hooton, of Harvard University, says: "A pure race is little more than an anthropological abstraction; no pure race can be found in any civilised country. Most existing races are hybrids. The so-called Nordic race is probably a hybrid derivation of several strains present in Europe during the glacial period, to which have been added in historic times Alpine, Mongoloid and several other racial elements."

The claim of self-styled "Nordics" to racial purity and superiority Professor Hooton calls "a ridiculous boast."

Last year, at the International Anthropological Congress held at Bucharest, Roumania, Professor Eugene Pittard, of the University of Geneva, Switzerland, paid his compliments in similar terms to the idea of an "Aryan" race. The conception of pure Aryans has, he said, no scientific basis. Nothing but racial hatred can be produced by dividing the world's races into "superior" and "inferior" classes.

The Jews.

For a long time people have talked about a Jewish race as if such a thing really existed. It has been assumed that the Jews have descended from Bible times without much mixture with other groups.

No reputable scientist now believes that there is such a thing as a pure Jewish race. On the contrary. The Jews are now known to be one of the most mixed of living peoples.

"In each country the Jewish population overlaps with the non-Jewish in every conceivable character," according to Professors Huxley and Haddon. They do not represent a racial type.

But not only are the Jews an extremely mixed people now; they were already mixed far back in Biblical times.

Every group in the civilised world into which we can classify men produces some men of genius, many of talent, a large mass of "average" folk, and, also, unfortunately, a supply of morons and idiots. As the veteran expert of Columbia University, Dr. Franz Boas, wrote recently:

"We may fairly say that if we were to select the best third of mankind, according to intellect and personality, every one of the large races would be represented in that group."

The mongrelisation of domestic animals would be bad. Such animals are bred for one or more specific traits—some horses to race, others to draw heavy loads; cows to give more or richer milk, and so on.

Mixing of Human Stocks is Good.

Unlike this, the mixing of human stocks is good. Men and women are not bred for single tasks. The verdict alike of science and history is that mixing human

stocks stimulates intelligence. And intelligence is the most important thing in man.

Professor Fleure, already quoted, has pointed out that much, if not all, of the strength of modern England is due to the fact that the English are not a pure race, but a mixture of many people. Indeed, the English are one of the most mixed ethnic groups on earth.

He also calls attention to Holland, inhabited by the mixed Dutch, who have welcomed persecuted immigrants from all the countries and peoples of Europe.

Yet Holland has one of the lowest illiteracy, murder and suicide rates, and the highest moral standards of any nation in the world, and is one of the strongest, most orderly and intelligent societies of the present time.

Examples in History

Going back in history, the great civilisations of the past were the result not of the flowering of pure races, but of the stimulus of mixing. This was true of the Greeks and the Romans. It was also true of the greatest civilisation of all Chinese history, which arose under the Chou Dynasty, beginning about 1000 B.C.

Most striking of all is the instance of the ancient Sumerians, the mysterious people who created the first-known civilisation in the world, in Babylonia, about six thousand years ago. Egypt has wrongly been given this credit.

These Sumerians invented writing, money, irrigation, and architecture. They built the first bridges and the first astronomical observatories. They had the first cities, the first codes of law, the first rules of mathematics, and they were the first people to do business by means of written contracts.

The eminent British expert, Sir Leonard Woolley, who spent years studying the history and racial make-up of this great but almost forgotten people, believes that the Sumerians were not a pure race, but an intimate mixture of three racial groups. One strain came from the East, another from the North, and a third from what now is Syria.

Mixture of these strains, not any one of them alone, is what stimulated the first rise of mankind from barbarism.

The Modern Trend

Today the mixture of different strains is taking place at a more rapid rate than at any time since the great migrations in the centuries that saw and followed the fall of the Roman Empire.

With aeroplanes daily reducing the "size" of the earth, there is no possibility that even a relative isolation can last.

Mixture has become the world-wide order of the day.

One may speculate as to what sort of a looking race this mixing eventually may produce.

From what we know of the laws of heredity it is unlikely that any single world type will be evolved; rather, mankind will present a rich assortment of many different types, each contributing to the multiple colour and infinite variety of the human species.

Science is convinced that this will be an improvement, and not a backward step.

ARTHUR W. JONES

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FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1939.

Good-bye, Menzies!

Mr. Menzies' uncompromising attitude as regards National Insurance has led to his resignation from the Federal Cabinet. In explaining his reason for taking this step the Attorney General shows that he has completely failed to grasp the first principles of democracy . . . Government of the people by the people.

In saying, "I stood by national insurance, and a defeat in defending it would, in my opinion, be an honourable one," he adopts the dictatorial attitude of a Hitler or Mussolini. Having been given power by the people he takes the power to himself and would use it to impose something that those people do not want upon them, despite the fact that the power was specifically given to him with the object that he represent the electors and attempt to implement legislation that they do want, irrespective of his personal feelings or opinions.

We would not for one moment suggest that Mr. Menzies would consciously be guilty of misrepresentation, on the contrary he is, according to his idea of the duties of a politician, making very considerable sacrifices on the altar of principle, but taking the word mis-represent in its literal sense even Mr. Menzies will be forced to admit that he has been guilty of that very offence in so far as his handling of the National Insurance issue is concerned. He refused to represent the wishes of his electors in the House and, could he have persuaded Cabinet to have clung to National Insurance in its original form, he would have felt quite justified in still referring to himself as "representative" of the people of Kooyong, despite the fact that he was representing the private and personal views of Mr. Menzies.

On those grounds, and in view of the fact that Mr. Menzies resolutely refuses to represent his constituents in the House, it behoves the people of Kooyong to "sack" Mr. Menzies at the next election and replace him with someone who will re-present them in every sense of the word.

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"THUNDERBOLT" AT 350 M.P.H.

Possibly the most dramatic thing about the twentieth century is the extent and manner of man's conversion of the forces and materials of nature to his purposes.

Although its indirect practical benefits are not readily apparent outside engineering circles, one of the most spectacular examples is to be found in the exploits of the men who have raised land-speed records to astonishing levels.

In the following article, reprinted from "Lilliput" of November last, Captain G. E. T. Eyston graphically describes one such exploit of his own, and indicates some of the problems encountered.

It has always seemed extraordinary to me that the man in the street should be more interested—or, at least, should appear to be—in the "sensations" and reactions of the *driver* of a land speed record car than in the mechanical reactions of the car itself.

I am frequently asked what it feels like to drive "Thunderbolt"; what I think about when I am flashing over the measured mile, and so on.

Well, frankly, these are very difficult questions to answer, because it takes only about ten seconds to cover the mile at about 350 m.p.h., and they are ten such crowded seconds that it is impossible for the driver to recapture, for subsequent analysis, the spate of impressions which engulfs one at such a time.

To begin with, it should be understood that such thoughts and physical sensations as may be experienced at this time are largely those imposed by the actual, very arduous, conditions under which one is driving.

Motoring in a Gas Mask!

Thus, when I broke the record a few weeks ago, I was wearing a respirator to protect myself from engine fumes and to assist breathing in my covered-in cockpit. Naturally, therefore, my physical reactions on this occasion were totally different from those of last year, when my cockpit was open and no gas mask was necessary.

In my younger days I did a lot of rowing, and I learned then how to breathe correctly. I am sure that this early training has stood me in very good stead in my runs in "Thunderbolt," for with or without a mask there is a noticeable impediment to free breathing at these very high speeds. Whether it is that one is travelling in a sort of self-created vacuum or whether it is through increased heart-action, due to momentary exhilaration, I don't know.

Tremendous Responsibility

Of course, these ten seconds are seconds charged with a tremendous responsibility.

Years of hard work and almost the whole of my private resources have gone to make "Thunderbolt," and first and foremost it is imperative to do nothing to jeopardise this car, in which so many secret and experimental features are incorporated.

Again, if through some error of judgment on my part "Thunderbolt" should get into a skid or sway, at those speeds it would be practically an impossibility to check it before it had charged into the timekeepers or other spectators. It is, therefore, vitally necessary for me to concentrate intensely upon the "feel" of the steering wheel, sensing even the slightest deviation from the straight almost before it occurs.

Of course, one must also take a quick sidelong glance at the instrument dials to see that all is well, but the instruments have been grouped and simplified to the nth degree on "Thunderbolt," so

that a quick glimpse suffices to tell me all I need to know.

From the point of view of actual physical exertion, "Thunderbolt" is hard work. In order to save weight, many of the refinements, which go to make the modern touring car so light and easy to handle, have been reluctantly discarded on my record-breaker.

Thus it requires energy amounting almost to brute force to change gear on "Thunderbolt."

The Start

To save the clutches I have the car pushed off from behind at the start, and when we are moving at approximately 30 m.p.h. I engage first gear and let in the clutches. Then, as I press the accelerator pedal the engines roar deafeningly, the car gives me a sort of kick in the back and away we go.

I have to be careful not to press the accelerator too far down or we should get wheel spin, and "snake" from side to side, and excessive tire wear, dangerous, and fatal to any hope of breaking the records, would result.

In bottom gear at 2000 revs. we are doing 80 m.p.h. To save weight I have no servomotors to operate the coupled clutches, so hanging on to the steering wheel, I use all my strength to depress the clutch-pedal and change up to second.

A quick look at the instruments shows the revs-counter needle swing back and then mount rapidly once more to the 20 mark (each digit represents 100), and at 170 m.p.h. I again change up, this time into top.

Another quick glance at the instruments shows oil, water and supercharger readings O.K., so I settle myself back and hang on, determined to let her rip.

Up the middle of my course is a thick, black line of oil, specially laid down as a "sight" by which to steer. My closest view of the course is actually a quarter of a mile ahead of the car, but as at full speed I reach this in about 2½ seconds, the reaction necessary is about the same as that required in a touring car at something like 70 m.p.h.

Once in top, I have four-and-half miles in which to get up speed before the strips are reached which

mark the start of the measured mile.

At the rate of acceleration I am doing, this represents about 50 seconds, and during this brief span I wriggle myself into a "comfortable" position, steal one more look at the instruments, try to accustom my bespectacled and begoggled eyes to the rapidly-changing focus of tremendous acceleration and—above all—keep the car glued to that black oil-line.

The Mile

Flick. That was the start of The Mile . . . she's all right . . . 3500 revs. - - that's about 350 m.p.h. . . . a momentary deflection instantly checked . . . can almost hear my heart beating above the engine-roar . . . hope she sticks it . . . *Flick.* That's the end of The Mile.

Now comes the problem of pulling up. Any sudden release of the accelerator-pedal spells instant death, for the car would yaw into an uncontrollable series of skids, and would finish by turning end over end—just as the White Triplex did when poor Lee Bible was killed at Daytona.

Very delicate de-acceleration is therefore essential, but at the same time there is only a stretch of six miles in which to pull up, and my momentum is enough to carry me something like sixteen. Also, it is quite out of the question to start to use the road brakes until one's speed has dropped to 200 m.p.h. or less, so you will appreciate that it is *after* covering the record mile that the nervy business really begins.

And yet—did I say "nervy"? Strictly speaking, I don't think I was quite justified in using that word, for the whole adventure is so exciting and so quickly over that one has no time to experience "nerves."

It would, I think, have been fairer to say: "It is after covering the record mile that the *dangerous* business really begins."

And yet—perhaps even that is not strictly true.

SPEED

Things seem to be going faster and faster. First we devise instruments to work at ever-higher speeds, and then have to invent more to measure and analyse such speeds. Massachusetts Institute of Technology's new stroboscopic camera will take as many as 6000 exposures a second, and an electronic meter has recently been announced which will measure 100,000 revolutions a minute on electric generators.

—*Science Facts.*

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BEWARE OF MR. BRUCE

His Tying Up of the Commonwealth Bank

(IX.)

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H. BROWN.

Sir,

It has been shown that our so-called "sovereign" Governments, although elected by the people, are subservient to a super-government NOT elected by the people. It has also been shown that this super-government wields absolute power over us without any responsibility to us, and that this state of affairs was brought about under the Prime Ministership of Mr. Stanley Melbourne Bruce.

With one exception (R. S. Drummond) all the members of the original Bank Board have been replaced, but the present members represent precisely the same interests. The members of the present Board are: Sir Claude Rivaling, Alex. F. Bell, L. F. Giblin, P. Tait (recently retired, another pastoralist mentioned as his successor), R. S. Drummond, M. B. Duffy, Sir Harry Sheehan, and the Secretary of the Treasury. Where did these men come from?

What They Represent.

Sir Claude Reading is from the Sugar-Gas-Tobacco Monopoly, being a director of the British Tobacco Company (Aust.) Ltd., W. D. & H. O. Wills, and the States Tobacco-Company. He is a member of the Sydney Stock Exchange and the Commonwealth Board of Trade, and for six years was employed by the Union Bank. As Chairman of the Board he has two votes. The monopoly from which he comes owns the Bank of New South Wales, the Queensland National Bank, and the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.

Alex. F. Bell is from the Metal Monopoly, being a director of Robert Harper & Co. Ltd., the A.M.P. Society, and the National Bank. The Metal Monopoly owns the Commercial Bank of Australia, the National Bank of Australia, and the Bank of Adelaide.

Mr. Giblin, as explained last week, is a Professor of Economics at the Melbourne University, a co-worker with Professor Copland, especially in connection with the fraudulent Premiers' Plan, an ex-Labour Member of the Tasmanian Parliament, and a man who professes to believe that the worker's standard of living is improved by reducing his wages.

Mr. Tait is the controlling partner of the firm of Clarke and Tait, owners of the most extensive grazing properties in Queensland (Graziers are closely connected with the Overseas Group, and usually leave large estates when they die.)

Messrs. Drummond and Duffy were political appointments, and, in the case of Mr. Duffy, it would seem that his selection was intended to be a compliment to the Trades Hall, whose leaders, so far, have done nothing to expose the fraud under which the workers are being kept in a condition of slavery. They have gained nothing whatever from his elevation, and are not likely to gain anything while they maintain their present attitude towards the money system.

Sir Harry Sheehan has simply been stepped up from the Treasury, where all his activities hitherto have been strictly in accord with the policy dictated by the controllers of the banking system.

It can, therefore, be said that this NON-ELECTED body represents:

- The Private Banks;
- The Insurance Companies;
- The three controlling monopolies; and
- The big pastoralists.

Casey and Fairbairn

We should also bear in mind that a list published in 1921 gave the name of R. G. Casey as one of the men in control of the Metal Monopoly, which includes three of the nine trading banks. It should also be noted that Mr. Bruce's political successor in the Federal Parliament (Mr. Fairbairn) is also identified with the Overseas Group, which includes the firm of Paterson, Laing & Bruce, and owns the Bank of Australasia, the E.S. & A. Bank, and the Union Bank.

"The Opinion of the Bank Board"

Bearing in mind the interests from which the members of the Commonwealth Bank Board have been recruited, we see from the admission of Sir Robert Gibson, the nature of the power which has been deliberately placed in their hands by an ex-member of the Bank-owning Overseas Group in the person of Mr. Bruce. On the 31st May 1931, he admitted "the Commonwealth Bank has control over the Note Issue, and can command resources in the form of currency to any extent which, in the opinion of the Bank Board, is deemed necessary." It is also clear that the quantity of currency depends not on the needs of the Australian people, but on the "opinion of the Bank Board." and the opinion of the Bank Board is the opinion of the private banks.

Only a Pawn

How completely the Commonwealth Bank was made the pawn of the private banks was admitted by Mr. Lyons in Western Australia during the secession campaign, when he publicly stated that "had it not been for the help of the Commonwealth Bank, the private trading banks would have been obliged to close their doors in the present crisis." Soon afterwards Dr. Page told us that "the Australian banks have been our sheet anchor in the crisis," while the late Sir Ernest Riddle, then Governor of the Bank, on leaving for HIS world tour, told us that it was the PRIVATE banks which had saved Australia. It does seem funny that if the Commonwealth Bank did have the power referred to by Sir Robert Gibson, Australia should have been allowed to suffer as it did because of a SHORTAGE of currency.

1920 Compared With 1931

The fact is, that there was actually no shortage of currency, but only a shortage of credit money. In 1920 the Commonwealth Bank took steps to counter the action of the private banks in cancelling bank credit, but in 1931 it took steps to intensify the shortage. That was because of the personnel of the Board, and the personnel of the Board was arranged by the Bruce-Page Government. In the former case, the private banks, taking their lead from "Wall

Street's Deflation Agent" (Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England), sold securities and cancelled overdrafts to the extent of many millions of pounds, but Sir Denison Miller, who had the interests of the Australian people at heart, stopped their criminal action by PURCHASING securities and granting advances. In the six months from June to December in 1920, he thus made new money available to the extent of £23,000,000. Compare that with the conduct of the Board appointed by S. M. Bruce, Earle Page, and J. G. Latham (now appointed Chancellor of the Melbourne University!). After the private banks had sold securities and cancelled overdrafts running into tens of millions, thus causing business to decline, Government revenues to fall, unemployment to increase, and the ruination of thousands of families, the chairman of the Commonwealth Bank Board, in 1931, informed the so-called sovereign Government that unless it reduced wages, salaries, pensions, and other expenditure the Bank would refuse to honour Government cheques. The "sovereign" Government surrendered to the Bank Board, and Sir George Pearce then became the bankers' chief spokesman in Parliament. (Have you noticed how this man is now receiving HIS reward for the betrayal? He is being taken in on the directorate of companies with another ex-Senator, in the person of Sir Walter Massy Green, of the Metal Monopoly.)

After They Got Us Down

When Sir George Pearce had completed his part in the crime, ably assisted by Professors Copland and Giblin, and the community had been reduced to a condition of abject misery and wholly unnecessary suffering, the banks changed their policy and commenced buying securities and granting overdrafts. With money being issued instead of being withdrawn, we were able to reach "the top of the hill" and to enjoy "almost unbelievable prosperity"! This was the clearest proof of the statement of Mr. D. I. Amos, F.A.I.S., of Adelaide, that the Commonwealth Bank, through the betrayal of Mr. Bruce and his colleagues, had become merely "an appendage of the private banks, to be used in their interests and for their benefit."

"The Great Honour"

There is not the slightest doubt that for some unexplained reason the Bank Board deliberately refrained from exercising its power to benefit the people, but apparently we get the clue to it in the statements Sir Robert Gibson made to the Senate in June 1931. (This was where Senator Sir George Pearce received the great limelight!) On that occasion Sir Robert told Parliament that "the Commonwealth Bank . . . has the great honour of being looked upon by the Bank of England as an institution of good standing," and that it was in regular communication with that bank. The part that surprises me is the obvious absurdity of the position, and the remarkable silence of supposedly honest men in all our Parliaments regarding this usurpation of their power. Here we had a highly respected man publicly declaring that it was "a great honour" for the publicly owned "people's" bank of the Commonwealth to be regarded favourably by a privately owned bank in England! More than that, he knew his Commonwealth Bank was favourably regarded because it took orders from Wall Street's Deflation Agent and reduced the people of Australia to a state of great poverty when the productivity of the earth had

never previously been so great. He also knew that some of the directors of the Bank of England are directors of certain of the Australian banks controlled from London (Bank of Australasia, Union, and E.S. & A.). And it was these so-called Australian banks, which supplied the bankers' representatives for the conferences, which led up to the Premiers' Plan! Since then, Professor Copland, who took a prominent part in those "conferences," has had a couple of world tours, his name in the "Honours" List, and his position at the University made permanent. He also writes regularly (presumably for payment) for Sir Keith Murdoch, the man who published the "Letters to John Smith" in 1931, as supplied by Professor Giblin, who is now a member of the Commonwealth Bank Board!

The Swindle Must Go On

Knowledge of these things enables us to understand what is behind the statements of the Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons) when he refers to banking. At St. Kilda, on June 1, 1934, he delivered himself thus: "The Australian banking system, more than any other in the world, is controlled by a publicly-owned institution in the form of the Commonwealth Bank, acting as a Central Bank. The Ministry proposes to leave the bank with freedom to continue its policy, unfettered by the fact or fear of political interference." Political interference simply means interference by its owners, and we thus see the Ministry telling the Board to carry on the policy of the private banks without regard to what the owners of the Commonwealth Bank may think or desire. When Mr. Lyons spoke about the "publicly-owned" institution he was well aware that it is privately controlled, and that those who control it are in no way answerable to those who own it. He said nothing at all about the treasonable practice of the Board in connection with public finance, although he must be aware that when the Government needs finance, and in the name of the owners goes to the Commonwealth Bank for it, that bank, instead of creating the money as the property of the people, issues I.O.U.'s to the private banks and asks them to manufacture it and write it up as debt AGAINST the people, thus piling up the interest bill and increasing our burden of taxation. There never was a greater swindle, and it was Mr. Bruce and the members of his Cabinet in 1924 who arranged matters so that the swindle could be practised without "interference," and Mr. Lyons has reassured the swindlers that they will have the protection of the Government. The sufferings of the people are a matter of secondary importance, and the prostitution of THEIR bank is something they are expected to be pleased about.

The Masters of Australia

We therefore have the position that, through the actions of Messrs. Bruce, Page and Latham, the men who control the three private monopolies referred to are the masters of Australia. They control the Banking System; the Life, Fire, and Marine Insurances; the savings of the people; all Mercantile Loan Agencies; the principal industries; the nine-tenths of the institutions that receive deposits and negotiate advances. "They can say who shall have credit and who shall not. They can boom or paralyse. They can inflate or restrict. They are the economic masters of the country." Notwithstanding this, so (Continued on page 8.)

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(Continued on page 7.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

COMMUNISM AND "THE NEW

Sir, —May I, as a regular and devoted reader of your paper since the spring of the year 1935, be allowed a little space for these remarks in support of what Mrs. Gadd, Mrs. Polkinghorne, and your other correspondent, "E.B.," have written in recent issues concerning a right attitude towards Russia and its great experiment?

It would be most regrettable if the *New Times* should take part—even to a small extent—in that outrageous misrepresentation of Russian affairs that is a leading feature in much of our financier-controlled daily press.

Convinced, as I am, that the Russian method of obtaining economic security and a large measure of social justice is all too likely to be marred by a permanent loss of liberty, and loathing and condemning as I do the sanguinary steps used by Lenin to gain power, and still used by Stalin to preserve it, I none the less plead that we be fair in estimating the social value of what has been achieved in Russia, and that we candidly admit that conditions of life there are amazingly improved since the days of the late Czar.

I would furthermore urge that we who are striving to dethrone the money power should not let our voices join in the wolf-pack, anti-Russian howl that is kept going "by those institutions and individuals that keep us poor in the midst of plenty," whose doings it is the laudable aim of the *New Times* to expose.

Moreover, at a time when the Government of our country is preparing to raise millions and millions in the form of bank-created loan-money, upon which Australian tax-payers will be expected to pay interest forever and ever, would it not be well for us to keep in mind the fact that had it not been for the help received from the City of London financiers during the first two years or so of his official power, Hitler would not be where he is, and certainly would not be the object of concern that he is? How many of those Australians, who were anxious and distressed last September lest Hitler's bombs should begin to fall upon the capital city of the dear old home land, realised that if that bombing were possible, it had been made so by that London-financier help which in those previous years not only kept Hitler on his legs, but gave him a good start in the armament race!

Such are the weird and wicked doings of the money wizards; those baleful powers that lurk in their hidden retreats yet nonetheless hold the Governments of the world in the hollow of their hands.

It is well that we democrats, to whom human personality and political freedom are sacred things, should dislike, or even detest. Communism; but let us beware lest this feeling cause us, in any way or even for a moment, to link our hands, either directly or indirectly, with those of the powerful few who are the ultimate and implacable foes both to mass participation in world plenty and to human liberty and peace, and whose policy of keeping Man short of Money is the basic cause of the tragedy and travail of our age. —Yours, etc.,

JOHN FRANCIS HILLS.

Glenelg, S. Aust.

Sir, —As a subscriber to the *New Times* since its inception, I have delighted in the fact that, editorially, your lamented predecessor and yourself have always insisted on first things first, and have never permitted a fundamental principle to become obscured.

It does not require my efforts to confound the critics of your acknowledged policy of disregarding the "Great Russian Experiment" (so-called); but I presume your editorial silence, up to the present, on the current controversy on "Communism," is intended to provide readers with the opportunity of expressing the view, that in solving her domestic social problems, Australia has no need to look beyond her borders for the solution. Her inhabitants are not devoid of the ability to provide their own remedy for her peculiar difficulties.

The whole trend of your articles over the years has envisaged a reform in the light of Christian principles—a rendering to God of the things that are God's—to man (and every man) the munificent gifts, which his Creator has provided for his enjoyment.

This is in marked contradistinction to the avowedly atheistic philosophy of Communism—and the purely materialistic philosophy of Capitalism.

Nor is it in this distinction alone that the aims of your paper diverge from those of the Totalitarian State of Russia. Never has it been suggested, in any article published by you, that the State has (or should have) authority to take full control of the lives of its subjects, a control the Soviet not only claims, but exercises to its fullest—John Strachey notwithstanding.

Nay, ever and again you have emphasised and reiterated that the State derives its sole origin and authority from the agreement of individuals to live in society with one another each sacrificing some few of the advantages attached to his absolute independence, to secure the benefits of communal life—one of its greatest being its civilising influence.

The State therefore exists for the good of each individual forming a part of it, and is only acting within its true function when it administers to the communal needs of the individual—it possesses no authority to interfere with his many private natural rights, two of the most elementary being those of the free practice of religion, and of the possession of separate property lawfully acquired by him.

In anticipation, your correspondents can rest assured that I am no reactionary, nor do I wish to see perpetuated the innumerable injustices of the present economic system. Let us by all means make accessible to everyone the bounty of God, but to do this no bloody revolution or social upheaval is necessary.

In conclusion, then, sir, I strongly urge you not to waste any more of your too valuable space on a fruitless discussion of a system which, if the best part of a century behind us in industrial development, is countless ages behind us in its sheer barbarity. —Yours etc.,

T. R. D.

Beechworth, Vic.

Sir, —If "R.R." really believes that "Communists want to shoot everyone who has enough to eat,"

he is unfit to enter a serious controversy, and if he says it without believing it, he is guilty of dishonesty. Such an absurd statement certainly does not help his case. Also, he appears to think that any person who finds a good word to say for the Russian experiment must be a Communist. One might as well say that every admirer of Hitler or Mussolini is necessarily a Fascist. Now, as I know several Social Crediters who own to this admiration, I should dub them Fascists, but I know they are not. Let us deal with facts, not vague suppositions. The outstanding fact in any political change is, to my mind, its attitude towards education. If that change is designed to oppress, the illiteracy of the people will serve that purpose best, but where there is an instant and ardent desire for the spread of education, one may at least say that the right road is entered upon. Under the Czars, the great mass of the Russian people were illiterate in the worst sense; now the highest education is open to everyone without exception. Another hallmark of the right spirit is the attitude towards women. Russia is the only country in the world that fully recognises the right of women to be self-respecting and independent as free human beings, and not as mere appendages to man.

It is true that different writers give different accounts of Russia, but all are agreed upon the facts of industrial development, cheap amusements (clean at that), cultural training, child welfare, paid holidays, free rest-homes for workers, physical fitness, and, above all, a burning national ideal. Perhaps the most unbiassed account is to be found in Walter Duranty's "I Write as I Please," the work of an American newspaper correspondent, who came to Russia full of the *laissez-faire* doctrine and strong prejudice against the revolution and its aftermath, but who stayed there 14 years, and prefers it to any other country. I advise "R.R." to read it. A personal friend of mine came back from Russia after two months of independent investigation there. One thing she told me was that never once did she hear anyone say, "We can't afford it" when any great enterprise for the welfare of the people was suggested. If the men, the materials, and the need were there, it was done. —Yours, etc.,

LEONORA POLKINGHORNE.
Kingswood, S. Aust.

MR. PAIGE AND PRESSURE POLITICS

Sir, — For some considerable time I have been giving serious thought to matters relating to the strategy of the Electoral Campaign and the possibility of making the fundamental idea more acceptable to the general public. After some years of experience with a wide cross-section of the public, noting their reactions to our ideas and presentation, I am of the opinion that any campaign that is conducted along E.G. lines at the present time must be *thoroughly* divorced from parties, organisations or labels of any kind.

Although misunderstood by some of us at the time, this strategy, which Mr. Paice so successfully utilised in connection with the National Insurance Repeal Campaign, has, to my mind, been the main reason for the outstanding success of that Campaign in Victoria. I would like to take this opportunity of stating that the individual efforts of Mr. Paice in connection with this campaign have been such that I feel he has

set an example to those of us who pride ourselves on being democrats. He has shown that it is possible to keep such a campaign divorced from labels, etc., and by so doing keep it decentralised—a very important factor, which we are inclined to overlook at times. Too much centralisation is the curse of any movement; it breeds the "committee-mind" and does not encourage personal responsibility.

As far as National Insurance Repeal is concerned at the present time, a dangerous position has arrived where there is a tendency towards a slackening of interest, but interest *must* be maintained. The Government will try to thwart the will of the electors. In fact, a survey of the latest press reports indicates quite clearly that they are going to try and bring in some form of National Insurance. This being the case, the public must be reminded that the fight is not finished yet. And let us always remember: "One trench at a time." If we take this trench successfully, the others will be much easier.

In the meantime, let every supporter, who believes in what we are fighting for come forward and offer help. *Those in the front ranks can't do all the fighting.*

Never before have the public been in a frame of mind so favourable to our getting their interest. And there are plenty of issues upon which the public can be united. Mr. Paice, in his letter to the *New Times* some weeks ago, put forward a thesis, which appears to offer a good chance of success. If negative action is directed against the weakest link in the chain of the enemy upon similar lines to National Insurance Repeal I feel that it will prove a great success. I have heard very favourable comment re the matter in quite a few quarters, and I think that it should be pursued.

But the success of such an effort depends upon acceptance of personal responsibility. We have not a lifetime in which to win this fight. Now is the time to offer help. —Yours, etc.,

ERIC BUTLER.

Melbourne.

ECONOMY

Economy is going without something you do want in case you should some day want something, which you probably won't want.

—Six Hundred Magazine.

MEASURING MILLIONTHS

Old Film Gauged by Colour

Dr. Katharine Blodgett, associate of Dr. Irving Langmuir, of the General Electric Laboratories, has devised a method for measuring films so thin that 35,000 of them piled on top of one another, if that were possible, would measure in thickness no more than an ordinary piece of paper. The thickness of the films is measured by their colour.

For instance, a straw-yellow colour indicates a thickness of seven-millionth of an inch. Similarly the streaks and patches of colour of an oil film in the street constitute an accurate contour map of the topography of the film. The difference between one colour and the next in the scale is a matter of one-or two-millionths of an inch. As her yardstick Dr. Blodgett uses films made of a chemical known as barium stearates, a kind of soap. They can be prepared in layers of known thickness. - - *New York Times*.

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Frank Devlin, of Elizabeth House, Melbourne, announces a special purchase of the newest and best quality Suiting for Easter wear. The range includes the smart fancy grey and blues in all pure wool worsteds, also the popular Indigo Dye, fine Blue twills, and Herringbone weaves. These Suiting are offered readers of the "New Times" at the low prices of £4/10/-, £5/5/-, and \$6/6/- for a master hand-tailored suit to measure. This, of course, is only made possible by the elimination of ground-floor rents. The unique opportunity comes at a most appropriate time, in view of the approach of Easter, and samples will be gladly sent on request. A cordial invitation is extended to clients to visit the workroom, where all work is made under personal supervision and tailored only by skilled craftsmen. Good tailors are few and far between; the next one is a long way from Frank Devlin.

All branches of made-to-order tailoring are catered for, including Clerical, Dinner and Evening-Dress Wear, also Ladies' Costumes. Open till 9 on Friday nights, and the telephone number is M 5177. Note address: Frank Devlin, 2nd Floor, Elizabeth House, 340 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. [Advt.]

INSTITUTIONS OR MEN?

(Continued from page 2.)

rejection of those principles upon which Christianity was founded. A resolution to the effect that war was contrary to Christian principles, when proposed at the Methodist Conference, which met in Adelaide last week, was defeated by an overwhelming majority! Yet these same gentlemen are always wondering, and at that very Conference expressed their wonder, that people no longer come to their church services! Some suggested that the services "should be made more attractive."

Well, the advertising medium of the "wayside pulpit," with its allurements of "bright and inspiring singing," etc., is evidence that quite a lot is done to make services "attractive"; so it seems strange that the simple expedient of preaching (and practising) the plain message of their Founder is not tried. It worked quite well 2000 years ago without any adventitious aids of light music and cinema, and we may assume that human nature has not altered much since then. But it is indeed optimistic to suppose that people will flock to hear the mixed "message" handed out from such pulpits, since the mass of people still believe that it is not possible to serve both God and Mammon.

Perhaps they are also getting a bit tired of always being told of how sinful they are and of never being told how happy they might be if good people were intelligent and sincere enough to attack bad institutions that keep men in slavery. It should be clear to any person preaching a "gospel" that men can only serve God and their generation when they are set free.

A MODERN FABLE

(From an American Paper.)

Once upon a time, there was a farmer who sold two chickens; with the proceeds he bought two shirts.

So the farmer had two shirts and a city man had two chickens.

Then came along the New Deal, and told the farmer he should get more money for his chickens by making them scarce—he must not raise so many, and then he would get more income. The New Deal also told the workman in the city that he must work fewer hours and get more money for making fewer shirts. That, of course, caused shirts to cost more.

Then the farmer brought one chicken to market. He got as much money for it as he had previously got for two chickens. He felt fine. He went to buy some shirts, but he found that shirts had also doubled in price. So he got one shirt.

Now the farmer has one shirt and the city man has one chicken, whereas, without the New Deal, the farmer could have had two shirts and the city man could have had two chickens.

This, boys and girls, is called "the more abundant life."



TO OUR READERS—

You may obtain your copy of "THE NEW TIMES" from any authorised newsagent. Should your agent not have supplies, please ask him to communicate direct with New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I. (phone M 5384).

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MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 6.)

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OPTICIAN, W. W. Nicholls, 100 Glenferrie Road. Haw. 5845. SUITS to order from 70/- H5813. A. Sutherland, 184 Glenferrie Road.

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ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

VICTORIA

We read of unemployment increasing; of riots at Redcliffs; of the difficulty the police have in keeping order at Shepparton; of 500 workless moved on at Leeton. Throughout the country districts there are thousands of jettisoned human beings being hounded from place to place, gravitating to centres which hold out hope of a few weeks of seasonal work. It is at these centres that discontent, welded by numbers, becomes revolt. Don't be hasty in judgment. There is no guarantee that one may not be forced, some time, to travel the same desolate way and join them in the valley of despair.

There is no need, in this bountiful country, for conditions to exist that create desperation, with its danger to the peace of the community.

In England a campaign has been launched demanding "Pensions at 50." The attainment of the objective will go some way towards solving the present economic and social problem. In Australia the National Insurance Repeal Campaign has taught the electors their democratic power. The "Save the People's Bank" Campaign will, naturally, reveal to them the reason why the distribution of Australia's wealth is restricted. So on with the N.I.P. Repeal Campaign and "Save the People's Bank" Campaign. Especially must the N.I.P. Campaign be brought to its successful conclusion. Let us put extra energy into the work.

YOUTH SECTION.—Street Speaking.—Chapel Street, Prahran is the meeting place for this Friday night, March 17. This street speaking is one of the best ways of advertising the movement and the *New Times*; also an excellent means of obtaining new members—according to the results of last Friday.

Speakers' Class - - Join up if you want to be one of the star speakers for Friday nights. Last Tuesday night a splendid rally of new folk, for the first class this year shows promise of many new speakers. Which means more teams. Next speakers' class on *Tuesday, 21st inst.*, with a party to follow as a farewell to Albert Fawcett, who leaves on the 23rd for New Zealand.

Dance. - - This is important. Tickets may be obtained from the Y.S. members. Support this dance. It will be the first of a series—to be followed by a "super" dance. The management of the Palais Royale will reserve a section of the hall for the use of the Youth Section.

The General Meeting is on April 4, at 8 p.m. This night is for a general discussion. Come and give your ideas for future progress.

Mordialloc. —A meeting will be held at Mordialloc on April 5. All youth members who are free on

YOUTH SECTION
will hold a
DANCE
at the **Palais Royale**
(Exhibition Building),
on **TUESDAY, MARCH 28,**
at 8 p.m.
Tickets, 1/1. Dancing 50/50.
Full Details in Y.S. Notes.

Sunday, April 2, are asked to join in a working-bee for distributing leaflets and *New Times*. When work is done—play at tennis or swim. Meet at 1 Albert Street Mordialloc. Tickets are available for Saturday evening. Apply at U.E.A. office.

HAWTHORN GROUP meeting next Thursday, March 23, at the home of Mrs. Allsop, 26 Grove Road.

NATIONAL INSURANCE REPEAL CAMPAIGN

The tempo of the N.I.P. Repeal Campaign eased for a few weeks, owing to the prospects of the Act being repealed. But certain members, who have an idea that they are, individually, master of their electors, are endeavouring to keep the Act on the Statute Book—possibly as a gesture of defiance. Renewed energy is now enlivening the Campaign to its earlier force.

IN KOOYONG, Mr. Menzies is to be shown that he is not master, but servant. A house-to-house canvass throughout the electorate is to be undertaken. South Melbourne is sending a team of a dozen to assist. The team will start next Sunday, March 19, to canvass a selected area. The following Sunday an organised team, comprised of volunteers from various suburbs will be at work. The full strength of the Youth Section will also swell the ranks. What about YOU. Send in your name to Mr. Griffith, 101 Denmark Street, Kew, or to Room 9, 5th Floor, McEwan House—or simply roll up outside Kew Railway Station at 10 a.m.

THE MAYOR OF HAWTHORN invites the citizens of Hawthorn to meet in the Hawthorn Town Hall on Thursday evening, March 30, to discuss the question of National Insurance. Mr. F. Pake will speak, and it is probable that the Insurance Commission will have a representative on the platform.

CARNEGIE Memorial Hall, Tuesday, March 21. Speaker, Mr. F. Paice. Subject, "Is National Insurance Dead?" Chairman, Mr. H. S. Reid, M.L.A. Sir Henry Gullett has been invited to attend. Sir Henry had intended to defend the Act at this meeting, but has intimated that he sees no sense in "flogging a dead horse."

MR. HOLLOWAY, M.H.R., has received approximately 15,000 letters and petition lists, containing 20,000 names. He says he is glad to have received them. They indicate clearly what his electors expect him to do in Parliament, in regard to the Act, and he declares that he intends to represent the wishes of his constituents.

MENTONE.—The Mordialloc Vigilance Committee sponsored a discussion at Mentone on Tuesday evening, March 14. The subject was "Should National Insurance be Repealed or Amended?" In the absence of Mr. Thomson, Dr. O'Dea spoke first in favour of "Amendment." Mr. F. Paice followed with a strong case for "Repeal." The feeling of the meeting indicated that it favoured "Repeal."

FRANKSTON. - - Mr. Fairbairn, M.H.R., has accepted an invitation to speak on National Insurance at a meeting to be arranged in the near future.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

"SAVE THE PEOPLE'S BANK" CAMPAIGN

Sir, —Judging from the correspondence coming in from all parts of Australia, the pressure of public opinion against the Commonwealth Bank Act Amending Bill is growing daily.

The success of this, or of any other pressure politics campaign, depends only upon sufficient pressure being brought to bear against the proposed legislation and those responsible for its introduction.

Certain members of the House of Representatives have already given their hand-written and signed declaration that they are with us whole-heartedly in our positive action. Others are watching to see which way the cat will jump, and cats—nine lives or otherwise—have a habit of jumping the safe way.

Economic security and political safety, for the people and Parliamentarians respectively, depends upon the salvation of the people's own bank, with its omnipotent power to preserve their credit resources and facilities. Within the bounds of modern finance the preservation or otherwise of this sovereign right will mean freedom or slavery, happiness or despair, peace or war, and life or death to our people.

Those who claim to represent the people must be forced to declare themselves as standing *for* the people or *against* them, and face the consequences.

It is repeatedly indicated in the affairs of the so-called "Democracies" today, that the one hope of removing the "mock" lies in the successful prosecution of pressure politics *by the people themselves* using the greatest weapon known—*public opinion*.

There is surely not one of your thousands of readers who will not realise the tremendous significance of this fact, and, on behalf of the committee of citizens launching the above campaign I appeal to those *real* men and *real* women throughout Australia who know what must be done, to do it, *and do it now*.

In reference to the special brochure, giving details of the proposed Bill, including full definitions of the terms "debentures" and "inscribed stock," etc., this is now available at three pence per copy, four pence posted. The brochure has been excellently written by Mr. Bruce H. Brown.

The four-page folder, including the letter to Federal members, reproduced from the front page of the *New Times* of February 24, is available at the following rates: Price per 50, 1/3; postage, 2d. Price per 100, 2/3; postage, 4d. Price per 250, 5/6; postage, 10d. Price per 500, 10/6; postage, 1/8. Price per 1000, £1; postage, usual rates.

Every State is co-operating, but more actionists are wanted, including readers of the *New Times*, who have been so restless for **ACTION**. This is a job for **ALL OF US**.

Appreciating the tremendous part being played by the *New Times*. —I am, yours faithfully,

NORMAN F. ROLLS,
Hon. Sec., "Save the People's Bank" Campaign, Box 1226,
G.P.O., Melbourne.

A **CRAZY WHIST PARTY** will be held at Room 8, "The Block," Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, on **THURSDAY, MARCH 23,** at 8 p.m. Supper and prizes. Subscription, 1/3.

ROTTEN LEGISLATION AND ROTTEN MEAT

(Continued from page 1.)

course of events, reduced them to a sufficient state of ill-health to justify them in applying for aid from National Insurance funds.

Figures that we quoted from time to time show that at the present day large numbers of Australian workers in regular employment, and their families, are suffering the effects of malnutrition as it is. Should the proposed revised Act come into force, not only will the wage-earner be reduced 9d, a consideration when a family of five or six have to budget on the basic wage, but the costs of the goods they need will rise proportionately.

Despite the fact that Federal Cabinet is now well aware of these facts and is equally aware of the fact that the country as a whole desires the **REPEAL** of the Act, it insists that National Insurance must come into force, not for the benefit of the people, but in order that the Government shall "save face." By "save face," of course, Cabinet really means "retain the right to dictate to the people." It behoves the people of Australia to insist on their democratic right to govern themselves. If they demand legislation they have the right to throw it out if it is bad legislation in exactly the same way as a housewife who orders meat from the butcher is entitled to return the meat if it is bad. In the latter case, the butcher would hardly feel that he was justified in refusing to take the meat back on the grounds that the housewife had not specifically stated that she wanted good meat.

BEWARE OF MR. BRUCE

(Continued from page 5.)

long as the Commonwealth Bank remains the property of the people it is always possible for a different Government to require the Board to work as the servants of the people instead of working as agents for private financiers. Apparently to prevent this possibility, Mr. R. G. Casey has introduced a Bill into the Federal Parliament to transfer the ownership of the people's bank, as well as the control of it, to private interests. And Mr. Casey is yet another agent for private finance brought out and imposed upon us by Stanley Melbourne Bruce, our High Commissioner, ex-Prime Minister, and Australia's "Noblest Son"!

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE H. BROWN.
(To be continued.)

The copper output of Eastern Siberia has increased by 15 per cent, during the last twelve months.

IS NATIONAL INSURANCE DEAD?

Speaker:

MR. F. C. PAICE.

Chairman:

MR. H. S. REID, M.L.A.

**MEMORIAL HALL,
CARNEGIE,**

Tuesday, March 21, 1939, at
8 p.m.

(Sir Henry Gullett, M.H.R.,
Member for Henty, has been
invited to be present.)