

"EXEMEX"

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Skin Troubles.

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**RICHARD E.
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Eastern Hill, N.6.

THE

NEW TIMES

"CATARRHEX"

Clears Up Catarrh.

A. Nasal.
B. Pulmonary,
C. Stomachic.

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**RICHARD E.
BROTCHIE,**

45 Brunswick Street,
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Every Friday, 3d

SIR HENRY GULLETT AGAIN!

ON FRIENDSHIP WITH JAPAN

Has He Forgotten May 1936?

Sir Henry Gullett has again attained a position of governmental responsibility. His first speech in the House as Minister for External Affairs in the Menzies Ministry commits Australia to make common cause with Britain in the event of war. Comments on this commitment on behalf of Australia will be given by the "New Times" in a subsequent issue. The feature of Sir Henry's speech we wish to draw attention to is, that which connects him intimately with his actions while Minister in Charge of Trade Treaties in the Lyons Government during 1936, when the Trade Diversion policy was brought into effect in May of that year.

Quoting from the Melbourne "Herald," May 9, 1939: "A feature of Sir Henry Gullett's speech was his request to Japan to re-examine her position in the light of the fact that her closest and most trusted and trusty friends all through her marvellous rise to world greatness have been the peoples and governments of the British Empire."

If Sir Henry is sincere in what he says, he must be suffering from hallucination or enjoying blissful ignorance. But, unfortunately, his participation in the Trade restrictions against Japan brings grave doubts as to his ignorance—so hallucination must stand.

MAY MADNESS.

At the time this disastrous Trade Diversion policy was introduced, the *New Times*, on May 29, 1936, had this to say:

"The action taken by Federal Cabinet last Friday in following up Sir John Latham's Goodwill Mission to Japan with a savage blow against our purchases of Japanese goods will not have come as any surprise to *New Times* readers. For some weeks previously we had been drawing attention to this threatened move and endeavouring to explain its tremendous significance, not only to Australia, but as a part of that financiers' plot to crush Japan which is heading us directly into the next great world war."

Sir Henry cannot plead ignorance of the effect his Government's policy of 1936 has had on the relations between Australia and Japan; and his words, "closest and most trusted and trusty friends," it can be imagined, will cause some difficulty to the Japanese mind in understanding the English language.

Sir Henry must be as conscious of the results of his actions of 1936 as are the unfortunate woolgrowers and wheatgrowers. It is primarily on account of the action taken against Japan in that fateful year, and its boomerang effect on Australia, that the bogey of "the yellow peril" produces no response from most of the Australian people. The rural community, and indirectly, the whole community, was, and is, too severely hit not to recognise that they have been sacrificed, and are being sacrificed, in the interests of a

coterie of overseas financiers; and knowing the true facts, learnt by experience, sympathy is rather with Japan than against her.

It might be as well to refresh our memory as to what Sir Henry said when sponsoring the Trade Diversion policy. He said in regard to the new duties, that "They will increase our exports of primary produce," that "the duties will in no way be discriminatory," that "they will make a significant indirect contribution to defence." The first statement has proved to be disastrously untrue. The second statement was originally untrue, and the third statement can be modified and accepted as being a direct cause and an excuse for our mad armament programme of today.

WILL SIR HENRY TURN OVER A NEW LEAF?

The situation in regard to Sir Henry Gullett, as the *New Times* sees it, is this: Sir Henry is back in a responsible Government position, and is in charge of that office which bears on Australia's relationships with other countries. Will he continue along the lines of his past actions of alienating us from the peoples of other countries, who want our friendly cooperation, or will he follow the path of sanity and common sense?

Sir Henry is reported to have suggested that it was in the hands of Germany and Italy to restore peace to Europe and the world at any moment, and his speech also indicates a similar attitude to Japan in regard to peace in the Pacific.

In our view, the responsibility now rests on Sir Henry himself almost as much as on any other member of any other Government. Neither Hitler, Mussolini, nor the Japanese Premier regulates Australian tariffs, and Australian tariffs may easily prove to be a deciding factor as to whether peace is maintained.

CHURCHES ATTACK ECONOMIC SYSTEM!

Signs of growing impatience and dissatisfaction with the moral and social conditions brought about by the present iniquitous and un-Christian economic system are becoming increasingly apparent.

A recent "sign of the times" has been a stiffening of the attitude of some of the Churches in Australia and elsewhere towards these evils.

Previously, in their utterances with reference to the economic system, the Church adopted a somewhat apologetic and uncertain tone and hesitated to commit themselves to any decisive plan of action.

There are now, however, signs that they intend to adopt a more insistent and uncompromising opposition to the present economic system, which, amidst abounding plenty of all material necessities, condemns the vast majority of people to a life of insecurity, malnutrition and frustration, and which, moreover, is the prime cause of world unrest and wars.

Proof of a somewhat belated recognition by some of the Churches of the necessity for definite action is evidenced by the recent formation of a "Christian Commonwealth Movement," the inaugural meeting of which was held in Melbourne on April 28, under the auspices of the Council of Churches. The principal speaker was the former President of the Congregational Union, the Rev. J. D. Northey, who scathingly criticised the present economic system.

The daily papers reported him as saying: "That the situation in our life was an open revolt against the social order of capitalism." . . . "Capitalism had developed a self-seeking society whose god was Mammon, with opportunities only for a few." These statements are in accordance with views held by the majority of people today, but many will not agree with his statement that "Capitalism had added marvelously to our material comforts and had inspired tremendous technological advance, but it had cleft society into two classes."

Finance-capitalism has certainly "clef society," but it is mainly to inventive genius and scientific research, and not finance-capitalism, that we are indebted for material comforts and technological advances. Assistance and monetary aid, necessary for development of inventions and for research, could be provided, at least as well, by other economic systems.

In a general sense, finance-capitalism is only interested in such material comforts and technological advances as will give it an opportunity to exploit the people to its own financial advantage.

So far as the newspaper reports indicate, the speakers made no allusion to the fact that, above the capitalist (manufacturers, employer, etc.), stands an overriding financial oligarchy, that can at will crush capitalist and workers as remorselessly and completely as a steam-roller crushes a beetle.

Any review of present economic conditions, which ignores this, is, in consequence, incomplete and unsatisfactory.

As Mr. Vincent C. Vickers, ex-director of the Bank of England, has stated in his booklet, "Finance in the Melting Pot," in which he vigorously attacks the ruling financial system: "It is mainly the money system which is dragging us back . . . As long as the present system is allowed to remain unchanged, nothing can permanently

alter the present tragic state of affairs, or resolve this devastating economic paradox."

One reason why many of the movements sponsored by the Churches have accomplished so little is that they have ignored the part played by the economic system, and to attempt to cure the social evils of today, while ignoring their prime cause, is as hopeless as trying to cure a cancer-stricken patient by treating the effects and ignoring the cancer.

In the past, non-recognition of the unscrupulous tactics of the financial tyrants has resulted in many of the Churches placing themselves in an invidious position, as was the case when they were duped into lending assistance to foist the infamous "Premiers' Plan" on the people of Australia. This "Plan" or "Sound Finance" swindle was the means of inflicting financial ruin on thousands of innocent people, and the aid of the Churches was sought and given in some cases, for the purpose of foisting it upon a deluded people.

The second speaker, Professor Albiston, claimed that there was no need to search for a remedy for economic or other social ills. He eloquently asserted that the remedy was Christ Himself, but apparently made no practical suggestion as to means of removing the obstacles that prevent the Remedy from reaching and benefiting the patients.

It is to be expected that, if the "Christian Commonwealth Movement" gives promise of vigorous growth, certain interested parties will endeavour to sidetrack it and direct its energies towards dealing with effects, instead of the main cause of the ills of the world today.

Probably the greatest danger to the movement, apart from apathy, will come from those within the ranks of the Church itself, who claim that it is useless to attempt to remove

(Continued on page 8.)

A WORD TO FARMERS

Some Food for Thought

By "AVON," in the "West Australian Wheatgrower."

Once again "the man on the land" has been brought well into the news, and again by "a visitor." It is remarkable how solicitous of the welfare of Australians in general and "the man on the land" in particular, some visitors are. This visitor—Sir Frederick Young—is the London Chairman of the Australian Estates and Mortgage Company, and also a member of the Board of the English, Scottish and Australian Bank Limited.

Now you can understand his interest in "the man on the land," but can you understand him trotting out the "old chestnut" that the man on the land was still responsible "for the real wealth of Australia"?

Before you inflate (sorry, I mean reflate) your chest and start to "tell me off," let us reason together. Yes, let us reason this thing out. Who does produce the real wealth of Australia?

THE SOURCES OF WEALTH

Well, now—we must have a case, of course!

Did you produce the earth, with its soil, and the heavens, with the sun and rain, etc., etc.? Did you produce the minerals in the earth, etc., etc.?

No, of course not—then YOU are simply a USER of these very necessary things!

Do you make your own ploughs, tractors, manures, oil, harness, clothing, bedding, houses, iron, tanks, etc., etc.?

No, of course—YOU are simply a user of all these things also.

What about your transport—your railways, motors, tyres, roads, water supply, etc., etc.?

Again you are just a USER of other people's production!

Now don't get down in the dumps! "The man on the land" is of some use. He does use these things to grow wheat and wool and meat, etc., and he also mines coal and iron and gold, and he gets timber!

These "men on the land" do use the land and get things from it.

But is that the entire story?

Take wheat! I don't eat wheat. I eat bread, and even when the farmer has used all the other expert trades, and has grown the wheat, it must be again handled by other people—to make it fit for USE. It must be transported—it must be milled! and again transported to the baker, and baked, and again transported!—before I can USE it.

So with wool before it becomes clothing, and all the minerals before they can be used in their special spheres, such as tractors, motors, ploughs, etc.

The wheat is wealth when it is grown, and so are the minerals, but you know that as these primary products are handled by Secondary Industries and made USABLE for human beings, that at each step, they become more valuable as real wealth.

Take the amount of wool in a suit of clothes. What has made this wool, first as cloth and then as a suit, so valuable?

You know as "real wealth" the wool in the suit is more valuable than it was when it was shorn

from the sheep. Yet there is NO MORE WOOL.

Don't let these "visitors" fool you!

Don't let our local politicians fool you!

Don't show these people that you like being fooled—like silly, spoiled children.

Tell them straight that you DO KNOW that the people responsible for the production of REAL WEALTH in Australia are all the Australian people—engaged in production in all its phases: —primary, secondary and tertiary.

"BEDTIME STORIES"

When YOU as primary producers stand up and tell these people that you know this, they will give up telling you these "bedtime stories," and they will then have to face the facts in a businesslike manner, or SHUT UP.

But why primary and secondary production?

Where do these sections begin and end?

Why cannot all producers stand together?

Divided—the producers fall!

How long—how long—are the producers going to allow these people to play one producer against another?

Listen to this bedtime story by Sir F. Young. "While the manufacturing industries are flourishing, they are, generally speaking, not exporting industries, and introduce NO WEALTH into the country, although they are an important factor in the development of population in Australia."

Read it carefully!

Does it mean that you must export goods from Australia to thus enable you to introduce real wealth into Australia?

Won't our exports, our goods, be REAL WEALTH?

Won't our goods be just as much REAL WEALTH as the goods from any other country?

If we do then export our goods, real wealth, and we do import other goods, real wealth, to an equal value—won't this equalise matters?

Won't OUR real wealth remain at the same old figure?

How can we increase OUR real wealth, if we simply "Swap things"?

And—where are these d-----fools who are going to give us MORE real wealth than we give them?

What will happen to "our stock of real wealth" if we simply EXPORT IT!

We SHALL have less—shan't we be poorer?

What will Sir Frederick Young say to the huge secondary industry producers in England?

What will he say to "the man on the land" in England? Will

he say, "You are not an exporter—so you don't introduce the REAL WEALTH into England!" Yet Sir Frederick Young says, "These manufacturing industries are an important factor in the development of population."

HOME MARKET AND HUMAN VALUES

Other people want to develop the population to eat your wheat and use your wool, to provide a huge "Home Market," and thus to make you independent of Foreign Markets!

But if you do this—remember you will not be introducing Real Wealth into Australia, according to Sir F. Young. Two hundred years ago, emigration to Australia had not commenced. What value had the land in Perth, Sydney, Melbourne, etc.?

What value did your farm have then?

What has given all this land, and the production of the land its value as "real wealth"?

One thing only! Population—YOU and ME.

When you make a valuation showing the "real wealth" of Australia, you will find "The Australian population" at the top of the sheet as the biggest amount in this valuation. Without them—your banks, farms, houses, hotels, breweries, racecourses—yes, everything—are not worth a "tinker's curse."

When YOU—the people—fully realise this truth, you will then take your true place in Australian affairs, and not be invited to the "Children's Session" to listen to such stories as the "Young Series."

Here is another "story from the series": "While the manufacturing industries are flourishing, they are, generally speaking, not exporting industries, and introduce no wealth into the country, although they are an important factor in the development of population in Australia. I feel that this prosperity of the secondary industries takes people's minds off the plight of the man on the land. From my observations, I am afraid that the dice is heavily loaded against the man on the land, whether he be woolgrower or wheatgrower. He has to take the world's price for his commodity, which is now a very low price, while the secondary industries create a position resulting in very high costs in every direction for the man on the land. This is partly brought about by the gospel of free spending, which is a political creed found all over the world, but which in the long run, I feel, may prove to be an illusion. Most industries find it necessary to create reserves out of profits, and I think that it is just as essential that people in their private lives should have reserves. In other words, they should not be too prone to spending all their income."

NO USE ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL

I do agree that "the position of the man on the land" should be investigated!

I KNOW the dice are loaded against him.

But I also know that you cannot improve his position by reducing the amount of money in the pockets of the people to whom he sells his production.

Why do the "Youngs" always want to "take something away from some of the people"?

To reduce their spending power.

WHY don't they investigate the possibilities of increasing the money available to buy ALL production?

Even the orthodox economist tells you one of two things is required to provide an increase in prices!

Less crops or more money. WHY cannot the MONEY side be investigated?

If it cannot, and up to date it has not been—then the dice are loaded against "the man on the land."

SAVE OR SPEND?

But is not this the brightest gem in the series?

"He has to take the world's price—now a low price—while secondary industries create a position resulting in high costs. This is partly brought about by 'the gospel of free spending'—illusion."

The truth is out again! Free spending produces high costs in secondary industries, and thus low prices for "the man on the land."

He believes in "saving" — in creating reserves.

Can you face this? Don't you feel—bilious?

Look closely at the statement! If the people save—they don't spend—they don't buy—they don't use! And consequently there must be an amount of goods unsold to equal their savings!

They can, of course, invest their savings in other productions, and thus provide work, but they have then used their money twice in production and only once in consumption, and consequently they have thus created a bigger surplus.

Can saving give you a better price? Can anything but "Free Spending" help to sell your goods?

Suppose the "Free Spending" on armaments today, amounting to over £3000 million per year, was saved. That is, taken out of the pockets of the people of the world!

What would happen to the markets and prices and producers?

In any case — what do people work in production for?

To get money, you reply.

For what purpose?

Now suppose you do a spot of thinking and analyse it?

Why do YOU do it—to SAVE or to SPEND?

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STRANGER THAN TRUTH

A Short Story

By "THE WALRUS."

Mr. Tomkins and Mr. Timkins were uncommonly alike. They were both short and tubby; both had round, smooth, featureless faces, fingers like dainty sausages, and scanty, but carefully nurtured, tresses. Their sense of humour was of that order, which enabled them to perceive how funny misfortune, can be—if it belongs to somebody else. Their belief in themselves was so profound that nothing short of a surgical instrument could have inserted into their consciousness any idea not connected with their personal business. They should have been entirely orthodox, of course. But in one respect they were not—and it was in this respect that their culminating resemblance resided, for both had imbibed some obscure religion, the main feature of which was belief in the transmigration of the soul. In the matter of vocation, the similarity ended abruptly, for Mr. Tomkins was a bank manager, while Mr. Timkins was merely (the adverb is Mr. Timkins') a grocer.

It is possible they might have lived more or less uncomfortably ever after, in mutual respect and contempt for one another—respect for their common understanding of their business relationship, and contempt for everything else save possibly the transmigration of the soul. And even there they lived in mutual horror of being inhabited by the other's soul. As I was saying, they might have lived more or less uncomfortably ever after, but for a devastating happening, which completely and disastrously changed the lives of both—for a while.

It happened this way. They were driving their respective cars home from business one evening—and it is, of course, unnecessary to explain that the cars were of identical make, save that Mr. Timkins', having been procured on overdraft by grace of Mr. Tomkins, was two years junior to that of Mr. Tomkins, who at the time of purchasing was, as always, very serious about budget balancing. To condense, as far as possible, a harrowing story, they met in head-on collision, and did precisely the same amount of damage to each car and to one another; were removed to the same hospital and installed in exactly similar cots. They recovered at the same moment, were discharged together, and wrote practically

the same letter of protest concerning the ruinous charges of the hospital. Well, no; of course, that isn't quite accurate, and some explanation is required.

It appears that the spirits of Tomkins and Timkins, when hovering over their earthly abiding place in the interregnum known as "unconscious," were completely bamboozled as to which was which. There were the same smooth, featureless faces, the same array of delicate sausages on the counterpane, the same scanty, but carefully nurtured, tresses, and the same pathetic bulges beneath the blankets. It was a dilemma, and something had to be done. Four eyelids were already fluttering. They took a one-in-two chance. Well, that's what we think, for, otherwise, subsequent events are difficult to explain.

For the first thing that Timkins, the grocer, did on his return to business was to call up his own overdraft, and liquidate it by the cancellation of the order—all but commenced—of his new annexe and improved frontage, and by the forced sale of some perfectly sound and imperishable lines. That done, he counted up the petty cash very carefully, not forgetting the unused two penny stamp, stuck on, but not yet steamed off. Having arrived at the meagre total, he took another sheet of paper, and multiplied the petty cash total by ten, in accordance with orthodox banking limitation of credit, and tested the resulting figure from every angle he knew, which was only one. Now being perfectly clear in mind as to what ten times the petty cash amounted to, he opened his shop an hour and a half after the usual time, and closed it immediately he had sold goods to the value of ten times the petty cash, which was about two hours later. Without a glance at the well-stocked shelves, or the gathering crowd of would-be customers outside, he went home in placid triumph to enjoy his mathematical repose.

Things were just as unusual at the bank. The first thing that Mr. Tomkins did was to mark down to a sensational figure a line of securities which had proved a nuisance at "stocktaking" for the last five years. On top of that, bewildered clients found themselves buying something "just as good," though quite different from what they wanted. But, worst of all, was that Tomkins, in the profound, if unuttered, conviction that goods must be worth something, after all, was prepared to enter figures in a book entitling anybody to credit who had something to sell. The bank, of course, became the virtual owner of the goods by this ledger-writing business, just as they always do; but Tomkins declared that if there was money equal to goods, everything could be repaid, so he wouldn't

have to bother about the unpleasant business of calling up overdrafts. Things began to boom a bit and the Central Bank Board stirred uneasily, as the plague spot of prosperity, due to Tomkins' activity, became noticeable.

The Board had just decided to do something nasty about it, when it was spared the necessity. For it seems that Tomkins, who was becoming very concerned (and even more contemptuous) about the obvious decline of Timkins, deemed it good business to pay the grocer a call.

But when the subject of overdrafts and stock values was raised, Timkins flew off the handle. "It's money that matters," he yelled, "not goods."

Tomkins smiled tolerantly. "Of course, of course, my dear chap," he answered, soothingly. "That is why I should like to create some to the equivalent of your holding."

But Timkins didn't approve of tolerance when it came from Tomkins. He punched Tomkins on the nose. So Tomkins punched Timkins on the nose. Then simultaneously they each seized a weight from the scales (Timkins had discarded his up-to-date automatic balance), and smote each other in about as nearly the same place as could be judged.

* * *

Thus, once again, they rendered each other unconscious. Once again they were removed to the same hospital, and placed side by side in similar cots. But their respective spirits made no mistake this time, and when Tomkins and Timkins fared forth once more, they each fared forth in their old character.

So that Timkins had to wheedle for a quarter of the overdraft he needed, and Tomkins called up all the other overdrafts he had ever issued. The Board of the Central Bank breathed easily again, and everyone lived unhappily ever after.

WE MUST NOT CLOSE DOWN

YOUR DECISION IS REQUIRED

At present the circulation of the "New Times" is still insufficient to carry on without obtaining and spending capital. The Directors consider that this is most unsound and must be terminated.

WHAT WE MUST HAVE IMMEDIATELY!

- (1) An additional 1000 copies must be sold every week. We suggest that EVERY reader should, THIS week and each subsequent week, buy an additional copy to either re-sell or distribute to contacts. This may mean a shortage of copies at the newsagents'—but INSIST on your newsagent procuring the extra copies immediately.
- (2) As the benefit of this cannot be felt for some time, funds are urgently required to keep the paper running in the interim. If you, therefore, wish to see the continuance of the "New Times," you are asked to donate at least 1/- (£1 or more if you can) TODAY. Even 3000 shillings would mean £150.

THE DECISION IS IN YOUR HANDS

PROGRESS REPORT

CIRCULATION INDICATIONS LEAD US TO ESTIMATE THE INCREASE TO DATE, IN RESPONSE TO THIS STATEMENT, AT 500 COPIES WEEKLY — HALF THE FIGURE REQUIRED. THE FINANCIAL BENEFIT WILL NOT BE APPRECIABLE UNTIL THE END OF THIS MONTH. SO, BOTH THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS STILL CLAMOUR URGENTLY FOR THE ATTENTION OF OUR SUPPORTERS

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FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1939.

"PASSING THE BUCK"

Our political and other mis-leaders seem to have almost abandoned their chant about Australia's "almost unbelievable prosperity." Which is not surprising; for Tom, Dick and Harry were as unbelieving as the prosperity was unbelievable. The flame of incredulity was primed with a ream or two of remorseless statistics, and was fanned by the chilly wind of firsthand experience.

However, the first-mentioned gentry have "rearmed," and are now equipped with a second-rate diversion and a third-rate alibi.

The diversion is, of course, the carefully fostered notion that Hitler and his cohorts are about to leave Germany to look after itself, and to embark (or take-off), at any moment, for our shores; while the wily Japanese, finding so little to engage their attention in China, plan to give vent to their surplus energies by swarming into our wide, open spaces—several sampans in northern waters being harbingers of the latter excursion, no doubt. The implication, as expounded a fortnight ago by Professor Giblin, is that the girding-up of our loins involves a further tightening of our belts. This fallacy was dealt with in our last issue, so we shall proceed to examine that alibi.

The alibi is that the increasing economic distress of an increasing number of Australians is due to drought, floods, bushfires and Hitler; that the accused (our mis-leaders aforesaid) have not been in the place whence these afflictions are controlled—in short, that the verdict must be: "Blame Providence."

Drought, floods, bushfires and Hitler! Sunspots is a card, which is now omitted from this much-thumbed pack, but drought seems to be regarded as the joker.

In the first place, it must be recognised that the effect of drought on most important crops—wheat particularly—is offset by an abundant carry-over from normal years, that it is physically possible to prevent or sufficiently confine floods and bushfires, and that Hitler's tendency to territorial adventure could be minimised by Australia alone, if Australia freely permitted the entry of German manufactures in exchange for some of her surplus primary production—thus making an opening in the trade barriers which leave Germany the choice of "grab or go short." These are all INTERNAL matters, which are, or should be, UNDER HUMAN CONTROL. Thus, the attempt to "pass the buck" onto Providence collapses. Not only so, but it must be regarded by all Christians as blasphemy.

Furthermore, it must be questioned whether the recent drought has affected the volume of Australia's primary production to the serious extent vaguely suggested by our mis-leaders. The wheat yield estimate for 1938-39, issued this week by the Commonwealth Statistician, does not support their suggestion. The figure given, while lower than that for 1937-38, is HIGHER than those relating to the 1936-37, 1935-36 and 1934-35 seasons—and is more than TWELVE TIMES HIGHER than that for the bad season of 1902-3!

If Australian citizens are experiencing "hard times," as they are, it is NOT because of Drought or Defence, failure of Producers or Providence. It is simply that they are being kept artificially short of MONEY—which is quite another matter, and one studiously avoided by our mis-leaders, political or otherwise.

A VOICE FROM HALLOWED SOIL

The people of many countries who heard, and the British people who were only allowed to read, the heart-searching appeal of the Duke of Windsor for peace among the nations must have been profoundly impressed by the clarity of the reasoning and the impartiality of the statements contained in the message delivered from the scene of so many horrors of the unhallowed days of 1914-1918. No person could hear or read such an appeal and remain unmoved.

"I speak," said the Duke, "for no one but myself, without the previous knowledge of any Government. I speak simply as a

soldier in the last war, whose most earnest prayer is that such cruel, destructive madness will not again overtake mankind." Read that over again and then think of the cabled statement which appeared in our press: "The British Government, taking the view that the broadcast was inopportune, advised the B.B.C. not to relay it, because it would give undue importance to the speech." "Undue importance!" Ye gods! when, two days previously, a whole, hour was devoted to a world-wide broadcast of the Royal departure for Canada and U.S.A., in which the chief features were a description of the hats and dresses worn by the Queen and the Princesses; how the baggage was handled; how the Mayor of Portsmouth bent low as he shook hands with the King; and all this to the accompaniment of martial music, reminiscent of the hell of yesterday, and the firing of guns symbolising the hell that may come tomorrow.

Columns could be written expressing the wrath of all fair-minded people at the indignities and insults which continue to be extended to his Royal Highness by people who are unworthy to tie the laces of his shoes. But let us forget these timeservers who, if they gained the whole world, could not possibly lose their souls, for the reason that they have no souls to lose. Let us also empty our minds of the dark thoughts that arise within us when we think of this latest foul act of the Norman-controlled B.B.C. It is an act without the slightest vestige of importance: it is only yesterday's funny story.

The thing that matters to us is that, from "a corner that is ever England," a voice has arisen in the name of humanity; the voice of a man who, in his time, has done, and, please God, will yet do, magnificent and inestimable service for the British and other peoples. Make no mistake about it; this action of our late King, despite the attempted belittling of hirelings, will make itself felt in every habitation of mankind. It will add such volume to the swelling crescendo of truth that is now circling the world that the trumpeting of lying propaganda must ultimately fade to the nothingness, where it belongs.

Nearer and nearer draws the time when humanity will come into its own. More and more the demands of THE PEOPLE are being voiced and given heed to. The Powers of Darkness—the international, hidden hands of arms and finance—are on the run. Men and women, while there is yet time, put your backs into the campaign for human freedom, peace, and security. Add your voices to that of the Duke of Windsor; be up and doing in every movement that is working for true democracy. By so doing you will be taking part in the greatest campaign of all time; you will be hastening the day proclaimed by a Voice, which comes echoing across the span of two thousand years—the day of Peace and Life Abundant.

"SAVE THE PEOPLE'S BANK" CAMPAIGN

Owing to the absence in the Riverina of Mr. N. F. Rolls, Hon. Secretary to the Citizens' Committee conducting the above campaign in Victoria, no detailed report was available for this issue of the "New Times." However, we can assure our readers that the campaign proceeds apace. Mr. Rolls, as reported elsewhere in this issue, is himself campaigning with Eric Butler. Meanwhile, his deputy labours valiantly to cope with the requests for information and orders for literature coming in from various parts of the Commonwealth.

One of the most gratifying further indications that the campaign is NOT just a "storm in a teacup," supported and reported by the "New Times" alone, is the editorial in the "West Australian Wheatgrower" of May 4. The "West Australian Wheatgrower" is the official organ of The Wheat and Woolgrowers' Union of West Australia. The editorial, which we reprint in full, reads as follows:

"SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH BANK."

"The proposal sponsored by the Federal Treasurer, Mr. Casey, to dispose of part of the assets of the Commonwealth Bank is meeting with the strenuous opposition it merits.

"At the annual conference of the Australian Wheatgrowers' Federation, held last month in Canberra, it was resolved that a determined protest should be registered with the Commonwealth Government against any sale or disposal in any way whatsoever, of any shares, debentures, or other assets of the Commonwealth Bank.

"In the properly-considered opinion of the Australian Wheatgrowers' Federation, the Commonwealth Bank is the property of the Australian people, and Mr. Casey has no right whatsoever to attempt in any way to disregard this fact. Democracy is being threatened from every point of the compass, and it behoves the people, who, undoubtedly, own this bank, to realise

this, and to use that great democratic power they possess to see that any hanky-panky with their financial institution ceases at once.

"How this can be done was admirably instanced by the repeal of the National Insurance Bill.

"If every elector interested, and all are interested, will only instruct his representative to vote against any measure calculated to hand the power of the Commonwealth Bank over to those international financial-sharks, who stop at nothing to further their own iniquitous ends, hanky-panky will stop. As far as the farmers are concerned, it is through the Commonwealth Bank alone that there is any hope of legislation, which will help them to rid themselves of the incubus placed upon them by the Associated Banks. The powers of that Bank, unless whittled down further, can be

(Continued on page 8.)

"SAPERE AUDE"

Mr. Menzies and the Motto of Wesley College

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H BROWN

Sir, —After reading the "Argus" report of Mr. Menzies' speech to the Old Wesley Collegians on May 1, one of my friends said: "He is a perambulating propagandist for Mr. Menzies—making a great display of his ideals and what he would like to accomplish, but not tackling the only thing through which it is possible to accomplish them." From the political point of view, he thought, it was the sort of shrewdness we might have expected from a man of that type—talking of "what ought to be" and thus building up a psychic sympathy with resultant support for himself in the minds of the people. As an illustration of this, what could sound better than the following extract from his address?

"We have a school motto at Wesley which has been translated as 'Dare to Know' or 'Dare to be Wise', or 'Don't be Afraid of the Truth.' I am all for the schoolboy standard right through life—for the unexpurgated truth in the rather cynical and disillusioned world that we live in. We are intellectually easy-going in Australia, and I think that the most creditable thing that could happen to a man in the service of his country is to dare to be unpopular in his search for the truth."

If only we could feel sure that he meant it! Unfortunately, we can't. His actions when compared with his words automatically bring to mind the condemnation quoted last week from the 23rd chapter of St. Matthew.

ECONOMIC FALSEHOOD.

Even while he was extolling truth and those who search for it, some of his Ministers were abroad preaching economic falsehood. I refer to Senators McLeay and McBride, who were declaring publicly that the men and women engaged in rural industries were in difficulties through the policy of self-sufficiency overseas. The truth is that their difficulties result from the fact that the Australian people have not been supplied with sufficient Australian money to buy the goods produced in their own country. In other words, because of a fraudulent system of FINANCE which keeps them short of Australian money. That is a truth which the truth-seeking Mr. Menzies always dodges, and his actions as a politician have oftentimes been in sheer defiance of truth and entirely contrary to Christian principles.

A "MAIDEN" RE-HASH

Away back in 1934 he talked somewhat in the same strain, but the only thing that has eventuated from it is the personal advancement of Mr. Menzies. There has been no benefit to the Australian community; rather the reverse, for we are many millions further in debt without any diminution of poverty. In the Melbourne *Herald* of 2/11/1934 it was stated "crowded benches greeted the maiden speech by the Attorney General (Mr. Menzies) in the House of Representatives today. The speech, although brief, was one of the most able maiden addresses heard in the House for many years." On that occasion he solemnly told the world that the questions calling for "earnest, unprejudiced, and courageous consideration" were these:

The training of artisans;
Women in industry;
Hours of labour; and
The exporting industries, "upon which our economic safety rested."

As we have already seen, this speech was described by the hiring press as one of the most brilliant heard in the House for many years, despite the fact that, notwithstanding his plea for earnestness, no prejudice, and plenty of courage, he said nothing whatever about FINANCE, the crux of the whole issue. The newspapers said nothing about it either. At that time, I wrote that this omission, which could hardly be called an oversight, "immediately cast doubt on his sincerity, and tended to confirm our earlier fears that he

has entered the Federal Parliament to safeguard the interests of the financiers." Now, five years later, when he has become the Prime Minister, he talks noble words, but carefully avoids any reference to the one thing that prevents his accomplishing anything worthwhile for the citizens of his country.

NOT A LEADER—A MISLEADER

Academic titles do not prove the possession of intelligence. A university course may enable one to obtain impressive degrees, but it should be remembered that these degrees sometimes merely indicate parrot-like learning of what has been taught. They do not necessarily mean that the owners of the degrees are educated—i.e., that they have the ability to THINK and REASON for themselves. Mr. Menzies has obtained certain degrees, showing that he has "learnt" what others have taught him, but his analysis of the problems of the country, as given in 1934 and again in 1939, shows that he is either misleading himself or deliberately misleading others. He concentrates on superficial effects and errors, but leaves untouched the fundamental problem.

A NEW NAPOLEON

Five days after giving his "brilliant" maiden speech, the Melbourne *Argus* came out with a fulsome eulogy of Australia's new Napoleon. It endorsed what he said, amplified it, and then finished with these words:

"Mr. Scullin has made a flourish; but Mr. Menzies has sincerely mapped out a possible plan of operation."

This "possible plan" had ten points, as quoted below (the brief parenthetical comments are, of course, mine):

1. Study the matter without prejudice (the newspapers and Mr. Menzies set a fine example in that respect!);
2. Investigate ways of approach, side by side with the investigation of marketing ("Investigating" is, apparently a new idea!);
3. Train artisans (presumably to increase the quantity of unsold goods!);
4. Reduce the "ridiculously high wages" paid to youths in dead-end occupations (that is, increase purchasing power by DECREASING it!);
5. Develop Australian industries with skilled labour (Does this infer that our labour so far has been unskilled?);

6. Get men to work by reducing the standard of living for the women (This appears to mean that employers would prefer the dear labour of men to the cheap labour of women, and the preference would become even stronger if women were cheaper still!);
7. Build up such industries as may support more labour if adequate export markets be available (Application may, of course, be made to any of the other planets for the export markets, provided we do not bother about feeding the people in Australia.);
8. Think hard and study intelligently (But be sure you get the text-books of men like Professors Copland and Giblin, whose barbarous ideas have brought us to the present pretty pass. Avoid the study of MONEY at all costs.);
9. Approach the subject cautiously (Forget, of course, that we had already been four years on the "approach" and that now, five years later, we are still only "approaching" it!); and
10. Wait for something to turn up. (If we cannot sell stuff abroad, then we must not be allowed to eat it here!)

NOTHING BUT A QUACK

Believe it or not, that was the possible, plan of operation "sincerely mapped out by Mr. Menzies" in 1934. Can you, Mr. Editor, or any of your readers, see how such a "plan" could possibly place the people of Australia in the position to BUY? Money and purchasing power were not even mentioned, and now, five years later, he still seems either unconscious of the part they play or frightened to mention them. Is it that he thinks (we can do without MONEY? Can *he*? This great plan, hailed by the press and other marionettes as a brilliant effort, simply resolved itself into a re-hash of the old ideas, which had proved a terrible failure. It was an admission that his outlook was that of a man waiting for something to turn up, and he was patted on the back for it by the *Argus* thus: "It is a deep-seated internal malady, requiring skilful diagnosis and long treatment. It was in this spirit that Mr. Menzies approached the matter... A permanent adjustment of labour conditions is dependent upon the recovery of world trade." Haven't we seen the bit about skilful diagnosis and long treatment in the quack medicine man's circular? It was an internal malady requiring external treatment!

ONLY ONE ISSUE

Now, the fact is that every political and economic problem is a MONEY problem; that to every money problem the bankers hold the key; that of all the bankers' keys, a few international bankers hold the master key; that these masters represent no nation and no country, but dominate all of them; and that Australia, to be truly democratic and to be in the position to relieve its people, must take hold of the Australian key for itself. That this is not the opinion of an irresponsible crank is no longer disputed, and the great body of thinking people in the community are realising more and more vividly just what was in the mind of the Lord Chief Justice of England in 1875, when he said: "The issue which has swept down the centuries, and which will have to be fought sooner or later, is the PEOPLE versus the BANKS." But that is the very issue which our modern Napoleon

refuses to face up to. He prefers to ask for prayers.

WHAT GLADSTONE SAID

Gladstone also knew all about it. Read what he said: "From the time I took office as Chancellor I began to learn that the State held, in the face of the Bank of England and the City, an essentially false position as to finance... The hinge of the whole situation was this—the Government itself was not to be a substantive power in matters of finance, but was to leave the Money Power, supreme AND UNQUESTIONED. In the condition of that situation I was reluctant to acquiesce, and I began to fight against it... I was tenaciously opposed by the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank." The position is still the same today, and the Bank of England still dictates the policy of the British Empire! Only two weeks ago, Mr. Editor, you gave additional evidence of this, as follows:

"The Governor of the Bank of England is the master of one half of the world, and nothing can take place in the other half without his authorisation. A casual telephone call from him can block any FINANCIAL operation. His veto can slam the doors of the London MONEY MARKET to any foreign power. When he has uttered his 'No,' all hope must be abandoned. The largest of banks can unite their efforts, diplomats multiply their *demarches*, kings intercede, and Ministers beseech—his decision is irrevocable. He is the prophet of CREDIT and the Pope of MONEY."

MISUSE OF SCHOOL MOTTO

In a previous letter I quoted evidence where Mr. Menzies had made the admission that without financial independence it was impossible for the States to have administrative independence, and yet, notwithstanding all his talk about truth, honesty, courage, and the like, he has done nothing whatever to remove the dependence of the nation upon the private monopoly controlling FINANCE. On the contrary, everything he has so far proposed since he became Prime Minister is designed to place us further and further into the hands of that self-same monopoly. In the face of this, he should be ashamed to quote the motto of the Wesley College, for either he IS afraid of the truth or he is deliberately suppressing it for his personal advantage. What is the use of his denouncing aggression and dictatorships when he knows that the great majority of his compatriots are suffering acutely from financial aggression on the part of banking dictators within their own country? What is the use of his advocating goodwill when, at the same time, he defends the existing monetary system, under which the control of the very vitals of the nation's existence is vested in a private monopoly, and is operated in such a way as to condemn hundreds of thousands of Australians to everlasting penury. That is not spreading goodwill. It is PREVENTING it. But he still goes through the mockery of asking for our prayers, and professing to stand for the unexpurgated truth! — Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H BROWN
(To be continued.)

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(Continued on page 7.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PARTIES AND UNIONS

Sir,—D. E. Faulkner Jones wrote recently, "The British Left, like the British Right, is composed of many distinct and quite incongruous elements."

It is not difficult to cite cases to illustrate a similar tendency in Australian politics:—

1. The recent melodramatic mix-up at Canberra while Sir Earle Page was making it certain that no longer could there be a coalition between his party and the U.A.P.
2. The set-to now being staged in the N.S.W. Labor Party between the Langites and the Heffronites.

The party system has been exposed and discredited so often and thoroughly that one would think that the average person would be looking for some way of initiating a more satisfactory method of community management; but at present no worthwhile move can be found tending away from the traditional Party idea in Parliament.

It should be possible, one would think, to appeal to Trades Unionists to strengthen the Unions as democratic groups in the community, and at the same time to drop altogether their adherence to Party ideas.

The two notions of Unionism and Labor Party have been for so long considered as vitally connected, that tradesmen seem to be both to examine the position critically, and be prepared to launch out in untried ways.

On the National Insurance issue it has been demonstrated that an aroused public-will can turn a seemingly well-entrenched Government from its course, and it is not unthinkable that similar methods may be necessary if Mr. Curtin finds himself in the Prime Minister's seat.

Trade Unionists should be able to see that the proper way to get desired RESULTS is to bring pressure to bear upon the sitting Member, whoever he may be.

While the present Party idea remains, the emphasis tends to be upon the position and prestige obtainable by "climbers" within the machine.

If "issue" politics take the place of Party politics, then, as each problem in turn becomes the issue, it will be decided by appeal to the voters or according as voters show their strength for or against a proposed measure.

The Trades Unions, if properly constituted and managed, should form one of the important means of mobilising and recording the public will in matters politic.

Are there not a few stalwarts amongst the Unions willing to help swing their institutions into truly democratic ways of functioning?—Yours, etc.,

C. H. ALLEN.
Millswood, S. Aust.

"TOYS FOR NEW ZEALAND KIDS OR INTEREST FOR JOHN BULL?"

Sir,—Many thanks for your intelligent and courageous article on Roosevelt. I am enclosing herewith 10/- towards your funds. . . . I am interested in brave expression of opinion in Australia.

How about a placard for the next issue:—"Toys for the New Zealand Kids,"

or
"Interest for John Bull"?

Savage has chosen "patriotically" for ----- (Randolf Bedford's

expression, "that the English had yarded God and branded Him JB over E on the flank").

Here is a chance for your attack on the financial interests and their stranglehold on the community. That was Jack Lang's crime here in N.S.W., he raised the fundamental issue of "the people versus the bondholder," and chose for the people. The financial interests dare not allow that issue to go to an election, so they smashed the Savings Bank, and, instead of the election being fought on food or interest payment, it was fought on "Who Closed the Bank?"

The Australian public is too ignorant to handle an abstract political question, it can only think in terms of partisan yells. You may be able to get them to think more clearly on a N.Z. question than you could if it was based on our own problems.

I believe that repudiation of our debt is inevitable, as was Britain's repudiation to U.S.A., but if it were made a major issue at an election now it would be defeated. It would be made a moral issue, whereas it is purely an economic one. Your propaganda can comprehend this feature within its framework, which is a great source of strength that must be lacking in a straight-out attack on the exploitation of the people's standard of life for the sake of bondholders.

The majority of Australians cannot think realistically about any question affecting England. They immediately become muddled and confuse the issues. Probably Australia will not default in her interest payment until, due to the bad conditions of life here, civil strife breaks down the economic system and makes it impossible to get the goods away by which we meet these charges.

Intelligent government would put the living conditions first, and so build up a physically sound community that would be able to produce the requisite goods over and above what was needed for Australia's needs. Were such a policy implemented by the declaring of a moratorium, or the tendering of a token, the economic structure would respond like a stricken ship from which the wreckage of a broken mast is cut. Our Government could afford to purchase the foodstuffs produced and feed the starving unemployed and their unfortunate dependents. Then, with full stomachs, these men could be put to important national work, financed by the expansion of credit of the community.

I would like to see you run a series of articles along these lines, and feel confident it would create a good reading public.—Yours, etc.,

V. CROWLEY.
Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND

A Victorian Writes from the Dominion

Sir,—When I left Australia some months ago for this country (New Zealand) it was in the throes of a financial and economic war with the apostles of "Sane Finance," who are so anxious to control our lives for us.

The second phase of that war, directed at disrupting the Labor Party, and weaning over its more influential members, has been in progress for some time. Mr. Nash, the Minister for Finance, seems

to have succumbed at last to the fear of the bogey of inflation, held out by the supporters of "sound" financial principles. For one who has deprecated the existing debt system of finance as being an iniquitous swindle, Mr. Nash is adopting peculiarly orthodox views.

Having taken the first step towards government control of the nation's credit, for the people's benefit, by utilising the credit of the Reserve Bank, Labour appears to be very hesitant about taking the next step towards its objective. Only by actively competing with the private trading banks can the Government oust them from their position as dictators of the economic life of the community, and destroy the monopoly they hold of the nation's credit.

But Mr. Nash is apparently reluctant to take this step, although such a move must be taken if he intends to effectively control the credit supply of the country. True, he has made large loans available through the Reserve Bank, and at the reduced rate of 1¼%. The value of those loans cannot be overlooked in view of the tremendous strides that the Government has taken in providing very necessary social services and public works, but so long as they remain as loans on which the Government must pay interest, then Mr. Nash has merely bound us to the principles of "sound finance" with light chains—about 2% lighter. Only when this credit is available to the Government debt free and interest free will the people be able to move forward to that age of prosperity which is our heritage.

But this failure to sustain the attack on the grip of the international and private moneylenders is over-shadowed by a new danger looming up from outside. Before next January the New Zealand Government will be required to meet a £17 million loan from overseas financiers. For some time the export market has been dropping off, and the Government's London funds have dwindled away from about £19½ million to just over £4½ million. The sole blame for permitting such a situation to arise must rest entirely with Mr. Nash. As Minister for Finance, he surely, of all Ministers, must have been aware of this drift in the country's finances. Yet, strangely, no steps were taken to remedy this lamentable state of affairs until very late; too late, I fear.

Without exchange control and import restrictions, what was virtually a raid on the London Cash Box by finance turned what was a strong position into a precarious predicament. Nor is it likely that the restrictions now imposed upon the community will, in the short space of time at our disposal, permit the building up of our sterling funds, enough to prevent a default on the maturing loan.

Had those restrictions been imposed earlier, and in a less drastic form, but increased slowly, industry could have adjusted itself to the changes demanded of it. But such drastic restrictions brought down in one lot, must inflict a setback, which will take months to make good. Even in such a short time the effect of such restrictions is being felt.

The worsening of the internal situation will most certainly have its repercussions in overseas financial spheres. Industry, in this country, is being called on to expand as never before, but it can only move forward as fast as the necessary machinery, much of which is only available from overseas quarters, can be obtained. A

(Continued on next page.)

TWELVE CENTURIES OF DOUBLE DEALING

G. T. Garratt Tells the Story of Gibraltar

Book Review by JOHN RUTLAND

The biased semi-truths and distorted half-lies forming the basis of the witches' brew of jingoistic imperialism, the dull repetition and the whitening of sordid sepulchers, which, as a schoolboy, I knew as history, are gradually being re-aligned in the impartial light of modern historical research. At odd intervals we find appearing some book, which, consistently crosschecked with contemporary records, obviously gives a near-accurate record of some historical phase.

Such a book was R. McNair Wilson's "Monarchy or Money Power." Another to hand this week is G. T. Garratt's "Gibraltar and the Mediterranean." As the first historian, for seventy years, of "that famous jewel in the British diadem," Mr. Garratt writes a scholarly, and a most absorbing book. I was particularly, and amusedly, impressed by the proof it offers of the old saw about history repeating itself.

For example, General Franco may have thought that his brain-wave of bringing Moors from Africa, to cast their weight in the balance of a Spain agonisingly rent by internal dissension, was an original contribution to history. But, alas, there is nothing new under the sun; history repeats itself, and all that:

"The traditional account of the Arab invasion of Spain describes how Count Julian, furious at the rape of his daughter, Cava, by the Visigoth King, Roderic, conspired with the Arab Governor, Musa-ibn-Noussir, to send an expedition across the straits from Ceuta. The first expedition was led by Tarif-Abu-Zara, who landed his small army some miles west of the Bay of Gibraltar, near where the town of Tarifa still bears his name. This was in the year A.D. 710. Tarif pillaged the surrounding country and then returned. In the following year a larger force of eight thousand men disembarked near the rock. This army, composed entirely of Berbers, was commanded by the Persian freed-man Tariq-ibn-Zeid."

This Tariq was the first to use the rock as a stronghold. And so Mons Calpe, one of the Roman's "Pillars of Hercules," became Jebel-Tariq, or the mountain of Tariq, and, eventually, Gibraltar,

ENGLISH BARGAIN-HUNTERS

To return to history's habit of repeating itself. Probably Mr. Chamberlain thought that he was the first British Prime Minister, firstly, to be humbled by Berlin,

and then to be allowed to make a virtue of it on his return. But another English bargain-hunter, the great George Arliss—(sorry!) Disraeli, beat him by a short century:

"Disraeli almost succeeded in making England think that he had brought back 'peace with honour' from Berlin in 1878, when he had really got nothing but a jackal's share of the spoils by accepting Cyprus, and had left Europe to drift inevitably towards a great war. A new form of imperialism was developing, in which capital was more important than man-power."

As the swastika is to Hitler, so is the umbrella to Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Disraeli, in 1830, had the distinction of being, in his own words: "The first who ever passed through the straits with two canes, a morning and an evening cane."

DISTANT DOUBLE DEALING

It was pleasant to relax and read the first half of the book; everything happened so long ago. The crowded treachery, the terrific amount of graft and corruption, inhumanity and vice which form the story of the noble rock, were made more or less amusing by the dusty curtain of centuries.

"There was the notorious case of 'H.M.S. Dragon.' Parliament had voted £27,000 for its repair and £10,000 for its stores, yet after seven years nothing had been done. She was still lying, empty and rotting, in Portsmouth Harbour, when Burke threw the estimates

across the Speaker's table, knocking over a candle, and all but breaking the shins of the Treasurer, Welbore Ellis."

That happened in 1776, and, looking back across 160-odd years, it seems rather funny. But when a story of callousness or treachery is culled from last year's papers—or hasn't quite happened yet—my sense of humour "quits on me."

DOUBLE, BUT NOT SO DISTANT

Several such stories you will find in this book. The story of how England "fobbed Italy off with the deserts of Tripoli and with a vague promise of assistance if she ever undertook the Abyssinian venture," and the story of how those vague promises were carried out by an embarrassed England by encouraging Italy in Abyssinia, at the same time pursuing a correct attitude at Geneva towards Italian aggression against another member of the League.

"There is no longer any serious question about the pursuance by the British Government of such a double policy from the spring of 1935 onwards. It may be questioned whether it was the product of clear and cynical, or only of confused and sentimental, thinking."

And almost the same story about the Spanish civil war.

WILL BRITAIN LOSE GIBRALTAR?

Reverting to Gibraltar, Mr. Garratt seems to think that it will not last long as a British possession. So that, if, as Hollis says in "Foreigners Aren't Knaves," there is only one argument to be advanced for British occupation of Gibraltar, the fact of possession; then we soon won't have any argument at all, as Spain is now "enemy" territory to all intents and purposes; and some day, Mr. Garratt thinks, Spanish guns will blow Gibraltar—harbour, fuel tanks, dockyard, town and all—sky-high. One can't imagine them blowing up the mighty Pillar of Hercules itself; but could it, in spite of the fifteen sieges it has withstood, hold out in these days of three-dimensional warfare? Quite an interesting problem—for non-members of Gibraltar garrison!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from page 6.)

default in the loan now falling due would greatly jeopardise the chances of industry advancing at the rate demanded of it. Such a default will precipitate a financial crisis that will be felt throughout the entire country. And only a monetary system based on the real wealth of the nation can stave off such a disaster. But will Mr. Nash take that step?

To date he has shown extreme reluctance to deviate from strictly orthodox lines, but in the face of such a crisis, such a step must be taken if Labour is to defeat this new attack launched at it by overseas finance.

Within the next six months, according to close observers of political trends in New Zealand, this country will have its fate decided beyond recall. Can New Zealand Labour withstand the tremendous pressure being brought to bear on it? It is a question to which, I think, democrats the world over, are awaiting the answer. —Yours, etc.,

A. FAWCETT.
Auckland, N.Z.

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MELBOURNE (Cont)

(Continued from page 6.)

ELSTERNWICK.

BRIDGE & SON, Men's and Boys' Wear. Opp. Station. Phone: L5383.
RADIO & ELECT'L SERVICES. Mackintosh's, 72 Glenhuntingly Road. L4588.

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BUTCHER, 93 Station Street. Arthur B. Heath Solicits Your Patronage.

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OPTICIAN, W. W. Nicholls, 100 Glenferrie Road. Haw. 5845.
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BOOKSELLER, S. J. Endacott, 75 Hampton St., for all book needs.
CHEMIST, Rod Burgess, 156a Hampton St. XW 2424.
HAIRDRESSER, Ladies and Gents. R. STEWART, 68 Hampton St.
TAILOR, R. W. Simpson, Railway Walk. Suits Hand Made from 95/-

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BOOT REPAIRS, J. Fraser solicits your custom. 130 Upper H'berg Rd.

P. A. MORRIS & CO.

PTY. LTD.

EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS, PRACTICAL OPTICIANS, "YORK HOUSE" BASEMENT, 298 LITTLE COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE.
'Phone: Central 8400.
And at 80 MARSHALL ST., IVANHOE.
'Phone: Ivanhoe 88.

UPHOLSTERER, Blinds and Bedding. Duke's, 111 H'berg Rd., Ivan. 626.

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ANDERSON'S, 141 High St. Authorised Newsagent. Haw. 1145.
BUTCHER, S. Daw, High Street, Opp. Union St. Satisfaction, S'vice.
C. KENNEDY, Grocer, Haw. 229. Opp. Cemetery Clock, Parkhill Rd.
DRY CLEANING, Depot & Library A. I. Fraser, 182 High St. H. 3733. E. WHITE, 109 High Street. Confectionery and Smokes.

GIFTS, & All Jewellery Repairs. Old Gold Bought. Greaves, opp. Rialto.
IMPERIAL DAIRY, R. H. Kent, 9 Brougham Street. Haw. 3243. M. J. MARTIN, 157 High St. Haw. 3794. Shoe Store, Shoe Repairs. MOTOR GARAGE, Kew Junction Service Station, Cr. High and Denmark Streets. Haw. 6457.
RADIO EXPERT, J. G. Littlewood, 267 High St. Also Elec. Appliances.

MORELAND.

BOOT REPAIRS, J. T. Nolan, Holmes St., 4 doors Moreland Rd.

NORTH FITZROY.

KEITH PARLON, The Fitzroy Tailor, 45 Best Street. JW1555.

NORTH CARLTON.

W. BROWN, Hairdresser & Tobacconist, 733 Nicholson St., N. Carlton

SANDRINGHAM.

A. RYAN, opp. Stn., Shoe Repairs. Tennis Racquets Restrung from 7/6
GROCERS, MCKAY & WHITE, Bay Rd., opp. Theatre. XW 1924.
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HARVEY'S COFFEE GARDEN. Sweets, Smokes. 227 Barkly Street.

SPRINGVALE.

DAIRY, M. Bowler. Buckingham Ave.
R. MACKAY & SONS. General Storekeepers. UM9269.

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DUNSTAN, DAIRYMAN. 28 Station Rd. 'Phone: W'town 124.

WINDSOR.

E. COOKE, 49 Chapel St. W.8044. High Class Butcher (Cash).

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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"Save the People's Bank" Campaign

(Continued from page 4.)

made sufficiently comprehensive to amount to true sovereignty over money—coin, notes, and credit. It is merely up to the people to see that a Government with the country's interests at heart is elected to office.

"As an illustration of the powers of our people's institution, we have only to realise that the Commonwealth Bank commenced its gigantic operations with as small a sum as £10,000. This was in the form of a cheque, drawn on the Treasury, in 1912, and, strangely enough, never used. In 1914, under the able leadership of Sir Denison Miller, the Commonwealth Bank financed Australia's part in the Great War to the extent of £350,000,000. In addition to this, it found £450,000,000 to finance pools for primary production. For £2,000,000 it purchased the Commonwealth Line of steamers, to facilitate exports, which would have otherwise rotted in Australia.

"Had Sir Denison Miller been alive today, the ghastly depression we are again being treated to would cease. But Sir Denison died in 1923, and Stanley Melbourne Bruce, seeking the lime-light, operated by the international financier, passed an Act, which rendered powerless the national function of the People's Bank.

"Today we are again faced with further loss of our democratic control of an institution which alone can operate for the good of the people as a whole, and not for the aggrandisement of the individual. Now is the time to stir ourselves. Tomorrow it may be too late. With Mr. R. G. Menzies as Prime Minister, Mr. Casey's Bill will certainly receive added support. It is curious, too, to consider that, along with the idea to sell the birthright of every Australian, it is suggested that Mr. Bruce should return to the Commonwealth and take up the reins of Government. Let us hope this latter eventuality does not mature.

"The main scheme of the banker today is to attain that control over finance, property, and the people, so that the interest on their nefarious debts shall be a first charge on labour and industry. Their weapon is depression. Morality is of secondary consideration. Are the people of Australia going to be blind enough to allow the moneylenders to suffocate their only future hope?

"Mr. Casey's Act is subtle and iniquitous. If it is passed it will mean that the Commonwealth Bank is mortgaged, and everyone now realises that a mortgage is a transfer of ownership.

"Do not let this happen.

"If your representative votes for a measure of such incalculable doubt as Mr. Casey is now proposing, vote him out; but, in the meantime, for the love of heaven, write and tell him you will. While you are telling him this, add that you insist upon the original powers of the Bank being re-instituted, and on the Bank being made the tool of the people, and not the people being made the tool of the Commonwealth Bank."

ARTHUR W. JONES OPTICIAN.

Green's Building (4th Floor),
62 SWANSTON STREET,
MELBOURNE.
(9 doors from St. Paul's)

Same Address since 1908

Consultation Daily.

'Phone: Cent. 6693.

ACTION IN THE RIVERINA Eric Butler and Norman Rolls Get Results

The first report to hand from the Riverina indicates that Norman Rolls and Eric Butler are, in their usual manner, stirring the public into action. Readers of the *New Times* will be pleased to know that this trip was only made possible through the wonderful co-operation of one supporter. He became actively interested in the movement as a result of the Assembly Hall meeting, which Eric Butler addressed, on February 8 of this year. He came forward some time ago and offered to spend his holidays driving Norman Rolls and Eric Butler on a tour. This trip has been the result of that offer. Which is really practical assistance.

Leaving Melbourne on Thursday, May 4, the campaigners made calls on their way north to Albury, where they stayed the night. Pushing on from there, they contacted several supporters in Narrandera, where the public would like to hear Eric again. They, apparently, have not forgotten the wonderful meeting he had there last year.

Good Meeting at Leeton

Arriving in Leeton late on Friday night, special arrangements were made for Eric to address the audience from the ring at the local stadium. He received a splendid welcome, and, in a brief address, dealt with the growth of Pressure Politics and with the Commonwealth Bank Act Amendment Bill. Norman Rolls sold copies of the *New Times*. Several valuable contacts were made the following morning, before pushing on to Griffith. The local paper reported the meeting favourably.

Best Meeting been in Griffith For Years

At this big centre Norman Rolls, with the aid of his megaphone, quickly gathered a crowd to hear Eric Butler on Saturday afternoon. A table with demand-forms against the Bank Bill was set up in the street. Tremendous interest was evinced. The people needed very little urging to sign. Copies of the *New Times* and demand-forms were sold. Eric Butler spoke in a manner, which was described by one supporter as "paralysing." The full facts behind his challenge to Mr. Casey were given, and the crowd applauded—while one of the audience was heard express his opinion of the challenge by stating, in typical Australian language: "—and he is only a b-kid."

In spite of a great effort of one and a half hours, Eric was urged to speak again in the evening. Although tired, he did so, and held for nearly three hours one of the greatest political meetings seen in Griffith for years. More demand-forms were signed, while Norman Rolls sold, with the aid of supporters, dozens of *New Times*. Questions were answered in convincing style, and very reluctantly the big crowd dispersed when the speaker—after four hours' open-air speaking for the day—was forced to conclude, through his throat "giving-out."

Eric Butler Celebrates 23rd Birthday by Making Two Speeches.

Up early on the Sunday morning, the campaigners were quickly on the job. At the invitation of 2RG, Griffith, Eric delivered a thought-provoking talk on "Democracy" in the morning. During the course of the day many miles were covered, and many favourable comments were heard. At 3 p.m. Eric

addressed a large meeting at Barellan. Norman Rolls, in introducing Eric, mentioned the fact that it was his birthday, with the result that the audience, remembering his splendid efforts at this centre last year, gave him a really rousing welcome. They were not disappointed. Wave after wave of applause punctuated a scathing attack upon the Commonwealth Bank Act Amendment Bill. Literature was in great demand after the meeting, with the result that Norman Rolls had his hands more than full.

As we have only had reports of the activities of the campaigners up to last Sunday night, the reports of their Ardlethan, Wyalong and Tumut meetings, which took place during the week, will appear in our next issue. Mr. Nock, M.H.R. will soon begin to realise that "the imported form of blackmail" is in use again.

West Coburg Labor Party

Eric Butler addressed the above body on Thursday, May 3, on the Commonwealth Bank Act Amendment Bill. Great interest was shown, and good results can be expected in this quarter.

HAWTHORN GROUP

On account of next Thursday being the night of Eric Butler's send-off, the group will meet on Wednesday evening, May 17, at 26 Grove Road, Hawthorn, when another member of the Youth Section will give a talk on "Pressure Politics."

Mr. J. Iggulden was present at the last meeting, and his talk on the Bank Act Amendment Bill was greatly appreciated.

'SPREADING THE GERM'

On Saturday next (13th), at Wallan, Miss Grace Iggulden and Messrs. John Iggulden and Matt. Rohan will address another of their country meetings.

On Sunday next (14th), Mr. John Iggulden will address the Youth Forum at the Australian Church, Russell Street, at 4.15 p.m.

On a date to be fixed, three members of the Youth Section—Misses Margaret Taylor and Grace Iggulden, and Mr. Ian Marks—will debate with the Pals' Younger Set, at Brighton, on a subject to be chosen by the U.E.A. speakers. There is a practically unlimited supply of Younger Sets, and the Youth Section has a number of willing speakers.

ADELAIDE TOWN HALL MEETING

Speakers include—
Miss Bromham,
Mr. Bruce Brown,
Mr. D. J. Amos.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 8 P.M.

Those willing to distribute dodgers are asked to get in touch with the United Democrats, 17 Waymouth Street, immediately.

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CHURCHES ATTACK ECONOMIC SYSTEM!

(Continued from page 1.)

any of the world's ills, until "the hearts of the people" are changed. The answer to these appears to have been given long since in the Gospel record. Christ did not stop to try and change the hearts of the moneychangers before He drove them out of the Temple.

Furthermore, if Wilberforce, Granville Sharp, and other slavery opponents had decided that the first step was to change the hearts of the people of England, the slaves would still be in their chains.

If certain sections of the Church refuse to assist in helping to free the people from social and economic slavery, it will be merely a case of history repeating itself. In 1832 Wilberforce wrote: "It cannot be denied that the Church clergy has been shamefully lukewarm in the cause of slavery abolition." The fact may, perhaps, interest the "change of heart" advocates that success was gained by the "anti-slavery movement after (to quote the words of Prof. Klingberg in his book, "The Anti-Slavery Movement in England") "the moral forces of England had gathered themselves together, no longer to attack the trade by personal moral suasion, but by decree from the Imperial Parliament."

In his "History of the British Empire in the Eighteenth Century," the Hon. G. M. Trevelyan has said that if slavery had not been abolished, European civilisation would have fallen, like the ancient civilisations of Greece and Rome. An even greater issue confronts the world today, for, if the present iniquitous financial system is not abolished, Church and Civilisation alike will perish.

UNITED ELECTORS

Frankston Branch

Officers of this branch visited Hastings and Dandenong the last two weekends, establishing the nucleus of a branch in each place. Some very earnest seekers after truth were met in both places, and a very strong and virile movement is expected at Dandenong. More will be heard of these places later, when arrangements have been made for speakers to address meetings there shortly.

ERIC BUTLER'S SEND-OFF

If you are coming, don't forget to give your name to Mr. Dow, at the U.E.A. Rooms.

The evening has been arranged for 8 p.m., May 18, at the Youth Section Rooms, 5th Floor, Chartres' House, Collins Street, next to the Metro Theatre.

PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME

Have you ordered that
EXTRA copy of the
"New Times" yet?

